

GUIDANCE NOTE 2

Refugee and Resilience Components of the 3RP

Introduction:

The 3RP is a broad regional partnership strategy, a planning process and a platform for policy, advocacy and strategy formulation as well as a fundraising and monitoring tool. The 3RP will address refugee protection and humanitarian needs and strengthen the resilience of communities and governments to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis in the region. The 3RP aims at supporting the preparation of national plans as well as addressing the needs of their implementation.

The plan has two inter-connected components:

1. Refugee protection and humanitarian assistance component (the Refugee Component): Will address the protection and assistance needs of refugees living in camps, settlements and local communities in all sectors, as well as vulnerable members of impacted communities. It will strengthen community-based protection by identifying and responding to immediate support needs of communal services in impacted communities.
2. Resilience and Stabilization component (the Resilience Component): Will assist impacted communities to cope with and recover from the refugee crisis in all sectors. It will build the capacities of household, communities and national systems that have been impacted by the crisis, and provide the strategic, technical, and policy support to advance national responses.

The synergies and degree of integration between the two components may vary from country to country taking into account the different impact of the crisis at national and community levels as well as ongoing planning processes.

Developing a Refugee & Resilience Plan:

Each Sector Working Group (SWG) is tasked with developing an integrated, strategic plan with Objectives that, as far as possible, encompass outputs in support of both refugee and resilience components.

Each Objective will contain a number of Outputs, and SWGs will need to decide whether a particular Output falls into the Refugee or Resilience component.

This guidance is intended to assist the SWGs make that decision, based on their individual country circumstances, while at the same time providing a level of coherence across the five countries as to the types of activities making up the refugee and resilience components.

Guidance to assist in categorizing refugee and resilience outputs in the 3RP

1. Definitions:

The following definitions have been adapted as a point of reference to assist Sectors in the development of their response strategies and their categorization of outputs into the Refugee and Resilience Components.

Refugee Assistance (adapted from <http://www.unhcr.org>):

People who are forced to flee their homes and seek safety in another country, or a different part of their own country, invariably need help. Most refugees and internally displaced people leave their homes with little or nothing, and even those with some resources may soon exhaust them. RRP partners provide vital assistance, which takes many forms. Life-saving emergency assistance is provided in the form of food, clean water and sanitation, health care, shelter, and relief items such as blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and household goods. Vital protection for refugees that it is provided also includes refugee registration, assistance and advice on asylum applications, education and counseling, and advocacy on law and policy.

Resilience (adapted from 'UNDG: Towards a Resilience-based Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis' at www.jo.undp.org):

Resilience fundamentally concerns the capacities and resources of individual, household, community, society or state to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses. The resilience-based approach aims to support communities and institutions to respond to increased demand and pressure (characterized as “coping”), promote household recovery from the negative impacts of the crisis (“recovering”) and strengthen local and national economic, social systems to protect development gains from current and future shocks (“transforming”).

In the context of the Syrian crisis, refugee hosting countries are facing particular types of long term stressors:

- A demographic shock from the presence, and continued influx, of refugees. This puts pressure on national and communal service delivery systems, housing and labor markets just to name a few of the most affected areas.
- An economic shock from the loss or disruption of economic activity (trade, agriculture or industry) as a result of the crisis. Some of these economic consequences are related to the refugee crisis but some could be related to the conflict/crisis going on in Syria.
- A social and political stability shock as a result of the pressures from the Syrian crisis.

3RP Population Types:

- For the purposes of the 3RP, “Refugees” are defined as Syrian nationals who are registered or awaiting registration as refugees in one of the five host countries.
- For the purposes of the 3RP, “Members of Impacted Communities” are nationals or (non-refugee) residents of one of the five host countries, who are living in communities that are either hosting refugees or are otherwise affected by the refugee influx and its consequences.
- Other population groups may be defined in country plans as appropriate.

3. 3RP Goals:

Within the overall strategic vision of addressing refugee protection and assistance needs and to build resilience of impacted communities and national systems, the following are the specific goals of the two Components of the 3RP.

These Goals are one of the key points of guidance in helping Sectors to determine which specific Outputs and activities might fall under each Component.

Refugee Component	Resilience Component
1. Refugee women, girls, boys, and men fleeing the Syrian conflict have access to effective protection.	4. The most vulnerable impacted households and communities benefit from interventions that enhance their capacities and resources.
2. Refugees and the most vulnerable among the impacted population are provided with life-saving and immediate assistance, including in camps and host communities.	5. Refugees and members of impacted communities have opportunities to progressively build self-reliance.
3. The most vulnerable impacted communities benefit from immediate support to strengthen communal services to support community-based protection.	6. The capacities of sub-national and national delivery systems are strengthened to meet the protection, assistance and social services needs of refugees and members of impacted communities.

4. Guiding Questions to Assist in Defining Refugee and Resilience Components:

While the synergies between the Refugee and Resilience Components are expressed in the overall 3RP Plan and in the Sector Objectives, there is a need at the Output level to categorize Outputs into either one of the two Components.

Below are listed some guiding questions and considerations to assist Sectors in each country to define into which Component (Refugee or Resilience) a particular activity will fall.

A regionally coherent plan is vital, and will be assisted by a consideration by all Countries and Sectors of these guiding principles.

However, these are guiding questions are not intended to be rigid rules. They are instead intended as a set of considerations and questions to assist Sectors come to logical conclusions as to whether an activity should be classified into the Refugee or Resilience Component.

The 3RP Workshop on 3-4 September is an opportunity for inter-Country discussion and comparison of their respective thinking on the classification of activities.

Intention:

Consider why the activity is taking place.

- Which of the six 3RP goals listed above does it serve?
- Is it being implemented to fill a need among a particular population group?
- Is it to strengthen a system to cope with the refugee crisis?

Beneficiaries:

Consider who or what is being targeted by, or benefiting from, the activity.

- Does it target/benefit only one population type (ie: refugees; host community members etc).
- If it targets two or more population types, what is the proportion?
- Is there a main target group, with others that are incidentally benefiting?
- Does the activity target a national or sub-national system or structure and, if so, which population group is intended to benefit?

Intervention Level:

Consider the level at which the activity is being targeted.

- Directly targeted Individual beneficiaries?
- Households?
- Communities?
- National or sub-national systems/structures?

Scope:

Consider the size, scope, timing and modality of the activity.

- Does your agency normally define the activity as humanitarian or development for its budgeting/reporting purposes?
- Would donors normally fund it from humanitarian or development pools?
- Does the activity contribute to impacts over the immediate, medium-term, or long-term?
- Is it designed to meet immediate life-saving needs or to accrue long-term impact on infrastructure, economic or social development of the country?
- Does the activity support populations to have self-reliance by creating jobs or supporting SME and other businesses?
- Who implements the activity (NGO? UN? Government?)

RRP6 Categorization:

If the activity was included in the RRP 6, consider which category it was placed in under that plan.

- Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm?
- Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities?
- Capacity Building/Resilience?

5. Guiding Questions on a Spectrum:

It may be a useful exercise to place activities on a spectrum such as the one below, where activities are more likely to fall into the Refugee or Resilience component depending on the answers to some of the questions outlined above. This chart is not designed to definitively include or exclude particular activities from each Component, rather it is another tool to help Sectors come to their conclusions.

EXAMPLES OF QUESTIONS CONSIDER	Short-Term Humanitarian Funds RRP6 Life Saving	Medium-Term RRP6 Preventing Deterioration	Long-Term Development Funds RRP Resilience
Refugees Targeted Assistance Direct Beneficiaries	More likely to be Refugee Response		
Host Community Targeted			
System/Structure Targeted Self-reliance Indirect Beneficiaries			More likely to be Resilience Response

6. Examples:

The examples on the following pages were developed by the 3RP Drafting Committee, considering the above guiding questions and coming to conclusions for examples in each sector. They are not intended to be binding and serve only as a guide to the kind of activities that may fall under each Component.

3RP Guidance

EXAMPLES OF REFUGEE/ RESILIENCE Objectives & Outputs

Sector: WASH Examples

Objective one: Sustainable and gender appropriate access to safe and equitable water is ensured for the target population for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene

Objective one indicators:

- Proportion of households with access to a reliable protected source of safe drinking-water

Output 1.1: Ensure regular access to safe water as per the agreed minimum standards for refugees living in ITS/ camps

Example Activities

- Any intervention in Camps or ITS

Output 1.4: Governments are supported on developing/improving water governance and water conservation policies and national plans, and enhancing capacities.

Example Activities

- Support to relevant authorities to establish water safety plans / water quality surveillance systems
- Support to relevant authorities to develop water management/ water scarcity adaptation policies
- Support to authorities in developing capacity on hydrogeological surveying

Guidance Note:

The examples of activities in camps or ITS are more clearly in the *refugee component*.

The examples provided under the resilience component may be more likely to be under the resilience component, however this will be defined by country/ sector.

Output 1.3: Emergency water supply outside ITS/ camps supported, in areas of refugee influx

Example Activities (these types of activities may make it more likely that this is under the refugee component)

- Water trucking
- Distribution of water kits and/ or chlorination tablets

Output 1.2: Municipalities in areas of refugee influx are supported in the improvement / extension of water supplies facilities

Example Activities

- Water supply networks in communities where refugees are living
- Extension/construction of municipal water systems
- Drilling of wells
- Construction of water treatment system

Guidance Note:

The examples of activities which are more usually defined as immediate or to fill an emergency capacity gap, such as water trucking may be defined more under the refugee component.

The examples provided under the resilience component, are presented as types of activities that may be more likely to be under the resilience component, however it is acknowledged that these activities may reach both refugees and other target groups, and the criteria for why activities should be in either component should be defined by country/ sector.

<p>Objective Two: Increase access to improved and gender appropriate sanitation services for target population</p> <p>Objective two indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #/% of families with access to appropriate improved toilets - #/% of families with access to appropriate bathing facilities 	
Output 2.1: Emergency solid waste management available in ITS/ refugee camps and in areas of refugee influx	Output 2.2: Improve/ extension/ rehabilitation solid waste management systems in areas affected by refugee influx
<p><u>Guidance Note:</u> Solid Waste Management Activities such as: ‘Construction of temporary disposal sites’ or ‘Provision of waste management trucks to camp management’ may more easily fall under the refugee component. However an example such as ‘Capacity building of municipal waste management systems to include camps and ITS’ could fall under either component as this this may address refugees through more sustainable interventions. These types of discussion should be held within the sector.</p>	
Output 2.1: Toilet construction in school in camps and ITS	Output 2.2: Improve and expand permanent sanitation facilities in schools in areas of refugee influx

Sector: BASIC NEEDS Examples	
<p><u>Guidance Note:</u> This example shows a sector where there may be no outputs/ interventions under the resilience component. There may be objectives under this or other sectors which could have outputs/ activities only under the ‘Resilience’ component. These types of examples need to be agreed at the country/ sector level.</p>	
<p>Objective one: <i>Ensure that the Basic Needs of refugees and impacted populations are met</i></p> <p>Objective one indicator: % of refugees and most vulnerable impacted communities who receive Basic Needs support</p>	
Output 1.1 <i>Provision of NFIs to new arrivals and replenishment of NFIs (refugees and vulnerable impacted).</i>	
Output 1.2 Unconditional cash assistance to help meet basic household needs (refugees and vulnerable impacted)	
<p><u>Guidance Note:</u> While in certain countries a % of unconditional cash goes to vulnerable impacted communities, the primary target population are refugees so therefore this intervention falls under the refugee component.</p>	
<p>Objective Two: <i>Assist refugees and vulnerable members of host communities cope with harsh winter conditions</i></p> <p>Objective two indicator: % of refugees and most vulnerable impacted communities who receive winterization support</p>	
Output 2.1 <i>Winter Cash Payments (refugees and vulnerable impacted communities).</i>	

Sector: HEALTH Examples	
<p>Objective one: Access to quality comprehensive primary health care services is improved for refugees and vulnerable host communities</p> <p>Objective one indicator: # of functional basic health units/ 10,000 population</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 Syrian refugees have improved access to Primary Health Care services camps</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xx PHC equipped and supported to provide services to refugees in camps 	<p>Output 1.2 Access to Primary Health Care services in community settings is improved</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build and equip xx clinics in the community - Staff recruitment in government PHC facilities
<p>Output 1.3 Refugees have access to support schemes to enable access to essential health services</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Insurance to assist Syrians to access health care - Support participation and transport costs to PHC for refugees 	
<p>Objective Two: National Health Care System capacity is reinforced to provide services for refugees and vulnerable populations</p> <p>Objective two indicator: Number of health workers per 10,000 population</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 The quality of health services improved in refugee camps and areas with high refugee influx</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of xx primary health care staff on trauma for Syrians refugees 	<p>Output 2.2 Quality of tertiary health services improved for refugees and impacted populations</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of xx tertiary health staff on xx - Xx centres for disabilities in referral hospitals reinforced
<p><u>Guidance Note:</u> The criteria that may be used for whether the tertiary health example falls under the refugee or resilience component may be the % of the refugee population covered by the facility, or other criteria as defined at the country level.</p>	
<p>Objective Three: Ensure children are vaccinated against measles and polio</p> <p>Objective three indicator: % of children fully immunized (disaggregated by refugees, impacted communities and other target groups)</p>	
<p>Output 3.1 Children under five are vaccinated against polio nationwide</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - xx children under five reached through national polio vaccination campaigns 	<p>Output 3.2 Reinforce routine Expanded Programme of Immunization through the health system in priority areas of refugee influx</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved cold chain in PHC - Training of PHC personnel
<p><u>Guidance Note:</u> The example activities cover both refugees and impacted national populations, however, for the case of polio the fact that Polio is also a global L3 emergency this should fall under the refugee (humanitarian) component. Routine immunization for Syrian refugees may fall under either component, however there should be analysis of the proportion of population covered by routine immunization and/ or the type of activities undertaken in PHC.</p>	

Sector: PROTECTION Examples	
<p>Objective one: Community self-management and participation improved Objective one indicator: # of communities with reinforced self-management and participatory systems reinforced</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 Advocacy to maintain and improve protection space for refugees conducted</p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy to reduce border closures, forced evictions from informal settlements, refoulement/ arbitrary deportation, - Re-registration of refugees 	<p><i>Output 1.2 National Human Rights organisations capacities are reinforced to promote respect for human rights and social cohesion</i></p> <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising at the national level on promotion of awareness of the rights of Syrian refugees and other vulnerable groups - Advocacy with Government to develop an enabling environment to promote the human rights of all
<p>Objective Two: Child Protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonised Objective two indicator: tbd</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 (refugee component) Awareness raising and social mobilisation interventions conducted on psychosocial support, child protection and gender-based violence for refugees and vulnerable host community boys, girls and caregivers</p> <p><i>Example Activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSS in camps and communities - Parenting programmes 	<p>Output 2.2 National child protection systems (institutional and human resource capacity) reinforced</p> <p><i>Example Activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and legislative reform and development - Investment in physical infrastructure to deliver CP services (e.g. social development centres) - Community-based child protection committees - Advocacy on child protection issues related to the long-term impact of crisis
<p><u>Guidance Note:</u> ‘Awareness Raising’, and ‘Community based Child Protection’ committees could fall under either component, depending on a range of criteria which type setting – in camps this may be under the refugee component.</p>	