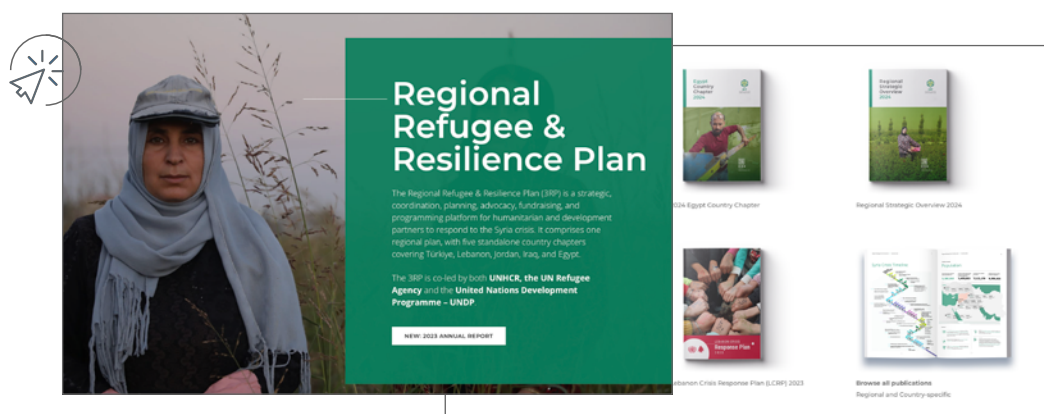


3RP Conceptual Framework

July 2024

I. Background

The 3RP was launched in December 2014 to respond to the needs and vulnerabilities emerging from the protracted crisis in Syria by supporting refugees' immediate needs and impacted host communities and institutions in five countries hosting Syrian refugees through building resilience and supporting the provision of basic public services and infrastructure.



Further information: <https://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org>

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) is a strategic coordination, planning, advocacy, fundraising and programming platform to respond to the Syria refugee crisis in Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. The 3RP brings together over 270 humanitarian and development partners, including host governments and municipal institutions, UN agencies, I/NGOs, civil societies, donors, IFIs, private sector actors and many more that are supporting refugees and host communities affected by the large-scale displacement in the region, including but not limited to the Syria crisis. It is a comprehensive regional plan with five national-led response plans developed through the respective coordination structures in each country.

While the targeted refugee population in the 3RP plans primarily relates to Syrian refugees, the 3RP aims to cover all populations in need, including refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities, and stateless persons, given that 3RP partners often provide protection assistance and services to other populations in a non-discriminatory manner (based on age, gender, nationality, etc.). This inclusive approach is in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and UNHCR's "one-refugee" approach, which advocates that all refugees, regardless of their nationalities, have access to equitable protection, assistance and services, as well as with the Agenda 2030 principle of leaving no one behind. Under the co-leadership of UNHCR and UNDP, the 3RP takes a unique approach combining both humanitarian and development responses in a coordinated and coherent regional platform.

The 3RP puts national leadership and capacities at the center of the response to achieve resilience for all, guided by the principle of "leaving no one behind", through a regionally coherent plan that adopts a tailored approach to bring out country-specific needs and priorities.

II. Strategic Directions - the Why of the 3RP

The 3RP is guided by four regional Strategic Directions which form the overarching vision and rationale for the response. The Strategic Directions guide the development of the platform's scope of work and the conceptual underpinnings of its approach across the region. The 3RP's Strategic Directions have evolved over time in line with the changing contexts. The current Strategic Directions were adopted in 2020, following the 2019 Inter-Sector Coordinators' Workshop's suggestion to modify some of them for a better reflection of the evolving context.

1. Protecting People

Protection of people and gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation is critical to keeping displaced persons and vulnerable host community members safe from exploitation, abuse and violence, while reducing the associated mental health and psychosocial risks. With this understanding, the 3RP supports the mainstreaming of protection and GBV risk mitigation in the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of its interventions, especially for the most vulnerable groups such as women, girls, elderly, persons with disabilities, and others. It helps to empower women, men, girls and boys to lead their own development in the long term, strengthening social stability and mental wellbeing, which contributes to ensuring that no one is left behind.

2. Supporting Durable Solutions

Opportunities for enabling pathways towards durable solutions are urgently needed to allow refugees to envisage a future that provides hope and dignity. The 3RP works towards three possible durable solution options in line with international standards and frameworks: 1) voluntary repatriation to Syria in safety and dignity; 2) resettlement to third countries and complementary pathways; and 3) local solutions and opportunities. While a regional approach and coherence are pursued, the exact scale and scope of activities working towards durable solutions vary according to the context of each 3RP country.

3. Contributing to Dignified Lives

Refugees and vulnerable host populations continue to face multiple challenges as a result of protracted displacement and difficult socio-economic conditions. The 3RP helps to mitigate these challenges directly through protection and assistance across sectors, as well as support to the self-reliance of vulnerable populations and resilience at individual, household, community and institutional levels. Specific areas of intervention include basic needs and food security, livelihoods, education, health, and support in camp settings, all while mainstreaming social cohesion and working in a conflict-sensitive manner.

4. Enhancing Local and National Capacities

Working with stakeholders at all levels contributes to building long-term approaches to resilience and pathways to durable solutions, including policy and institutional reforms towards a more sustainable socio-economic environment. A critical underlying factor to sustainability is the need for economic stimulation and job creation, bringing fair and equitable benefits for host communities and refugees alike. To move this agenda forward, 3RP partners will continue supporting national institutions and systems, building local actors' capacities to cope, adapt, and transform their provision of services and assistance to refugees and host communities. Working with national institutions and local stakeholders is also key to preserving social cohesion and strengthening trust in the public sector.

III. Scope of Work – the What of the 3RP

The 3RP is guided by four regional Strategic Directions which form the overarching vision and rationale for the response. The Strategic Directions guide the development of the platform's scope of work and the conceptual underpinnings of its approach across the region. The 3RP's Strategic Directions have evolved over time in line with the changing contexts. The current Strategic Directions were adopted in 2020, following the 2019 Inter-Sector Coordinators' Workshop's suggestion to modify some of them for a better reflection of the evolving context.

Strategic coordination



The 3RP regional coordination structure, in close collaboration with country operations, sets the overall parameters for the regional refugee response plan to the Syria crisis. It provides a mechanism and entry points for partners in the response to engage at different levels, including in relation to strategy development, policy and technical areas, and programme delivery. This strong and transparent coordination structure, with clear roles and responsibilities at all levels, encourages harmonized and consensus-based planning, reduces duplication and encourages efficiency in the delivery of the response at the field level. The 3RP generally aims to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) in the respective host countries to ensure complementarity and maximum impact of the activities. The 3RP [Operating Model](#) sets out the coordination structure in more detail.

Advocacy



Drawing on the experiences and inputs of the country operations on emerging issues, priorities and needs, the 3RP at the regional level produces tailored and relevant knowledge, policy, and advocacy products, which are in line with global agenda and frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Moreover, the 3RP regularly engages with donors at the regional level to support strategic communication, particularly in the lead up to high-level events and key advocacy moments such as the annual Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region. This advocacy helps to sustain political, policy and funding support for refugees and host communities affected by the Syria crisis.

Planning



In a response of the magnitude required by the Syria crisis, robust planning processes are essential to ensure the production of regionally coherent and credible plans that can attract donor interest, guide operational delivery, and focus funding on priority areas. At regional level, the 3RP provides guidance products and technical support for the development of the five national-led country plans, including the 3RP country chapters in Türkiye, Iraq and Egypt, the Lebanon Response Plan, and the Jordan Response Plan. Annual needs assessment and planning exercises are supported at regional and country levels to ensure the production of high-quality, needs-based plans.

Resource mobilization



The 3RP has been an incredibly successful fundraising vehicle, with over USD 24 billion raised since 2015. The 3RP, at the regional level, tracks and analyses funding levels, trends, and gaps to inform the preparation of resource mobilization materials and messaging. It also provides donors with a coherent and consolidated overview of the financial needs of the region. The 3RP leadership directly engages donors at regional and global levels, on behalf of all partners, to advocate for sustained funding support.

Data and information management



The 3RP regional level provides technical support to country operations based on each country's programming priorities and needs. It sets minimum standards and expectations that consider the specifics of each context to the extent possible for regional coherence. The 3RP produces publicly available information management products to demonstrate the collaborative efforts and achievements of the 3RP partners across the region, while also presenting up-to-date gaps and needs for fundraising and resource mobilization. It also has a monitoring, evaluation and oversight role to promote regional coherence and promulgate analysis and learnings from the response. In this respect, the 3RP has been at the forefront of many programmatic innovations, which have been tested, expanded, and being used in support of national systems. These include supporting national and local systems and building their resilience; using technology to increase efficiency and effectiveness; and strengthening the self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

Information management products

Regional

3RP Financial Dashboard



3RP Strategic Directions



Dashboard Durable Solutions Dashboard



<https://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/dashboards/>

Türkiye



Lebanon



Jordan



Iraq



Egypt



IV. Conceptual Approaches – the How of the 3RP

As an innovative and adaptive platform, the 3RP has continued to evolve and refine its approach to the interconnected humanitarian and development challenges presented by the Syria crisis. In this respect, there are several key conceptual approaches which help to inform how we implement the response in the region.

Social and economic inclusion

Advancing the social and economic inclusion of refugees in the host countries has been a core principle of the 3RP since its inception in 2014. 3RP countries have promoted the inclusion of refugees in national systems and processes to avoid the need for parallel systems to cater to the needs of refugees, while also supporting access to services for vulnerable host communities.

Economic inclusion entails fair, equitable, safe and secure access to labour markets broadly, including financial services, entrepreneurship and economic opportunities for all, including non-citizens in addition to vulnerable and underserved groups.

Social inclusion refers to ensuring equal opportunities so that everyone, regardless of their background, can achieve their full potential in life. Such efforts include policies and actions that promote equal access to (public) services as well as enable citizens' participation in the decision-making processes that affect their lives.

The social and economic inclusion of refugees can be supported through, for example, the adoption of legal frameworks that afford refugees their basic rights to education, health, employment, disability benefits and social services on par with nationals, and in accordance with international refugee law; providing refugees with equal access to social protection systems and anti-poverty initiatives; and adopting common approaches to assisting host country nationals and refugees in need. Advancing the social and economic inclusion of refugees into national systems requires supporting host governments in providing services and assistance to both refugees and the local population in an equitable manner. While this can be legally challenging and resource intensive in the 3RP countries, it can improve refugees and host communities' quality of life and sense of stability and promotes a greater social cohesion.

Resilience

Resilience-building refers to strengthening “the ability of individuals, households, communities, and societies to withstand shocks and stresses, recover from such stresses; and work with national and local government institutions to achieve transformational change for sustainability of human development in the face of future shocks”. The concept of “resilience for all” was introduced in 2020 to describe an approach that builds on the “leaving no one behind” principle and aims to support both refugees and host communities to be self-reliant and included where possible in local and national systems and plans.

Resilience programming therefore also aims at strengthening local and national systems to ensure equitable access to basic quality services to all. For this purpose, 3RP partners have been working with public institutions at different levels by providing direct support (financial and capacity development) as well as indirect support.

In crisis contexts, resilience presents a pathway towards development and advancing locally and nationally owned adaptive solutions and capacities. To build resilience among individuals, communities and institutions, stakeholders in the region within and beyond the 3RP platform aim to capitalize on links between humanitarian and development institutions, financing arrangements, processes, and programmatic approaches wherever feasible in line with the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach. Critically, a resilience-based approach that includes development programming does not replace humanitarian assistance, rather, it builds on it and aims to gradually reduce the need of beneficiaries for long-term emergency assistance. Development assistance that builds resilience can accelerate their recovery and enhance their capacities to prosper independently.

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

The vision of the HDPN in the 3RP is based on the OECD definition as: “the interlinkages between humanitarian, development and peace actions” with the aim of “strengthening collaboration, coherence and complementarity” and “to reduce overall vulnerability and the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities and address root causes of conflict”. The 3RP acknowledges that *“Humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and peacebuilding are not serial processes: they are all needed at the same time in order to reduce needs, risk and vulnerability”*, such as protection risks, poverty and deprivation, lack/ erosion of social cohesion or challenges in accessing quality basic services.

Whilst the dual Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) has been most central to the 3RP response, the emphasis placed by the 3RP partners on the promotion of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities alongside the strengthening of national systems, can be considered as being of particular significance for the implementation of the ‘Peace’ dimension of the HDPN, even if it does not necessarily involve a separate set of ‘peace’ actors.

The 3RP furthers the conceptualization and application of several successful approaches, including local development approaches, the “*Resilience for All*” Approach, the “*One-Refugee Approach*”, and the concept of “*Leaving No-one Behind*.” These have helped advance the HDPN by ensuring that actors across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding fields address forced displacement and foster opportunities for longer-term solutions. For example, national governments and local institutions, civil society and private sector have come together to address complex issues such as economic growth and access to decent work and sustainable employment, access to education and healthcare as well as social protection. Going forward, priorities for strengthening the HDPN across the 3RP include: strengthening the evidence base that informs joint planning and programming, and decision making, expanding the network of actors who engage outside the 3RP such as IFIs and other development actors, supporting government ownership especially that of local and subnational authorities, and further enhancing synergies, complementarity and coherence between humanitarian and development actors.

Social cohesion

With a large number of Syrian refugees living in a protracted situation in host communities across the region, maintaining social cohesion and stability has always been a priority for the 3RP. With the impacts of political, socio-economic and environmental stressors and shocks continuing to mount, and signs of deteriorating relations between host communities and refugees in some countries, addressing social cohesion has never been more critical.

3RP partners define strengthening social cohesion as “the management of social tensions within a community so as to prevent conflict and foster opportunities for collaboration between groups.” The 3RP does not envisage addressing social cohesion as a separate activity, but rather something to which the response is contributing, including through the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity and the do-no-harm approach. This entails providing data and analysis on social cohesion and tension monitoring so that operational 3RP partners share the same understanding of social tensions trends and causes, and how their interventions are impacting them.

Linking back to the HDPN, 3RP partners conceptualize social cohesion as a key component of peacebuilding, and therefore established strong and functional linkages with peace actors outside of the 3RP platform (UNIFIL and UNSCOL in Lebanon for example), development partners (International Financial Institutions), and key humanitarian stakeholders (Red Cross and Red Crescent movement). The maintenance of social cohesion is also conceived as a key condition for the inclusion of refugees and can also contribute to their pursuit of pathways towards future durable solutions.

V. 3RP: A Regional Response linking Global, National and Local levels

Since its inception in December 2014, the 3RP has been a model and reference for much of the global discussion on adopting a more comprehensive and holistic approach to engaging host governments, communities and other relevant stakeholders in responses to large scale displacement of refugees.

The 3RP was, in effect, a precursor for concepts which were eventually codified in the GCR in 2018, with the GCR being shaped largely by experiences in this region and with Syrian refugees. There continues to be a strong alignment between the 3RP's Strategic Directions and the GCR's Objectives, which include easing pressure on host communities, enhancing refugee self-reliance and expanding the search for durable solutions. The 3RP continues to contribute to the GCR through periodic reviews with countries, including reviews of the GCR indicator framework which is integrated into the 3RP monitoring and reporting. The 3RP also contributes to the tracking of progress against the implementation of Global Refugee Forum pledges and participation in exercises to measure the impact of hosting, protecting and supporting refugees.

While the host governments are all committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, the protracted Syria crisis has affected the governments' abilities to deliver this agenda. The 3RP strives to align with such global standards and frameworks by ensuring the planning, response and advocacy are aligned, and national and local authorities are committed and equipped to implement them in their respective countries. At the country level, 3RP has begun to mainstream the SDGs into the country response plans, aiming to reduce vulnerabilities and promote sustainable development of affected populations (men, women, girls and boys), through developing monitoring and evaluation framework which output level indicators are in line with the SDG indicators to the extent possible.

The unique design of the 3RP has demonstrated greater ability to respond to emerging crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic or to compounding crises such as the one impacting Lebanon. At the same time, it continued to foster ever greater synergies with the development agenda, working to align relevant components of the plan with the countries' National Development Plans and associated strategies, and the United Nation Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

In this sense, the 3RP at the regional level serves as a link and interpreter between global and national processes, ensuring a coherent and consistent presentation of the Syria situation in global fora and processes, and supporting positive engagement at all levels.

VI. References and Resources [to be added to]

- 3RP. 2024. [3RP Operating Model](#).
- 3RP. 2022. [3RP Evaluation Report](#); [3RP Evaluation Management Response](#).
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- OECD. 2019. [DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus](#)
- Resilience Development Forum. 2015. [The Dead Sea Resilience Agenda](#).
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- 3RP. 2022. [Integrating Social Cohesion in the 3RP: a Regional Guidance Note](#).
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