1. The Evolving Context Page 1
2. Efforts and Achievements 2013 Page 4
3. Combined Requests for 2014 Page 6
4. Priorities Page 9
5. Comprehensive Regional Strategy Page 13

United Nations, January 2014
1 THE EVOLVING CONTEXT

Since Kuwait hosted the first pledging conference on 30 January 2013 the humanitarian situation has worsened significantly inside Syria and become more complex affecting the fragile stability of the region. The social, economic and political impact of the conflict in the region has intensified and become more complex. The most vulnerable groups are in particular need of immediate protection and support. The protracted nature of the conflict threatens to derail the development trajectory and to unravel the hard won development gains that neighbouring countries had achieved over the past several years.

The numbers speak for themselves: During 2013 the number of conflict-related deaths surpassed 100,000, with 650,000 injured. At the time of last year's conference, 2 million Syrian women, children and men were internally displaced, and 4 million overall needed humanitarian assistance within Syria. Today, these numbers have reached 6.5 million internally displaced and 9.3 million in need overall, of which 46% are children. Polio has re-emerged for the first time since 1999. Access remains a critical issue: 2.5 million Syrians are in areas hard to reach by humanitarian responders as a result of insecurity. Over 250,000 people are in locations besieged by the Syrian Government or opposition groups without access to basic services. They are in immediate need of protection and support. The number of Syrians seeking refuge from the conflict in neighbouring states, which stood at 583,000 this time last year, has increased by a factor of four, and now stands at 2.3 million. Of 540,000 Palestine refugees in Syria, 440,000 are now in urgent need of assistance. Over 70,000 Palestine refugees are estimated to have fled to Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, and elsewhere.

Syria itself has witnessed a year of continued devastation and brutality, amidst rapidly shifting allegiances and battle lines, widespread human rights abuses and the documented use of chemical weapons. Public services and infrastructure have continued to erode. Between 4,100 and 4,500 schools are out of use due to damage, destruction, or because they are used as IDP shelters. In addition, 64% out of 88 assessed hospitals have been impacted and are largely out of service. Local production of medicines has been reduced by 65–70%. This has had an immediate impact on the availability of life-saving medicines and medical supplies. Factories are struggling with interruptions to supply-lines and insecure routes. Shelter needs have vastly augmented under the pressure of mass-displacement. Accelerating inflation and disruptions to harvests and trade routes has meant that access to essential commodities, such as food, fuel, agricultural inputs and basic household items, has become increasingly limited. A recent Joint Rapid Food and Nutrition Assessment suggests that 9.9 million people are unable to purchase sufficient food to maintain their usual level of consumption. Of these 6.3

---

1 OCHA Regional Dashboard, 26 January 2013.
2 Sources: RRP4, RRP6, SHARP 2013, SHARP 2014, UNRWA.
3 ESCWA 2013
million are in critical need of sustained food assistance. With more than half of all Syrian families now living below the poverty line, and a near 45% unemployment rate, household resilience is quickly diminishing. As the crisis moves towards its fourth year, the spectre of a “lost generation” of youth, with no access to education or work, looms over Syria.

Neighbouring countries have borne the brunt of the impact from the outflow of the crisis and have seen their national burdens grow exponentially over the past year. Host communities, which have welcomed 84% of all Syrian refugees into their midst, have seen their livelihoods come under increasing strain, particularly in locations where poverty levels were already high. The mass refugee influx has imposed new and unsustainable demands on local utilities, services and infrastructure, on schoolrooms, health facilities and housing. Wages have been driven downwards at the same time that prices, particularly for food, fuel and accommodation, have risen. Last year, hosting communities hardly featured in the discussions of 2013 conference. This year, they are a central element: 2.7 million affected nationals around the region are now targeted in the appeals.

The surge in refugee arrivals since the beginning of 2013 has occurred at a time of wider economic difficulty in the region, propelled by the Syrian conflict and other sources of political uncertainty. Smaller economies, and in particular those that are highly dependent on foreign direct investment, regional trade and tourism, have experienced the most strain, as investors shift their attention elsewhere, and as visitors stay away. The resulting effects on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) have been negative, with Jordan reporting a 2% shortfall on projected growth during 2013, and Lebanon a 3% shortfall in the same period. Poverty has worsened. The effects on employment levels, particularly in the construction and hospitality sectors, have been negative. In Lebanon, unemployment is expected to double, rising above 20%, with the national deficit widening by $2.6 billion and a cumulative economic loss reaching $7.5 billion by end 2014.

Critically, the economic slowdown has affected public revenues precisely at a time when governments have struggled to meet the additional costs raised by the growing refugee presence for healthcare, education and municipal services, and subsidies for food, fuel and electricity. In the smaller and more exposed host economies the mounting refugee presence has moved beyond humanitarian parameters to become a matter of structural instability. The risk of a spread of communicable human diseases (including polio) has risen, together with higher risks of animal disease transmission from Syria. As a result, governments have started to engage more closely with the international community in assessing additional fiscal needs and determining modalities for meeting them. Substantive progress on this front has been achieved particularly in Lebanon and Jordan, where national resilience and stability plans have been finalised and in Lebanon a multi-donor trust fund has been established. This will help to ensure that the massive assistance effort becomes more sustainable over time.

The Syrian conflict has continued to polarize the region, and to affect local politics inside neighbouring states. In Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey, the mass arrival of refugees has produced heightened security concerns in border areas, and in localities where tensions between Syrians and host communities have flared.

The common planning assumptions of the UN response plans for 2014 are based on a projection of current trends. Within Syria, the SHARP’s most likely scenario foresees a further deterioration in the humanitarian situation, marked by a continuation and escalation of the crisis countrywide. This will

---

result in increased disruption of social services, including the further destruction/disruption of health infrastructure; a deepening of the economic crisis; further erosion of coping mechanisms; increasing vulnerability; and increased displacement and refugee outflows.

The planning scenario assumes continued cooperation with the Syrian government, Syrian NGOs, and host governments in the region, to increase outreach and access to affected populations, and for people who are seeking international protection. It is assumed that protection space in refugee-hosting countries will be preserved, with continued collaboration among actors to respond collectively to the protection rights of refugees and children, and to address rising gender-based violence in both Syria and the region. Calls for international burden-sharing will continue, and all countries beyond the region are urged to put in place mechanisms to allow refugees humanitarian access.

The crisis highlights the international community’s overriding imperative to address without delay the urgent needs of those most immediately affected. At the same time, the complex impact of the crisis calls for concerted attention to be given to strengthening the resilience, at community, municipal and central levels, of vulnerable host countries now and over the medium term. Governments, donors, international financial institutions, humanitarian, development and private sector actors are coming together to develop a shared regional comprehensive strategy. This combined effort will support national leadership of the response in each country, strengthen individual and collective resilience and provide longer-term development accompaniment of SHARP and RRP6 efforts. The comprehensive regional strategy also promotes the development of common analytical tools for decision-making, gap analysis, strategic monitoring and for targeting of efficient and effective crisis response actions. Several governments have already initiated or completed consultative processes to define national resilience and stabilization plans.

Ultimately however, humanitarian and longer-term interventions, even if fully funded and effectively executed, cannot have sustained impact without a political solution to the conflict.
3 EFFORTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2013

The sharp deterioration in the humanitarian situation during 2013 was met by a targeted effort to mitigate the worst effects of violence and destruction inside Syria and support neighbouring countries.

Despite the ongoing fighting and resulting access challenges inside Syria, the delivery of urgent assistance has increased. The key challenges in host countries continue to be expansion of programmes to keep pace with accelerating refugee arrivals in different locations, and to match needs with the resources available by targeting assistance to those in the most acute need. During 2013, the UN and its partners provided humanitarian assistance to up to 10 million people inside Syria and 2.2 million people in countries hosting refugees. The following graphics summarize achievements for 2013. Though targeted at beneficiaries, international assistance has in several cases had a broader positive impact on local economies.

1 The reported number of beneficiaries reached by the Health sector in Syria refers to end of October 2013
Increased efforts were made throughout the year to reinforce the planning and assessment work of the host governments, and to improve the coordination between UN plans and programmes inside Syria and those in the host countries. Governments and international actors developed a Stabilisation Road Map in Lebanon and a National Resilience Plan in Jordan to assess the longer term needs. Other initiatives include the “No Lost Generation Initiative” and “A Resilience-Based Development Response”.

The resolve of millions of Syrian women, children and men in coping with family dislocations, overcoming personal trauma, making do with ever-diminishing resources, and in extending help and support to fellow citizens through informal networks in the face of deepening divisions, is often overlooked. The continuing generosity of Lebanese, Jordanian, Turkish, Egyptian, Iraqi and Palestinian communities in sharing their homes, schools and clinics, and in coping with the resulting strains and tensions must also be recognised.

Central and local authorities in several host countries moved quickly in the past year to provide assistance to the most affected areas. To do so, they have assessed both immediate and medium/longer term needs with increasing specificity and sought ways to mobilize scarce resources, despite mounting national resource constraints. Central and municipal governments have worked increasingly closely with international partners to plan and provide humanitarian assistance and resilience-based to expand public service coverage.

For its part, the international community re-doubled its efforts to provide urgent assistance in 2013, although needs continued to outpace the response. Altogether, funds received through UN appeals from the donors amounted to US$3 billion. This far exceeds the US$1.5 billion appealed for at the Kuwait conference in January 2013, and represents nearly 70% of revised requirements for the year. At least an additional $1.4 billion was received outside of the appeals. At a total of at least US$4.4 billion, the combined funding received in 2013 was more than four times higher than that received in 2012. This sum represents nearly one-third of all humanitarian funding in 2013, a clear indication of both the unprecedented scale of the crisis and of the international community’s commitment to the people of Syria. Of the total funding channelled through the UN appeals, US$1 billion was committed for response inside Syria, and US$2 billion in host countries.

---


2 OCHA Financial Tracking System
4  COMBINED REQUESTS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR 2014

Summary

During 2014, the SHARP and RRP6 will address these increasing humanitarian and resilience needs in Syria and the neighbouring countries. The combined budgetary requirements for the Syria crisis are US$ 6.5 billion, as defined in the two appeals. In the 2014 SHARP, UN agencies, IOM and INGOs working on the Syria response seek US$ 2.27 billion through 122 projects to respond to 9.3 million people in need of critical humanitarian aid across the country. In the 2014 RRP6, 108 UN agencies, IOM, national and international NGOs working on the Syria response seek US$ 4.2 billion across all sectors to respond to a projected total of 4.1 million refugees (and an aggregate total of 6.8 million people) in need of critical assistance and 2.7 million affected nationals living in host communities. In the first six months, US$ 3.6 billion is required (US$ 2.18 billion in hosting countries and US$ 1.42 billion in Syria). Both plans are strategic and flexible. The following graphics indicate targets by sector in 2014. In addition, Jordan and Lebanon are both appealing for support to meet increased requirements to address the impact of the Syria crisis.
Funding requirements (per sector, country, priority level)

The following tables summarize the financial requests made through the SHARP 2014, RRP6 and national plans of Lebanon and Jordan.

**SHARP 2014 funding requirements for Syria (per sector) in million USD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Full requirements 2014</th>
<th>Requirements for first six months Jan-Jun 2014</th>
<th>Requirements for first six months as % of full</th>
<th>Requirements July-December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>(not broken down by six months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early recovery and livelihoods</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>103.2</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telecommunications</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>(not broken down by six months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food &amp; agriculture</td>
<td>1118.7</td>
<td>637.7</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>481.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>233.4</td>
<td>228.7</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>(not broken down by six months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items and shelter</td>
<td>420.9</td>
<td>252.5</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>168.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff safety services</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>(not broken down by six months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>154.8</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2276.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>1420.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>63%</strong></td>
<td><strong>855.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RRP6 funding requirements (per host country) in million USD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total 2014</th>
<th>Life-saving measures</th>
<th>Vulnerabilities</th>
<th>Capacity-building</th>
<th>Total first six months</th>
<th>Total last six months 2014</th>
<th>Host Govts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>168.8</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>101.4</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>552.5</td>
<td>170.7</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>287.4</td>
<td>265.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>1,200.7</td>
<td>391.2</td>
<td>252.3</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>681.1</td>
<td>519.6</td>
<td>413.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1,723.9</td>
<td>526.2</td>
<td>260.8</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>849.6</td>
<td>874.2</td>
<td>165.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>522.4</td>
<td>147.3</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>257.3</td>
<td>265.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,264.7</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>1,296.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>730.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>150.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,176.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,991.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>583.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This includes USD 96.4 million in regional requirements
2014 Lebanon Stabilization Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Appealed funds (USD)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stabilization interventions of UN, Government and implementing partners included in RRP6</td>
<td>470,580,162</td>
<td>This budget represents about 25% of the total 2014 budget of RRP6 ($1,888,974,546). It includes resources for affected Lebanese ($406,997,485 equal to 21.5%) and for Lebanese returnees from Syria ($63,582,677 equal to 3.4%).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadmap stabilization interventions for 2014 not included in RRP6</td>
<td>138,700,000</td>
<td>Includes estimated totals for Tracks I and II, with interventions which also appear in the RRP6 subtracted to avoid double-counting. (Total Tracks I and II for 2014: $369m - Stabilization interventions also appearing in the RRP6: $230.3m = $138.7m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stabilization interventions outside the Lebanon roadmap and the RRP6</td>
<td>16,200,000*</td>
<td>This budget reflects UN stabilization interventions outside the roadmap and RRP6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Stabilization Needs for Lebanon for 2014: 625,480,162

Stabilization interventions support Lebanese institutions and people regardless of sectors. Roadmap Tracks I (immediate impact) and II (short to medium-term delivery) are limited to 2-3 national priorities per sector only aimed at alleviating the impact of the government’s budget and vulnerable communities, deducting those which also appear in the RRP6 to prevent duplication. Other UN resilience-based interventions provide a sum total of stabilization needs for Lebanon for 2014 ($625,480,162). Each directly responds to the social and economic impacts of the Syrian conflict on highlighted in the economic and social impact assessment.

*Estimates reflect 2014 needs only. Additional priority interventions are detailed in the Roadmap.

National Resilience Plan for Jordan funding requirements (per sector) in USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>All Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>110,250,000</td>
<td>126,500,000</td>
<td>158,000,000</td>
<td>394,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>35,300,000</td>
<td>44,840,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>110,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>154,207,600</td>
<td>162,217,000</td>
<td>167,702,000</td>
<td>484,126,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>1,913,000</td>
<td>1,714,000</td>
<td>1,629,000</td>
<td>5,256,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods &amp; Employment</td>
<td>50,150,000</td>
<td>53,800,000</td>
<td>36,800,000</td>
<td>140,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Services</td>
<td>79,834,800</td>
<td>72,895,000</td>
<td>53,124,000</td>
<td>205,853,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection &amp; Social Protection</td>
<td>113,533,136</td>
<td>114,483,136</td>
<td>85,994,549</td>
<td>314,010,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>186,036,000</td>
<td>365,018,000</td>
<td>199,670,000</td>
<td>750,724,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total: NRP Programmatic Response</td>
<td>731,224,536</td>
<td>941,467,136</td>
<td>732,919,549</td>
<td>2,405,611,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total: Subsidies for Syrian Refugees</td>
<td>208,000,000</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
<td>300,000,000</td>
<td>758,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total: Security Support</td>
<td>291,650,000</td>
<td>320,815,000</td>
<td>352,896,500</td>
<td>965,361,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,230,874,536</td>
<td>1,512,282,136</td>
<td>1,385,816,049</td>
<td>4,128,972,721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The NRP figures are indicative as of 6 January 2014 and may be subject to further changes.
5 PRIORITIES

Common Priorities

The SHARP and the RRP6 will pursue life-saving interventions, backed, where feasible, by targeted, quick-impact actions to promote host community stability and resilience. In Lebanon and Jordan this will additionally be comprehensively supported by national plans. It will provide protection to vulnerable categories, including children and Palestine refugees from Syria. Considering the significant increase in the number of beneficiaries and in protection concerns, the 2014 SHARP is ensuring a more strategic focus beyond the delivery of aid to ensure stronger responses in protection response, local livelihoods and resilience, and social cohesion. Likewise within the RRP, there is an important recognition that refugee protection can be maintained by enhancing social cohesion and investing in local service delivery, infrastructure, economy, and social support. The growing engagement of development agencies in and around the evolving RRP and national plans reflects this broader approach. A full prioritization of expenditures and actions, by sector and geographical location, is provided in each of the of the SHARP 2014 and RRP 6 documents. Key humanitarian priorities are highlighted here below.

Priorities in Syria

Humanitarian actors have undertaken a decentralised, inter-sector geographical prioritization of needs at the district level in order to support efficient targeting, planning and implementation and to ensure that resources are allocated impartially, equitably and transparently. The analysis of needs will be regularly updates as the situation evolves, as part of the recurrent monitoring framework of the SHARP 2014.

The First Six Months

The inter-sector humanitarian forum in Syria has performed an analysis of the consolidated funding requirements for the first 6 months of 2014, according to which 65% of the funding requirements (USD 1.42 billion) will need to be obtained during the first half of the year. A number of policy, programme and operational factors, as well as the specifics of the country context are taken into consideration:

- emphasis on priority need for life-saving emergency food provision
- emergency health needs, including life-saving medicines and medical supplies, trauma, mental health and epidemic control.
- Vaccination campaigns, including for polio
- the mainstreaming of child protection
- nutritional support
- facilitation of safe access to basic services in shelters, host communities and conflict-affected areas
- labour-intensive rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure in relatively stable areas and host communities
- seasonal nature of some key humanitarian programmes
- logistical obstacles with procurement and delivery of humanitarian supplies priority programmatic geographies and indicators across all the key sectors
Capacity and Access in Syria

In Syria there are currently 15 UN Agencies and 18 international NGOs\(^{10}\) working in all governorates, with 112 international staff and 1,439 national staff (not including 3,700 UNRWA national staff)\(^{11}\). Further capacity would be improved by expeditious approval of visa requests for international staff and a further increase of INGOs registrations. This would allow the UN to partner with more INGOs, and ease procedures with local NGOs. With greater access, the ability to do assessments, monitor and verify aid, and report back in accordance with international standards and protocols, will increase.

Capacity in 2013

Despite prevailing constraints, staff capacity has increased significantly from June to December 2013, particularly in November and December, both in terms of numbers as well as geographical spread. The UN and IOM expanded their presence to 13 governorates. The approval by the Government of Syria on 27 November 2013 to open two new planned UN Hubs in Quamishli (Al-Hasakeh) and Aleppo City (Aleppo), will sharply increase capacity to decentralize and deliver assistance. Although the number of UN international staff has recently decreased in line with security restrictions and programme criticality over the course of the year, the overall staffing capacity has increased by 17% in addition to the establishment of ‘facilitators’ in key locations to enable and monitor delivery of programmes. International NGOs have increased in number by 29% (to 18) and overall staffing and volunteers by 28% with expanded presence to 10 governorates through focal points and facilitators. When the pending visa requests for international staff are approved, further capacity would be rapidly enabled.

---

\(^{10}\) Note: There are three NGOs which are registered but not yet operational in Syria.

\(^{11}\) Note: Numbers of international staff in Syria are subject to some variation. The number of international staff cited here does not include OPCW or UN Mission staff.
Impact of potentially increased capacities to respond

Enhanced operational capacity of national and international humanitarian responders and administrative support to the members of humanitarian community would:

- Enable an expansion in the network of field coordination hub to accelerate assessments and delivery.
- Enable more timely and accurate staff security assessments to be made
- Improve local capacity to engage in early recovery and resilience interventions.

Priorities in Host Countries

**EGYPT - Requirements by category $ millions (first 6 months)**

- A: Life Saving: 61
- B: Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities: 32
- C: Capacity-building/Resilience: 9
- Last 6 months: 67.4

**IRAQ - Requirements by category $ millions (first 6 months)**

- A: Life Saving: 171
- B: Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities: 99
- C: Capacity-building/Resilience: 18
- Last 6 months: 265.1
JORDAN - Requirements by category $ millions (first 6 months)

A: 391  B: 252  C: 38  Last 6 months: 519.6

A: Life Saving  B: Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities  C: Capacity-building/Resilience

LEBANON - Requirements by category $ millions (first 6 months)

A: 526  B: 261  C: 63  Last 6 months: 874.2

A: Life Saving  B: Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities  C: Capacity-building/Resilience

TURKEY - Requirements by category $ millions (first 6 months)

A: 147  B: 86  C: 24  Last 6 months: 265.1

A: Life Saving  B: Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities  C: Capacity-building/Resilience
TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL STRATEGY

The Syrian crisis and its ever-widening effects continue to escalate and deepen across the region, with profound consequences in the political, security, fiscal, economic and social domains which impose enormous strains on the resources and capacities of governments, of communities and of the international aid system. Measures to stabilise livelihoods and communities and to restore eroded essential services are required to complement urgent life-saving interventions. To coherently address these complex requirements, a Comprehensive Regional Strategy is under preparation.

The essential elements of the Comprehensive Regional Strategy currently under development (and of which a first draft was endorsed by host governments, development and humanitarian partners on 4 November 2013) are:

- to assure a comprehensive response, simultaneously integrating humanitarian, development, macro-economic and fiscal support interventions which together strengthen resilience, stability and social cohesion;
- in all affected countries, to support and sustain communities under threat, to reduce the risk of gender-based violence and to support sustainable livelihoods and learning opportunities;
- in host countries, to meet the needs of the most vulnerable refugees and host communities, whilst supporting sustainable development and increasing resilience to current and future shocks;
- to support host countries (national governments, local authorities, civil society organisations and the private sector) to maintain and sustain social and economic services, stimulate investment in

---

6 TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL STRATEGY
livelihoods and economic development and obtain access to additional ODA, budgetary support and investments;

- to support national leadership and coordination of the response in each country to ensure that strategies, policies, plans and interventions are appropriate to the social, economic and political realities of each country and that national capacities for service delivery are strengthened;
- to assure robust, comprehensive vulnerability and capacity assessments, to enhance knowledge bases that can drive gap analyses and inform resilience-focused development interventions;
- to establish mutual accountability frameworks between host governments and their partners which generate monitoring frameworks or dashboards, together with analytical tools for decision-making and prioritization of resource allocations to cost-effective interventions, targeted to reach the most vulnerable.

The Comprehensive Regional Strategy is scheduled to be completed by end-April 2014.

- The draft strategy has helped to guide the development of this common planning framework document for the SHARP and RRP6 2014 appeals, both of which include proposals for supporting early recovery, community stabilization, resilience and capacity-building, whether in Syria or in host communities in neighbouring countries.
- It has been informed by the UN Development Group paper “A Resilience-Based Development Response to the Syria Crisis”.
- In addition, the No Lost Generation initiative underscores the combined humanitarian and development imperative of enabling Syrian children and youth to continue their education, even under the most adverse circumstances.
- Country chapters for the strategy are under formulation.
- Jordan and Lebanon launched national planning consultations in the second half of 2013 and completed their respective stability and resilience plans.
- Following an assessment of the impact of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon has developed a Road Map of Priority Interventions for Stabilization, while the World Bank-managed Lebanon Syrian Crisis Trust Fund has been launched.
- Work is progressing on development of accountability and analytical frameworks for strengthened gap analysis, prioritization, targeting and costing of strategic interventions, aimed at addressing, within a common strategic framework: immediate humanitarian needs, individual and communal resilience, macro-economic development and fiscal stability.
- UN agencies and partners are working on developing shared monitoring and evaluation frameworks for RRP6, SHARP 2014 and for development programming which is integrated with, and supportive of, national resilience and stabilization plans.
- Delivery modalities are being examined for their capacity to effectively support locally-adopted resilience and recovery strategies of affected populations living in very different national contexts. Four possible delivery channels are under scrutiny: (a) central governments; (b) local authorities and local associations; (c) UN agencies and INGOs; (d) the private sector. The comprehensive regional strategy will include a detailed review of delivery modalities and their suitability in different settings.

The comprehensive regional strategy will be completed by the end of April 2014, after exhaustive consultations amongst actors and in time to inform a mid-year review of priorities and outstanding resource requirements for national resilience/recovery plans and for RRP6 and SHARP 2014.
The diagram below illustrates how core humanitarian sectors coalesce with those of the resilience-based development approach. It provides a coherent structure for integrating analysis, planning and programming to underpin the Comprehensive Regional Strategy.