



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
24 November 2015

Original: English

First regular session 2016
25-29 January 2016, New York
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Syrian Arab
Republic (2016-2017)**

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III. Programme and risk management	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for the Syrian Arab Republic (2016-2017)	10



I. Programme rationale

1. Syria has been in crisis since March 2011. The crisis has precipitated devastating loss of human lives and livelihoods, displacement and movement of refugees – estimated to exceed half the population – in addition to its impact on the economy, delivery of basic services and maintenance of infrastructure, and perhaps most critically on the social fabric of a country with a long history of social cohesion. Despite having achieved or being well under way to achieving major Millennium Development Goals targets (poverty reduction, primary education, and gender parity in secondary education, decrease in infant mortality rates and increasing access to improved sanitation) as of 2010¹, it is estimated that after the first four years of crisis Syria has dropped from 113th to 174th out of 187 countries ranked in the Human Development Index, sitting in the bottom tenth percentile globally.² Beyond the already devastating statistics on the humanitarian situation, the crisis has reportedly reversed development gains in the country by four decades or more.

2. The effects of the crisis have taken an unprecedented toll on Syrians, increasing the vulnerability and insecurity of people and communities, and manifesting themselves in several critical ways. The first is the acute physical insecurity in some areas, widespread psychological trauma, and increased violence affecting large swathes of the population, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, the poorest of the poor, and persons living in areas of heavy fighting.

3. Second, the five years of crisis have brought about massive socio-economic losses – estimated until the end of 2014 at \$200 billion or more in most productive sectors of manufacturing, agriculture, transport, and communications, as well as capital asset loss and saving and investments depletion. Markets, and traditional industrial and commercial hubs such as Aleppo and Homs, have been destroyed. The currency of the country has depreciated to one-sixth of its pre-crisis value, trade with its neighbours is stalled, and unilateral economic and financial measures are exacerbating the negative economic and humanitarian situation. The result is that over 80 per cent of the population – over 60 per cent of whom are already extremely poor – have been plunged deeper into poverty, and over 50 per cent of the labour force have been pushed into unemployment.³

4. The third factor is the destruction of basic services and infrastructure. Hundreds of hospitals and schools have been destroyed; many schools are only partially functional, and others are overcrowded, often doubling as shelters. The supply of electricity and water is unpredictable, and major roads are impassable due to destruction or fighting. National and local capacity to plan, develop and deliver basic services and to rehabilitate destroyed infrastructure has been severely weakened by the crisis. All of this has aggravated the socio-economic plight of the population.

5. Insecurity in parts of the country, shortage of jobs, services or infrastructure, the living conditions of Syrians and their livelihood prospects have eroded significantly, increasing their vulnerability and undermining their ability to cope with the crisis. The protracted nature of the crisis might signal further human, social, and material losses, depleting national human resources and crisis response capacities and mechanisms, and leading to further displacement, including illegal migration with its attendant risks of death and human trafficking.

¹ Third MDG progress report for Syria, 2010.

² UNDP annual report 2014, March 2015.

³ UNDP Administrator's statement at the Third International Kuwait Pledging Conference, March 2015.

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/speeches/2015/03/31/helen-clark-statement-at-the-third-international-humanitarian-pledging-conference-for-syria.html>

6. Consequently, no United Nations Development Assistance Framework or country programme has been developed since the last cycle (2007-2011). Instead, United Nations organizations have operated under annual humanitarian response plans, the most recent of which is the Syria Strategic Response Plan, 2015, agreed between the Government of Syria and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. UNDP Syria has in turn adapted to the operating context, realigning its work from previous country programme focus areas (economic growth, governance, environmental management, and natural disaster risk management) to an approach focused on emergency livelihoods and early recovery through its resilience and livelihoods programme. The swift implementation of this programme shift against a background of growing volatility was possible due to UNDP experience and knowledge of the country, down to the community level. The modified approach enabled UNDP to take the lead on the early recovery and livelihoods sector within the strategic response plan framework. Since the onset of the crisis, UNDP has focused on the most vulnerable communities to support coping mechanisms and prevent further destitution, while laying the groundwork for mid- to longer-term sustainable, resilience-oriented programming, as proposed under the new programme.

7. UNDP learned key lessons and adapted its programme to the operating context in the country to increase the effectiveness of its field interventions and outreach to affected communities. In terms of the programme approach, this included making use of area-based interventions and partnerships to enhance the resilience of affected populations and their ability to cope with the impact of the crisis and mitigate displacement and movement of refugees. The deteriorating security situation and the difficult access to critical areas in need of support reinforced the importance of crisis-sensitive programming, working with local partners (non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and local committees), developing their capacity and acknowledging and enhancing their role as central actors in service provision and recovery.

8. Operationally, and in the spirit of utilizing all avenues to restart local economic activity, it became evident that local procurement, where possible, was both effective for economic recovery and efficient from a logistical perspective. Due to security risks and/or damaged infrastructure, local procurement and production was the only way to address the constraints in movement between governorates. It also led to the employment of members of the local community, including internally displaced persons, allowing for mutual support and stimulating local markets.

9. Those lessons learned have translated into positive programmatic returns. Since 2013, the removal and disposal of solid waste and the rehabilitation of infrastructure have bolstered the well-being of nearly 2 million Syrians – directly and indirectly – including through cash-for-work schemes. Since 2013, through over 170 small projects targeting eleven governorates, more than 933,000 people benefited directly from livelihood support, including close to 200,000 women, through employment generation and livelihood and productive asset restoration support. Persons with disabilities, a highly vulnerable group that is expanding due to the crisis, have received support in the context of cash-for-work in the area of solid waste management, local production, and local economic recovery projects. UNDP estimates that a total of nearly 2 million persons have benefitted indirectly. Additionally, and among the programmes that continued throughout the crisis, the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), served an already vulnerable population of nearly 3,800 individuals across the country who were made even more so due to the crisis.

10. UNDP is aware that, for Syria to return to a sustainable development pathway, a rapid de-escalation of the crisis is necessary. Against continued volatility, and to

establish the basis for a sustainable recovery, the new UNDP country programme is founded on a resilience-based approach,⁴ which is integral to and complements the ongoing humanitarian response in the country while expanding its scope to effectively bridge humanitarian and early recovery interventions. The resilience-based response strengthens the coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable communities and individuals within the humanitarian response. It promotes early recovery in areas where stabilization approaches are possible, mitigating displacement emanating not only from insecurity, but also from a lack of socio-economic opportunity; and it lays the foundation for sustained local economic development when the crisis ends. Complementary to this approach, expanded people-to-people cooperation is expected to reduce tension, improve community security and social cohesion, and enhance understanding and solidarity within the most affected populations.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. Based on the above analysis and operating context, lessons learned and achievements, UNDP Syria is positioned to implement a country programme for 2016-2017 under the overall strategic goal of “enhancing the resilience and socio-economic stabilization of individuals and communities” by (a) restoring the disrupted livelihoods of the affected communities; and (b) restoring, rehabilitating and maintaining sustainable basic services and infrastructure in damaged areas and host communities. Embedded in each outcome area is an institutional crisis response capacity development component (including the design, planning, management, monitoring and oversight of recovery programmes) for key national and local partners⁵. Mindful of the scale of the crisis, the scaled-up, targeted, and rapidly responsive interventions of UNDP Syria in 2016-2017 would strive to mitigate displacement and movement of refugees, including forced, illegal, and unsafe migration and the trafficking of refugees. Crucial to this objective is the decision to focus on stabilizing communities that host large numbers of displaced persons; the rapid support through peace dividends in areas of relative calm and where internally displaced persons return; and the promotion of social cohesion.

12. The country programme will contribute to all three pillars of the United Nations strategic framework for Syria in 2016-2017. Institutional capacity enhancement for crisis response is embedded in all interventions; while infrastructure, basic service rehabilitation, livelihoods, economic recovery, and social inclusion are the main focus areas. UNDP will continue to lead the early recovery and livelihoods sector under the 2016 humanitarian response plan, and will contribute to other sectors, including the continuous development of the resilience approach of the United Nations system. The country programme contributes to outcome 6 of the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017.

13. Seeking to scale up the results from 2013-2015 in terms of geographic and beneficiary reach, as well as more sustainable interventions (such as value chains), UNDP will prioritize the most vulnerable populations, which are in need of livelihood support. Interventions will be based on the added value of UNDP and its partners to create conditions that reduce displacement trends and enable some level of economic recovery and social cohesion among internally displaced communities and their hosts. UNDP will maximize complementarity between its engagement in emergency livelihoods and emergency basic service rehabilitation under the Syria humanitarian

⁴ United Nations Development Group guidance note, “The Resilience-based Development Response to the Syria Crisis”, 2014.

⁵ Non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, local authorities and local communities.

response plan for 2016, as well as crisis response capacity support under the United Nations strategic framework, 2016-2017.

14. The country office, with full cooperation with national partners, will identify target areas and beneficiaries through participatory, evidence-based planning processes with its national and local partners, using available assessments of needs and priorities.⁶ All this will be captured using the information management and analysis tool, including the UNDP governorate assessment and prioritizing profile, which contains data on socio-economic vulnerability throughout the country.

15. UNDP will partner with other United Nations organizations during the country programme cycle to develop resilience milestones and an index for monitoring and measuring programmatic impact, making use of relevant capacities and experiences developed by UNDP in similar contexts. This will include developing qualitative and quantitative tools to measure the impact of resilience programming on reducing displacement trends.

16. To achieve greater impact, activities under both programme outcomes are designed to be implemented in a complementary fashion. The restoration of basic services infrastructure, and the clearing and recycling of debris, will not only generate employment, but will help in the restoration of and access to basic services, promoting the revival of small business and local markets. Community engagement and inter- and intra-communal cooperation will be promoted throughout programme implementation. To ensure ownership and sustainability, and to prevent further human resource losses, interventions will include an integrated component dedicated to strengthening the technical capacities of partners to plan, develop and deliver the services.

Outcome 1. Households and communities benefit from sustainable livelihood opportunities, including economic recovery and social inclusion

17. Contributing to sustainable development goals 1, 2, and 8, this priority area is aligned with outcome 6 of the UNDP strategic plan, “Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster situations”; with the third pillar of the Syria-United Nations strategic framework, 2016-2017, “improving the socio-economic resilience of the Syrian population”; and with the national priorities defined in the strategic framework: reactivation of the production process and provision of sustainable livelihood resources for the Syrian population.

18. Interventions in this area will enhance skills, capacities, and resources in the most affected communities, targeting internally displaced persons, host communities, returnees and crisis-affected areas. Initiatives targeting this group are designed to promote the recovery of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, local markets, and value chains, and include the creation of new businesses opportunities. UNDP will focus on businesses and value chains with proven social and environmental sustainability (‘green’ jobs), such as clothing and dairy, agricultural livelihoods, value chain recovery, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), production and distribution of winterization products, in cooperation with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and developing locally-produced food products for World Food Programme (WFP) food baskets. Support to market-relevant vocations (such as welding and carpentry), vocational training, apprenticeship and on-the-job training will benefit existing and emerging livelihood opportunities.

⁶ Including, where relevant, United Nations sources such as the Humanitarian Needs Overview, which contains beneficiary profile, location, and severity ranking.

19. Within those interventions, specific initiatives will be targeted to the increasing number of persons with disabilities, for whom physical rehabilitation (provision of prostheses) will be paired with on-the-job training. Women in Syria are disproportionately affected by the crisis, taking on more responsibilities, such as heading the household, and having limited access to life-saving services and livelihood opportunities. Tailored interventions will provide livelihood opportunities to female-headed households lacking the capacity to rely on pre-existing businesses and often lacking the ability to leave home for security reasons. Building on previous experience, the gender dimension is embedded in the programme to ensure that assessments capture the differentiated needs of men and women in order to develop an appropriate response. Targeting mechanisms will ensure the inclusion of women, and the current target of 30 per cent women beneficiaries will be maintained or increased in all programmes to avoid exclusion and marginalization.

20. Youth are a major focus group of livelihood opportunities generation so as to reduce incentives for them to foster negative coping mechanisms. Given the positive role of youth in supporting their communities, and recognizing that strengthening their capacities will enhance community resilience, UNDP partners with youth to ensure their active engagement in livelihood and social inclusion programmes and innovation opportunities to create solutions that respond effectively to the impact of the crisis. Chambers of commerce, technical directorates, and the private sector will be the key national and local partners ensuring the sustainability of livelihood-related initiatives. Non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations are crucial in delivering livelihood interventions in the targeted geographic areas, as well in engaging local communities. Participation and engagement, together with livelihood opportunities, are expected to increase collaboration and promote social cohesion. Together they will provide alternative opportunities to migration and radicalization in favour of community stabilization.

21. Aware of the operational challenges and inherent risks, the country programme assumes a minimally secure operating environment and safe access to affected areas; willingness to engage on the part of the private sector; market compatibility with the jobs and value chains created; and inclusive design, planning and implementation at the local level.

Outcome 2. Basic and social services and infrastructure restored, improved and sustained to enhance community resilience

22. Contributing to sustainable development goals 3, 6, 7 and 9, the second country programme priority area is aligned with outcome 6 of the UNDP strategic plan, “Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-crisis and post-disaster situations”. It falls under the second pillar in the United Nations strategic framework, 2016-2017, “Restoring and expanding more responsive essential services and infrastructure”, and contributes to national priorities defined in the strategic framework that are related to the responses and provision of basic needs of Syrian communities and people.

23. Under this outcome, UNDP will work on the stabilization of local communities and will promote the return of internally displaced persons by restoring and repairing basic social infrastructure and services in severely affected crisis areas with limited access. This will include activities such as restoring electricity supply (in addition to exploring renewable and alternative energy sources), repairing schools, in partnership with UNICEF; rehabilitating health facilities – for which WHO will provide equipment and medical supplies and UNFPA will equip maternal health facilities; supporting debris management; and rehabilitating roads, sanitation networks,

commercial areas and businesses, in cooperation with local authorities, municipalities, technical directorates, and local communities. Efforts will be made to involve the private sector in rehabilitation activities. UNDP interventions will again pay particular attention to the needs of female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and youth groups.

24. UNDP is aware that success in this outcome assumes inclusive, participatory planning and implementation processes among stakeholders and affected communities, as well as access to affected areas. Continuously updating the analysis of these changing circumstances will inform the implementation strategy and the final selection of geographic target areas. UNDP will continue to address the capacity gaps and needs of technical directorates and municipal departments in planning, developing and delivering basic services, including through participatory approaches engaging local communities and internally displaced persons.

25. As part of the strategic framework, and to expand access to health services – with a focus on vulnerable groups – UNDP continues to act as the principal recipient of GFATM in Syria, supporting national tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS programmes. Based on WHO estimates, Syria has an annual caseload of 3,500 patients affected with tuberculosis and 305 people living with HIV/AIDS. Since the start of the crisis UNDP has increased its support to the national programme, through the Ministry of Health, to become the sole provider of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS medications in 14 governorates, in addition to building local capacities and providing reagents to ensure blood safety.

III. Programme and risk management

26. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

27. Given the context in Syria, and since the country is in its fifth year of crisis, there are significant risks that must be mitigated in order for the programme results to be achieved, none of which must be underestimated. The security situation around the capital Damascus and other governorates is a major external risk that will impede access and operations in specific locations in the country (depending on intensity, scale, and geographic area). To mitigate this risk and ensure the sustainability of interventions, UNDP will expand partnerships with local counterparts, such as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, for the planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision of its interventions. In addition, UNDP will strengthen its field teams and operations and will rely on remote management. UNDP will outsource recruitment and monitoring, where necessary, using a third party to expand its network of partners and presence at the local and area-based level. UNDP will continue to strengthen its field presence in the four United Nations hubs inside Syria (Homs, Tartous, Qamishly, and Aleppo), including to serve other locations where UNDP technical and operational teams are deployed, working closely with representatives from affected and host communities.

28. The country office recognizes the importance of both mitigating risks and of incorporating a high degree of flexibility into programme planning to address unforeseen contingencies. This will be done through regular review exercises to identify and assess changes that may be required in programme strategy and

implementation. UNDP will update its business continuity plans to strengthen programme resilience and safeguard the delivery of results if security risks escalate. UNDP will also strengthen its collective approaches to managing risk with other United Nations partners as the situation requires, and through the new arrangements foreseen in the strategic framework being prepared by the United Nations team in Syria to better balance high- and low-risk forms of engagement.

29. The country office also recognizes the challenges posed to resource mobilization under the current circumstances, and will work with headquarters to secure the funding necessary to sustain the programme and expand the donor base, including through enhanced reporting on results, outreach, and communication strategies.

30. The country programme, managed through joint committees at several levels, will be implemented through a mix of direct implementation with a process of moving toward support to national implementation, based on ongoing assessment. This will be done in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates and the Planning and International Cooperation Commission, in consultation with line ministries and partners. When appropriate, alternative implementation modalities may be adopted to help achieve programme results.

31. The country office has undergone a restructuring process to ensure that it begins the new country programme with a relevant, cost-effective, and forward-looking set-up. New areas in the structure include the development of two programme teams supported by a field coordination unit, as well as a strategic advisory team and a programme management and support team that did not previously exist. In addition to the recently strengthened procurement capacity in the country office, expansion of the programme – perhaps due to greater funding availability for scaling up projects or resulting from a political settlement – would warrant rapid deployment of human resource capacity through staffing and the retention of national and international consultants. Some obstacles might arise due to the possibility of low local talent resulting from the crisis. UNDP will ensure that timely planning, leveraging support from the Regional Bureau for the Arab States regional hub and strong local partnership, will minimize the risk of delays attributable to lack of human resources.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

32. The programme will be implemented at the national and local levels, informed by evidence-based research through national think-tank capacity and assessments, piloting innovative practices for evidence, replication, and drawing of lessons learned in 2014-2015. UNDP will focus on enhanced results-based management, aided by its information management and analysis team, and will strengthen monitoring and evaluation in line with the strategic framework results matrix and the integrated results and resources framework of the strategic plan, in order to inform future policy and practice through lessons learned. Projects will include measures to document lessons learned, ensure capture of knowledge from stakeholders, and enhance South-South exchange of knowledge. UNDP will emphasize knowledge generation and communication and will draw on available regional and global knowledge hubs and available national expertise.

33. The country office will conduct monitoring through various mechanisms, including third-party monitoring. To address challenges related to the availability of data, UNDP will rely on available assessments and literature and will support and develop the capacities of local partners to enhance the production of impact assessments and reports. UNDP will produce periodic progress reporting, issue and risk logs, field visits, and minutes of meetings to extract lessons learned and best

practices. The country office, with national partners, will undertake a joint midterm outcome-level evaluation of the country programme at the end of 2016.

34. Programme teams and the strategic advisory team use programme indicators and means of verification to ensure evidence-based planning, programme and project design, implementation and reporting. Programme teams collect and review evidence-based data provided by area teams according to established criteria through monthly, quarterly and annual programme and financial reporting. The reports record and capture progress towards the completion of key results, based on quantitative and qualitative indicators, in addition to capturing external and internal factors affecting programme design and implementation.

35. Evidence-based data will be processed by the programme using the country office monitoring database. The information management team will map the data using geospatial information system-based software, thus providing programme and management with a tool to analyse results, report on progress, assess risks, and inform decision-making.

36. Field visits by project and programme teams will provide recommendations that will feed into decision-making, introducing corrective actions when necessary. Participatory review meetings and third-party monitoring will be used, as well as additional tools introducing external informative feedback into programming.

37. The country office undertakes area-based assessments (such as damage and livelihoods assessments) and makes use of the assessments of partner organizations (such as the FAO-WFP crop and food security assessment). In cases of limited data availability, the country office makes use of national research capacity to provide the analysis needed for programming. The country office also relies on senior external consultants from the region to evaluate the impact of our programming – for example, capacity development for the project cycle management and early recovery programming undertaken with non-governmental organizations.

38. The UNDP office in Damascus will contribute quality assurance and will rely on the institutional system for planning, management, monitoring and reporting, especially through the integrated work plan and the integrated results and resources framework of the UNDP strategic plan for stronger linkage between country, regional, and global results, while maintaining a locally designed database to collect, analyse and report. Audits and evaluations will be conducted based on annual plans, and risk-mitigation measures will be enforced and regularly monitored for more informed decision-making.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Syrian Arab Republic (2016-2017)^{7,8}

<p>National priority or goal (related to Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development goals and/or other internationally-agreed development goals) <i>National priorities</i> 1. Reactivating the production process in the local development sectors (agriculture, industry, services and crafts); 2. Rehabilitating income and sustainable livelihood resources through employment opportunities in local economic development sectors (number of job opportunities created and sectoral distribution) Sustainable development goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere Sustainable development goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture Sustainable development goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all</p>				
<p>Strategic framework outcome 3. Country programme outcome 1. Households and communities benefit from sustainable livelihood opportunities, including economic recovery and social inclusion</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcome (from strategic plan 2014-2017) Strategic plan outcome 6. Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings</p>				
Strategic framework outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners, partnerships, frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of dollars)
<p>Outcome indicator 1.1. No. of direct/indirect beneficiaries from livelihoods opportunities provided Baseline: 52,000 Target:125,000 Data source/frequency: Early recovery sector reports and daft</p> <p>Outcome indicator 1.2. Extent to which critical benchmarks are met for social and economic recovery, within 18 months after start of crisis and/or UNDP support (strategic plan indicator 6.1)</p> <p>1.2.1. Affected household assets are replaced; household incomes at least at break-even levels (strategic plan indicator 6.1.A.8.1) Baseline: 1 Target: 2 Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p>	<p>Reports and data published by the UNDP and by the early recovery sector (quarterly, annually)</p>	<p>1.1 Disrupted livelihoods, including markets/businesses, restored and revived</p> <p>1.1.1. No. of businesses/markets restored and revived Baseline: 1,000 Target: 2,000 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>1.1.2. No. of value chains developed in target governorates Baseline: 0 Target:2 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>1.1.3. Percentage of trainees of vocational and on the job trainings retained or employed (disaggregated by age and sex) Baseline overall 65% Baseline women: 50% Baseline youth: 35% Target overall: 75% Target women: 50%</p>	<p>National partners Line ministries, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) and the Ministry of Local Administration (MLA)</p> <p>Relief and reconstruction committee Regional Planning Commission (RPC) Planning and International Cooperation Commission (PICC)</p> <p>Local partners Technical directorates of social affairs Local relief committees Municipalities Chambers of commerce/industry</p>	<p>Regular 593</p>
				<p>Other 40,000</p>

⁷ Indicators: Baseline year, 2015, Target year, 2017

⁸ Integrated results and resources framework indicators and relevant data are extracted from the institutional system

<p>Outcome indicator 1.3. Percentage of (monetary equivalent) benefits from temporary employment/productive livelihood options in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls (Security Council resolution 1325; strategic plan outcome indicator 6.4) Baseline:33% Target: 50% Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p> <p>Outcome indicator 1.4. Monetary value of total benefits from temporary employment / productive livelihoods options, distributed in the context of early economic recovery programmes (SP Outcome indicator component 6.4.A.1.1) Baseline: \$37 million Target: \$120 million Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p> <p>Outcome indicator 1.5. Monetary value of benefits from temporary employment/productive livelihoods options received by women and girls, distributed in the context of early economic recovery programmes (strategic plan outcome indicator component 6.4.A.2.1) Baseline: \$12 million Target: \$40 million Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p>		<p>Target youth: 50% Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>1.1.4. Number of people benefiting from emergency jobs and other livelihood opportunities in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex (strategic plan indicator 6.1.1.) Baseline: 8,000 Target: 20,000 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>1.2 Youth-led initiatives promoting tolerance and acceptance undertaken</p> <p>1.2.1. No. of youth-led initiatives promoting social cohesion implemented in partnership with NGOs and local municipalities Baseline: 0 Target: 100 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>1.2.2. No. of people engaged in community and inter-communal activities. Baseline: 0 Target: 3,000 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>Livelihood opportunities generated for female-headed households</p> <p>1.3.1. Percentage of females heading their households; trainees retained or employed Baseline:55% Target:70% Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>1.3.2. No. of people benefiting from emergency jobs and other livelihoods opportunities in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex (strategic plan indicator 6.1.1) Baseline total livelihoods:12,000</p>	<p>International and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>United Nations organizations</p>	
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		<p>1.4.3. Percentage of persons with disabilities trainees retained or employed Baseline:50% Target:60% Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>Advocacy and coordination for resilience-building enhanced</p> <p>1.5.1. No. of joint initiatives (assessments, planning, preparedness plans, response) undertaken led by UNDP through the working group Baseline: Early recovery and resilience has been coordinated by UNDP in Syria (Damascus hub) since 2012 Targets: (a) At least 3 joint initiatives (projects and assessments) undertaken within the framework of the livelihoods working group; (b) Resilience-building framework developed</p> <p>1.5.2: Regular reporting to feature early recovery and resilience in humanitarian and development-oriented fora (data disaggregated by hub and areas) Baseline: Annual report, 2014 Target: At least 4 progress reports generated in two years</p>		
<p>National priority or goal (related to Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development goals and/or other internationally-agreed development goals) <i>National priorities</i> 1. Improving housing services, including drinking water and sanitation, and increasing the number beneficiaries and improving quality (number of the people provided with services, share per capita and quality indicators). 2. Enhancing health services and reducing morbidity and mortality rates due to quantitative and qualitative shortage in those services (rates of morbidity and mortality) Sustainable development goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages Sustainable development goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Sustainable development goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Sustainable development goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>				
<p>Strategic framework outcome 2. Country programme outcome 2. Basic and social services and infrastructure restored, improved and sustained to enhance community resilience</p>				

Related strategic plan outcome (from strategic plan, 2014-2017)			
Strategic plan outcome 6. Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings			
<p>Outcome indicator 2.1. No. of people with restored access to social infrastructure (disaggregated by sex and governorate and type of service) Baseline: 7,000,000 Target:11,900,000 Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p> <p>Outcome indicator 2.2. Extent to which critical benchmarks are met for social and economic recovery, within 18 months after start of crisis and/or UNDP support (strategic plan indicator 6.1)</p> <p>2.2.1. Infrastructure is rehabilitated and functional (strategic plan indicator 6.1.A.9.1) Baseline: 1 Target: 2 Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p> <p>2.2.2. All households waste is collected systematically (at least twice a week) (strategic plan indicator 6.1.A.5.1) Baseline: 1 Target: 2 Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p> <p>2.2.3. At least one 100-litre refuse container is available per 10 households (strategic plan indicator 6.1.A.5.2) Baseline:1 Target: 2 Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p> <p>2.2.4. There are provisions and systems (municipal, public private partnerships) for recycling of solid</p>	<p>Reports and data published by UNDP and by the early recovery sector (quarterly, annually)</p>	<p>1 Basic, social services and other infrastructure repaired and/or restored in affected areas (schools, hospitals, health facilities, roads, electricity)</p> <p>2.1.1. No. of people employed in infrastructure rehabilitation (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline:150 Target:3,000 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>2.2. Solid waste management system in identified communities built/restored and functioning</p> <p>2.2.1 No. of people employed in solid waste management (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 6,500 Target:8,125 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>2.2.2. No. of area-based solid waste plans finalized and implemented Baseline: 240 Target:300 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>2.3. Debris management system undertaken in identified areas</p> <p>2.3.1 No. Number of people employed in debris removal services (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 200 Target: 3,000 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>2.3.2 No. of neighbourhoods cleared of debris (disaggregated by target area) Baseline: 8 Target:225 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p>	<p><u>National partners</u></p> <p>Line ministries (such as Ministry of Local Administration, , Ministry of Electricity) Relief and reconstruction committee RPC PICC</p> <p><u>Local partners:</u> Technical directorates Municipalities Chambers of commerce/industry International and other NGOs Private sector United Nations organizations</p>
			<p>Regular 1,819</p> <p>Other 52,400</p>

<p>waste (strategic plan indicator 6.1.A.5.3) Baseline: 1 Target: 2 Data source/frequency: UNDP reports/annual</p>		<p>Technical capacities at the national and local level to plan, develop and deliver basic services strengthened</p> <p>2.4.1 No. of national/local institutions with management plans in place for the delivery of social services Baseline:4 Target:10 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>People have equitable access to tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS treatment and health services</p> <p>2.5.1 No. of notified cases of all forms of tuberculosis, disaggregated by sex Baseline: Male; 2,014 Female: 1,382 Total: 3,396 Target: Male: 2,300 Female 1,404 Total: 3,704 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>2.5.2 No. of people who have access to HIV and related services, disaggregated by sex (strategic plan indicator 3.3.1) Baseline: Male: 217 Female: 88 Total: 305 Target: Male: 228 Female: 92 Total: 320 Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p> <p>2.5.3. Percentage of UNDP-managed Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria grants that are rated as exceeding or meeting expectations (strategic plan indicator 3.3.2) Baseline:100% Target:100% Data source: UNDP reports (annual)</p>		
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