



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

REVISED

Syria Humanitarian
Assistance Response Plan
(SHARP)

January - December 2013

Prepared in Coordination between the Syrian Government,
United Nations System and
Other Humanitarian Actors in Syria

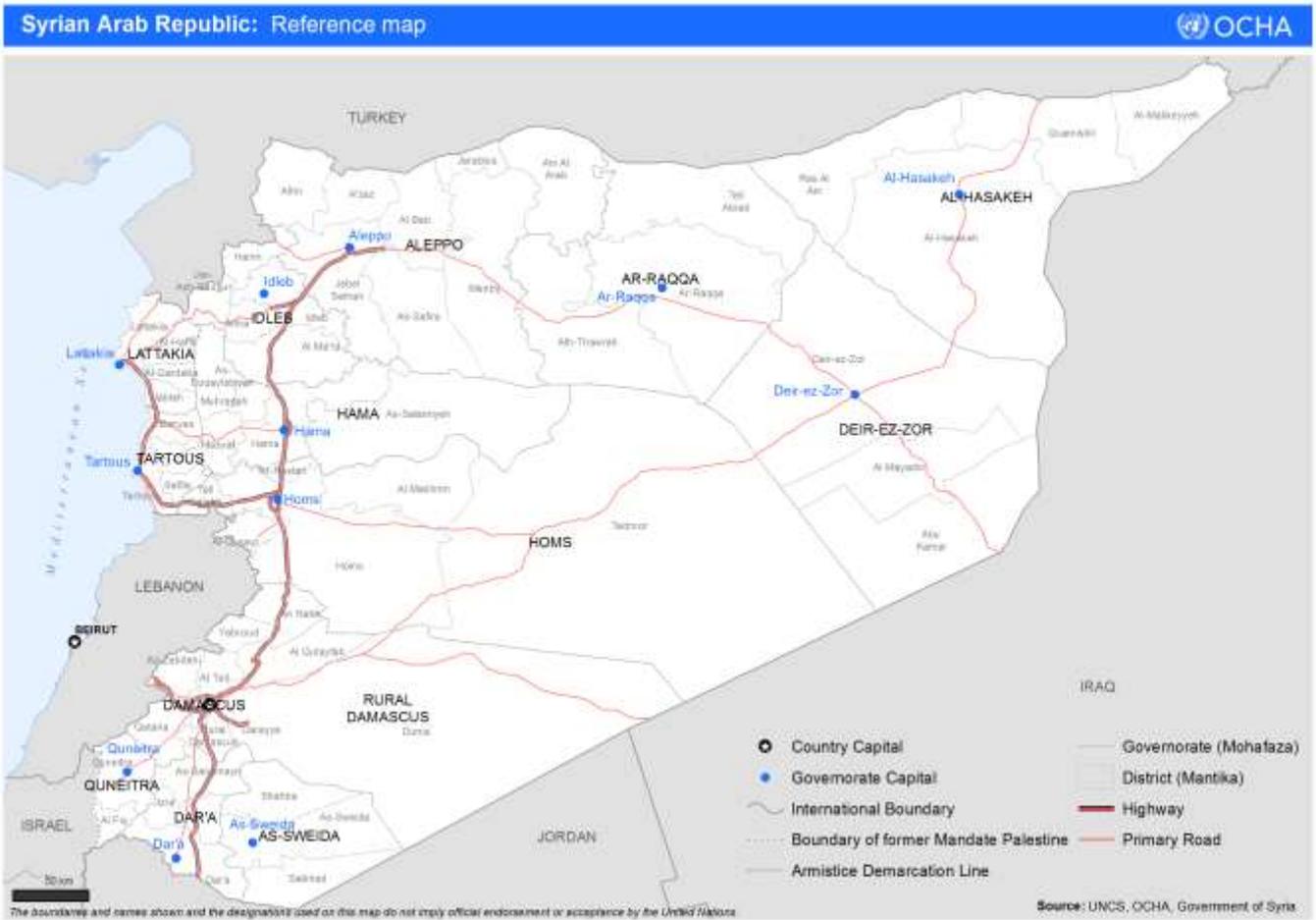
Participants in the revised Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan Jan-Dec 2013

Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs, Health Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, Syrian Commission for Family Affairs, Syrian Arab Red Crescent, Syrian charities, *Action Contre La Faim*-Spain, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, Help e.V, International Medical Corps, International Organisation for Migration, Mercy Corps, *Première Urgence*, *Secours Islamique* France, UNICEF, UNDSS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, RC/UNMAS, Office of HC, UNFPA, UNRCO, UNRWA, WFP, WHO

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REFERENCE MAP



SITUATION OVERVIEW

An estimated 6.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. This includes 4.25 million internally displaced persons. People have increasingly limited access to basic services, including health care, water and sanitation. There is also a critical lack of supplies of life-saving medicines and medical equipment. Access to food and fuel is limited in many areas, and prices are prohibitive for poor people.

More than 80,000 people have been killed since the onset of the crisis in March 2011, with an average of more than 5,000 killed per month since July 2012¹. Power outages impact the provision of water. Lack of safe water and accumulation of garbage in areas affected by the violence, or housing internally displaced people, significantly increases public health risks, especially during summer.

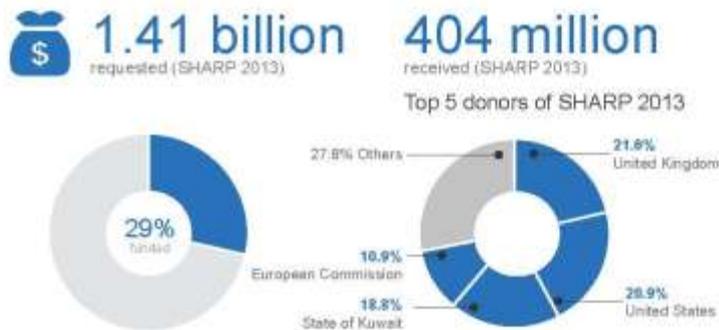
KEY FIGURES (as compiled by UN agencies)



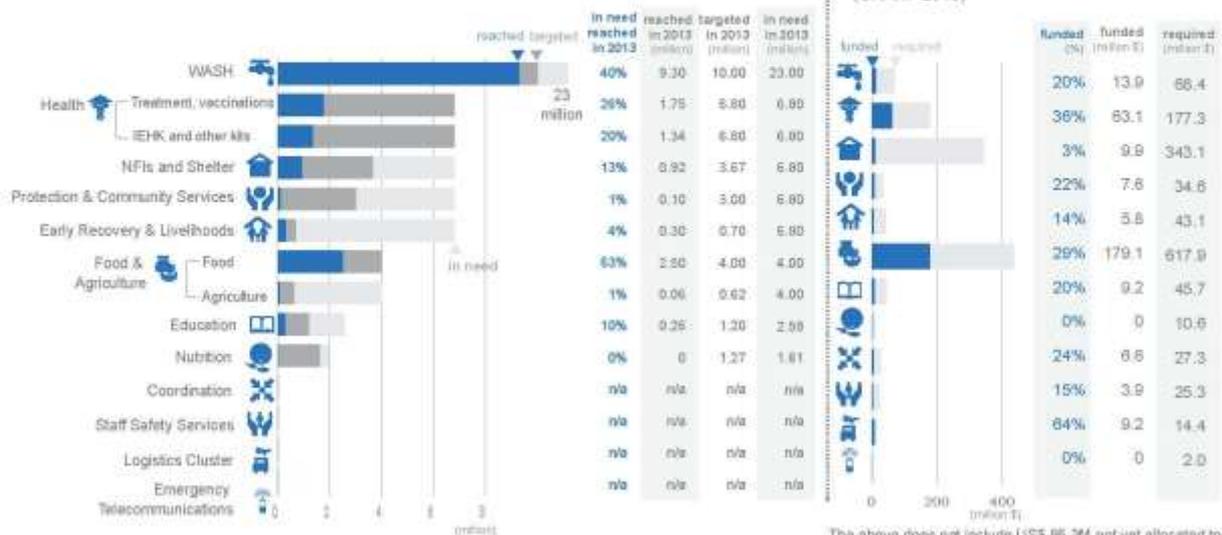
PEOPLE IN NEED



FUNDING



PEOPLE TARGETED, REACHED AND IN NEED (2013)



FUNDING NEEDS AND GAPS* (SHARP 2013)



Sources: 1. OHCHR 2. UN Estimate 3. UN Estimate 4. MoLA 5. WFP 6. UNRWA 7. UNICEF 8. OCHA/FTS as of 5 June 2013; check FTS website for latest figures
 Creation date: 5 June 2013. Feedback: ocha@ocha.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

2013 Revised requirements and funding to date per sector/cluster

Sector	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	
	A	B	C	D=B-C	E=C/B
COORDINATION	7,606,730	27,377,013	6,623,686	20,753,327	24%
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS	27,502,693	43,085,792	5,841,426	37,244,366	14%
EDUCATION	23,024,800	45,720,901	9,161,515	36,559,386	20%
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETC) CLUSTER	-	1,953,013	-	1,953,013	0%
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	196,896,716	617,912,193	179,100,145	438,812,048	29%
HEALTH	80,055,133	177,274,711	63,127,882	114,146,829	36%
LOGISTICS CLUSTER	5,500,000	14,400,000	9,174,384	5,225,616	64%
NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) AND SHELTER	110,771,867	343,112,899	9,857,725	333,255,174	3%
NUTRITION	1,850,000	10,562,459	-	10,562,459	0%
PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	20,547,692	34,641,123	7,640,000	27,001,123	22%
STAFF SAFETY SERVICES	8,454,837	25,349,739	3,899,673	21,450,066	15%
WASH	37,416,579	68,422,623	13,867,315	54,555,308	20%
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	95,309,551	n/a	n/a
Grand Total	519,627,047	1,409,812,466	403,603,302	1,006,209,164	29%

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 5 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

2013 Revised requirements and funding to date per appealing agency

Appealing organization	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	
	A	B	C	D=B-C	E=C/B
ACF - Spain	-	2,154,124	-	2,154,124	0%
DRC	-	11,230,442	-	11,230,442	0%
FAO	34,850,000	41,696,000	3,397,183	38,298,817	8%
HELP e.V.	-	500,000	-	500,000	0%
IMC	-	1,124,198	-	1,124,198	0%
IOM	-	41,100,000	16,229,437	24,870,563	39%
Mercy Corps	-	3,311,448	-	3,311,448	0%
OHC	4,950,000	12,890,029	3,263,650	9,626,379	25%
PU	-	6,862,390	-	6,862,390	0%
SIF	-	7,019,200	-	7,019,200	0%
UN Resident Coordinator's Office	-	9,729,778	-	9,729,778	0%
UNDP	45,101,953	41,182,091	4,512,772	36,669,319	11%
UNDSS	3,244,000	5,428,109	623,190	4,804,919	11%
UNESCO	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	0%
UNFPA	12,000,000	16,100,000	3,952,538	12,147,462	25%
UN-HABITAT	-	4,743,200	-	4,743,200	0%
UNHCR	82,925,000	248,751,893	40,738,583	208,013,310	16%
UNICEF	68,438,800	110,460,980	59,481,840	50,979,140	54%
RC/UNMAS	5,305,025	801,926	-	801,926	0%
UNRWA	75,087,822	225,087,823	47,195,830	177,891,993	21%
WFP	139,259,447	489,519,685	170,403,308	319,116,377	35%
WHO	48,465,000	128,619,150	53,804,971	74,814,179	42%
Grand Total	519,627,047	1,409,812,466	403,603,302	1,006,209,164	29%

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The events in Syria since March 2011 have resulted in significant humanitarian needs. Compared with the initial 2013 Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), launched in December 2012, the crisis has further intensified and expanded into most parts of the country. Civilians across the country are bearing the brunt of the on-going violence with rising numbers of people killed, injured, displaced or otherwise affected in their living conditions. The deterioration of the humanitarian situation combined with the need to extend the timeframe of the humanitarian response until December 2013 has necessitated the present revision.

In collaboration with the Government of Syria, humanitarian actors—United Nations (UN) agencies, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) in Syria—are launching a revised Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013, in order to address large-scale humanitarian needs throughout all 14 governorates.

From an original estimate of 4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, the revised Response Plan will target around 6.8 million people, including around 4.25 million internally displaced people, as estimated by the UN.

The revised Response Plan will be implemented according to UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 (*“Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations”*) and the Guiding Principles in its annex. Humanitarian partners renew their commitment to deliver humanitarian aid with full respect to the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic. The humanitarian response under this plan encompasses the protection of all affected people, in accordance with International Humanitarian law, International Human Rights law and relevant norms and principles of international law. To this end, it is a state’s responsibility to seek to ensure that the rights of all individuals on their territory are respected and guaranteed.

Protection objectives are pursued through activities across all sectors of the humanitarian response in Syria. Protection in the context of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, and in particular for the SHARP, means the protection of all affected civilians including children, women, men and other groups with specific needs from violence, exploitation, discrimination, abuse and neglect resulting from the crisis.

In the course of implementing its protection activities, the UN will work in partnership with the Government to empower the state institutions to uphold humanitarian norms and principles. The UN will also continue to advocate for greater respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with relevant stakeholders.

The initial objectives of the SHARP are as follows:

- Provide relief supplies and appropriate emergency services to those most directly affected by the current events
- Provide assistance to people who left their homes as a result of current situation and to communities assisting them
- Support to the government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical infrastructure and vital public services affected by the current events through rapid response.

- Address humanitarian needs of the poor who are most affected by the current situation to avoid further destitution.

In the revised version of the 2013 SHARP, these objectives have been developed into the following set of strategic objectives:

- Advocate for the protection of civilians, and in particular of those with specific vulnerabilities and prioritize their needs in accordance with principles of international humanitarian and human rights law and international law.
- Increase the provision of life-saving emergency assistance and supporting the delivery of essential services for affected people in Syria, especially in the sectors of food and agriculture, water, sanitation, health, shelter, education and essential non-food items.
- Expand humanitarian response to encompass early recovery, and restoration/stabilization of livelihoods, supporting the government in the rehabilitation of vital public services affected by the crisis and creating an environment for humanitarian assistance to enhance the resilience of affected communities.
- Enhance the operational capacity of national and international humanitarian responders and support existing local and community coping mechanisms.
- Ensure adequate levels of preparedness to respond to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

The revised Response Plan builds on the findings of sectoral assessments carried out during the first half of 2013 by concerned ministries, UN agencies, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and Syrian charities. It takes stock of the increased needs across all sectors.

In terms of the most urgent needs, the revised Response Plan considers the following categories of affected people:

- People located in or near areas subject to armed activities
- Internally displaced people
- Host families and communities
- Destitute people in urban and rural areas suffering from the socio-economic impact of the crisis as well as the prevailing economic sanctions
- Affected Palestinian refugees

Based on assessment findings, vulnerability, geographical locations and designation of life-saving, time-critical actions and interventions geared towards the restoration of public services have been included as prioritisation criteria. Moreover, the revision includes new elements consisting of the protection of the Syrian cultural heritage, which has been significantly looted and/or destroyed. Additional assessments will remain crucial to further tailor the humanitarian response.

In consultation with concerned line ministries and SARC, UN agencies, IOM and INGOs have identified critical activities to undertake across the 14 governorates in order to further scale up their programming. Notable among these include: the provision of food rations for 4 million people; agriculture and livestock support for 620,800 people; the provision of non-food items for 3.67 million people; shelter assistance for 372,500 internally displaced people; cash assistance for 257,650 families; provision of safe drinking water for 10 million people (20 litres/person/day); sanitation for 5 million people; access to education in safe and protective learning environments

for 1.2 million school-age children; psycho-social support for 260,000 children; access to primary and secondary health care for 6.8 million people; treatment of 100,000 under-five-year-old children with acute malnutrition and prevention of under-nutrition for 869,500 under-five-year-old children and 300,000 pregnant or lactating women; 9,000 short-term jobs created; rubble removal, 15,000 tons of solid waste removed; provision of common services support to humanitarian actors (Logistics and Emergency telecommunications); improvements of staff safety measures and establishment of additional hubs; protection of the cultural heritage; and awareness-raising for explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), with the support of the General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in Syria, will continue to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian refugees in Syria, also affected by the current events.

The plan acknowledges that despite significant improvements in recent months, aid delivery continues to face various obstacles due to insecurity, bureaucratic constraints and insufficient partnerships and highlights the need to continue working together with Syrian partners on simplification of those procedures to enable all implementing partners to deliver larger amount of assistance, in a faster and more robust way.

The scope of humanitarian partnerships has broadened significantly compared to the original 2013 SHARP. The number of humanitarian partners has increased: there are currently 14 UN agencies, of which United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and UN-Habitat are two recent additions, as well as IOM and 7 out of the 14 INGOs accredited in Syria which have included projects that will contribute to the on-going response. The total number of projects has increased from 61 to 103 projects.

In light of the critical contribution and support provided by existing international NGOs in the humanitarian response, and acknowledging the Government's approval of four additional INGOs since December last year, the humanitarian community will continue to advocate for additional INGOs to increase the humanitarian capacity in country.

Additionally, expanded support to the efforts of Syrian charities, who are the drivers of a wide range of small-scale and localized interventions, will be an important means of promoting the inclusive and active participation of Syrian citizens from all walks of life in initiatives that safeguard communal bonds. UN agencies and partners aim at expanding the role of local stakeholders in a way to strengthen the response to the growing needs.

Implementation will be coordinated closely with the SARC and with the respective line ministries and other Syrian institutions and charities in accordance with agreed mechanisms. Contributions to humanitarian aid under the Response Plan should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development.

With this revised response plan, in complementarity with the Government of Syria, the UN agencies, IOM and INGOs officially accredited in Syria seek US\$1,409,812,466 to provide critical humanitarian response from January to December 2013. This represents a review of original funding requirements of US\$519,627,047 for the period January to June 2013.

Notwithstanding the donors' generosity to the humanitarian response in Syria, additional support is required to ensure the provision of critical life-saving assistance, the continuation of basic social services, restoration of livelihoods and enhanced preparedness to widespread needs in the absence of a political solution to the crisis.

2. 2013 TO DATE IN REVIEW

2.1 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

2.1.1 Key achievements against strategic objectives of the first phase of the SHARP (January-June 2013)

The SHARP 2013 (Jan-June) had four key strategic objectives:

- **Strategic Objective 1:** Provide relief supplies and appropriate emergency services to those most directly affected by the current events
- **Strategic Objective 2:** Provide assistance to people who left their homes as a result of current situation and to communities assisting them
- **Strategic Objective 3:** Support to the government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical infrastructure and vital public services affected by the current events through rapid response.
- **Strategic Objective 4:** address humanitarian needs of the poor who are most affected by the current situation to avoid further destitution.

Cumulative output achievements for the period Jan-May 2013

Sector	Target reached by Dec 2012 - Jan 2013	Targets reached by Jan-May 2013
Food and agriculture	Food assistance to 1.5 million people	Food assistance to 2.5 million people 56,000 people received agriculture and livestock inputs
Health	20 Mobile Health teams established 97 Sentinel sites	More than 2.9 million people received critical medical supplies, comprising emergency health and reproductive health kits, surgical kits, diarrheal kits. Emergency obstetric care to 70,000 women; reproductive health vouchers for 5,500 IDPs; Reproductive health kits to support 360,000 women. 1,019,103 children were vaccinated with MMR. 50 Mobile Health teams established reaching 92,953 children. 135 sentinel sites established.
Shelter/NFIs		2 million non-food items (NFIs) provided to 917,391 people
Protection and community services		Psycho-social and recreational support provided to 100,000 children in safe spaces and mobile support units (60% of whom in hard-to-reach areas).
WASH		More than 9.3 million people provided with access to clean drinking water ¹ through chlorination of water sources and installation of generators. 35% of the people reached were in cross-line locations. Hygiene kits provided for 45,000 people.
Education		257,780 (21.4% of target) reached: 103,800 through school clubs and 153,980 through provision of learning supplies. 1,200,000 is the overall target to the end of the year. 29 semi-permanent learning units have been installed this year giving safe access to education for 1,015 children.
Logistics		50,000 metric tons of life-saving items handled by the Logistics Cluster.

¹ As of end of April 2013

Humanitarian actors across sectors, working together with the respective line government ministries and the SARC have scaled up the humanitarian response reaching more beneficiaries across the country. This scale-up was made possible through strengthened collaboration with the SARC and line ministries, and expanded partnerships with Syrian charities, enhanced field outreach, and additional human resources capacity through the deployment of higher numbers of experienced staff. Enhanced humanitarian provision by several INGOs inside Syria provided assistance to more than 500,000 people.

In fulfilment of strategic objective 2 of the SHARP, significant efforts have been made to reach people who have been forced to flee their homes and communities assisting them, in hard-to-reach areas such as Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Idlib Governorates. This has been mainly through increased local partnerships and enhanced field presence through the establishment of UN hubs which have been key in ensuring predictability and regularity of humanitarian access across a wider geographical reach, and to complement regular assistance programmes. Efforts have been made in reaching beneficiaries in hot-spot areas across lines of fighting within the country. In addition to existing UN and partners' offices in some governorates, UN agencies have progressively expanded their presence in the field, notably through the establishment of 2 UN hubs (in Homs and Tartous) and increased field presence in Aleppo, with the facilitation of the Syrian authorities. The hubs in Homs and Tartous are functional. The establishment of the hubs contributed to enhanced localised response at governorate level, strengthened partnerships and streamlined procedures for humanitarian response within the governorate in which the hub is present. In addition there are field offices run by UN agencies in Qamishly (WFP/UNDP/UNHCR), Al-Hassakeh (UNHCR) and Dar'aa (UNRWA), Aleppo (UNHCR) as well as focal points in Lattakia, Sweida, Deir Ez Zor. INGOs have field structures in Rural Damascus, Homs, Dar'a, Tartous, and Hama and plan further expansion to critical governorates such as Aleppo.

There have been limited efforts towards the fulfilment of strategic objective 3 and 4 due to a combination of increasing insecurity and the very low level of funding, which constrained progress against these two objectives.

2.1.2 Other key achievements

(i) Strengthening needs assessments

There have been a number of sector-specific assessments. These include Education, WASH and Food and Agriculture sectors. Preparations are also underway by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) to undertake a crop assessment. UNRWA conducted a comprehensive assessment of humanitarian needs of Palestinian refugees in November 2012 and April 2013. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to assess child protection concerns in shelters, child care institutions and detention facilities.

However, it is critical to ensure coordinated and harmonised assessments. In this regard a common methodology and tools for joint assessments have been developed, with consensus from UN agencies, IOM, international NGOs and SARC. An initial Joint Humanitarian Assessment is planned to cover 14 governorates. It is envisaged that a total of approximately 120 trained data collectors will participate in primary data collection and will serve as a standing resource base for the systematic updating of needs assessments informing the humanitarian

response, working in coordination with the High Relief Committee and its sub-branches. Alongside this, INGOs have entered into agreement with SARC to train its volunteers on monitoring and evaluation in Aleppo, Homs, Rural Damascus, Dar'a and Damascus.

(ii) Increased operational capacity within the country

Ten UN agencies, the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are operational inside Syria. The United Nations has gradually increased its capacity to deliver humanitarian aid in Syria, including through the deployment of more emergency-experienced staff in all key sectors and partnering with additional international and local partners. International staff has increased from 36 in mid-January to 112 as of 30 May. There are also 807 national staff members in the country working for aforementioned agencies as well 3,835 UNRWA local staff.² To date, 14 international NGOs have been authorized by the Government of Syria to provide humanitarian aid in response to the crisis and have signed or are in the process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the SARC. In addition, most international NGOs operate under a Memorandum of Understanding with relevant line ministries.

(iii) Broadening partnerships

Additionally, UN agencies have increasingly established partnerships with Syrian charities, broadening partnerships as well as increasing field engagement, particularly in crisis areas.

(iv) Activation of sectors/clusters

To date eight sectors are operational and are supporting the coordination of humanitarian response. These are: 1) Health (MOH/WHO); 2) WASH (SARC, MoWR and UNICEF); 3) Nutrition (MoH/UNICEF); 4) Education (MOE/UNICEF); 5) Protection and Community Services (MoSA, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF) 6) NFI/Shelter (MOLA/UNHCR); 7) Food and Agriculture (MAAR/MOSA/WFP and FAO); and 8) Early Recovery and Livelihoods (UNDP, MoLA, MoSA). In addition, two clusters have been activated upon request of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator in January 2013: Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications, both led by WFP. The sectors and clusters constitute the Inter-sector working group which provides operational guidance to the humanitarian response, led by OCHA.

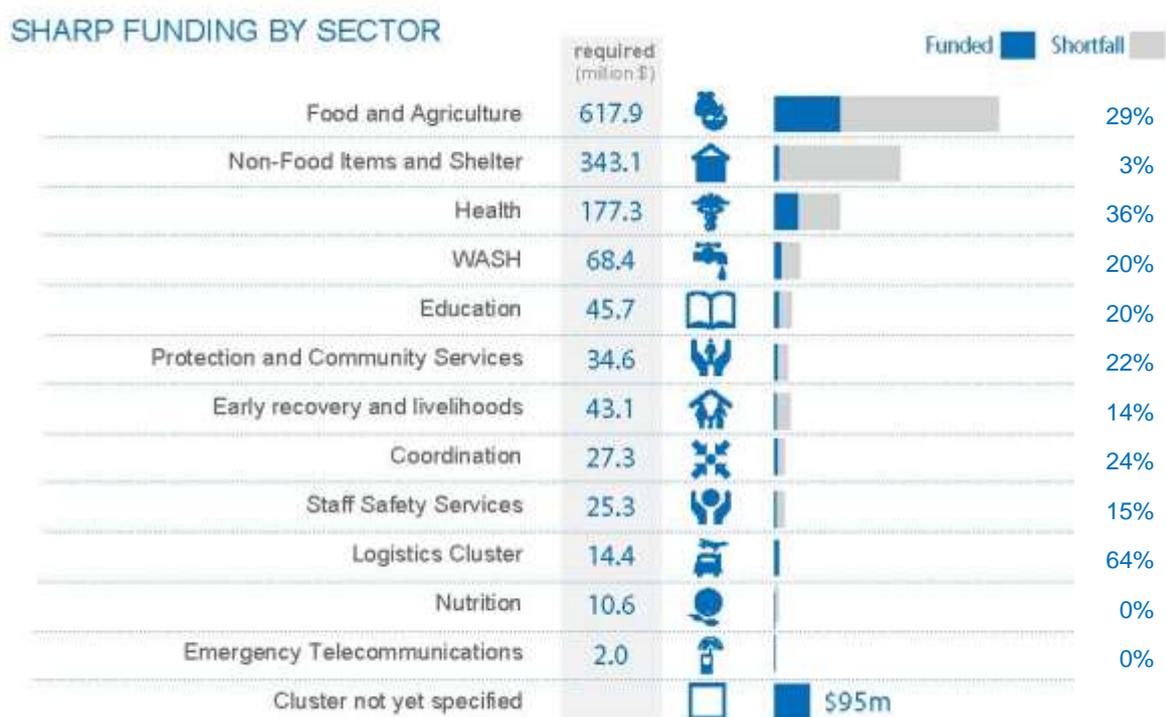
² Even with the temporary relocation of some staff in March 2013, staff levels remain higher than they were in January 2013.

2.2 REVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

A pledging conference was organised in Kuwait on 29 January 2013, in which US\$1.54 billion was pledged for the crisis in Syria and the region, out of which about US\$915 million has been confirmed, leaving US\$627 million uncommitted.

The continuing positive results of advocacy for funding of the original 2013 SHARP (covering January to June) are manifest through the increase in contributions from 22% of requirements in January 2013 to 65% within 3 months. Protection and Community Services, Staff Safety Services and WASH remain severely under-funded; at 22%, 15% and 20% respectively.³ (However there are \$95 million in flexible funds whose allocation to specific sectors is not yet reported, some of which is presumably going towards these severely under-funded sectors.) With the revised requirements, the amount requested by humanitarian partners still to be funded will be among the highest in the world.

SHARP funding requirements and amounts received per sector



In addition to funding provided directly to implementing partners, pooled funding mechanisms, i.e. the Syria-specific Emergency Response Fund (ERF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), have been critical to funding the humanitarian response in Syria. These mechanisms have allowed humanitarian actors to address the most urgent and life-saving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people through a coordinated approach that increases the efficiency and timeliness of the response.

³ Source: donors and recipient organizations as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, <http://fts.unocha.org>).

2.2.1 Central Emergency Response Fund

Given the significant increase in number of people in need of urgent assistance, allocations from the CERF have enabled UN agencies and their partners to scale up their response and to effectively respond to significant time-critical and/or underfunded life-saving humanitarian interventions.

The latest CERF allocation of \$20.4 million approved for inside Syria targets areas where the population’s needs had not been adequately addressed to date, including in the governorates of Deir-ez Zor, Rural Damascus, parts of Homs and Dar’a, and rural areas of Idleb and Aleppo governorates. The CERF, supported by many Member States, has channelled \$32 million to the Syria crisis in 2013. Since 2011 CERF has channelled almost US\$61 million for the humanitarian response within Syria.

2.2.2 Emergency Response Fund

The rationale of the ERF is to fill funding gaps rapidly and strategically, and to address emergency needs. Since its establishment the ERF for Syria has funded 35 projects totalling \$13.6 million. There are currently 8 projects in different stages of approval, totalling a further \$3.8 million. The highest number of projects funded through the ERF were in the Emergency Shelter and NFIs, Food and Health sectors. There are a number of projects approved for Syrian charities, and an on-going effort to encourage more Syrian charities to benefit from the fund.

Figure 1: ERF disbursements for projects inside Syria by sector

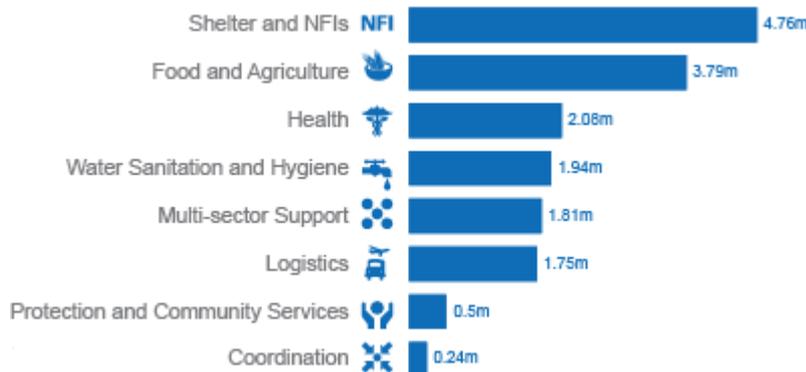


Figure 2: ERF disbursements for projects inside Syria by type of recipient partner

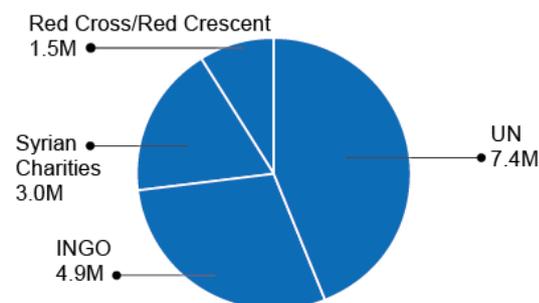
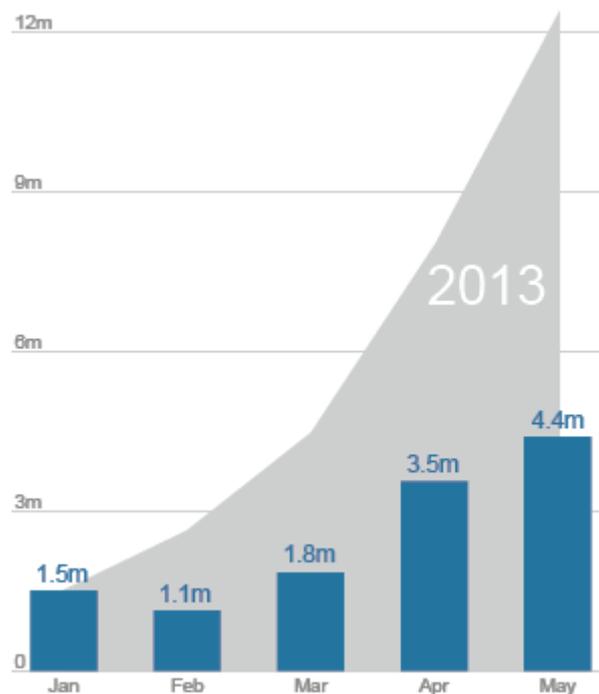


Figure 3: ERF disbursements for projects inside Syria, per month and cumulative.



2.3 CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT

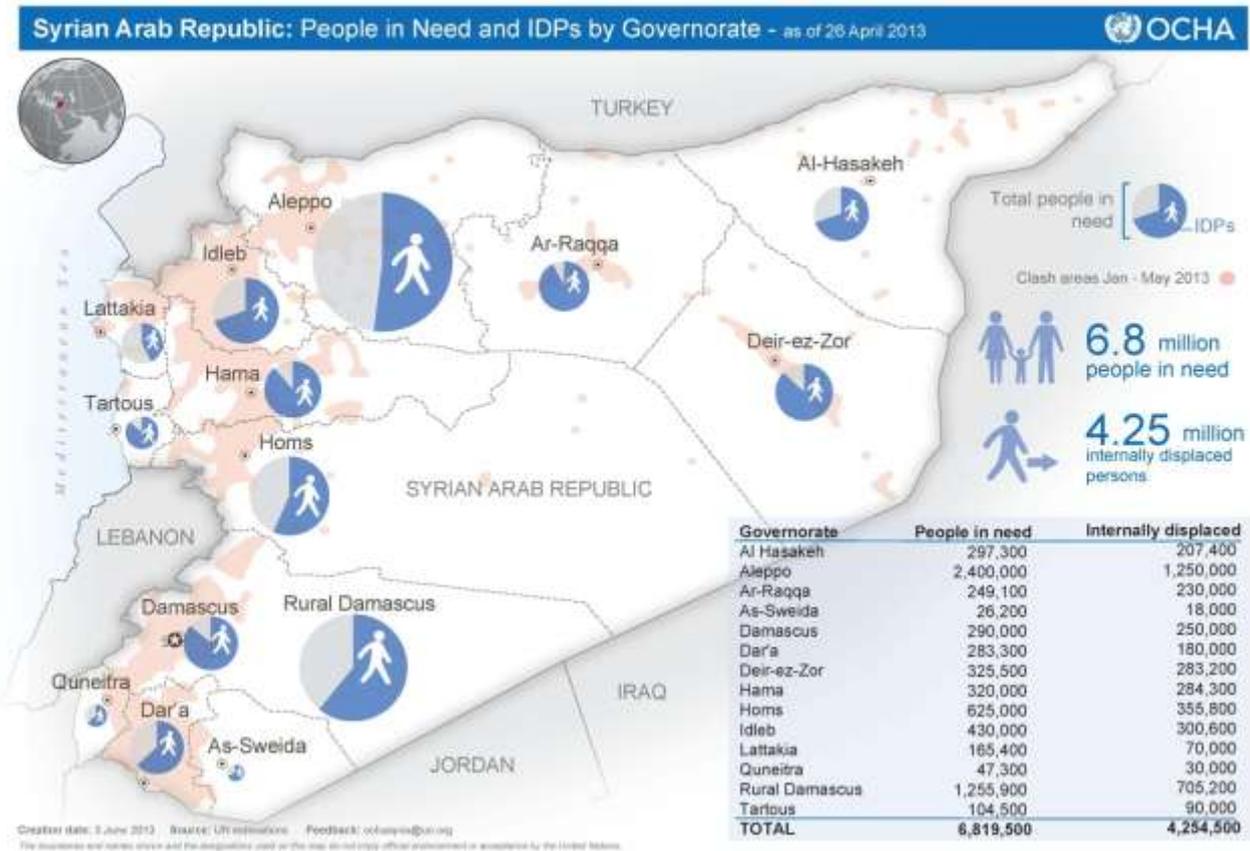
Over the last year, the crisis in Syria has gradually evolved into a complex humanitarian situation marked by increased internal displacements, destruction of infrastructure, economic decline, a slow-onset crisis in food insecurity, reduction in agricultural production and risks of outbreaks of communicable and water-borne diseases, according to UN sources. According to UN sources humanitarian needs have risen from 4.25 million people needing aid in December 2012 to 6.8 million people, with almost half of this increase occurring in the first four months of this year alone. A number of drivers have significantly defined the changes in the humanitarian situation over the past year.

2.3.1 Escalation in crisis and increase in internal displacements

An upsurge in tensions across the country has led to increased internal displacement, protection and health concerns. Increases in internal displacement have been noted particularly in the governorates of Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Idleb, Dar'a, Lattakia, Ar-Raqqa and Damascus. Since January, internal displacement has tripled in Aleppo, while numbers have doubled in Rural Damascus and Deir-ez-Zor.

Internal displacement continues to be large-scale and fluid. Many people have been displaced multiple times and the prospects for sustainable voluntary return in conditions of dignity and safety remain elusive at this stage. As the violence continues across many locations country-wide, there are increasing risks of insecurity for humanitarian personnel and this complicates the

delivery of aid. From January until April 2013, the number of internally displaced people has more than doubled, from an estimated 2 million to around 4.25 million. Aleppo and Rural Damascus governorates have been particularly affected by large-scale displacement.



2.3.2 Impact on economic decline and economic sanctions

The crisis, coupled with the impact of economic sanctions, has caused a steep economic decline, loss of jobs and livelihoods, and increasing vulnerability among large segments of society. The current events have left Syrian civilians reeling from the array of negative impacts of the crisis exacerbated by economic sanctions which primarily include: the aggravation of poverty; damage to housing and infrastructure (including water and power utilities, schools, medical and other social service facilities, industrial and agricultural infrastructure including fertilizer production and the pharmaceutical industry); fuel shortages, which affect the whole economy including electricity and water supplies, distribution and waste water management, transportation and irrigation systems; disruptions to telecommunications; a rapid shrinkage of the private sector and most importantly of the informal sector—which employs a large proportion of the population—leading to livelihood losses and rising unemployment in industry, agriculture and tourism; unsafe movement on major routes in the country and across borders which hinders internal and external transit and trade and inflates prices; and the rising costs of imports due to devaluation of the local currency.

Every year of crisis costs around 18% of Syrian gross domestic product (GDP) according to the UN's Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).⁴ Economic decline, the loss of jobs and livelihoods, as well as the impact of economic sanctions have increased vulnerability among large sections of society. Lower purchasing power, along with significant price hikes affecting basic staples, including bread, has increased reliance on humanitarian assistance.

2.3.3 Increase in vulnerability of Palestinian and other refugees and migrants

Among the 525,000 Palestinian refugees in the country, UNRWA estimates that 420,000 require humanitarian aid, an increase of 60,000 from previous estimates, with the number set to rise further. Many Palestinian refugees have been killed and injured and about 50% of the community have been displaced from their area of residence generating increased vulnerabilities. To date, over 50,000 have fled to Lebanon, and approximately 6,000 to Jordan. At the onset of the crisis in 2011, IOM estimated that between 120,000 and 150,000 migrant workers were present in Syria and as of now some 15,000 people could be categorized as vulnerable migrants in need of evacuation assistance.

2.3.4 Shrinking resilience and coping mechanisms

Social networks are under increasing pressure due to the limited and depleting resources of host families and local communities. Between 5% and 10% of these households are headed by women and considered highly vulnerable resulting in increasing the vulnerability and protection concerns of children and women. These groups have seen their capacity to generate income and to access food drastically reduced. Unemployment is also soaring with large numbers of people denied the basic elements of a livelihood sufficient for the dignified sustenance of their families. In addition to the vast scale of refugee flight there is a worrying emerging trend in labour migration characterized by the departure of increasing numbers of Syrian professionals, and labour migrants of all profiles who are faced with no viable alternative to sustain themselves and their families. They are leaving the country in growing numbers in search of work opportunities. Moreover, remittances have decreased due to the difficulties to make financial transactions to the country.

Agencies working with the Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries have reported that the lack of security is not the only significant reason for displacement. A relatively large number of Syrians have fled due to the scarcity of livelihoods, income, and access to basic services in their home towns and villages. This is also valid for IDPs. Thus, there is a paramount need to strengthen the resilience of affected populations in order to avoid a large segment of society falling into destitution without any chance for a decent and dignified existence.

2.4 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

In recent months, there has been a notable improvement in the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan. This was the result of the facilitation provided by the Syrian authorities and the outstanding commitment of all humanitarian workers, in particular SARC

⁴ UNECSWA - *National Agenda for the Future of Syria*, March 2013

volunteers. An expansion of the humanitarian activities has also been made possible by the significant financial resources provided by donors.

Nevertheless, in view of the continually growing humanitarian needs, the process for implementation of the humanitarian response needs to be further simplified to facilitate efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance. Constructive dialogue with government representatives and Heads of UN agencies has been on-going. Key conclusions were reached during one of these forums on 21 April 2013 during which all constraints were raised and discussed, including:

- Government clearances for humanitarian trucks and convoys, including customs clearance for UN goods and equipment.
- Obstacles facing delivery of medical supplies and trauma/surgical kits into hard-to-reach areas.
- Procedures for the mobility of humanitarian personnel.
- The need to expand UN presence to other field locations.
- The protection of humanitarian workers from attacks.
- The engagement of more national and international NGOs in the implementation of the humanitarian response.
- The fragmentation of different actors, with the emergence of different armed groups has further increased the constraints and complexities of humanitarian operations.

Some progress has been achieved on these issues and a cell for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates has been established to follow up and seek solutions to all those constraints.

2.5 COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The Syria humanitarian response is coordinated by the two key and complementary approaches, involving Government, UN and NGOs; and a UN/INGO coordination system.

Government/UN coordination mechanisms

The coordination mechanisms under this response plan will be further strengthened in an effort to avoid duplication, ensure synergy among sectors, review humanitarian needs regularly, and provide a forum for reporting on implementation, including evaluation.

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates is the Government focal point in charge of the coordination of the overall humanitarian response with its various sectors. The main coordination structure is the Steering Committee, chaired by the Deputy-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (or whomever he delegates), with the membership of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria.
- The Humanitarian Country Team, involving UN agencies as well as international NGOs operating in Syria, meet on a monthly basis with the Syrian High Relief Committee under the co-chairmanship of the Minister of Social Affairs and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates to review progress, address gaps and coordinate future course of action.
- At the technical and operational level a group of focal representatives from line government departments for each sector meet regularly with UN and other humanitarian

counterparts. At the technical and operational level a National Coordinator will be appointed by the government and will maintain regular communication with focal representatives from line government departments for each sector as well as with the UN and other humanitarian counterparts. In addition to this, humanitarian agencies will submit periodic progress reports on achievements and constraints to the Syrian authorities.

The SARC remains the leading national provider of humanitarian relief and through its thousands of trained and committed volunteers has provided the bulk of humanitarian aid to date.

UN Coordination mechanisms

- The UN response in Syria is led by the UN Country Team / Humanitarian Country Team (UNCT/HCT) which involves international NGOs accredited in Syria and which provides strategic and policy guidance as well as reviewing progress against targets.
- An inter-sectoral working group, comprising eight sector and two clusters, provide operational guidance and support to the humanitarian operation in Syria led by the office of the Humanitarian Coordinator.
- Sector groups meet every two weeks in order to support the coordination of humanitarian response.

These mechanisms are complemented with field hubs, to support sub-national coordination mechanisms.

In the context of the present humanitarian response plan, the Humanitarian Team in Damascus will remain the centre of gravity for operational and strategic decision making in relation to the humanitarian response.

Regional coordination structures are streamlined to support sectors in Syria as required and defined by the UNCT/HCT, the Inter-sector Coordination (ISC) group and sector working groups.

3. 2013 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RESPONSE PLAN

3.1 NEEDS ANALYSIS ⁵

3.1.1 Scope of the crisis

Humanitarian needs inside Syria are already vast. An estimated 6.8 million people now require humanitarian aid, including 4.25 million internally displaced people. About 3.1 million, or some 50% of those who require assistance, are children. Adequate response to the growing needs will require sustained and increased international support for the remaining six months of 2013 and beyond. Needs are increasing across all sectors, including food, health care, clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene, shelter, education, essential relief items, psychological support and reproductive health, and protection including awareness-raising on the prevention of injuries and fatalities from explosive remnants of war (ERW). Additionally, there is a need to increase community resilience and support spontaneous recovery through the restoration/stabilization of livelihoods in order to avoid large segments of the Syrian population seeing a further decline in their living conditions. The sharp decrease in the cereal production over last two crop seasons and the prospect of another below average crop harvest in 2013 will further raise the food needs to a level that is beyond the response capacity of the humanitarian actors.

Key threats to life & dignity	
Sector	Key needs/threats
Protection and Community Services	Violence (targeted / indiscriminate), abduction and other human rights violations; Sexual and gender-based violence; Explosive remnants of conflict.
Food and Agriculture	Inadequate food combined with a drastic reduction in agriculture production and livestock losses.
Health	Trauma injuries; Disruption of treatment of severe chronic diseases; Targeting of hospitals Mental health/psycho-social malaise
Education	Targeting and occupation of schools, disruption of schooling
Nutrition	Risks of acute severe malnutrition and increase in micro-nutrient deficiencies
WASH	Lack of means of adequate sanitation and hygiene; Lack/contamination of drinking water
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	Stressed livelihoods, given limited coping mechanisms
Shelter/NFIs	Inadequate shelter

The livestock sector is also severely affected, as livestock owners cannot access or afford animal feed and the veterinary services are no longer able to provide veterinary supplies.

The needs continue to be most acute in areas directly affected by the crisis, especially in densely populated areas, and those with high concentrations of internally displaced people. Compared to December 2012, increases in the humanitarian caseload have been noted particularly in the governorates of Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Idleb, Dar'a, Latakia, Ar-Raqqa and Damascus. Since January 2013, needs have tripled in Aleppo, while they have doubled in Rural Damascus and Deir-ez-Zor.

⁵ Secondary information contained has not been independently verified by the UN.

3.1.2 Brief analysis of drivers of the crisis

The political and economic situation will continue to deepen the humanitarian crisis, influenced by the following identified key drivers to the crisis.

- Increased displacement, protection and health concerns.
- Deterioration in food insecurity leading to an increase in number of Syrians in need of emergency food assistance
- Impact of economic sanctions and economic decline
- Shrinking resilience and other coping mechanisms
- Reduction in basic social services affecting the most vulnerable in the country particularly women and children.
- Increased vulnerability of Palestinian refugees, other refugees and migrant workers.

3.1.3 Priority humanitarian concerns

i. Food and Agriculture

The food security situation has gradually deteriorated. The Joint Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment (JRFSNA) conducted in 2012 by WFP and FAO in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) estimates that 4 million people in Syria are food-insecure. This is attributed to a reduction in agricultural and livestock production and sharp price increases over the last six months. Preliminary estimates of the Syrian MAAR point to a 20% reduction in the areas cultivated with wheat and barley compared to an average year (five-year average of 2.9 million hectares). Additionally, farmers are facing a combination of decreasing availability of key agricultural inputs (like seeds, fertilizers and irrigation equipment), inadequate water supply and increased prices. The irrigation sector has also suffered significant damage, which is particularly critical in drought-affected areas (especially northern Al-Hassakeh and Ar-Raqqa and along the Euphrates River, considered the most important producers of wheat).

Livestock—a critical source of income and dietary diversity for many rural households—has been affected by destocking, costly animal fodder, and limited veterinary supplies and services. Coinciding with this is the disruption of food supply networks and physical access to markets, both of which have been greatly hampered by insecurity.

Prices are sharply increasing: for example, in April 2013 the WFP food basket price value on the local market almost doubled compared to the cost before the crisis (from SYP 2,100 to SYP 3,683, approximately US\$23 to US\$41).⁶ Fuel prices continue to increase and affect food processing and transportation costs as well as household energy bills for heating and cooking, which continues to place strain on household budgets.

⁶ Exchange rate of 95SYP=1US\$

Graph showing increases in staple food prices



In light of the economic situation which is aggravating the food security situation, there is a need for increased rations to populations in need of emergency food assistance to cover 80% of daily energy requirements (from 60%), including through the addition of wheat flour and yeast for baking bread. The first most critical priority in the agriculture sector is to ensure maximum production of wheat in the autumn planting season at household level. At this stage household level production systems should be encouraged to mitigate the decreasing food production trend. There is also a need to increase the availability of protein and vitamin rich foods among internally displaced people and host community families in peri-urban areas through backyard gardening and poultry rearing. At this stage, it is also critical to provide families with animal feed, veterinary supplies, and contribute to trans-boundary animal disease control programmes.

An UNRWA needs assessment carried out in April 2013 found that 420,000 (approximately 80%) of Palestinian refugees in Syria have lost their livelihood assets and become food insecure and at least 50% are displaced.

ii. Health

Needs in the health sector are growing exponentially with large numbers of people injured as a result of the crisis. However, Syria's health system is faced with a lack of medical supplies, equipment and personnel. An increasing number of health facilities have been damaged or destroyed, according to MoH reports. 57% of the public hospitals are affected, out of which 20% are damaged, and 37% out of service. 11% of the PHC centres are out of service; in addition, 78% of ambulances are damaged and 52% are not working. It is estimated that local production of medicines has fallen by 90% compared to pre-crisis levels. Assessments by WHO indicate that insulin, oxygen, anaesthetics, serums and intravenous fluids are no longer available to meet the needs, with health facilities and local pharmacies increasingly unable to provide medicines, particularly those for the continuous treatment of chronic diseases. Trauma injuries, especially if untreated, and other acute medical conditions (including contagious disease and obstetric conditions) if untreated or un-prevented, remain high-priority needs. With the reduced capacity of health facilities and local pharmacies, which are increasingly constrained in supplying vital medical supplies, there is urgent need for provision of essential medicines and medical supplies. The priority is for life-saving medicines including for chronic diseases (the treatment of which has been severely disrupted), medicines for injuries (anaesthetics), antibiotics and disability aids to support the early rehabilitation of injured patients.

Also, vaccination coverage of all antigens decreased in 2012, based on WHO-UNICEF estimates for the period 2007-2011 and country data reported via the WHO-UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF) in 2012. Numbers from previous years (2008-2011) showed an average coverage of 81.5% for all vaccination antigens which fell to 70.4% for 2012. There is a need to ensure access to vaccines for children against the risks of measles outbreaks particularly among under-five children in crowded internally displaced people's locations, who are especially vulnerable, with sporadic outbreaks reported from a number of locations. There is also a need to reach an estimated 700,000 children under five, who missed their measles doses during last year's campaign.

Access to quality reproductive healthcare services, especially emergency obstetrics care and family planning has reduced as a result of the damage to health facilities, depleted stocks and lack of qualified health personnel. Recent trends as a result of the crisis point towards reversal of positive reproductive health indicators that the country has been recording, which could adversely affect the reproductive health status of women across the country. According to the 2009 family health survey, the maternal mortality ratio decreased to 52 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births from 57.4 in 2004. 87.7% of pregnant women received antenatal services with 22.5% of women having complications. 96.7% of deliveries were assisted by trained birth attendants. Home deliveries decreased from 44.9% to 21.8% in 2004. The available information suggests that these indicators are worsening. For example the University Maternity Hospital in Damascus (a public hospital mostly caring for poor vulnerable people) has reported 65%, 43% and 49% of total deliveries as C-Sections for the first three months of 2013. In Homs the community has reported an increased number of deliveries at home without any skilled trained birth attendant.

There are serious public health concerns. According to WHO, breakdown of water supply systems continues to pose a major public health risk for several affected governorates. Poor hygiene practices associated with limited water availability and overcrowding in densely-populated areas and collective shelters are increasing the risk of epidemic disease outbreaks. An outbreak response plan for the summer months is being finalized to permit a targeted approach. Low immunization coverage is exacerbating the risk of outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases. Reported typhoid cases are believed to have resulted from the consumption of unsafe water due to the breakdown of sanitation systems and contamination of water supplies. Moreover, there is an increased risk of faecal-oral contamination, especially in overcrowded collective shelters, due to lack of adequate water supplies to maintain acceptable sanitary conditions, lack of hygiene kits in many locations due to the breakdown of markets and purchasing powers of HHs. Solid waste disposal and collection has been disrupted in affected areas. In parts of Aleppo, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, Idleb and Rural Damascus, solid waste management has emerged as a public health risk due to lack of garbage collection.

Priority has to be placed on ensuring increased access to mental health services and psychosocial support particularly for women and child victims of violence/GBV, considering the reports of rising cases of sexual and gender-based violence particularly against women and girls. There is an increasing need to ensure that service providers are trained in case management and that facilities have the necessary supplies in place to respond adequately to the specific consequences of the physical and wider implications of such violence against women, men, boys and girls.

iii. **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

As a result of frequent power cuts, fuel shortages, economic sanctions, disruption to production and maintenance of water and waste water works, as well as damage to infrastructure, water availability per capita has decreased to one third of pre-crisis levels and continues to decline. Water pumping has decreased by 20% in Damascus while it has dropped by 90% in certain localities of Deir-ez-Zor. Public water rationing is widely implemented. According to a December 2012 rapid WASH needs assessment by UNICEF, national production of water treatment chemicals has come to a halt. Most water utilities/feeder establishments are short of chlorine, and chlorination is not systematically carried out by public and private water truckers. Lower efficiency at water treatment plants has increased the level of discharge of untreated wastewater, with associated risks of ground and surface water contamination. This issue is of particular concern in Id lib and Deir-ez-Zor and governorates along river Euphrates. Due the continued disruption of livelihoods and markets, Households' access to hygiene kits has dropped substantially leading to skin diseases compounded by limited water for personal hygiene.

With a likelihood of an outbreak in communicable diseases in areas of high population concentration such as residential areas, towns and cities there is a need for consistent provision of:

- Clean and safe drinking water with adequate quality and quantity to a large portion of affected communities.
- Improved sanitation services at municipal, IDP and collective shelters, with toilets and bathing units.
- Access to basic family hygiene kits and national hygiene campaigns.
- Solid waste collection and disposal systems for environmental health and safety to mitigate environmental health risks and contamination of water supply systems.

Internally displaced people in collective centres and private accommodation alike face very poor conditions without adequate quantity/quality of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Water supply is intermittent and obtained from other potentially unsafe and unprotected/untreated sources, household level water treatment and storage options will need to be provided to reduce vulnerability to water-borne diseases. In addition, distribution of essential hygiene items should be provided in line with hygiene promotion; a particular emphasis should be placed on hand-washing, which is a core component of hygiene education in collective centres and IDP camps.

iv. **Shelter and NFIs**

The majority of the internally displaced population in Syria (85%) currently lives with host families, who are often themselves surviving on very limited resources. Meanwhile, another 4% reside in collective centres. According to the Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA), as of 28 May 2013, 173,626 individuals (33,281 families) are accommodated in over 850 official collective shelters. Some families have rented houses in less-affected areas, but are finding it increasingly difficult to continue to pay rent due to the depletion of their savings and resources. There are protection concerns in collective shelters. Many shelters lack proper doors and locks, windows and protective screening and women do not have access to protective entry and exit areas or privacy. This could potentially increase the risks of exposure to sexual and gender-based violence by women and girls.

Many Syrians and host communities are in urgent need of basic family NFIs such as mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits and kitchen sets. Winter temperatures in Syria can go below freezing so the timely provision of winterization items is vital for the survival of many displaced through the cold period. Hygiene kits are required to provide an increased level of sanitary living conditions, with positive effects on the health and dignity of the family. Kitchen sets are necessary for family cooking and to prepare the dry food rations delivered by WFP.

Public buildings and homes used as shelters for internally displaced people are in need of repairs and enhancement to provide dignified, hygienic and safe living conditions; rapid emergency repair with plastic sheeting and lumbers on public / large empty building is done. Similarly, many homes are in need of rehabilitation or reconstruction while Syrians who have left their homes often express a strong desire to return to their homes. The provision of shelter materials as well as shelter grants and vouchers for rehabilitation / reconstruction will support these groups in finding emergency accommodation, and returning / reintegrating.

Further there is need to focus on assisting vulnerable groups, e.g. women, children, the elderly, and disabled, etc. There is need for continued support through provision of community spaces in collective centres to support internally displaced people with various activities including community service, health, psycho-social counselling, and educational programme. Cash assistance to complement the shelter / NFI assistance focuses on assisting vulnerable groups to support their shelter and household needs.

v. Protection and community services

In this crisis, there are growing concerns over the disregard for standards and obligations of international humanitarian law and human rights law. Particularly of concern are the recruitment and use of children, sexual and gender-based violence, and possible killing of civilians. Sexual and gender-based violence including reports of child marriage is on the increase. There are reports that girls as young as 13 years have been given in marriage as a mechanism for survival. More women, particularly those displaced, are reported to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Separation of children from their families is also emerging as a concern. The traditional care-giving mechanisms through extended families have significantly weakened due to the intensity of the crisis. Displacement and economic hardship have left orphaned and separated children in a highly vulnerable situation. As the violence continues there has been an increasing impact on the psycho-social well-being of children. The rise in female-headed households exacerbates the vulnerability of families trying to cope with limited options for accessing resources. Prolonged family separation is also adding to the burden on host communities and depleting their resources further.

The range of protection needs aggravated or directly caused by the crisis demand a robust protection response resting on the extensive provision of psycho-social support services capable of addressing the acute levels of fear and anxiety currently manifested by large segments of the population. The incorporation of prioritized and tailored attention to the specific needs and the capacities of women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities has to be factored into broader efforts to bolster community resilience.

Casualty rates continue to increase due to on-going violence as well as decrease in basic services, including health care for the wounded. While the Syrian government contests these

figures, UN sources indicate an increase in the rate of deaths from 1,000 per month in mid-2011 to more than 5,000 per month since July 2012. Over 76% of the victims are male, 7.5% are female, with 16.4% unknown. The UN is concerned with the prevalence of high levels of explosive remnants of war (ERW) endangering civilians in many densely populated areas in the country. Children, particularly boys and male adolescents, are especially vulnerable to being accidentally killed or injured by ERW due to their high mobility and curiosity. The widespread risk of injury and death posed by the presence of ERW and unexploded ordnance will be addressed through ERW awareness and risk education training to IDPs and affected communities.

A heightened risk of human trafficking needs to be taken into consideration, more specifically taking into account that displaced women and children would be particularly vulnerable. Migrant workers present specific needs with an estimated 120,000 and 150,000 migrant workers present in Syria and with some 15,000 in need of evacuation.

vi. Education

The education sector has been hard hit by the crisis. It is estimated that at least 3.1 million children have been affected by the crisis. About 80% of these children (2.5 million) are below the age of 14, and more than half of them (1.6 million) have been displaced, with their opportunities for schooling severely constrained. Many children have been unable to attend school for the past 2 years, due to on-going violence and insecurity. According to the latest official Syrian Ministry of Education estimates, over a million children are unable to access basic education, 680 schools are used as shelters for IDPs, and 2,963 schools are either partially damaged or completely destroyed (16.5% of Syria's 22,000 schools and estimated \$740 million loss). In Aleppo, an assessment by UNICEF revealed that out of 1.2 million school-age children, only (23%) are attending school. Also, in other governorates attendance rates have dropped, including Idleb (38%), Ar-Raqqa (60%), Dar'a (70%) and Rural Damascus (70%). According to UNRWA, fewer than half of the enrolled Palestinian refugee students are currently able to attend school. In addition to the denial of their right to education, children who are not currently attending school are at increased risk of violation of other human rights. Attendance reports from the school year 2011/12 showed that 70% of the schools in Homs were closed during the last quarter (March/May 2012), and that the number increased to 90% a month later.

There is a need to ensure access to safe-spaces, such as child-friendly centres which provide protection against significant threats to their safety, health and helps promote the psycho-social well-being of affected children. This is particularly important in areas severely affected by internal displacement influx and violence, such as Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh, Homs, Hama, Rural Damascus, Dar'a and Damascus.

vii. Nutrition

Before the current situation, nutrition in Syria already had some alarming signs. According to the 2009 Family Health Survey, 9.3% of children under five were suffering from wasting, and 23% from stunting. According to a study the MoH conducted in 2007, 22.3% of children under five had anaemia. Older studies have also demonstrated deficiencies in vitamin A and iodine. In 2007 a study on prevalence of anaemia demonstrated that 44% of women of childbearing age and 57.2% of pregnant women suffered from anaemia. The study concluded that nutrition has

been much neglected. The prolonged current events has resulted in growing unavailability of food, unhygienic and overcrowded living conditions, inaccessible or limited health care services, and reduced immunization coverage for children under five. These combined factors may have serious effects on the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women as well as adolescent girls. It has been difficult to conduct relevant assessments to determine whether malnutrition has increased since the onset of the current events. However, based on the worsening food security situation, poor hygiene practices, and other contributing factors, there is a concern that the nutritional status of children under 5 and other vulnerable groups has significantly deteriorated. A nutritional assessment in areas with large populations who have left their homes because of the current events and in areas affected by drought is required to gather sufficient data to better evaluate the situation.

viii. Early Recovery and livelihoods

There is an urgent need for the stabilization/ restoration of livelihoods through the implementation of emergency employment and self-employment schemes and replacement of productive assets. These schemes would be best tailored to support the rehabilitation of small community infrastructure, and restore public services as public goods capitalizing on functioning local institutions for wider delivery of assistance and services. Targeted interventions for livelihoods support interventions and income-generating activities are needed to provide immediate economic relief to affected populations. In rural and peri-urban areas, almost half a million people require emergency crop livestock support (seeds, fertilizer, farming tools, animal feed, poultry and other farming/livestock inputs). The rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation systems will be essential to restoring and expanding crop production. The sector must strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of food and nutrition security information.

3.2 THE HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

Goal

The overall goal of the humanitarian strategy is to enhance protection of those affected by the violence in Syria, providing them with critical life-saving assistance, support the restoration of basic social services and contributing to self-reliance and restoration of livelihoods. The humanitarian response is guided by five strategic objectives which the sector response plans will operationalize.

3.2.1 The key elements of the strategy

i. Prioritization of the humanitarian response to assist the most affected populations

Under this Response Plan, the UN and its partners in cooperation with the Syrian authorities will provide life-saving assistance to the most affected populations in a timely, effective, coordinated and principled manner. Life-saving humanitarian aid will be prioritized based on primary and secondary needs assessments and guided by the criteria of vulnerability, inclusiveness and proportionality. Particular attention should be paid to the special needs of women, including

female-headed households, adolescents, children, the elderly, disabled, refugees and asylum-seekers, stranded migrants, victims of violence and other vulnerable groups.

Geographic prioritisation will be according to key indicators such as : i) those most impacted by the violence, ii) those hosting the largest concentrations of internally displaced people, and iii) those where there are concerns about imminent outbreak of water-borne diseases due to breakdown of water systems. Based on these criteria, priority governorates are Aleppo, Homs, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Idleb and Deir-ez-Zor.

Life-saving interventions should be complemented by interventions geared toward support of the restoration of public/social services and livelihood interventions in order to retain and strengthen community resilience.

ii. Expansion and diversification of partnerships

Efforts will be made to continue strengthening the working relationship and capacity of the SARC. The SARC, with its 14 branches, 80 sub-branches and more than 10,000 dedicated volunteers across the country, is the main partner for the UN and international NGOs in delivering humanitarian aid. In addition, the cooperation with international NGOs and Syrian charities has proven beneficial in scaling up the delivery of assistance. It is a priority to continue expanding partnerships with and building the capacity of Syrian charities and to seek approval for additional international NGOs to operate in Syria, especially in sectors that require technical expertise. Relevant Government bodies and the UN continue to explore arrangements to simplify cooperation with additional partners that are legally authorized to operate in the country in order to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity.

iii. Expansion of field presence and increased humanitarian access

In order to enable timely and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid, the UN and INGOs will continue to strengthen its field presence through the establishment of hubs and deployment of more staff in locations of priority needs. In addition to the hubs in Homs and Tartous, humanitarian presence will be strengthened in selected locations such as Dar'aa, Qamishly and Aleppo. The Humanitarian Country Team, comprising UN and INGO representatives, seeks to reach affected people in all parts of the country, including across fighting lines within the country, in line with UN General Assembly **Resolution 46/182** and with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.

iv. Improved capacity to mitigate security-related risks for humanitarian staff

Staff safety is a key prerequisite for the implementation of the Response Plan. Appropriate measures, taken in coordination with relevant Government bodies, include the deployment of security human personnel (to hubs and where deemed necessary), importation of telecoms equipment and other staff-safety-related assets.

v. Effective resource mobilization

The UN will advocate for predictable, sufficient and timely funding, which corresponds to the strategic priorities and objectives of the Response Plan. The ERF will be used to expand partnerships with international and Syrian charities in order to enhance humanitarian capacity and scale up deliveries. Contributions to humanitarian aid under the Response Plan should be provided in a way that is not detrimental to resources made available for international cooperation for development.

vi. Streamlining of administrative procedures

The efficient implementation of this Response Plan requires streamlined administrative procedures, including for the issuance of visas for humanitarian staff, in-country movement of staff and relief items, and the establishment of hubs. To this end, relevant Government bodies and the UN continue to explore flexible arrangements to facilitate and increase the delivery of humanitarian aid. The UNCT has engaged positively with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to map and streamline the existing administrative procedures.

vii. Assessment of needs improved and harmonized

To best understand humanitarian needs and target/prioritize the delivery of humanitarian aid, the UN, SARC and other relevant humanitarian partners within the framework of agreed mechanisms, will conduct comprehensive needs assessments in a coordinated way. Sectoral assessments with line ministries will also continue. Monitoring, reporting and secondary data review mechanisms have been put in place to enable standardized reporting on needs, response and gaps under the Response Plan.

viii. Strengthening of coordination

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria, existing coordination mechanisms among all actors will be further strengthened, at the central and sub-national levels both with governmental as well as charitable institutions.

ix. Mainstreaming of protection and gender as cross-cutting issues

Protection and gender are cross-cutting themes that need to be integrated into all areas of the humanitarian response to adequately address the particular needs of men, women, boys and girls, and to prevent/minimize in particular exploitation and abuse and people resorting to negative coping mechanisms. Gender focus within the revised SHARP 2013 aims to ensure aid reaches and benefits those most in need through efficient and effective targeting. The projects in this appeal attempt to address the differences in vulnerabilities faced by men, women, girls and boys affected by the crisis, displacement and food insecurity. Through the lens of gender analysis humanitarian actors aim to be informed on how to save lives and how to ensure access to essential basic services that meet the specific needs and dignity of women, girls, boys and men. By understanding cultural norms and the changes triggered by the crisis, targeted humanitarian activities can take place.

3.3 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS AND PRIORITISATION OF ACTIONS

The revised SHARP recognizes the enormous immediate life-saving needs such as increasing food insecurity, lack of means of adequate sanitation, increase in injuries compounded by disruption in treatment, targeting of hospitals as well as sexual and gender-based violence. However, there is also recognition of the fact that there is an expansion of humanitarian needs across all sectors—largely as a result of the disruption of basic services such as health, schooling, water and sanitation—which is greatly increasing vulnerability and affecting the resilience and coping mechanisms of affected populations. The disruption in basic services and reduction in resilience and coping mechanisms is seen as a major driver of the current situation.

It is also noted that needs are spread across all geographic locations throughout Syria. However, there are hotspots, difficult-to-reach areas, areas where key services have been disrupted, areas with the highest number of deaths/injuries, highest amount of physical infrastructure destroyed, and the highest the concentration of affected populations, which deserve special attention.

In view of the above, the following broad criteria guide the prioritization process in coordination among all relevant actors:

- There is no distinction in priority between immediate life-saving actions and categories of interventions focused on restoration of public services and dignity of affected populations. All are considered high-priority interventions. In the same line, projects supporting preparedness efforts around prepositioning of supplies and stocks to respond to sudden-onset crises given the fluid nature of this crisis are given a high priority as well.
- Geographic prioritization is a key consideration for project selection. Each sector has developed specific indicators to define their areas of geographic priority based on evidence of identified need.
- Vulnerability: while there is recognition of the limited data to effectively map and define vulnerability based on clear indicators, sectors have developed specific (proxy) indicators to define vulnerable categories of people in need of special attention and targeting, such as households/populations who have been displaced, households/populations who have lost their sources of income, women-headed households, child-headed households, and unaccompanied or separated children.
- Thematic considerations. Sectors have also identified areas of thematic focus that could support prioritization.
- Access: projects promoting greater reach to affected populations in hard-to-reach areas have been given priority, in order to be able to expand the current scope of assistance.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

4.1 Food and Agriculture

Basic Info

People in Need	6.8 million
People Targeted	4 million people to receive direct food assistance; 620,800 people to receive agricultural and livelihoods support; and 420,000 Palestinian refugees
Funds Required	US\$617,912,193
Projects	7
Sector Lead Agency	MAAR, MOSA, WFP and FAO
Participating Agencies	WFP, FAO, UNRWA, SARC, Syrian charities
Government Counterpart	Ministries of Social Affairs, and Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and General Authority for Palestine Arab Refugees
Sector Goal: Stabilize food consumption by IDPs and other population groups in need by providing adequate food while supporting food production.	
Expected outputs:	
Emergency food assistance is provided to meet immediate food needs of targeted beneficiaries in affected governorates.	
Acceptable levels of food consumption and dietary diversity are achieved and maintained.	
Appropriate agriculture and livelihoods support is provided to restore food production and livelihoods and reduce negative coping strategies.	
Vulnerability analysis is enhanced to strengthen response planning and implementation.	

At present the Food and Agriculture sector is reaching over 1.9 million beneficiaries (April 2013), out of a target of 2.5 million beneficiaries, which will remain the target through June 2013. Food and Agriculture sector will then aim to increase to 3.4 million people from July through September, and then 4.4 million people from October until the end of the year (3.3 million of whom are IDPs and 700,000 additional highly affected people in need, as well as 420,000 Palestinian Refugees), this will be done in complementarity with interventions by other actors such as ICRC.

Needs Analysis

According to official reports⁷, foreign trade, a vital source of government and private sector income, dropped by 97% during the past year. Exports dropped from US\$7.2 billion in 2011 to US\$185 million in 2012; exports in 2010 were valued at US\$11.35 billion. Economic sanctions affecting trade and finance have further aggravated an already precarious economic situation.

Preliminary estimates of the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) point to a 20% reduction in the area cultivated with wheat and barley compared to an average year (five-year average of 2.9 million hectares). Agricultural production has been hampered by a number of factors, particularly insecurity, which has led to an increasingly number of farmers abandoning

⁷ Commission of Development and Exports Promotion report, 2013

their lands. The Joint Rapid Food Security Needs Assessments (JRFSNA) conducted in 2012, estimates that only 50% of farmers in affected areas of Al-Hassakeh, Rural Damascus, Hama, Homs, Sweida and Deir ez-Zor have fully harvested their wheat crop during the summer. Additionally, farmers are facing a combination of decreasing availability of key agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and irrigation equipment, inadequate water supply and increased prices. The irrigation sector has also suffered significant damages, which are particularly critical in drought-affected areas (especially northern Al Hassakeh and Ar-Raqqa) as well as riverbeds of Euphrates River, considered the most important producers of wheat. Furthermore, continuing population displacement and limited safe access to many areas of the country have created a shortage of labour force, leading to an increase in daily wages beyond the financial means of many farmers.

Livestock, a critical source of income and dietary diversity for many rural households, has been affected by destocking, costly animal fodder, and limited veterinary supplies and services. As a result, the sale of livestock is well below market prices. Pastoralists are particularly vulnerable as their resilience has eroded from years of drought and animal losses. The most destitute are selling off entire herds, thus losing their source of income and entire livelihood. Many poultry farms have been destroyed or closed due to the high price of production inputs in local markets, while the price of traditionally cheaper sources of animal protein, chicken meat and eggs, has more than doubled over the last 12 months.

Disruption of livestock activities is a serious concern, as animals provide an important source of livelihood support in Syria, particularly amongst women and those in arid parts of the country. Safeguarding livestock assets is particularly important to families during the lean season, as people struggle to diversify their diets with the intake of important nutritious food such as meat, eggs and dairy products. Food supply networks and physical access to markets has been affected by insecurity in many areas. Food basket prices are again increasing after relative stability level at the end of 2012.

WFP and partners' field monitoring reports found a decline in the availability of staple food commodities in local markets, including bread, particularly in areas with major concentrations of displaced population groups in crisis/hotspot zones. Some bakeries selling subsidized bread have been destroyed during the crisis, while others face significant challenges in their supply chain—insecurity on major transport routes, and unavailability of fuel, yeast or wheat flour.

The food security of Palestine refugees as well has been gravely affected by the crisis. Before April 2011, approximately 27% of the 525,000 Palestine refugees in Syria were below the national poverty line. Combined with the mass displacement of Palestinian residential areas in Damascus during 2012 and early 2013, an UNRWA needs assessment in April 2013 found that 420,000 (approximately 80%) of Palestinian refugees in Syria have lost their livelihood assets and become food-insecure. UNRWA estimates that approximately 50% of Palestine refugees in Syria have been displaced during the crisis, with this proportion rising significantly in the Damascus and Rural Damascus areas. In Yarmouk alone, approximately 130,000 of 150,000 Palestinian refugees were displaced during intense armed engagements in December 2012.

Owing to the dynamics of the crisis and rapid changes to conditions in rural areas, it is necessary to continue to monitor the situation as priorities and needs may change quickly between different governorates. In this respect, WFP and FAO have agreed with MAAR to

conduct a *Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM)* in May and June 2013. The result of such assessment will inform and, if appropriate, adjust FAO and WFP responses to the crises.

Response Strategy

Humanitarian actions in the sector will be conducted with an awareness of protection issues, through the consideration of differing vulnerability among various income groups. Among those most at risk, priority will be given to the displaced, women, elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups. Moreover, a principled, humanitarian approach will be pursued so that the sensitivities of assisting various groups displaced in various communities are respected when delivering assistance to prevent further exacerbation of tensions and security operations.

Geographical coverage of the sector will reach all 14 governorates of the country. While access to some areas has been a challenge, SARC will remain a key operational partner, supported by local charities and selected international NGOs.

Family food rations have been adjusted to cover up to 80% of daily energy requirements from the 60% figure in the previous SHARP. The food basket will be enlarged by adding wheat flour and yeast, for baking bread. Additional ready-to-eat nutritional supplements will be provided for vulnerable children aged 6-36 months. Through September, 100,000 vulnerable children will be targeted per month. Thereafter, in line with the scale-up of family rations, WFP aims to reach 300,000 children (see Nutrition Sector).

UNRWA will meet the food needs of vulnerable Palestine refugees through a combination of direct food assistance and cash grants, reaching 420,000 individuals across Syria during the second half of 2013. Food distribution will meet one-third of the nutritional and caloric requirements for each person. In UNRWA collective IDP shelters, two meals will be provided to approximately 10,000 Palestinian refugees each day. Cash assistance will be distributed to 420,000 vulnerable individuals at a rate of US\$20 per person per month; the recipients can use this to cover the remaining dietary requirements.

FAO will provide critical support to small-scale farmers, livestock herders, casual workers, IDPs and hosting families with a specific focus on female-headed households. The objective is to revive productive agricultural and livestock activities that will ensure improved food security and agricultural self-reliance in the shortest time possible for approximately 620,800 vulnerable individuals. In particular, critical agricultural responses will focus on:

- Provision of essential agricultural inputs such as cereal seeds, fertilizers and tools to support the winter cropping season
- Protection of productive assets through the provision of animal feed, fodder and veterinary support to preserve surviving herds.
- Backyard agriculture and poultry production to enhance the food security conditions (and livelihoods) of hosting as well as IDP families.
- Support the coordination of humanitarian aid through continued data collection, analysis and information-sharing.

Sector Objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
<p>Provide adequate food to IDPs and other population groups in need, aiming to stabilize their food consumption while supporting food production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency food assistance is provided to targeted beneficiaries in affected governorates, • Acceptable levels of food consumption and dietary diversity are achieved and maintained, • Appropriate assistance of NFI to support food production is provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of targeted beneficiaries per location, • Most vulnerable IDPs and locally affected population groups are receiving food and non-food items, • Food basket is provided on timely basis, • Appropriate levels of food consumption are reached and maintained, • Number of selected beneficiaries producing food for self-consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries as per vulnerability criteria, • Producing list of planned WFP and FAO beneficiaries, • Distribution of food rations to beneficiaries by partners according to the plan, • Monitoring visits to distribution centres and beneficiary households, • Track vulnerability levels through the food security monitoring system, • Distribution of agriculture inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, veterinarian products) to ensure food production continuity for affected population groups.
<p>Augment geographic outreach and beneficiary coverage through increased partnerships with international and national stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response adapted to the increased need and enlarging number of beneficiaries, • Geographical coverage increases to reach food-insecure people in all governorates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of vulnerable areas attended is increased, • Field Level Agreements with new partners (international non-government organization and local organizations/ charities) are agreed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of new partners (international and national stakeholders), • Signing Field-Level Agreements, • Conducting field visits to new locations and organizing beneficiaries, • Interviewing beneficiaries for feedback on the provided assistance.
<p>Contribute to improved food security of vulnerable groups (small-scale farmers, herding families, IDPs and hosting families) through crop, livestock and back-yard food production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop production of small-scale farming households is increased in the targeted areas, • Surviving animals of small-scale herding families are preserved. • Back-yard food production units by IDPs and hosting families are established and operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small scale farming households whose crop production has been restored. • No. of small scale heading families whose herds have been preserved • No. of target households consuming food from backyard production, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide agricultural inputs to support small-scale farming households, • Small-scale herding families to be provided with animal feed and relevant veterinary services, • IDPs and host families are supplied with inputs for back-yard food production • Conduct awareness campaigns on best agriculture and livestock practices

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Ensure data gathering, analysis and timely dissemination of food security / livelihood information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of food security assessment and monitoring activities, • Food security reports are prepared and disseminated among stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of assessment and data collection activities conducted, • Number of, reports and relevant documents shared among partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct food security assessment missions • Collection, analysis and dissemination of data, • Constant reviewing and utilization of food security information reports from partners and other institutions, • Monitoring of key agriculture, economic, nutrition and livelihoods sources of information • Conduct assessment training for partners' staff, including awareness on gender-related issues.

Geographical Coverage

Food assistance will cover all 14 governorates of the country. The sector will support farming communities in the governorates of Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh and Deir-ez-Zor with critical agriculture inputs (seeds, tools and fertilizer). Vulnerable herders in the governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh and Homs will benefit from animal feed and veterinary assistance for surviving livestock. IDPs and hosting families in the governorates of Aleppo, Id lib, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh and Deir-ez-Zor will receive poultry and vegetable production packages to start back yard food production.

Location	WFP	FAO	UNRWA
Al-Hassakeh	X	X	
Ar-Raqqa	X	X	
Aleppo	X	X	X
Deir-ez-Zor	X	X	
Homs	X	X	X
Rural Damascus	X	X	X
Damascus	X		X
Sweida	X		
Dar'a	X	X	X
Quneitra	X		
Tartous	X		
Hama	X	X	X
Lattakia	X		X
Id lib	X	X	

Total Number of Projects: 7

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US\$617,912,193.

(See Annex 1 for each project's current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	High Relief Committee
Appealing Agency	UN World Food Programme
Project title	Emergency food assistance to people affected by unrest in Syria
Objective	Save lives and support livelihoods of affected people through provision of emergency food assistance.
Beneficiaries	4,000,000 people in need
Participants	MAAR, MOSA, SARC and participating international INGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	467,559,213
Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Food assistance for affected Palestine refugees
Objective	Support affected Palestine refugees through provision of emergency food assistance.
Beneficiaries	420,000 people
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	43,667,777
Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Provision of cash assistance for food and non-food items
Objective	Support the livelihoods of affected Palestine Refugees through the provision of cash assistance for food at a rate of \$20 per person/month
Beneficiaries	420,000 people
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	73,205,203

Government body	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Appealing Agency	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
Project title	Emergency support to crop production for rural farming communities
Objective	Support the resumption of crop production in most affected farming communities in the Governorates of Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh and Deir-ez-Zor through the provision of critical agriculture inputs (seeds, tools and fertilizer).
Beneficiaries	200,000 individuals (or 25,000 families)
Participants	MAAR, International NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	17,540,000
Government body	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Appealing Agency	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
Project title	Emergency response to restore/sustain food security of poor small-scale livestock herder families affected by the current events
Objective	Contribute to the protection of key livestock assets and increase availability of livestock products of vulnerable herders in the Governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh and Homs with the provision of animal feed and veterinary assistance for surviving livestock.
Beneficiaries	276,800 individuals (or 34,600 families)
Participants	MAAR, International NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	9,750,000
Government body	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Appealing Agency	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
Project title	Emergency assistance in support of the poor small-scale farmers affected by the current events
Objective	Increase the availability of vegetables and poultry products for internally displaced and hosting families in the Governorates of Aleppo, Id lib, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus and Deir-ez-Zor by supplying poultry and vegetable production packages to start back yard food production
Beneficiaries	144,000 individuals (or 18,000 families)
Participants	MAAR, International NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	5,140,000
Government body	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Appealing Agency	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
Project title	Support effective and efficient food and agriculture emergency programming in Syria
Objective	Promote better understanding of food security and livelihood conditions of crisis-affected population in Syria through the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for evidence-based programming of humanitarian interventions
Beneficiaries	N.A.
Participants	MAAR, WFP, international NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	1,050,000

4.2 Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Basic Info

People in Need	6.8 million
People Targeted	3.67 million
Funds Required	\$343,112,899
Projects	18
Sector Lead Agency	MOLA, UNHCR
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNFPA, UN-Habitat IOM, DRC, PU, SIF
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Local Administration, General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, municipalities

The majority of the internally displaced population in Syria currently are either living with host families or have settled in vacant areas; in makeshift improvised shelters, occupying abandoned apartments and houses, occupying improvised and unsupported collective shelters (many of which are disused or unfinished buildings) including sports centres, educational institutions and even hospitals. Some families have rented houses in less affected areas, but are finding it difficult to continue to pay rent due to the depletion of their savings and resources. In some areas, charity organizations or individual benefactors are helping by renting houses for those that have left their homes. It is essential to get a better understanding of these coping mechanisms to identify effective means of providing appropriate shelter support. This is so far undocumented and affects the vast majority of internally displaced people.

In addition to the Syrian population, the Palestinian refugees have been gravely affected by the crisis. Before March 2011, approximately 27% of the 525,000 Palestine refugees in Syria were considered to be below the national poverty line. As a result of the crisis, coping mechanisms and resilience among this vulnerable minority are significantly reduced. Combined with the mass displacement of Palestinians from residential areas in Damascus during 2012 and early 2013, an UNRWA needs assessment in April 2013 found that 420,000 (approximately 80%) of Palestine refugees in Syria have lost their livelihood assets and become food-insecure. UNRWA estimates that at about 50% of Palestine refugees in Syria are currently displaced, with the proportion of displaced refugees most significant in the Damascus and Rural Damascus areas. In Yarmouk alone, approximately 130,000 of 150,000 Palestine refugees were displaced during intense armed engagements in December, 2012. There is now an urgent need for shelter assistance and basic household items, such as hygiene kits, cooking equipment, bedding, clothing and other essentials including winterization items.

The Syrian population has shown its strong and traditional generosity and solidarity with people who fled areas affected by the events by opening their homes and sharing resources. Hospitality is extended and assistance provided by host families, local communities, religious and local charitable and community organizations. However, previously robust networks and support mechanisms are coming under increasing pressure in view of the limited and depleting resources of host families and local communities. This has to be acknowledged and support mechanisms put in place to enable a sustained contribution of these host families and host communities.

According to the Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA), as of 28 May 2013, 173,626 individuals (33,281 families) are accommodated in over 850 supported Collective Shelters in Syria, the majority of whom are people that have lost their homes and who do not have the support of family or friends for accommodation. These people represent an important vulnerable caseload, albeit about 4% of total numbers of displaced in Syria today. Many of these collective shelters are overcrowded and unsanitary. A vulnerability scale can be envisaged based on shelter modality; from displaced living in unofficial shelters or in the open, through people in official, assisted shelters, people with host families, and displaced families able to rent alternative accommodation. Collective shelters and public buildings used as shelters are in need of repairs and adjustments to provide adequate, hygienic and safe living conditions. There is also an emphasis on the first and the last quarter of 2013 on ensuring shelters are 'winterized' against the cold.

Similarly, many homes have been damaged or destroyed and are in need of rehabilitation or reconstruction, while Syrians who have left their homes often express a strong desire to return to their homes. The provision of shelter materials, shelter reconstruction toolkits, shelter grants and vouchers for rehabilitation / reconstruction will support these families in finding accommodation, and returning / reintegrating to their communities. This is being undertaken through technical working groups who have, together with authorities, begun to work on setting standards and agree to best practise with distribution and installation of kits.

Further focus is being made to assist the groups with specific vulnerabilities and special needs, e.g. women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Community spaces are being established at the collective centres to support the internally displaced people with various activities including community service, health, psycho-social counselling, and educational programme. Cash assistance to complement the shelter / NFI assistance focuses on assisting vulnerable groups.

People affected and targeted:

Due to the deteriorating security situation, access has become increasingly difficult, where transportation of humanitarian assistance as well as regular transportation remains a challenge, including reported incidents of looting the humanitarian aid. Freedom of movement as well as the humanitarian access has been limited in some areas of country. This has resulted in the scarcity of the commodity in many parts of the area in particular in the non-government controlled area. The people staying in the collective shelters formally recognised by the Government represent only 4% of the internally displaced people. In addition to the rehabilitation of these collective shelters, other means of shelter intervention such as rental support and provision of shelter materials are considered to support the internally displaced people who live outside collective shelters (e.g. living in host families or informal settlements in urban and rural areas) and have not found adequate accommodation on their own.

Taking these into account as well as the differences in need due to differing contexts, the Shelter/NFI Working Group (excluding IFRC and ICRC) under the SHARP will target to provide 3.67 million people with NFI support including 206,000 Palestinian refugees affected by the ongoing crisis, and approximately 372,500 internally displaced people (74,500 families) with different life-critical shelter intervention. In addition, some 1 million vulnerable individuals will receive targeted financial assistance to address specific needs.

Response Strategy:

The NFIs-Shelter WG aims to ensure the immediate shelter and basic domestic needs are met for the people in need who are affected and / or displaced due to the current crisis in Syria.

Distribution of the NFIs is conducted by Syrian charities. While SARC remains a key and leading NFI distribution partner, over the past year, expansion of partnerships with other local agencies and outreach rural areas networks has been undertaken. Further, in combination with their different sector activities, some agencies have established strong presence in their areas of operation, which allows deeper engagement with the local partners and local community, as well as further advances their outreach capacity to the beneficiaries. Agencies are also exploring decentralisation of their warehouses / storage facilities which enhances geographic outreach as well as ensures rapid response to emergency needs. Local procurement, will be prioritised, however, where quality, quantity and time require, goods will be sourced internationally. Agencies continue to engage with the partners to enhance needs assessment including updating priority needs / areas in NFI assistance, and monitoring and reporting on distribution.

A variety of shelter responses are necessary and should be explored to address the current shelter needs for the internally displaced people. Further, given that majority of the housing and infrastructure damages are in cities and informal settlements, development of urban plans for affected cities including informal settlements rehabilitation for IDPs is critical to promote integrated interventions in cities. Rehabilitation of collective shelters (formally recognized by the government) will continue and where community services and other activities are organized, these will be in close coordination with shelter management to address specific needs for these vulnerable groups. The sector will support the shelter needs for those living outside collective shelters, including those willing to return, through the provision of shelter kits consisting of plastic sheets, shelter materials and tools following the same. Additionally, the pilot project to construct family-unit / communal shelters will be pursued. The project mainly aims to assist the IDPs move out of schools, so that the schools can function. Engagement will be undertaken as with the NFI distribution, through SARC, Syrian charities, other relevant partners and community. Housing, land and property concerns will inform the undertaking of shelter interventions, safeguarding the ownership rights of those who have been forced from their homes and precluding the risk of shelter interventions undermining those rights.

While the shelter responses and NFI distribution are large-scale, not all of the variable shelter and domestic needs of people can be covered with the provision of such in-kind assistance. Cash assistance is provided to complement shelter intervention and NFI distribution activities.

UNICEF and UNFPA have SHARP 2013 projects relating to the NFI and Shelter Sector, however, these projects will be submitted under other sectors and coordinated between all sectors. Close coordination will take place with other sectors to ensure that supported shelter solutions are complemented with the necessary basic services where appropriate, in particular, WASH, Protection, Food and Agriculture, Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sectors.

Sector Objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate shelter and basic domestic needs are met for people in need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs provided to those that have left their homes and for host families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of beneficiaries who received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.67 million individuals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families who have left their homes found temporary and adequate shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of collective shelters rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 469 shelters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of family-unit shelters constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 700 family-unit shelters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter kits distributed to assist the internally displaced people s living outside of collective shelters including those willing to return home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of shelter kits distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25,200 Shelter Kits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable families are supported with cash assistance to meet shelter and other immediate non-standard domestic needs and recurrent family expenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of vulnerable families who received the cash assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 257,650 families

Focused Coverage by Governorate

Governorate	Shelter – NFI Working Group partners	Number of agencies
1. Aleppo	UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, DRC, PU, IOM	8
2. Al-Hassakeh	UNHCR, UNDP, SIF, IOM	4
3. Ar-Raqqa	UNDP, UNFPA	2
4. Al-Sweida	SIF, IOM	1
5. Damascus	UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, DRC, IOM	7
6. Damascus (Rural)	UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNRWA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, DRC, SIF, IOM	9
7. Dar'a	UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP, DRC, SIF	5
8. Deir-ez-Zor	UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, SIF, IOM	5
9. Hama	UNRWA, UNDP, PU, IOM	4
10. Homs	UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP, UN-Habitat, DRC, PU, SIF, IOM	8
11. Id lib	IOM, UNDP	2
12. Lattakia	UNRWA, IOM	2
13. Quneitra	UNICEF	1
14. Tartous	UNHCR, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, PU, IOM	4
15. Multiple	UNHCR, IOM,	2

Total Number of Projects: 18

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$343,112,899

(See Annex 1 for each project’s current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Project title	Provision of Non-Food Items (NFI)
Objectives	To provide basic NFIs to IDPs and for host families with a focus on people with specific needs
Beneficiaries	600,000 Syrian families (3,000,000 people)
Participants	SARC, MOSA, MOLA, participating International NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	182,263,800
Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Provision of non-food items for affected Palestinian refugees
Objectives	Provision of NFI supplies to affected refugee families and children
Beneficiaries	38,836 families (174,761 people) and 54,174 children
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	12,995,009
Government bodies	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Local Administration, municipalities
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project title	Provision of NFIs to affected populations and hosting families
Objective	Provide NFIs to affected populations and hosting families.
Beneficiaries	200,000 people (40,000 families)
Participants	MOSA, participating International NGOs and Syrian charities, local relief and shelter committees
Budget (\$)	4,000,249

Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Project title	Rehabilitation and Construction of Communal Shelters and shelter kits distribution
Objective	Improve shelter conditions and WASH for Internally Displaced People (IDPs)
Beneficiaries	155,000 people (31,000 families) in 352 collective shelters, and 3,500 people (700 family) through the family-unit shelter construction- 93,000 people (18,600 families) with shelter kit distribution for repairs where necessary
Participants	Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Social Affairs, SARC, international NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	19,702,980
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Project title	Financial Assistance for domestic and family needs
Objective	Provide cash assistance to support multiple domestic and family needs, that are not covered by standard NFI distribution and shelter projects, with a focussed approach on people with specific needs
Beneficiaries	500,000 people (100,000 families)
Participants	MOSA, MOLA, Governorates, SARC, participating international NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	16,703,770
Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Shelter assistance for affected Palestinian refugees
Objective	Minimal temporary shelter assistance for families whose shelters have been affected
Beneficiaries	45,853 affected families
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	25,551,013

Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees(UNRWA)
Project title	Provision of emergency cash assistance for NFIs
Objective	Support the livelihoods of affected Palestinian refugees through provision of cash assistance for non-food items at a rate of \$12 per person per month
Beneficiaries	420,000 Palestine Refugees (103,400 families)
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	41,218,818
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	<i>Première Urgence</i> (PU)
Project title	To improve the living condition of crisis-affected displaced families in the governorates of Homs, Hama, Tartous and Aleppo
Objectives	1000 crisis-affected families are provided with emergency shelter kit material and 12 communal shelters are rehabilitated to provide decent accommodation to vulnerable Syrian displaced by the crisis
Beneficiaries	11,000 people
Participants	MOLA
Budget (\$)	\$1,027,200
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	<i>Première Urgence</i> (PU)
Project title	Emergency humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected population in Syria
Objectives	60,000 crisis-affected families are provided with hygiene kits and winterization kits in the governorate of Homs, Hama, Tartous, Damascus, Rural Damascus and Aleppo
Beneficiaries	300,000 affected people
Participants	SARC
Budget (\$)	2,731,710
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Project title	Provision of essential non-food items for displaced and affected families in Syria
Objectives	To assist displaced and affected Syrian families to meet urgent non-food items needs and specific winter needs in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Aleppo, Dar'a
Beneficiaries	200,000 IDPs
Participants	SARC
Budget (\$)	6,773,000

Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)
Project title	Shelter technical support and housing damage assessments in Syrian cities
Objectives	To conduct shelter and housing damage assessment for Syrian cities and provide technical support on shelter response to municipalities, Governorates and housing stakeholders.
Beneficiaries	Total: 400,000 total population Children: 150,000 Women: 175,000
Participants	UN Agencies, Syrian Charities, and local community leaders
Budget (\$)	1,126,600
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	SIF-France
Project title	Rehabilitation of collective shelters
Objectives	To ensure that accommodation in the collective shelters meets minimum standards set down by MOLA
Beneficiaries	14,000 individuals
Participants	SARC, MoLA
Budget (\$)	1,203,750
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	SIF-France
Project title	Rapid response to emergencies
Objectives	To improve IDPs' living conditions by providing the most urgent NFIs
Beneficiaries	100,000 IDPs
Participants	SARC, MOSA
Budget (\$)	2,942,500
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Project title	Shelter interventions for most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in Syria
Objectives	To improve the living conditions to 87,500 of the most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis inside Syria through collective shelter repair and rehabilitation, shelter kits distribution, and cash assistance
Beneficiaries	87,500 people
Participants	MOLA, MOSA Syrian charities,
Budget (\$)	10,000,000

Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)
Project title	Shelter and housing repairs for IDPs, non-displaced areas in priority cities
Objectives	Support shelter and housing repairs through cash assistance, technical and training support for most vulnerable IDPs
Beneficiaries	Total: 250,000 total beneficiaries for training, information outreach Children: 70,000 Women: 100,000
Participants	Syrian charities, Professionals
Budget (\$)	1,872,500
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Project title	Emergency NFIs assistance to most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in Syria
Objectives	To improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable individuals, including women, children and the elderly and the disabled, affected by the Syrian crisis through provision of basic humanitarian commodities
Beneficiaries	500,000 people
Participants	MOSA, Syrian charities,
Budget (\$)	13,000,000

4.3 Health

Basic Info

People in Need	6.8 million
People Targeted	6.8 million
Funds Required	US\$177,274,711
Projects	15
Sector Lead Agency	WHO, Ministry of Health
Participating Agencies	IMC, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Health

Needs Analysis

The current crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic is taking a heavy toll on the health of the population, as the adverse impact on the most vulnerable sectors of society increases. With thousands dead and an estimated 400,000 people injured⁸ since March 2011, the barriers to providing preventive and curative primary and secondary health care, as well as trauma care have been increasing exponentially. Indeed, over the last six months alone, the situation has deteriorated significantly, with an estimated number of individuals affected having gone up from 4 million in January 2013 to an expected 4.25 million in the latter six months of 2013.

The health situation is exacerbated by a **disrupted health care delivery system**: 57% of public hospitals have been damaged or are out of service. Lack of fuel and electricity has forced many hospitals to operate with limited capacity as the number of patients grows.

Lack of access to health facilities (HFs) remains one of the main obstacles to the provision of health care:

- Continuing hostilities make the roads to HFs inaccessible or highly dangerous for patients, especially because of numerous check-points.
- For the same reasons, health care workers are unable to report for duty. This further worsens staffing shortages caused by many health professionals having left the country, been internally displaced or lost their lives in areas witnessing high levels of violence, such as Aleppo, Homs and Dar'a in hospitals and other health facilities.
- People living in rural areas are particularly vulnerable due to high transportation cost, lack of ambulances and other communication means and limited movement. It should be noted that 70% of the health personnel in Aleppo, Damascus and Homs live in rural areas.

Prior to the unrest, over 51% of **health expenditure** was out-of-pocket, going mainly for costs of medicines and hospitalization in the private sector. In the current situation of socio economic deterioration, the private sector is now being used only by a small minority.

High numbers of **ambulances** have also been damaged, further undermining access to health care.

⁸ The Syrian Government contests these figures as largely inflated.

The prevailing situation in Syria has resulted in unavailability/ shortage of food, overcrowding and low standards of living, as well as poor environmental and sanitation conditions which all increased the susceptibility of communities particularly the IDPs and other vulnerable and most at risk groups (women and children) to a variety of diseases, i.e. skin diseases including leishmaniasis. The most vulnerable, including those in collective accommodation and with limited access to health care, are most susceptible to diseases. IDPs suffer from depleted resources and low income and therefore generally cannot afford out of pocket medical services and medicine expenses that have substantially increased with the shortage of medicines and supplies resulted from the crisis and imposed sanctions. With the upcoming summer months, outbreaks are expected to make the situation even more precarious with those requiring treatment for **communicable diseases** (acute watery diarrhoea / AWD, shigellosis, typhoid, hepatitis A, measles, and leishmaniasis) rapidly increasing in numbers.

The situation is anticipated to deteriorate further as the effects of the crisis on the national **immunization** programme begin to be experienced. With the shipment of vaccines having been interrupted and the increasing wastage of vaccines due to difficulties in maintaining the cold chain, the vaccination coverage rate has fallen significantly.

Based on the WHO-UNICEF estimates for the period 2007-2011 and the country data reported via the WHO-UNICEF Joint reporting form (JRF) for 2012, vaccination coverage of all antigens decreased considerably in 2012.

Antigen	2008 (WHO UNICEF estimates)	2009 (WHO UNICEF estimates)	2010 (WHO UNICEF estimates)	2011 (WHO UNICEF estimates)	2012 (country reported data)
BCG	89%	90%	90%	90%	84%
Polio third dose(Pol3)	83%	83%	83 %	75%	68%
DTP third dose (DTP3)	79%	80%	80 %	72%	64%
Hib third dose (Hib3)	79%	80%	80 %	72%	58%
Measles and rubella, first dose	81%	82%	82 %	80%	78%

Campaigns have been conducted to strengthen routine immunization, but those initiatives are mostly carried out in accessible areas resulting in limited increase in the coverage rate. As needs are greatest in difficult to reach areas heavily affected areas remain marginalized and further outreach services are required. Mapping and capacity-building of health personnel is essential in order to attain a higher coverage rate along with supporting the cold chain system and strengthening the surveillance. In addition awareness campaigns for the promotion of immunizations needs to be strengthened.

The number of cases with complications of **non-communicable diseases** (NCDs) including hypertension, diabetes, cancer, epilepsy, asthma, and renal failure are increasing because of lack of treatment.

Reproductive health services are under strain, especially the ante-, intra- and post-natal care: affected governorates have reported an increased number of deliveries at home in the absence of a skilled birth attendant. Increasing numbers of affected population along with decreasing access to health care is increasing the challenge of delivering timely effective and efficient

reproductive health services, especially the ante intra and post natal care. As per 2009 family health survey Syria was showing improvement on number of reproductive health indicators such as: Maternal Mortality ratio decreased to 52 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, from 57.4 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2004. 87.7% of pregnant women received antenatal services with 22.5% of women having complications. 96.7% deliveries were assisted by trained birth attendants. The available information suggests negative impact on the indicators for example the university maternity hospital in Damascus (being public hospital mostly providing care to poor vulnerable population) has reported an average of 52% of total deliveries as C-Sections for the first three months of 2013. In areas where public health facilities are inaccessible such as in Homs, there are self-reported increases of home deliveries. Concerns about reproductive health, including safe delivery, family planning and clinical management of GBV require support to public service providers and facilities.

During any crisis, evidence shows that **mental health problems** increase. Since the onset of the current events in Syria, a number of psycho-social support programmes have been started, but such initiatives are inadequate unless supported by psychiatric care and proper referrals.

Management and Coordination

The governance of the health sector in Syria is led by the Ministry of Health (MoH). The Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), with its network of teaching hospitals, is also an important health care provider. The SARC is actively providing specialized medical / primary health care and referral services in most governorates. During the current events, several NGOs have stepped in to provide essential health care in some areas.

The health sector working group is playing an instrumental role in coordinating health response activities, developing joint work plans and clarifying indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of the response. Health interventions are closely coordinated with health authorities at central and governorate levels to promote complementarity of initiatives and alignment with the identified needs.

Efficient approaches for monitoring and evaluation are being utilized and expanded to include innovative mechanisms, such as tele-assessments for verification of the implementation of activities as well as distribution of medicines and supplies.

People Affected and Targeted

All age groups are affected; however more focus will be for the vulnerable groups (IDPs, mothers, children, injured, patients with mental disorders as well as patients with chronic diseases)

Response Strategy

- Coordinated health sector response at central and governorate levels through working with MoH, MoHE, ICRC, IFRC, INGOs, and SARC; Syrian charities, will be used for service delivery to fill the gaps and increase the coverage and accessibility.
- Clarification and establishment of essential package of health services.
- Delivery of essential package of quality health care services (preventive and curative) through the existing functional health facilities and outreach activities (mobile clinics/teams and stationary facilities).

- Expand health promotion and awareness campaigns as a crosscutting issue in all programmes.
- Procurement and distribution of essential medicines and supplies to the health facilities and implementing partners.
- Establishment of functioning supply chain system for regular supply of essential medicines and supplies, as well as emergency medical stockpile at regional level.
- Development of a strategy for a routine vaccination programme.
- Updating the information on health needs/gaps and service availability through undertaking integrated assessment missions with relevant partners and in close collaboration with the health authorities.
- Expansion of the services through i.e. (i) establishment of Hubs to enable smooth and timely interventions, as well as information flow (ii) advocating for INGOs expansion (iii) cross-line operations to improve access to health care.
- Utilization of flexible and innovative system for monitoring service delivery and remote activities using Syrian charities.
- Building the management capacity at governorate level as well as technical capacity of the health care providers.
- Advocating with international and national stakeholders to respect and support for health – humanitarian principles.
- Mobilizing additional resources to fill gaps in health care.
- Periodic updating of contingency plans.

Sector Objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Support the delivery of essential health care including: trauma management, primary health care, reproductive and child health (inclusive of immunization), nutrition services (including management of malnutrition), management of chronic illness and mental health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access of affected population to comprehensive primary health care improved • Vaccination services and management of malnutrition provided • Emergency life-saving medical and surgical care including trauma care supported • Available specialized secondary and tertiary health care • Available reproductive health care including emergency obstetric care and family planning • Lactating mothers provided with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of health facilities delivering PHC services • No of outreach health services in affected governorates • At least 80% of children below two years received vaccination • Number of IDP children reached with micronutrient supplementation • Proportion of hospitals delivering emergency trauma health care • Emergency hospital care and life-saving operations up to 420,000 Palestine refugees including 6,205 pregnant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of PHC, vaccination services and management of malnutrition • Strengthen the capacity of health care providers in management of mass casualties • Assist emergency referrals for life-saving medical and surgical care • Covering gaps in secondary health care for non-communicable diseases • Provide medical consultations and laboratory investigations, including MHPSS • Improve patient

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
	neonatal health care education • Mental health and psycho-social (MHPSS) interventions supported	women. • At least 1,625,000 women received reproductive health care services and psychological first aid • At least 40 mobile teams operationalized in the violence-affected governorates • 3 referral hospitals provided with equipment for safe delivery • Number of lactating IDP mothers reached with health education on neonatal care	safety through proper infection control measures • Provide PHC and emergency hospital care and life-saving operations to Palestine refugees • Provide RH care services including emergency obstetric care and GBV; • Expand referral mechanisms to maternal health services and emergency obstetric care
Fill priority gaps for essential medicines, medical equipment and supplies.	• Access to life-saving medication supported	• At least 80% of essential medicines are procured • No of trauma and surgical kits delivered • No of life-saving medicines delivered	• Provide medicines for acute, chronic diseases and reproductive health • Provide trauma medical supplies and kits; consumables and medical supplies for hospital trauma care including life-saving medicines
Strengthen Early Warning System for outbreak alert and response of disease and public health emergencies.	• National surveillance system, public health preparedness and response strengthened for epidemic prone diseases	• Number of sentinel sites involved in the EWARS system • Completeness and timeliness of reporting • % of Alert timely detected • % of alerts timely responded to •	• Expand the EWARS to include more health facilities • Procurement of communication means • Preposition of medicines and medical supplies for epidemics response in 4 regions • Strengthen the laboratory surveillance network • Build the capacity of health response teams at governorate levels.
Inform and coordinate the health sector response through	• Strengthened capacity of health information	• No. of assessments conducted • No. of health situation reports	• Establish a Unified Health Information Reporting System • Train staff to service

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
consistent availability of up-to-date information on health needs, health sector response capacities, and gaps.	management at all levels • Health sector coordination strengthened for effective and efficient response	• No. of reporting tools developed • No. of coordination meetings	the HMIS • Promote accountability through the development of a robust Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, as well as periodic meetings and monitoring visits. • Strengthen coordination mechanisms
Pave the way for revitalization and early recovery of health services, and restoration of health facility services in affected areas, while ensuring health sector readiness for emergency response.	• 1,500 people with disability benefit from rehabilitative services • Health centres equipped with needed rehabilitation services	• # of centres equipped • # of beneficiaries receiving services • # of health facilities rehabilitated	• Need assessment of disability status • Provide equipment for rehabilitative services • Rehabilitate partly damaged health facilities in the affected areas in order to provide essential basic health services, incl. supplies & equipment, human resources and provision of health service

Geographical Coverage - all 14 governorates

Expected outcomes

- Vulnerable populations have access to essential health services, including the required medicines, vaccines and supplies.
- Joint priority gaps identification of the health sector in collaboration with the national health authority and timely addressing thereof through networks such as mobile clinics, outreach activities and restarting stationary clinics.
- Health sector capacity to respond to acute needs strengthened through the establishment of emergency stockpiles.
- Emerging health problems, including possible outbreaks, detected early and contained through a strengthened surveillance system.
- Patients in need have access to mental health services and psycho-social support.
- Health sector response is effectively monitored and activities adjusted as appropriate.
- Coordinated health response and minimum duplication promoted.
- Early recovery assessment and recovery strategy established/ agreed upon/ finalized.

Total Number of Projects: 15

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$177,274,711

(See Annex 1 for each project's current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project title	Support nutrition and primary health care services for children and mothers
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sustain routine vaccination programme for children under 5 among affected population • To reach children under five with supplementary vaccination campaigns • To provide children under five with access to primary health care • To increase awareness of mothers on neonatal health care
Beneficiaries	1,700,000 children under five and lactating mothers
Participants	SARC, MoH, participating Syrian charities, international NGOs, primary health centres, polyclinics
Budget (\$)	1,505,490 (closed project - fully funded)
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project title	Support primary health care services for children and mothers
Objectives	<p>To sustain routine vaccination programme for children</p> <p>To reach children under five with supplementary vaccination campaigns</p> <p>To provide children under five with access to primary health care</p> <p>To increase awareness of mothers on neonatal health care</p>
Beneficiaries	1,700,000 children under five and lactating mothers
Participants	SARC, MoH, participating Syrian charities, international NGOs, primary health centres, polyclinics
Budget (\$)	11,330,000
Government body	Ministry of Health & Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Program
Project title	Support for rehabilitation of disabled
Objectives	To strengthen rehabilitation services for the people with disabilities
Beneficiaries	<p>People with disabilities in affected areas and in host communities</p> <p>At least 1,500 beneficiaries</p> <p>Support to 4 rehabilitation centres</p>
Participants	Participating Syrian charities, MoH, MoSA
Budget (\$)	1,958,000

Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Project title	Access to comprehensive PHC and emergency referrals
Objective	Support access to life-saving medication in nine supported clinics Improve access of 480,000 affected population to comprehensive primary health care Support emergency medical, surgical & obstetric care for 4,000 individuals Increase capacity of health facilities, including public and charity association hospitals in affected areas Support mental health psycho-social (MHPSS) interventions
Beneficiaries	135,000 affected people with acute and chronic diseases
Participants	SARC, MOH, MoHE and participating Syrian charities and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	16,329,643
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	United Nations Population Fund
Project title	Reproductive health care in affected areas in Syria
Objective	Support availability of reproductive health care including emergency obstetric care and family planning
Beneficiaries	1,925,000 women of reproductive age, including 130,000 pregnant women, 300,000 men and 30,000 women of special need
Participants	MOH, SARC, participating Syrian charities, MoE and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	13,000,000
Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Provision of emergency medical supplies and improved access to emergency hospital care, life-saving operations and safe child birth
Objective	Improved access to essential drugs and medical supplies.
Beneficiaries	420,000 registered Palestinian refugees in Syria
Participants	WHO, GAPAR
Budget (\$)	5,550,000

Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization
Project title	Strengthen trauma and referral management
Objective	Deliver essential medical assistance and strengthen trauma and referral management of affected population in affected areas
Activities	<p>Provide trauma medical supplies and kits for primary and secondary health care; consumables and medical supplies for hospital trauma care including life-saving medicines;</p> <p>Support field-based first aid and transportation to first level referral facilities;</p> <p>Train health staff in emergency medical care and basic trauma surgery;</p> <p>Support the emergency service and operating theatres in hospitals;</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Approximately 470,000 for trauma-related injuries;</p> <p>50,000 surgical assistance; (men, women, children);</p> <p>Supplies for 20,000 post-operative hospital care patients;</p>
Participants	MoH, MoHE, participating Syrian charities and international NGOs, SARC
Budget (\$)	34,481,550
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization
Project title	Support health information management and coordination
Objectives	<p>Strengthen the capacity of health information management at all level</p> <p>Strengthen health sector coordination for effective and efficient response</p>
Activities	<p>Develop systematic approach for managing health information and build required database management system</p> <p>Map available health resources, services, status of facilities, medicines and equipment</p> <p>Map public health risks and partners' capacities and activities at all level;</p> <p>Strengthen regular coordination through effective information sharing and dissemination among UN health partners, participating international NGOS and Syrian charities working in the health sector;</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>400,000 people, Health authorities at governorate and central level</p> <p>Health partners working in Syria</p>
Participants	UN agencies, MoH, MoHE, SARC, participating Syrian charities and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	5,050,000

Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization
Project title	Support delivery of primary health care
Objectives	Reinforce availability of essential primary health care including preventive and curative care to the affected population
Activities	Build capacity to deliver primary health care services Improve access to primary health care services in affected areas through outreach activities Provide essential medicines for primary health and chronic illness services; Support implementation of medical intervention for affected populations.
Beneficiaries	This project will directly benefit approximately 6.8 million people
Participants	MoH, SARC, participating Syrian charities and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	46,806,000
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization
Project title	Support delivery of secondary and tertiary health care
Objectives	Reinforce availability of specialised secondary and tertiary health care.
Activities	Build capacity to deliver specialized care Provide essential medicines, supplies and equipment to support services Cover gaps in secondary health care for non-communicable diseases including haemodialysis;
Beneficiaries	Approximately 6.8 million affected population with expected case load of: 430,000 diabetes patient out of which 40,000 are insulin dependent children 5,000 haemodialysis patients 3,572 tuberculosis patients 56,000 cardiovascular patients 42,000 chronic respiratory patients
Participants	MoH, MoHE, SARC, participating Syrian charities and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	17,935,000

Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization and UNDP
Project title	Support mental health services (WHO) and PSS (UNDP)
Objectives	Support mental health care for affected people
Activities	<p>Conduct community awareness campaigns to address mental health problems</p> <p>Build capacity of health care providers at primary and secondary level to identify, manage and refer mental health cases</p> <p>Establish referral mechanism</p> <p>Provide medicines, supplies and equipment</p> <p>Build capacity and provide psycho-social support.</p>
Beneficiaries	Approximately 3 million affected population including women, men, girls and boys of different ages
Participants	MoH, MoHE, participating Syrian charities and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	5,800,000
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization
Project title	Strengthen the capacity for health response
Objectives	Strengthen the national surveillance system, public health preparedness and response for epidemic prone diseases
Activities	<p>Expand the EWARS</p> <p>Training staff from governorates on surveillance</p> <p>Strengthening capacity for response to epidemic prone diseases including training health providers on the management of communicable diseases and preposition of medicines and medical supplies for epidemics response</p> <p>Strengthening the laboratory surveillance network (purchasing lab equipment, kits, and consumables for the central lab and the labs in 14 governorates)</p> <p>Conduct assessment, monitoring and evaluation via decentralized structures</p> <p>Preposition essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment</p>
Beneficiaries	Approximately 6.8 million affected population and the entire population at large
Participants	MoH and MoHE, INGOs, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	9,600,000

Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	WHO and UNDP
Project title	Rehabilitation and restoration of damaged/non-functional health facilities in affected areas to full operational capacity
Objectives	To rehabilitate and restore damaged/non-functional health facilities in the affected areas
Activities	To rehabilitate partly damaged health facilities in the affected areas in order to provide essential basic health services Provide essential equipment and supplies.
Beneficiaries	Approximately 6,8million affected population
Participants	MoH, MoHE, , participating Syrian charities and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	5,480,000
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS (IMC)
Project title	PHC and emergency care provision to crisis-affected population of Dar'a governorate
Objectives	Provision of primary health and emergency health care
Beneficiaries	61,000 people
Participants	SARC
Budget (\$)	449,028
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
Project title	Emergency life-saving health services to affected population in Syria
Objectives	To support primary health care (PHC) and referral services for vulnerable groups
Beneficiaries	50,000 beneficiaries
Participants	MOH, SARC and other Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	2,000,000

4.4 WASH

Basic Info

People in Need	23 million
People Targeted	Over 10 million*
Funds Required	US\$ 68,422,623
Projects	15
Sector Lead Agencies	SARC, UNICEF
Participating Agencies	ACF, IMC, IOM, UN Habitat, Mercy Corps, UNICEF, WHO, GOPA/IOCC, UNHCR, SIF, UNRWA, UNDP, PU, HELP, DRC, SARC
Government Counterpart	MOWR, MOLA, DWA (Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Local Administration, Drinking Water authorities), Ministry of State for Environment Affairs

**Regular supply of chlorine, gen sets, and accessories will benefit over 10,000,000 people in cities, towns and villages across the country. It is worth to note that ICRC plays a crucial role in service provision though not part the appeal.*

Needs Analysis

For the past two years, the on-going crisis has been intensifying, ruining the lives and livelihoods of millions of Syrians; disrupting power supplies, restricting movement of supplies and hindering access of line ministry staff and other organizations to regularly run operation and maintenance of vital infrastructures. Many schools are being used as shelters for displaced people, while others provide double or triple shifts with children crammed in class rooms. This further increases the limited access to sanitation facilities, often 1 latrine serving over 300 pupils, and access to drinking water and for hand washing is not available to many children.

The lack of regular services for these life-saving programs and infrastructures has disrupted the consistent provision of the following:

- Clean and safe drinking water with adequate quality and quantity
- Household health & personal hygiene management through improving sanitation services
- Solid waste collection and disposal systems for environmental health and safety
- Access to basic family hygiene kits.

As the breakdown of infrastructure and services continues beyond affected communities in towns and cities, different parts of the country are lacking access to safe drinking water, sanitary services and hygiene items. This is leading to outbreaks of diseases in many parts of the country (reported in Feb by WHO/MOH 2013). Water supply, waste water treatment plants and distribution networks have ceased to operate fully in many parts of the country, solid waste management systems have drastically reduced and access to basic (but essential) hygiene items in the past months is limited, which is contributing to incidents of diarrhoea, typhoid and Hepatitis-A outbreak in Aleppo, Homs and Deir-ez-Zor (WHO, MOH February 2013 report). In addition the situation is exacerbated by lack of access to spare parts, treatment chemicals and hardware accessories due to on-going sanctions. Damaged wastewater networks are resulting in the contamination of surface and ground water sources posing major risks to quality of water

that would need further treatment before distribution. The combined factors of poor sanitation, damaged water and sewerage networks and diminishing solid waste collection services have exposed and continues to expose communities to very high public and environmental health risks.

To achieve a level of adequate and satisfactory service provision the WASH sector, through monthly donor updates, briefing notes and reports will advocate for funding and collectively search alternative models of operation to carry out essential services provision where the sector has been hit hard. This accountability leaves the sector in a very strategic but tough position to lead and strengthen the provision of drinking water, house hold and community hygiene and environmental management given the level of insecurity hindering access and a protracted need.

Affected people and targets:

The WASH sector has targeted a large number of people in need for drinking water and sanitation services including provision of hygiene kits for both family and children. In many cities and towns many of the treatment and distribution systems are not functioning to full capacity due to an economic embargo. This makes it hard to estimate the total people in need however this number is considered to be at least over 8 million. Sector partners are currently assisting MoWR through importing and distributing chemicals, generator sets, power regulators & accessories to a large number of treatment stations in different governorates which is proving a very valuable approach and has started to yield results.

Achievements to date:

UNICEF, with partners, reached over 9 million (this figure fluctuates) people with drinking water supply to date, through consistent supply of water treatment chemicals, while other partners have reached over a million people in different governorates for people who live in shelters, camps and host communities, providing drinking water, through supply of water tanks, small scale distribution systems, and rehabilitation work. In addition through distribution of hygiene kits, UNICEF, UNHCR, PU, ACF, IMC, SIF and others have reached over a million affected people. The sector has faced numerous challenges to reach some of the hardest-hit areas due to restricted access and due to on-going hostilities; however, through coordination with the Ministry of Water Resources, SARC and MOLA the sector is positioning itself to reach millions in the coming months. The sector aims to first provide adequate services to those who are in need and in addition to mitigate disease outbreaks in high risk areas. It is worth mentioning that through enhanced coordination and information-sharing the sector has benefited from the large intervention of ICRC with regard provision of drinking water through the supply of gen sets, chemicals, accessories and repair of systems for both water and waste water systems across the affected areas.

Response Strategy:

The revised strategy supports the provision of safe and sustained access to drinking water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for women, girls, boys and men affected by the current humanitarian crisis:

- Priority should be given to locations where disease outbreak is imminent due to multiple reasons;
- In areas where acute shortage of WASH supplies is reported leading to out breaks;

- In collective shelters and internally displaced people centres with high number of people (women and children in particular);
- Where other sectors (Health and Shelter/NFI) have highlighted needs for urgent action;
- Ensure coverage of school WASH with adequate drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities to school children;
- Develop and enhance partnership, through coordination, with line ministries, SARC, and Syrian charities in hard-to-reach areas in particular through remote programming. The sector will diligently explore the pros and cons of working through service providers to achieve objectives on some of the governorates.

The sector strategies include the following:

- Support coordination and information sharing among partners to optimize use of resources;
- In convergence work in partnership across sectors to synergize response and efforts;
- Promote evidence based actions in close collaboration with line ministries, to identify and define key priority areas;
- Enhance accountable, predictable and effective WASH emergency and recovery solutions through strategic advisory and technical working groups;
- Gender and protection mainstreaming and inclusive policies while designing WASH activities. This includes age and disability/vulnerability programming.

These strategies aims to provide WASH partners with the principles required to adapt the current working strategy and adapt where necessary moving beyond the initial immediate response plan of SHARP January -June 2013.

Sector Objectives

Objective 1: Coordination: Enhance effective coordination within the WASH sector at national and sub national level in collaboration with other sectors and relevant government counterparts aiming at addressing highest priority areas. Minimize duplication/overlapping and maximize use of resources		
Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Coordination mechanism provides guidance to all partners on common approaches and standards; ensures that all critical WASH gaps and vulnerabilities are identified and addressed; # Information on who is doing	# 1 National WASH strategy developed #of WASH sector partners who contributed to the 4W # of WASH Sector coordination mechanisms that are activated and functioning in Damascus and at governorate level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of the WASH sector strategy & coordination systems in at least 3 governorates • Mapping out sector capacity to deliver quality response with priorities • Ensure appropriate IM system and tools for rapid assessment, needs/gaps analysis for better planning & coordination • Share standards, protocols and tools (SPHERE standards, sectorial protocols, additional technical guidelines etc.) with sector member agencies • Participate in ISC and other forums to inform progress achievements & advocate for resource mobilization

<p>what, where, when and how, is documented and shared</p>		
<p>Objective 2: Water supply - Displaced and host population have access to sufficient quantity & quality of water for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene and wellbeing. At least 20 litres/person/day. (Including those in collective shelters and internally displaced locations). Ensure water quality monitoring system is addressed</p>		
Outputs	Indicators	Activities
<p>At least 10 million affected people have improved access to safe drinking water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene</p>	<p># and % of target population with access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking water meeting minimum standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trucking • rehabilitation of networks and water treatment plants • supply of chemicals • supply of power supply systems and accessories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water supply networks • Installation/repairs of gen sets, control panels and accessories • Rehabilitation of water treatment units • Supplies of water treatment chemicals & accessories • HH Water Treatment: Provision of household ceramic filtration units; aqua tabs, introduction of household water treatment technology e.g. SODIS, bio-sand filter etc. • Rehabilitation/installation of small water supply units in shelters and other IDP locations as well as Palestinian refugee camps • Drilling bore wells and repair of dams, water intake where necessary • Water trucking to areas that are distant to supply networks have reduced access to drinking water
<p>Objective 3: Sanitation- Both solid and liquid waste management: <u>Toilets & bathrooms:</u> Ensure population in crowded settlements has access to toilets & bathrooms (max 1 per 20 people) and facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate. <u>Solid waste:</u> ensure solid waste management is addressed where there are huge gaps, through a combination of approaches for collective shelters, internally displaced people locations, towns and cities. Ensure environmental protection is addressed where critical</p>		
Outputs	Indicators	Activities
<p>Over 5 million (over 50% of total target) people live in healthy HHs & environment with access to sanitation facilities with a maximum ratio of 1/20person/ toilet & bathing unit 5 million people (over 50% of total target at least) have sustained</p>	<p># & % of target population with safe access to safe & clean toilets</p> <p># of municipalities with improved waste water management systems</p> <p>% of people living in a healthy environment due to effective solid & liquid waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation/ construction of sanitation & bathing units facilities at collective shelters, internally displaced people centres, host communities and public institutions • Repair/installation of power supply system to waste treatment plants, units and repair of waste water networks and treatment sites • Solid Waste Management: collection and disposal of solid waste to ensure environmental health and protection • Provision/supply of treatment chemicals to waste treatment plants • Setting community groups to manage and sustain solid waste management systems • Waste water trucking where public/community

their environment through solid waste management		health is reported to be at risk
<p>Objective 4: Hygiene: Ensure population children, adolescent girls, women in particular are provided with hygiene kits to support communities in need as well as for the prevention of water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases through the implementation of BCC tools, C4D, C2C strategies and other community mobilization techniques. complete family hygiene kit/2 months/family</p>		
Outcomes	Indicators	Activities
<p>At least 2 million people are reached with appropriate hygiene education to support improved hygiene practice</p> <p>At least 4 million people receive hygiene kits for personal and HH hygiene practises and maintain well-being</p>	<p># and % of ToT of hygiene promoters completed</p> <p># and % of target population with access to information about essential personal and HH hygiene behaviour benefits & practice</p> <p># and % of people with access to basic hygiene supplies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToT of hygiene promoters on delivery of key hygiene messages (approx. @50 per affected governorate) • Hygiene promotion campaign for adoption of safe and healthy hygiene practices (use of clean drinking water, household treatment methods, safe excreta disposal, hand washing with soap at critical times) • Basic WASH Kits with demonstration: Distribution of gender sensitive basic WASH hygiene kits (2-10 litre Jerri cans, 1-20 litre Bucket, Female sanitary napkins and adequate quantity of toilet soaps per family) • Promotion behavioural change communication (BCC) tools and techniques e.g. C4D, C2C and other innovative approaches to scale up the behavioural change in WASH • Creation and training of community based WASH committees & mobilize them for peer to peer learning in collective shelters and where possible
<p>Objective 5: WASH in Schools/Health centres – Ensure that children and teachers have access to safe and sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and in child-friendly spaces. In addition where possible provide, where appropriate, WASH in health facilities, hospitals and ensure effective management for maintenance is addressed. 1 toilet/50 pupils</p>		
Outcomes	Indicators	Activities
<p># of (still to be finalized, no data existed now) Water and sanitation facilities restored, rehabilitated and installed in schools, health facilities and hospitals</p>	<p># and % of children in learning facilities and child-friendly spaces with access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Drinking water per child per day; -Hygienic toilet or latrine squat hole with hand washing facilities -Appropriate hygiene and practices <p># and % of teachers trained as trainers (ToT) in appropriate hygiene education and information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers Training (ToT) : on Hygiene and sanitation practices to sustain hygiene education in schools • Water facilities in target schools, temporary educational; child-friendly spaces and public places installed/restored • Sanitation facilities (latrines) in target schools, child-friendly spaces, health facilities and public places restored/rehabilitated and installed (1 for 50 pupils) • Solid Waste management: Provision of Solid waste containers & installation of waste disposal points • Personal Hygiene in Schools: Children have access to hygiene promotion messages and activities which address key behaviours and

	# of health centres with adequate and improved WASH facilities including solid waste management systems	support the prevention of water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases • Construction of Hand-washing points (in camps & public places) with proper drainage (1 for 50) • Enhance supplies of water, sanitation & solid waste management in health centres, hospitals and health posts
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Sector monitoring plan

Monitoring response activities will be enhanced through:

- The implementation and use of 4Ws, summary reports and assessments for analysis
- Monitoring challenges and bottle necks
- Regular coordination meetings at Damascus, and other governorates in the coming months
- Working with health & shelter sector monitor DEWS and urgently respond to outbreaks and low key but high impact responses
- Monthly sector briefing is shared with the donor, government, Partners.

Summary table of Geographical Coverage:

Governorate	WASH		
Aleppo	UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA, PU, DRC	Total:	5
Al-Hassakeh	UNICEF, UNDP, ACF - Spain, SIF-France	Total:	4
Ar-Raqqa	UNICEF, UNDP	Total:	2
As-Sweida	UNICEF, UNDP	Total:	2
Damascus	UNICEF, UNRWA, PU, DRC	Total:	4
Dar'a	UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA, DRC	Total:	4
Deir-ez-Zor	UNICEF, UNDP, ACF - Spain, SIF-France	Total:	4
Hama	UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA	Total:	3
Homs	UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA, DRC	Total:	4
Id lib	UNICEF, UNDP	Total:	2
Latakia	UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA	Total:	3
Quneitra	UNICEF, UNDP	Total:	2
Rural Damascus	UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA DRC, SIF-France	Total:	5
Tartous	UNICEF	Total:	1

Total Number of Projects: 15

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$68,422,623

(See Annex 1 for each project's current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Water Resources.
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project title	Ensure improved access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene is provided for children in schools, for IDPs in collective shelters and IDP locations in most affected areas/governorates
Objectives	Children have access to WASH facilities at school level; People who left their homes have access to drinking water and sanitation facilities within collective shelters as well as among affected communities.
Beneficiaries	1,500,000 IDPs & school children
Participants	MoE, SARC, MOLA, MOWR, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs (MoSEA)
Budget (\$)	20,392,990
Government body	Ministry of Water Resources
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project title	Ensure safe & reliable drinking water is provided, sanitation systems are repaired & maintained to affected population through the provision of supplies, equipment and accessories
Objective	Ensure clean and reliable drinking water as well as provision of supplies for populations in affected areas, with enhancement of waste water management enhanced
Beneficiaries	10,000,000 people in all affected communities
Participants	MoWR, SARC, DWA, participating Syrian charities & INGOs
Budget (\$)	23,100,000
Government Body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project title	Provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion campaigns
Objective	Provide families affected by the current events with hygiene kits.
Beneficiaries	100,000 families
Participants	SARC, Participating International NGOs and Syrian charities, MoLA
Budget (\$)	3,000,000

Government body	MoH
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization
Project title	Restoration of water supply, sanitation, solid waste, hygiene and drainage services in healthcare facilities and hospitals
Objective	Provide sufficient safe water supply, adequate sanitation, proper solid waste management and ample hygiene materials in healthcare facilities and hospitals
Beneficiaries	2,000,000 Out of service hospitals in Aleppo 3; Rural Damascus 2; Homs 3; Hama 1; Id lib 1; Lattakia 1; Ar-Raqqa 1; Deir ez Zor 2; Total: 14 (Approximately 1,500,000 people) Out of service health centres in Damascus 13; Aleppo 15; Homs 11; Lattakia 5, Deir-ez-Zor 11; Quneitra 12 Total: 67 (Approximately 500,000 people)
Participants	MoLA, SARC, participating INGOs and Syrian charities, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs, MoH
Budget (\$)	2,100,000
Government bodies	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Program
Project title	Provision of hygiene kits
Objective	Provide hygiene kits to affected people and host communities.
Beneficiaries	50,000 families in Dar'a, Homs, Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh, Rural Damascus, Deir ez Zor, Hama, Quneitra
Participants	MOSA, participating Syrian charities and associations
Budget (\$)	3,001,350
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration and MoSA, Municipalities
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Program
Project title	Provision of water heaters to collective shelters (where possible solar panels)
Objective	Ensure access to hot clean water for populations in affected areas and hosting communities (solar panels where possible)
Beneficiaries	People residing in shelters. A total of 50 shelters will be targeted as a pilot phase.
Participants	MoLA, MOSA, municipalities, participating Syrian charities and international NGOs
Budget (\$)	4,001,800

Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Emergency water and sanitation
Objective	Access to adequate and safe water and sanitation for Palestinian refugees in camps and surrounding areas ensured and public health hazard reduced
Beneficiaries	420,000 people
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	1,665,000
Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Emergency hygiene kits
Objective	Pregnant women, nursing mothers and affected women provided with hygiene kits
Beneficiaries	51,695 Palestinian women, children and elderly; 38,836 displaced families; 6,205 pregnant women; 2,739 newly born babies; 3,915 displaced children, elderly and women
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	2,364,189
Government body	Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	<i>Première Urgence</i> (PU)
Project title	Emergency WASH project to support the affected Syrian families.
Objectives	To provide safe water and improve the access to hygiene for the most vulnerable crisis-affected population in Syria
Beneficiaries	79,000 IDPs
Participants	SARC, MOLA, MoWR
Budget (\$)	498,480
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Project title	Improvement of hygiene and sanitary environment among displaced in shelters
Objectives	Ensure improved hygiene and sanitary environment among displaced in shelters
Beneficiaries	17,500 IDPs in shelters
Participants	MOLA, SARC
Budget (\$)	1,871,751

Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	ACF- Spain
Project title	WASH intervention in support of most vulnerable and school children
Objectives	To improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene among the most vulnerable
Beneficiaries	305,000 beneficiaries
Participants	SARC, MOE
Budget (\$)	1,598,045
Government body	Ministry of Education and various others
Appealing Agency	International Medical Corps (IMC)
Project title	To build capacity of National NGOs workers by establishment a cadre of master trainers on hygiene promotion
Objectives	To build capacity of SARC volunteers and Syrian charities workers by establishment a cadre of master trainers on hygiene promotion
Participants	SARC, Syrian charities, MoE
Budget (\$)	675,170
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	SIF- France
Project title	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response to Syrian IDPs
Objectives	Improve the accessibility of the affected population to safe drinking water, sanitary facilities and hygiene promotion.
Beneficiaries	20,000 people
Participants	SARC and MOLA,
Budget (\$)	342,400
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Water Resources
Appealing Agency	Mercy Corps
Project title	Rehabilitation of WASH facilities
Objectives	Urgent Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation Systems in Crisis-Affected Areas in Damascus (Rural and Urban)
Beneficiaries	250,000 people
Participants	SARC, MOLA, MOWR, INGOs, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	3,311,448

Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	HELP e.V
Project title	Wash Emergency Services for IDPs in Rural Damascus
Objectives	<p>Strengthen health conditions of the beneficiaries by preventing the spread of water- and air-borne diseases.</p> <p>Increase access to potable water and sanitation facilities and promote positive behaviour towards water and sanitation facility utilization & hygiene practices.</p> <p>Provide fair and equitable distribution of affordable and hygienic water resources and access to services, with special focus to the needs of women and children</p> <p>Reducing health risks by providing safe drinking water for the IDP population with special attention to children and women</p>
Beneficiaries	100,000 people
Participants	SARC, MOLA
Budget (\$)	500,000

4.5 Early recovery and Livelihoods

Basic Info

People in Need	1.36 million families
People Targeted	140,000 families
Funds Required	US\$43,085,792
Projects	10
Sector Lead Agencies	UNDP
Participating Agencies	UNDP, FAO, IOM, UNRWA, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA and INGOs
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs

Following more than two years of crisis, 6.8 million people are in varying levels of need of humanitarian assistance in all 14 Governorates of Syria. It is estimated that at least 4.25 million people are internally displaced and have taken shelter with host families, in public buildings, and in community shelters.

Whether living in formal or informal shelters or hosted by the community, internally displaced people are suffering from loss of income, loss of productive means and disrupted livelihoods. Moreover, there are an increasing number of female-headed households, which require particular attention to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies. The internally displaced people and their hosting communities have depleted their savings and resources as a result of the protracted crisis that has left its traces on the socio-economic situation of the country at different levels. The crisis has not only led to deaths, casualties, displacement and migration but also caused severe localized damage to housing and properties, infrastructure, social services, and productive sectors. As a consequence, unemployment is soaring and a large number of people are left without the basic elements for livelihood. An increasing number of people require support for emergency income-generating activities and restoration or stabilization of basic livelihoods to cover immediate requirements.

In 2012, Syria's Human Development Index is estimated to have lost 15.1% of its pre-crisis value, descending to its 1993 level, a loss of two decades of human development caused by a sharp deterioration in health, education, and income indices. In terms of poverty, the number of poor people has increased by 3.1 million people, of which around 1.5 million are expected to have fallen below the lower poverty line, thus becoming extremely poor. Moreover, the poverty map has changed substantially with crisis areas bearing the highest impact. It is worth mentioning that the increasing number of displaced people and refugees has deepened multidimensional poverty and deteriorated people choices for decent life.

Around 28.3% (about \$6.8 billion) of the total GDP loss in 2011 and 2012 was due to economic sanctions. The main part of this loss (about \$3.9 billion) was a result of the sanctions on the oil sector. The transportation, manufacturing, and financial sectors were also negatively affected. Exports to Arab countries declined by 52% (mainly manufacturing goods), to EU countries and Turkey by 93% and 82%, respectively (mainly oil exports). The sanctions have led to a shortage in diesel and fuel gas for home use, and to a surge in the prices of oil derivatives by about 200%.

The effects of the crisis were felt in many productive and service sectors. These include physical damage, loss of productive assets, loss or decreased access to clients and market distribution, limited financial transactions and movement of capitals, isolation and limited movement of the population, increased production costs, inflation and decreased productivity, and depreciation of the Syrian currency. Capital flight as well as brain drain and labour migration have also increased tremendously while remittances have decreased due to economic sanctions. It is hence critical to restore and stabilize livelihoods in order to prevent dependence on aid and the exacerbation of existing humanitarian needs, and avoid seeing a large segment of the Syrian population falling into further destitution.

The 2012 FAO/WFP/MAAR Joint Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment (JRFSNA) indicated that the capacity of the rural farming population to generate income and to access food had been significantly reduced. There has been a clear decline in the availability of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fuel, fertilizers, animal feed, veterinary products, and labour. The assessment also points out the reduced water availability and functionality of irrigation schemes, resulting from damage to infrastructure, unavailability of fuel and electricity, and lack of spare parts for water pumps. Reduced water availability will have significant negative consequences for the spring/summer crops as well as for fodder production.

The disruption of production and commercialization of agricultural products is affecting the entire food processing, drastically reducing income generation opportunities and raising unemployment levels. The findings of the JRFSNA also confirm that access and availability of food are continuously reduced in surveyed areas as cereal production has substantially decreased while the capacity of rural farming populations to generate income has sharply reduced. Similarly, the increasing loss of livestock assets and the sale of animals below market prices have resulted in a severe disruption of the agro-pastoralist livelihood system.

Insecurity, displacement and difficulties in movement to and from violence-affected areas have created a shortage of labour force and an increase in daily wages. Difficulties in hiring casual labourers and increases in wages, coupled with limited access to their agricultural lands, have reduced the ability of farmers to cultivate and harvest their crops.

There has been lately an increasing recognition that Early Recovery interventions will create an enabling environment for humanitarian assistance, reduce the demand for relief, enhance the resilience of affected communities, and encourage returns.

Priority Needs

- Livelihoods and early recovery interventions aiming at creating employment opportunities need to be prioritized and developed. This can be done through labour intensive and cash for work initiatives, grants schemes for micro and small business restoration, and assets replacement.
- There is a need for rapid repairs of basic infrastructure and housing, and restoration of basic services for responding to the urgent needs of affected groups.
- The adoption of negative coping strategies amongst the most vulnerable population should be reduced and further losses of productive agricultural and non-agricultural assets should be minimized.

- Local level solutions are needed taking into consideration an area-based approach for emergency assistance and early recovery. Localised solutions will be sought based on sub-sector targeted assessments that will be conducted in support of the concerned local representatives and stakeholders.
- Special attention should be paid to the protection of the cultural and archaeological heritage of Syria, which constitutes the foundation of social cohesion.

Key activities / targets

The total population targeted in the Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector is 700,000. They will be supported through:

- Creating emergency employment opportunities for the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and access to service delivery (including cash for work and labour intensive schemes for rubble removal, solid waste management, quick repairs of infrastructure and housing);
- Providing emergency support to disrupted livelihoods through vocational training, assets replacement, and cash grants (mainly for MSMEs and small producers and/or craftsmen);
- Availing immediate economic relief to affected poor families (i.e. conditional cash transfer to vulnerable groups);
- Engaging affected communities in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of agricultural and livestock productive infrastructure (irrigation and drainage systems, water reservoir, market roads, etc.);
- Preventing further losses of productive assets and the adoption of negative coping strategies amongst the most vulnerable sections of the population, through injection of financial resources at the local community level.
- Developing the capacities of relevant stakeholders for monitoring illegal diggings and illicit trafficking of artefacts

People affected and targeted

The livelihood sector is targeting 700,000 people from affected vulnerable groups, particularly pastoral and agro-pastoral families, micro and small business owners, female-headed households, youths, internally displaced people and host communities.

These are those also affected in their livelihoods and thus are not able to maintain a dignified life due to severe infrastructure damage, disrupted basic services, and loss of income, assets and even human capital. It is estimated that the crisis has directly affected at least 30% of the total population while further exacerbating levels of poverty and living conditions. This is a conservative estimate, particularly in the absence of accurate and evidence based data on assessed damages, losses and priority needs.

Response strategy

The Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector will direct its services to the most vulnerable groups among the affected population. This will be ensured through careful targeting of beneficiaries and geographical prioritization. The overall objective is to strengthen the resilience of the targeted population through better coping mechanisms, decent living conditions and social

cohesion. The sector objectives devised below directly respond to the strategic priority of increasing income generation opportunities, and improving access to basic services and infrastructure in targeted locations, as well as protecting the common cultural and archaeological heritage of Syria. The partner agencies in this sector will facilitate labour intensive employment, cash for work, tools and assets replacement, vocational training and self-employment opportunities to eventually mitigate and prevent the adoption of negative coping mechanisms that further aggravate the living conditions of affected families. Initiative will be designed in a manner as to avoid harmful spill-over effects on individuals, communities, the environment and the economy, prevent creating or reinforcing causes of crisis or perpetuating gender or other forms of discrimination. Environmental considerations and capacity development elements will be taken into account to ensure durable and sustainable results.

Sector objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Provide a coherent and coordinated information on the needs and priorities for Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL) interventions	1. Targeted assessments on various livelihoods sectors conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of livelihoods and damage assessments conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct livelihoods assessment in at least 3 governorates • Conduct area based assessment where field teams are operational • Conduct infrastructure damage assessment in at least 3 governorates
	Early recovery and Livelihoods working group (WG) activated for efficient coordination of relevant activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ERL WG meetings convened • Number of partner agencies (UN, INGOs) • Number of joint initiatives conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene the ERL WG meeting on bi-monthly basis • Develop joint projects on ERL
Create emergency employment opportunities for solid waste management, rubble removal, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure	Cash for work and labour intensive schemes implemented to support solid waste management, rubble removal and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs created • Number of workers employed • Number of properties with safe access after rubble removal • Tons of solid waste removed/number of neighbourhoods cleaned • Number of basic infrastructure repaired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the emergency employment schemes • Identify the areas to be cleaned from solid waste, cleared from rubble and the damaged infrastructure for repairs • Identify implementing partners • Define implementation modalities

<p>Provide emergency support to disrupted livelihoods through assets replacement, asset replacement, start-up grants, vocational training</p>	<p>Conditional cash assistance provided for restoring small businesses, and productive industrial and, agricultural facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries receiving cash assistance • Number of businesses revived 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map small businesses, and productive industrial, agricultural or service facilities needing repair. • Rehabilitate productive infrastructure (irrigation canals, field rods, water troughs) in selected community • Develop and agree with beneficiary communities on implementation and payment modalities. • Develop and implement monitoring and quality assurance plan. • Roll-out small grants scheme.
	<p>Assets and productive tools distributed to targeted affected families and hosting communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of families benefiting from the assets and tools replacement initiatives • Number of small businesses revived and reactivated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needs and procure as necessary • Identify partners for distribution and monitoring • Carry out actual distribution according to set criteria
	<p>Tailored short-term vocational and skills development trainings delivered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainees attending the vocational training • Number of trainees initiating a new business or enrolling in new productive activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map out and assess capacities of existing vocational programmes delivered by training centres and/or Syrian charities. • Identify training needs and match beneficiaries with appropriate trainings. • Provide start-up kits as needed.
<p>Provide targeted livelihoods support to female-headed households</p>	<p>Livelihoods support initiatives targeting female-headed households conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women benefiting from the offered services • Number of jobs created for women • Number of trained women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specialized and tailored emergency jobs to engage women • Provide tailored vocational training. • Provide start-up grants/kits for

			income-generating activities.
Assist affected populations located in accessible areas to restore their agricultural livelihoods mechanisms	Back-yard gardening production in peri-urban and rural areas with high concentration of displaced families is restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households provided with essential farming inputs • Number of households undertaking back-yard gardening activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households are provided with essential farming inputs (vegetable seeds, fertilisers, laying pullets, poultry feed and tools) to restore back yard gardening production in peri-urban and rural areas with high concentration of displaced families
Protect the cultural and archaeological heritage in Syria to minimize further destruction and possible illegal diggings and illicit trafficking of artefacts.	Capacities of relevant stakeholders strengthened for monitoring of illegal diggings and illicit trafficking of artefacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings and interventions to preserve cultural heritage 	

Total Number of Projects: 10

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$43,085,792

(See Annex 1 for each project's current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR)
Appealing Agency	Food and Agriculture Organisation
Project title	Humanitarian support to assist the affected families in sustaining/restoring their livelihoods/resilience capacity.
Objective	Increase the availability of financial resources and support the productive activities of vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral families in the Governorates of Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus and Dar'a, through the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure related to crop and livestock production
Beneficiaries	147, 2000 people (18,400 families)
Participants	MAAR, in collaboration with international NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	8,216,000

Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project title	Emergency livelihoods support to female-headed households
Objective	To improve livelihoods of the households that lost their main income earner and the female-headed households
Beneficiaries	Total: 1,000 female-headed households (children: 4,000; women: 1,000)
Participants	MoSA, local authorities, in close collaboration with Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	2,000,000
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project title	Capacity development for Syrian charities on early recovery and livelihoods methodologies and initiatives
Objective	Ensure effective implementation of emergency response, livelihoods and early recovery activities through an intensive capacity development programme for local partners including Syrian charities
Beneficiaries	100 local Syrian charities
Participants	Concerned ministries and directors at the governorate level, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	500,022
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	UNDP
Project title	Emergency support to disrupted livelihoods (grants, tools provision and assets replacement, vocational training)
Objective	To improve livelihoods of affected population and revive their business
Beneficiaries	Total: 2,000 beneficiaries (individuals and local small businesses)
Participants	MOSA, Local Authorities (governorates), participating international NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	5,000,110
Government body	Ministry of Culture
Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
Project title	Emergency measures to be taken to protect heritage sites and to deter illicit trafficking of cultural items
Objective	Provide emergency measures to limit the further destruction and pillage of Syrian cultural heritage
Beneficiaries	Total: professionals in the Cultural industry and Red Crescent Women: 50
Participants	ICCR
Budget (\$)	500,000

Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
International Organisation	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
Project title	Restoring coping mechanisms of most vulnerable groups affected by the crisis in Syria, and in particular female-headed households
Objective	Contribute to saving lives and livelihoods of most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis, and in particular female-headed households
Beneficiaries	Total: 30,000 Populations displaced in collective shelters, informal shelters, hosted by communities or renting living spaces Children: 18,000 Women: 3,000 Other group: 50 Syrian charities
Participants	MOSA, Governorates representatives, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	4,000,000
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project title	Emergency employment for improved solid waste management in shelters, hosting communities and surrounding neighbourhoods
Objective	Create emergency employment opportunities for IDPS and affected population through solid waste management initiatives to support their livelihoods Ensure better solid waste management modalities in hosting and affected communities to alleviate health and environmental hazards
Beneficiaries	Total: 805,000 Indirect beneficiaries: At least 800,000 individuals residing in shelters in Rural Damascus, Ar-Raqqa, Al- Hassakeh, Homs Children: 322,000 Women: 241,500 4000 local labourers in Homs, Rural Damascus, Deir Zor, Aleppo
Participants	Ministry of State for Environment Affairs, Municipalities, INGOs, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	6,000,560
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project title	Emergency employment opportunities for rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and housing including rubble removal
Objective	To ensure an emergency employment opportunity aiming at improving livelihoods of affected population (basic infrastructure rehabilitation and quick repairs including rubble removal, water networks, sewer networks, pipelines.
Beneficiaries	5,000 individuals employees
Participants	MoSA, INGOs, local authorities (governorates), in close collaboration with Syrian charities, MoLA
Budget (\$)	13,000,000

Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Emergency repair and maintenance of UNRWA installations
Objective	Schools, health centres and other UNRWA installations damaged in the emergency are repaired.
Beneficiaries	Up to 525,000 people
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	2,553,000
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)
Project title	Improved solid waste management and basic services in affected neighbourhoods
Objective	This project will be based on collaboration between UNDP and UN-Habitat. The project aims to significantly reduce quantities of solid waste in publically accessible areas, and associated health and environmental risks through strengthening community-based, emergency solid waste management.
Beneficiaries	Total: 400,000 total beneficiaries Children: 50,000 Women: 120,000
Participants	Municipalities, UNDP, Syrian charities, UNICEF
Budget (\$)	1,316,100

4.6 Education

Basic Info

Children in Need (3-18 years old)	2,581,280
People Targeted	1.2 million
Funds Required	US\$45,720,901
Funds per person	US\$38
Projects	7
Sector Lead Agencies	MOE, UNICEF
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, UNRWA, UNESCO, ACF-Spain, DRC, PU, SIF
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Education, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs

An estimated 3,128,000 children in Syria have been affected by the on-going crisis. About 80% of these children (over 2.5 million) are between the age of 4 and 18, and nearly half of them (1.6 million) have been displaced, with their opportunities for schooling severely constrained. According to the latest official Syrian Ministry of Education estimates, over a million children are unable to access basic education, 680 schools are used as shelters for IDPs, and 2,963 schools are either partially damaged or completely destroyed (16.5% of Syria's 22,000 schools and estimated \$740 million loss). Not only schools but also teachers and students have come under direct attack, violating children's right to education in a safe and protective learning environment: 97 students and 222 teachers and other education staff have been killed during school time. The number of schools damaged/destroyed or occupied by people who had to leave their homes continues to increase. The influx of displaced students in schools located in "safe" areas has strained their capacity in terms of available space and provision of quality education in normal conditions.

The disruption of education has caused children to lose one or more school years and many others have dropped out of school without a chance to return or to benefit from alternative learning opportunities. A sharp decrease in attendance rates has been witnessed particularly in those governorates most affected by the crisis: Aleppo, Dar'a, Homs, Id lib, Ar-Raqqa, and Rural Damascus. The loss of the protective environment of school has left children exposed to a wide variety of protection risks. Insecurity; parents' fears that schools will be targeted, damaged and destroyed; lack of safe and protective learning environments, teachers, education materials, and water and sanitation facilities in schools; children supporting their families in generating income; and early marriage are the main reasons why children do not attend school. Parents are particularly concerned about the safety of their daughters, keeping them home instead of allowing them to go to school.

The education of Palestinian refugee children has also been gravely affected by the crisis. Prior to April 2011, over 67,000 Palestinian refugee students attended UNRWA's 118 schools in Syria. Since the onset of the crisis, this figure has fallen to 24,000 students, with 67 schools closed. Several schools have been damaged by indirect weapons fire and approximately one third have been converted to collective centres for displaced Palestinian refugees. Many others are now in areas of active crisis, preventing access by students and teachers. As a result, a majority of the Palestinian refugee children are now unable to access conventional education services.

In general, the crisis has impacted students, parents and teachers alike, requiring the continuation of psycho-social support (PSS) services and related capacity-building to respond adequately to the needs in this area. Education in accessible, safe and protective learning spaces offers a sense of normalcy, PSS, and protection against harm.

The start of the new school year 2013/14 in September requires a major effort to ensure continuing education for children still in school, as well as bringing back those children who have dropped out by providing them with learning opportunities in safe and protective environments. For this to happen, many schools have to be re-opened and other learning spaces established, as well as, human resources, teaching and learning materials made available. A major advocacy and social mobilization campaign **“Everybody – Keep on Learning/Tabi’ou Ta’leemakom”**, will be organized involving all education stakeholders and sending strong messages on sparing schools from military activities. Education can be a life-sustaining process since it provides children with safe spaces, information and skills, psycho-social support and stimulation that complement nutrition and health interventions necessary for their healthy growth. Education can also serve as an entry point for life-saving interventions such as WASH, protection and mine risk awareness.

Children affected and benefitting from the education response

- The total population (4-18 years old) affected in the education sector: 2, 581,280
- Beneficiaries (4-18 years old): 1.2 million
- School-age children (6-18 years old) from internally displaced groups: 1,385,500
- Vulnerable children from communities hosting internally displaced groups: 478,300
- Non-displaced children in areas where schooling is disrupted by violence and insecurity: 717,480
- Palestinian refugee students: 62,000
- Pre-school-age children: 364,480
- Teachers and other school staff and education personnel: 12,000

Response strategy

To date, 385 school clubs have been established in schools throughout the country providing remedial classes, recreational activities and PSS. 113,377 children are benefitting directly from these activities which follow the Child-Friendly School (CFS) framework adopted by the Ministry of Education in Syria. The CFS approach emphasizes the four P’s of Pedagogy (through active learning), Protection (including psycho-social support), Participation, and improvement of the Physical learning environment. School clubs will continue to support children to catch-up through remedial classes and continue to function during the summer school holidays. Essential education materials such as stationary supplies and school bags will be provided to children affected by the crisis. Initiatives from Syrian charities throughout the country play an important role in complementing learning when schools are not functioning by providing remedial education, catch-up classes and vocational learning opportunities including life skills training for adolescent girls and boys and much-needed psycho-social support programmes. These initiatives also include play and early childhood development programmes accompanied by the introduction of PSS services to children below 6 years and building capacities of parents and

other caregivers to identify children in distress. Providing early intervention PSS services is crucial to strengthen capacity in coping with affected children.

Distance education modalities such as accelerated learning programmes using media (Education TV channel, radio, etc.) will be developed to provide alternative education opportunities for out-of-school children and adolescents.

UNRWA will meet the education needs of Palestinian refugee children through a combination of conventional education services and a range of additional emergency education products. These will include home/distance learning materials, development and broadcast of televised lessons, online learning materials and distribution of school kits. In addition, the UNRWA Education Department will implement a psycho-social support programme for crisis-affected Palestinian refugees, providing training to teachers and counsellors in schools across Syria. In order to mitigate some of the effects of school closures, the Education Department has secured the use of 20 non-UNRWA facilities in Damascus, providing regular classes for approximately 11,000 refugee students who have been displaced or are otherwise unable to attend their regular school.

Priority locations and affected children to benefit from the education response

Education is most disrupted in areas where violence has been severe, including Aleppo, Homs, Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, Id lib, Al-Hassakeh and Dar'a. In Aleppo city only 30 public and 60 private schools are still functioning. In Id lib, 772 schools have been affected, which represents 61% of all schools in the governorate, with a 38% drop in attendance rate. The education response will prioritize children from internally displaced people groups who lost out on their schooling (in many cases up to two years), vulnerable children from communities hosting internally displaced peoples, and non-displaced children in areas where schooling is disrupted by violence and insecurity. Pre-school children from affected communities and Palestinian and other refugee children residing in Syria will also benefit from the proposed education response. In those areas where access is restricted, distance education modalities will be put in place to reach out to children to ensure resumption of their schooling. Remedial education through school clubs which provide 'catch-up' classes and psycho social support activities will also function during the summer holidays allowing students to continue their education in schools or alternative learning spaces. The Ministry of Education supports these efforts with the deployment of teachers and provision of text books. The contributions of UN agencies and international and Syrian charities include the establishment of additional learning spaces; the provision of school supplies, teaching and learning materials; support to pre-school education, vocational training and life skills based education for adolescents girls and boys; as well as capacity-building of teachers and other educational staff on remedial education, child-centred active learning, psycho social support, emergency preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (e.g. evacuation drills) in line with the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards on Education in Emergencies, Preparedness and Early Recovery.

The protection dividend yielded by ensuring that children are able to continue or to resume their education in conditions of safety and dignity is immeasurable. The cost of failure will be measured in the lives and future prospects lost to the impact of the crisis.

Sector Objectives

Overall Outcome / Strategic objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Ensure access to quality education in a safe and protective learning environment for 1.2 million school-age children and adolescents who are internally displaced and/or from other affected groups (Palestinian and other refugees residing in Syria), particularly in areas severely affected by IDP influx and crisis	Access to quality education in a safe and protective learning environment is ensured for 1.2 million school-age children from IDP and/or other affected groups (vulnerable children from communities hosting internally displaced people, children in areas where schooling is disrupted by violence and insecurity, Palestinian and other refugee children residing in Syria)	# children accessing quality education in a safe and protective learning environment # children benefitting from school supplies	Support access of 1.2 million school age children affected by the crisis to basic education including remedial education and other alternative modes of learning; advocate for children to return to school or alternative protective learning centres at the beginning of the new school year
Provide remedial education ('catch-up classes') including psycho-social support through school clubs, benefitting 260,000 displaced and other crisis-affected out-of-school children, including pre-school children	Remedial education and psycho-social support (PSS) organized in 1,000 school clubs benefitting displaced and other affected out-of-school as well as pre-school children (of whom 50% are girls)	# children benefitting from remedial education classes and PSS	Support 1,000 school clubs providing remedial classes benefitting 260,000 children to catch-up with lost education. Provide psycho-social support (PSS) services to 260,000 school-age children in 1,000 school clubs and 10,000 children under 6 in 80 pre-school centres; train 12,000 teachers and other education personnel on PSS and the INEE minimum standards
Promote alternative learning opportunities through distance education programmes using media to reach 400,000 children at home and in other safe and protective learning environments	Accelerated learning programmes using distance education modalities such as Education TV, radio and other media are reaching 400,000 children whose schooling has been disrupted, staying at home and in alternative safe and protective learning environments	# children reached by distance education modalities	Develop and implement accelerated learning programmes using distance education modalities (Education TV, radio and other media) for 400,000 children

Overall Outcome / Strategic objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Capacity of schools hosting displaced children is strengthened to integrate affected children through the provision of additional learning spaces such as semi-permanent, local transitional and/or temporary classrooms	Improves conditions of IDP shelter schools/ schools hosting displaced children to provide education to affected children through the provision of additional learning spaces such as semi-permanent (pre-fabs), local transitional (adapted or newly created makeshift facilities on school yard or in other buildings) and/or temporary classrooms and repair of damaged infrastructure including water and sanitation facilities	# learning spaces (re) habilitated # children attending school with access to water and sanitation facilities # children benefitting from school supplies	Improve the school infrastructure (minor repair, water and sanitation facilities) and provide additional learning spaces (200 semi-permanent classrooms, 2,000 local transitional classrooms and 2,000 temporary classrooms), and education supplies (e.g. stationary, school kits) and furniture, benefitting 326,000 students (double shift)
Provide 10,000 adolescent boys and girls who lost the chance of formal education with vocational learning opportunities and life skills to enhance their chance for a better life.	Vocational learning and life skills training for 5,000 adolescent girls and 5,000 adolescents boys	# adolescent girls and boys benefitting from vocational learning opportunities and life skills training	Strengthen capacity of vocational training (VT) services by providing vocational learning opportunities and life skills based education, equipment, as well as capacity-building of teachers and other VT staff

Geographical coverage

Al Hassakeh, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar’a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Id lib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous, As-Sweida

Total Number of Projects: 7

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$45,720,901

(See Annex 1 for each project’s current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project title	Emergency education services in safe and protective learning environments for children affected by the crisis in Syria
Objectives	To ensure access to quality education in safe and protective learning environments for school-age children and adolescents who are internally displaced or from other groups affected by the crisis in Syria
Beneficiaries	1,010,000 children (1,000,000 children and 10,100 teachers and other educational staff)
Participants	MoE, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs, participating INGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	33,437,500
Government body	GAPAR (General Administration for Palestinian Arab Refugees)
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Emergency education and psycho-social support for affected children
Objectives	Children supported with home learning and distance learning materials, and affected children provided with psycho-social support and emergency school supplies
Beneficiaries	62,000 refugee students
Participants	GAPAR
Budget (\$)	4,217,778
Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	<i>Première Urgence</i> (PU)
Project title	To maintain/resume primary, secondary and vocational education in Syria
Objectives	To support the Syrian students and school children affected by the crisis in Syria in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama and Tartous
Beneficiaries	11,250 school children and students
Participants	Ministry of Education
Budget (\$)	2,605,000
Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	ACF- Spain
Project title	Rehabilitation of damaged educational facilities to improve access to child-friendly spaces
Objectives	To contribute to the improvement of school facilities and to ensure a safe physical environment for school children
Beneficiaries	10,500 children
Participants	MoE
Budget (\$)	556,079

Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Project title	Expanding education and psycho-social support in an integrated manner to accommodate the rising needs of displaced populations in Syria and the stability of MOE education institutions
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access to formal education • Reduce the impact of drop-out from schools • Enhance schools' physical and sanitary environment and improve the capacity of the teachers • Improve the safety awareness of children and teachers within schools
Beneficiaries	24,000 (23,000 children and 1,000 teachers and counsellors)
Participants	Ministry of Education, SARC
Budget (\$)	1,373,994
Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO)
Project title	Remedial education and psycho-social support to Syrian children and TVET and skills development for Syrian youth
Objectives	Provide remedial education to children affected by the crisis through extra-curricular activities, and provide technical and vocational training to youth, incorporating life skills and psycho-social elements
Beneficiaries	3,180 students, teachers and social animators (2,000 children and 590 women)
Participants	Ministry of Education
Budget (\$)	1,000,000
Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	SIF
Project title	Intensive Education for IDPs students in shelters
Objectives	Deliver compensatory lessons for students who drop out of school or present only part of the school year in order to ensure their return to school and to preserve their educational level
Beneficiaries	10,350 (10,000 students aged 6 to 18; 350 teachers and counsellors)
Participants	Ministry of Education
Budget (\$)	2,530,550

4.7 Protection & Community Services

Basic Info

People in Need	6.8 million
People Targeted	Approximately 3 million
Funds Required	US\$34,641,123
Projects	7
Sector Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, RC/UNMAS, DRC, IOM
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Education & Syrian Commission for Family Affairs

Needs Analysis

Protection in the context of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, and in particular for the purpose of SHARP, means the protection of all affected civilians including children, women, men and other groups with specific needs from violence, exploitation, discrimination, abuse and neglect resulting from the violence. Protection and Community Services projects in this document encompass activities and assistance relating to advocacy, psycho-social support, social counselling, community empowerment and capacity-building, risk education, prevention of and response to gender-based violence, recruitment and association of children into military activities.

The crisis in Syria, essentially urban in nature, where violence is taking place in mostly densely populated areas has triggered large-scale displacement, impoverishment, and the exposure of the affected civilian population to violence and social risks. Lack of adherence to the principles of international human rights and humanitarian law and other relevant international norms and principles of international law has impacted fundamental protection standards and limited humanitarian access. The vast majority of displaced people (IDPs) are hosted and supported by other Syrian families with less than 5% of the estimated overall population of 4.25 million IDPs currently living in recognized communal shelters. The continuation of the violence has severely depleted the resources of affected communities and stretched coping mechanisms to their limits.

IDPs are predominantly seeking safe haven in cities, with hosting communities that provide protection and support. Exponential urban growth has accompanied this trend with towns and cities experiencing a sharp increase in population. Essential life-sustaining urban services are stretched to breaking point or beyond and their collapse generates a new series of life-threatening hazards. Several urban areas have been exposed to several forms of violence, with risking the safety of civilians.

Children and women are among the most affected individuals. The prolonged interruption of education services has affected children across the country. Boys and girls have been injured and killed and exposed to violence. The risk of recruitment and use of children by armed groups and the separation of families bears heavily on the affected population and has generated a heightened need for psycho-social support services.

Different manifestations of gender-based violence (GBV) affect people across the country with a disproportionate impact on women and girls. Available information highlights recourse to early marriage as a coping mechanism both as a protective measure and as a means to alleviate

financial burdens. Incidents of domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual abuse of children are of concern. These violations and vulnerabilities are exacerbated in the context of displacement.

The widespread risk of injury and death posed by explosive remnants of war (ERW) has to be addressed. There is an urgent need to provide education on risk-reduction strategies, especially directed to boys and girls who tend to be the most vulnerable.

Many displaced people fled their homes without the opportunity to take household items, personal effects or documentation. Concentrations of housing damage resulting from the violence in areas such as Homs, Damascus, Aleppo, Dar'a and Deir-ez-Zor are found mainly in areas of informal settlement where the poor tend to live. The scale of displacement and the number of damaged, abandoned and vacant buildings creates a major challenge to the safeguarding of housing, land and property rights. This critical issue needs to be addressed in the emergency response phase and requires the close attention of both Shelter/NFI and Protection and Community Service actors and general awareness across the humanitarian response.

Migrant workers are a group with specific needs. IOM estimates that between 120,000 and 150,000 migrant workers were present in Syria before the crisis with some 15,000 people in need of evacuation assistance. A heightened risk of human trafficking, with displaced women and children as particularly vulnerable targets, is a possible consequence of the on-going violence.

One of the main challenges for the Sector has been to access the affected population to identify and respond to the full extent of their needs. Community-based coping mechanisms and solidarity initiatives have been a crucial component to respond to the needs, but with the prolongation of the crisis these community solutions are becoming over-stretched and are in dire need of support. An effective advocacy strategy addressing the most egregious gaps in the full enjoyment of legal, physical and material security by all affected Syrian citizens must be informed by a comprehensive understanding of the deterioration of protection standards as the violence continues.

People affected and targeted:

Based on UN estimates, some 6.8 million people have been affected by the current events in the country, including an estimated 4.25 million who are internally displaced. Taking into account the challenges of access the Sector estimates that it can reasonably reach some 3 million individuals with protection and community services support, half of them estimated to be children. The Sector aims to prioritize assistance to people with specific needs such as children and women at risk, the elderly, people with disabilities and vulnerable migrant workers.

Sector response strategy:

The Sector strives to achieve a common understanding, amongst its participants and across the full extent of the humanitarian response, of the priority protection and community services needs, and to promote a coordinated approach amongst the responding actors premised on the full respect of protection principles and the impartiality of humanitarian action. Access limitations and the degraded capacity of national services – major obstacles to the achievement of concrete results – will be mitigated through capacity-building efforts to bolster the reach and effectiveness

of competent national partners. The establishment of UN Hubs will be an important basis from which to broaden the geographic reach and coverage of response interventions.

Community involvement and the active promotion of community resilience are crucial elements of the response strategy. The fostering of solidarity within and between communities is an essential component of rebuilding the community bonds on the basis of mutual tolerance and respect.

The achievement of protection specific objectives envisaged within the Sector are closely interlinked with core components of other sectors, for example both the mental health and psycho-social support elements of the Health and Education Sectors and the NFI component of the Shelter and NFI Sector. Protection outcomes will be consistently pursued on the basis of close co-operation and complementary action within and across the different sectors.

Sector Objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Targets
1. Assess, monitor, respond to and reduce the adverse effects of displacement	1. Joint needs assessments and monitoring conducted at communal shelters and field locations	Number of joint assessments carried out	6 joint assessments On-going monitoring
	2. Capacity-building and technical support to relevant ministries and other partners	Number of capacity-building initiatives undertaken/officials in receipt of training	25/1,150
2. Provide essential material assistance and psycho-social support to the most vulnerable individuals affected by the crisis.	1. Awareness raising, counselling sessions and tailored NFI provided to affected population with an emphasis on the special needs of women and girls.	Number of individuals benefiting from awareness-raising and counselling sessions	1,500,000
	2. Psycho-social support and protection services provided to crisis-affected populations, with specific emphasis on children and women. This may include creation of friendly safe spaces for children and women, mobilizing community support groups and creation of referral systems for specialized care	Number of people benefiting from psycho-social support and services	450,000 including 350,000 children
	3. Community centres providing integrated support services to affected	Percentage (%) of the population in need reached by the range of services available	Approx 50% coverage

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Targets
	populations are established	at static locations (e.g. community centres and child-friendly spaces), and from mobile/outreach	
	4. Appropriate material support and tailored services are extended to severely affected children	Number of children who receive material assistance and support services	2, 000,000
	5. (Stranded and vulnerable migrants and other affected people at risk of human trafficking receive appropriate assistance	Number of migrants benefiting from humanitarian evacuation services	4,500
		Number of people benefiting from awareness raising activities and capacity-building of Syrian charities	100,000
	6. Awareness conducted to reduce risk of recruitment and use of children in military activities.	Number of awareness initiatives conducted	6 initiatives
3.Address the implications of ERW;	Awareness of the dangers of ERW is raised, in particular with respect to children and adolescents	Number of individuals reached by awareness raising activities	500,000

Coverage by Governorate

Governorate	Protection and Community Services partners	#
1. Aleppo	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, DRC	4
2. Al-Hassakeh	UNHCR	1
3. Al-Raqqa	UNFPA	1
4. Al-Sweida	UNHCR, IOM	2
5. Damascus	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, DRC, IOM	5
6. Damascus (Rural)	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, DRC	4
7. Dar'a	UNICEF, UNHCR, DRC	3
8. Deir-ez-Zor	UNICEF	1
9. Hama	UNICEF, IOM	2
10. Homs	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, DRC	5
11. Lattakia	UNICEF, IOM	2
12. Quneitra	UNICEF	1
13. Tartous	UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM	3
14. Multiple (tbd)	RC/UNMAS, IOM	2

Total Number of Projects: 7

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$34, 641,123

(See Annex 1 for each project’s current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations Population Fund
Project title	Improving psycho-social support to violence-affected communities in Syria
Objective	Enhance response mechanisms for psycho-social support for IDP women of reproductive age and their families in the violence-affected areas.
Beneficiaries	280,000 IDP families in receipt of hygiene kits; 65,000 pregnant women in receipt of awareness raising/counselling; 8,000 women referred for clinical, social and legal services; 200 health professionals and volunteers in receipt of training.
Participants	MOSA, MOH, SFPA, SAHPAD, SARC, participating international and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	2,800,000
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Project title	Empowerment, participation and psycho-social support to affected women and children
Objective	Enhance individual and community capacity by means of material and non-material assistance and establishment of community centres offering a range of social services.
Beneficiaries	Total number: 250,300 individuals including 100,000 children and adolescents 80,000 women 70,000 beneficiaries with specific needs (disability, elderly, etc.) 300 staff of partners, concerned ministries, participating Syrian charities
Participants	Ministry of Social Affairs, SARC participating Syrian charities and international NGOs and UN-agencies.
Budget (\$)	8,827,500

Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs & Syrian Commission for Family Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project title	Providing psycho-social support, risk education and awareness on child protection risks to violence-affected children, adolescents and women.
Objective	Improve the coping mechanisms and strengthen the resilience of children, adolescents and women affected by the crisis, through the provision of appropriate material support and services, including structured recreational activities, sports, cultural activities, life-skills training, risk education , referral mechanisms for protection-related incidents and direct delivery of NFI.
Beneficiaries	1,500,000 children in receipt of NFI; 500,000 children and women from displaced and violence-affected communities in receipt of services; 500 employees will benefit from capacity developments among local counterparts and authorities.
Participants	SARC, Ministry of Social Affairs and participating Syrian charities and international NGOs, Syrian Commission for Family Affairs.
Budget (\$)	13,100,000
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	RC/United Nations Mine Action Service
Project title	Risk Awareness Training-Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)
Objective	Reduce mortality and casualties among affected populations through increased knowledge on the dangers of ERW
Beneficiaries	Syrian civilians and humanitarian workers 150 humanitarian workers trained in Risk Education 100,000 Risk Education leaflets distributed Public service announcements (TV and radio) to reach over 100,000 individuals
Participants	Syrian charities, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, UNICEF
Budget (\$)	801,926

Government body	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	International Organization for Migration
Project title	Life-saving protection activities for vulnerable populations affected by the crisis, including IDPs and international migrants
Objective	Protect vulnerable migrants from the risk of exploitation during the crisis through the mapping and identification of individuals in need of evacuation assistance, as well as the organization of safe and dignified transportation assistance to 4,500 individuals to their country of origin Support affected population in coping with the negative emotional and social effects of the crisis and reduce the risk of individual and collective morbidity and mortality.
Beneficiaries	Total number: 284,750 individuals including 250 individuals trained in the provision of psycho-social support; 180,000 in receipt of psycho-social support; 100,000 vulnerable migrants benefit from awareness raising; 4,500 vulnerable stranded migrants in receipt of humanitarian evacuation assistance.
Participants	Relevant authorities such as Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior (Immigration and Passport Department and Counter Trafficking Directorate) as well as Foreign Embassies and consulates and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	7,900,000
Government body	Ministry of Education
Appealing Agency	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Project title	ERW in Syrian Arab Republic
Objective	Raise awareness and reduce the civilian population's risk to explosive remnants of war (ERW).
Beneficiaries	5,000 school-children and teachers (minimum) during the first 6 months.
Participants	Ministry of Education
Budget (\$)	1,000,000
Government body	Ministry of Social Affairs
Appealing Agency	Danish Refugee Council
Project title	Protection and assistance to displaced and crisis-affected populations in Aleppo
Objective	Respond to the needs of displaced and violence-affected Syrians through the establishment of a community centre and related out-reach activities providing services including protection, education, social integration, community-based initiatives, livelihood initiatives and psycho-social support.
Beneficiaries	Approximately 9,000 individuals
Participants	SARC, UN partners and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	211,697

4.8 Nutrition

Basic Info

People in Need	1,611,200
People Targeted	569,500 under-five-year-old children for prevention of under-nutrition; micronutrient supplementation and promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding for 300,000 lactating and pregnant women; provision of appropriate complementary foods for 300,000 children aged 6-36 months; treatment of 100,000 under-five-year-old acutely malnourished children
Funds Required	US\$10,562,459
Projects	3
Sector Lead Agencies	MOH, UNICEF
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, WHO, WFP
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Health

Needs Analysis

The on-going crisis in Syria has caused population displacement and has negatively impacted people's livelihoods, undermining household food security, and resulting in the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Before the crisis, the northern part of Syria had been affected by a four-year drought period, which had already negatively impacted community and household food security. A 2010 joint United Nations and Government of Syria assessment concluded that 25% of households in the north and the northeast governorates were food-insecure, with Ar-Raqqa, Al Hassakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Id lib and Hama being the most affected governorates (FAO, WFP, 2010).

Prior to the crisis and according to the Syrian Family Health Survey (2009), the nutrition situation of children under five was poor with an estimated 23% stunted, 9.3% wasted, and 10.3% underweight. Exclusive breastfeeding rates were at 42.6% while the proportion of new-born introduced to breastfeeding within the first hour was 42.2% (SFHS, 2009). Micronutrient deficiencies were also recorded in Syria, presenting risk for sub-optimal growth among children; e.g. Anaemia prevalence among 0-59 month old children is 29.2% (MOH, nutrition surveillance system report 2011), 8.7% Vitamin A deficiency rate (MOH, 1998) and 12.9% iodine deficiency prevalence (MOH, 2006). The neonatal mortality rates, infant mortality rates and under-five mortality rates stand at 12.9/1000, 17.9/1000 and 21.4/1000 respectively (SFHS, 2009).

Around 51 out of 89 public hospitals have been damaged or are out of service, 33 are out of service and 18 are partially damaged. Shortage in fuel and electricity has forced many hospitals to operate with reduced capacity despite being overburdened with patients (or even closed completely). Some of the hospitals that are non-functioning are being used for shelter by IDPs (internally displaced people).

The prolonged crisis has resulted in massive displacements and breakdown of services, with IDPs living in overcrowded unsanitary conditions and inadequate access to basic services. These combined factors may seriously impact the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women. It has been difficult to conduct assessments to determine whether malnutrition has increased since the onset of the crisis, however, the healthcare and

food availability and access have certainly been compromised and as such would impact the nutrition of the population

Through close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UN, SARC, Syrian charities, some interventions are currently under implementation but at varying scales. These interventions include nutrition surveillance activities and referral of the malnourished cases for treatment to functional health services, promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding, prevention services like distribution of micronutrient supplementation, among others. However, there is need for strengthening and scaling up the implementation.

Another segment of the population that should be targeted is adolescent girls who are at high risk of malnutrition as their needs are great due to their rapid growth and higher needs for iron and folic acid.

Moreover, in order to prevent further deterioration of the nutrition situation, health promotion messages to create awareness across all sectors especially in the WASH, Education and Shelter/NFI sectors should be emphasized

People affected and targeted

Based on the 9.3% acute malnutrition or wasting rates (SFHS 2009), an estimated 254,224 children aged 0 -5 years are suspected to be at risk of malnutrition nationally and 1.4 million under five year old and pregnant and lactating women are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies. The nutrition sector is focusing on vulnerable populations which are urgently in need of humanitarian aid: approximately 869,500 under five year old are estimated to be in need of multiple micronutrient supplementation, while 100,000 under-five-year-old children are at risk of undernutrition, About 300,000 pregnant and lactating women are at risk of micronutrients deficiencies and needed to promotion of feeding practices. Pregnant and lactating women and children under five will be targeted with various interventions.

Response strategy:

The nutrition sector group is contributing to scaling up the provision of essential and life-saving actions. The Nutrition sector group was created on February 2013 and due to the new structure more coordination is needed to ensure delivery of aid to the vulnerable population in a more efficient and effective manner. Close collaboration with the Syrian Ministry of Health, UN and Syrian charities will be established. Nutrition surveillance activities and referral of the malnourished cases for treatment to functional health centres, promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding, prevention services like distribution of micronutrient supplementation, will be prioritized in the nutrition response by the nutrition sector group.

The response strategy will be based on preparedness, capacity-building of basic services and strengthening coordination of the nutrition sector:

- Strengthening the nutrition surveillance system through supporting facility based and community based screening and ensuring referral and follow up of children in need of nutritional support.
- Supporting nutrition rehabilitation of the identified malnourished cases through expansion of the acute malnutrition management (outpatient therapeutic programme and supplementary feeding programme). (Expansion of this programme will be based on case identification and reports from the surveillance activities.)

- Coordination of nutrition response through the established Nutrition Working Group and strengthening nutrition response linkages with other sectoral response (at least with health, water and sanitation and food and agriculture)
- Capacity-building for MOH and Syrian charities on management and prevention of moderate and severe malnutrition through technical support, regular training and provision of nutrition supplies.
- Conduct rapid nutrition assessments or surveys (depending on the security situation) on national or sub-national, in coordination with the Syrian authorities.
- Facilitate protection of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices among displaced people (internally displaced people) and host communities through production and dissemination of information materials, involvement of media and community leaders in awareness raising, exclusive breastfeeding promotion and counselling through health facility and community based peer support groups, and monitoring of infant formula distribution.
- Procurement and distribution of nutritious products for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. This would include micronutrient supplements (MNPs etc.), lipid based nutrient supplements e.g. Lipid based nutrient spreads such as nutributter and Plumpy Doz, supplementary and therapeutic feeding products (F75 and F100, Plumpy Nut and Plumpy Sup) and High-Energy Biscuits (HEB) for a phased treatment approach

Sector Objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Targets	Indicators
To reinforce nutrition situation analysis and referral of children and women in need of nutritional support, identified through nutrition surveillance	Management and analysis of nutrition information improved Timely assessment will be conducted	2 rapid assessments and one nutrition survey conducted on national or regional level	2 rapid assessments and one nutrition survey conducted on national or regional level
To facilitate prevention and treatment of undernutrition identified in population affected by humanitarian crisis	Treatment provided for SAM and MAM Micronutrient supplements provided to children under 5 years and P&L	100,000 acutely malnourished boys and girls under 5 years receiving appropriate treatment 569,500 boys and girls from 6 to 59 months years and 300,000 pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrient supplements	Number of acutely malnourished children U5 who received treatment. Number of supplements distributed

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Targets	Indicators
	<p>Appropriate complementary foods provided for boys and girls aged 6-23 months</p> <p>Health workers trained in treatment of SAM and MAM in line with national guidelines</p>	<p>300,000 of boys and girls (children aged 6-59 months for Plumpy Doz and 6-23 months for Nutributter)provided with appropriate complementary foods</p> <p>Health workers in the 14 governorates</p>	<p>Number of children aged 6-59 months who received Plumpy Doz and 6-23 months for Nutributter)</p> <p>Number of Health workers who received the training.</p>
<p>Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding,</p> <p>Strengthen coordination of nutrition response through the nutrition sector</p>	<p>Increased skilled nutrition staff of Ministry of Health</p> <p>Finalization of nutrition IYCF guidelines and relevant protocols at national level</p> <p>Nutrition technical working groups convened</p> <p>Active inter-sector collaboration with food</p> <p>Security and livelihoods, WASH and health</p>	<p>642 health staff and community workers</p> <p>IYCF in Emergencies guidelines finalized</p> <p>Number of awareness session organized for pregnant lactating IDP mothers on nutrition education with focus on promotion of appropriate IYCF</p> <p>2 regular meetings per month organized by nutrition sector group</p> <p>2 joint initiatives undertaken with lead agency</p>	<p>Number of health staff and community workers who skilled in nutrition</p> <p>IYCF in guidelines finalized and disseminated.</p> <p>Number of pregnant and lactating mothers attending awareness sessions.</p> <p>Number of partners attending nutrition sector meetings</p> <p>Number of initiatives undertaken with lead agency</p>

Total Number of Projects: 3

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$10,562,459.

(See Annex 1 for each project's current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project title	Support nutrition services for internally displaced children and mothers
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children, pregnant and lactating women from the vulnerable IDP and host community have access to micronutrients supplements. • Nutrition surveillance, strengthened, sustained and expanded for early detection and prevention of malnutrition. • Severely and moderately malnourished children from the IDP and host communities have access to treatment. • Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are promoted to enhance nutrition well-being and prevent malnutrition (e.g. exclusive breastfeeding, age appropriate and adequate complementary food, controlled formula distribution to only needy infants)
Beneficiaries	-569,500 children for micronutrient supplements (including 68,000 malnourished children) -300,000 pregnant and lactating mothers
Participants	MOH, SARC, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	3,105,000
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Health Organisation (WHO)
Project title	Expand Nutritional support services
Objectives	To prevent and control malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women affected by the unrest in Syria
Beneficiaries	1,200,000 affected population
Participants	MOH, SARC, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	1,850,000
Government body	Ministry of Health
Appealing Agency	World Food Programme (WFP)
Project title	Provision of emergency food assistance for the prevention of undernutrition
Objectives	Save lives and support livelihoods of affected people through provision of supplementary feeding products to supplement the diets of vulnerable children aged 6-59 months with plumpy doz and 6-23 months with nutributter
Beneficiaries	300,000 children per month
Participants	MoH, SARC and participating international NGOs and Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	5,607,459

4.9 Coordination

Basic Info

People in Need	6.8 million
People Targeted	6.8 million
Funds Required	US\$27,377,013
Projects	5
Sector Lead Agencies	Offices of the RC/HC
Participating Agencies	Office of HC, UNRCO, UNRWA, UNDP, IOM, UN-Habitat
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, High Relief Committee

Given the scale and complexity of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, it is critical to ensure effective coordination mechanisms to support the delivery of an effective, coordinated and principled humanitarian response and to ensure that urgent needs are addressed across the various sectors.

Currently 6.8 million people are estimated in need of humanitarian assistance including 4.25 million IDPs. Access to areas in need, especially to hot spots, remains challenging due to the high level of insecurity and the fragmentation of different armed groups on the ground.

The humanitarian country team continues to call for unrestricted access and safe passage for civilians who wish to leave an area of violence, in addition to the protection of humanitarian personnel and assets. Besides the engagement with Syrian authorities and other stakeholders, UN agencies, INGOs, the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, other critical tasks to be addressed by the sector include information analysis and dissemination, assessment of needs, coordination of inter-sectoral response, access monitoring and negotiation, communication and advocacy, emergency preparedness and contingency planning, facilitation of inter-agency initiatives, and resource mobilization.

The sector will also aim at strengthening the footprint of the UN and the INGOs in key governorates through the expansion and establishment of additional UN hubs and to pursue active dialogue with Syrian counterparts to overcome obstacles to the humanitarian response.

Furthermore, attention will also be provided to joint programming and guidance for integrated humanitarian interventions in specific areas/sectors.

Sector strategy:

The implementation of the Response Plan will be undertaken in collaboration with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 entitled “*Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations*” and the Guiding Principles in its annex and the principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality.

A programme management body will be established to implement the Response Plan. The body will be composed as follows:

Steering Committee, co- chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (or whomever he delegates), and the RC/HC.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates is the Government Focal Point in charge of implementation of humanitarian projects and coordination of the various sectors in an effort to avoid duplication and ensure coordination of programme data of all projects, evaluation of humanitarian needs, and submission of regular reports on project implementation, including evaluation reports.

One focal point representing the Government for each of the sectors of the Response Plan will closely coordinate with the Sectors' working groups.

The RC/HC will jointly organize with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, regular meetings of the Humanitarian Working Group, which is a forum composed of the Government of Syria and the humanitarian community: UN, international and Syrian charities, SARC, IFRC and ICRC established to discuss implementation of humanitarian activities within Syria.

Furthermore, given the current constraints of access and insecurity, the sector will facilitate negotiation of humanitarian access with the Government and other stakeholders, to reach people in need. Interagency convoys will be organized to reach people in need in difficult-to-access locations. The sector will also monitor administrative and bureaucratic access constraints and will engage with government and relevant stakeholders to facilitate delivery of smooth and timely assistance. Orientation sessions will be conducted to government partners and Syrian charities on humanitarian principles. Syrian charities will be targeted with capacity-strengthening in areas of needs assessments, coordination, project design and proposal-writing, monitoring and evaluation. With regard to information management, the sector will monitor the achievement against targets of the SHARP monthly. The inter-sector coordination group and sectoral working groups will provide forums for review of needs, monitoring response and deliberation on challenges to be addressed. A joint humanitarian needs assessment will be implemented in collaboration with SARC and Syrian charities to review and update needs. Information products will be produced regularly to update on needs, response and gaps and to support resource mobilization. Establishment of hubs will be pursued to improve access to beneficiaries and strengthen assessment of needs and monitoring of response.

Sector Objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators
An effective humanitarian coordination system established in country	Functioning HCT, ISC and sectoral working groups Joint Needs Assessment conducted Enhanced preparedness and response	# of meetings/ level of participation Displacement profiling and inter-sectoral analysis developed Inter-agency contingency plan updated
Improved access by all vulnerable populations to services and assistance	Regular access updates. Establishment of UN hubs Facilitation of inter-agency convoys to hard-to-access areas	# of access reports # of hubs operational # of beneficiaries reached through inter-agency

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators
		initiatives
A well-resourced common response plan regularly monitored	Revised SHARP Pool Funds allocations (CERF/ERF)	SHARP funding status reports # projects allocated to critical gap areas

Total Number of Projects: 5

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$27,377,013

(See Annex 1 for each project’s current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
Appealing Agency	Office of the Regional Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator (OCHA)
Project title	Support to coordination of humanitarian assistance activities
Objective	Mobilize and coordinate efforts for providing effective humanitarian assistance with participating national and international organizations; Advocate for humanitarian access; Promote preparedness and awareness; Facilitate sustainable solutions, including flexible financing mechanisms to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance; Support a coordinated response by providing reporting and information, field presence and flexible financing mechanisms.
Beneficiaries	Populations affected by the current events in Syria, UN agencies, SARC, participating Syrian charities
Participants	UN agencies, SARC, participating local authorities and national and international organizations
Budget (\$)	12,890,020
Government body	GAPAR
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Programme Management and Monitoring
Objective	Strengthened and effective humanitarian capacity and coordination in programme planning, management and monitoring of humanitarian response activities.
Beneficiaries	420,000 Palestine Refugees
Budget (\$)	9,050,866

Government body	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
Appealing Agency	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
Project title	Enhanced UN System coordination and presence countrywide
Objective	Support to UN system coordination and humanitarian operations countrywide and establishment of UN hubs countrywide
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries populations affected by the current events in Syria, UN agencies, SARC, participating local associations and international NGOs, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the Red-Cross Movement
Participants	UN agencies, SARC, Syrian charities and international NGOs at central and governorate level
Budget (\$)	808,118
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Project title	Capacity-building of SARC and Syrian charities on assessments and IDP profiling
Objective	Promote evidence-based and targeted humanitarian response in Syria through enhanced information management, and displacement tracking and monitoring
Beneficiaries	Internal displaced people in Syria
Participants	SARC, MOLA, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	4,200,000
Government body	Ministry of Local Administration
Appealing Agency	UNHABITAT
Project title	Area-/neighbourhood-based Coordination of Interagency, Integrated Humanitarian Response in Syria
Objective	To support the development of a UNCT framework for neighbourhood approaches in affected areas and enhance coordination with local stakeholders.
Beneficiaries	Total: 250,000 50.000 families in affected communities (IDPs, host families and urban poor) Children: 150,000 Other group: 200 100 facilitators from charities and Syrian charities 100 local government officers
Participants	UN agencies, INGOS, Syrian charities, Local Governments, MoLA
Budget (\$)	428,000

4.10 Staff Safety Services

Basic Info

Funds Required	US\$25,349,739
Projects	8
Sector Lead Agencies	UNDSS
Participating Agencies	UNDSS, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNRCO, UNRWA, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP
Government Counterpart	

Increased insecurity and fragmentation of armed groups, and harassment of humanitarian personnel require resources to ensure safety. Humanitarian staff have been subject to harassment, intimidation and kidnap incidents and humanitarian supplies and convoys were subject to looting. Staff safety of UN personnel is a key prerequisite for the implementation of the Response Plan and requires sufficient resources and close liaison with the relevant Government bodies. All parties need to commit to protection of humanitarian staff, assets and goods.

Response strategy

Given the commitment of the humanitarian community to “stay and deliver” despite the high level of insecurity, investment will be made to improve the capacity to assess and manage security related risks, including through the deployment of personnel with relevant profile and experience. Risk assessments will be updated regularly. Physical enhancement will be conducted on UN premises in all locations. Security measures will also be put in place to support the mobility of staff and the establishment and functioning of the UN hubs. This includes investment in staff safety assets and in deploying security personnel. Business continuity plans will be in place to facilitate the relocation and/or evacuation of UN staff as might be necessary. UNDSS will liaise closely as well with the concerned government departments and local actors on the ground to coordinate the protection of UN staff, dependents, assets and property.

Total Number of Projects: 8

Total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector: US\$25,349,739

(See Annex 1 for each project’s current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
Project title	Safety and security for humanitarian assistance
Objective	Ensure safety and security for all UN staff to enable safe and effective programme delivery of humanitarian assistance.
Beneficiaries	All UNCT staff members participating in the humanitarian response are able to carry out missions supported by safe security arrangements. Indirectly, communities receiving assistance and implementing partners will benefit from the continuation of humanitarian assistance, assessments and monitoring missions.

Budget (\$)	5,428,109
Government body	Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project title	Safety in support to UNICEF humanitarian staff and programmes delivery activities
Objective	Ensure safe and effective programme delivery for humanitarian assistance and enable safety and security for staff in the affected areas and at office level, through additional human resources and improvement of passive security measures.
Beneficiaries	UNICEF staff and beneficiaries that UNICEF serves
Budget (\$)	1,490,000
Government body	GAPAR and Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Project title	Safety and Security
Objective	UNRWA is able to continue emergency humanitarian assistance with appropriate security arrangements
Beneficiaries	3,600 UNRWA staff; 420,000 Palestine refugees
Budget (\$)	3,049,170
Government body	Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	World Health Organisation
Project title	Safety and security for humanitarian assistance
Objective	Strengthen safety and security measures to WHO staff in order to deliver humanitarian life-saving assistance:
Beneficiaries	WHO staff and beneficiaries served by WHO
Budget (\$)	816,600
Government body	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Appealing Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Project title	Staff safety and security for project implementation
Objective	Ensuring continued field access for UNHCR staff, for project implementation and monitoring, with an enhanced degree of protection from security risks.
Beneficiaries	UNHCR staff and beneficiaries served by UNHCR
Budget (\$)	4,924,200

Government body	Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Project title	Safety and security of humanitarian and livelihoods operations (Staff and Operations)
Objective	Ensure safe and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance and enable safety and security for UN staff.
Beneficiaries	UNDP staff and the beneficiaries that UNDP serves
Budget (\$)	420,000
Government body	Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	United Nations Population Fund
Project title	Improving staff security and safety
Objective	To support staff security and safety to allow continuation of the response activities in the affected areas.
Beneficiaries	UN staff
Activity	Procurement of equipment and supplies to enhance staff safety and security
Budget (\$)	300,000
Government body	Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
Project title	Establishment and security enhancements of UN common premises in Damascus and Hubs
Objective	Support to UN system humanitarian operations and outreach
Beneficiaries	UN staff at Damascus and field level
Budget (\$)	8,921,660

4.11 Logistics Cluster

Basic Info

People in Need	20 organizations ⁹
People Targeted	42 organizations ¹⁰
Funds Required	US\$14,400,000
Projects	Single service provision project
Sector Lead Agency	WFP
Participating Agency	WFP
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Local Administration, Governorate Authorities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, and Ministry of Interior

Needs Analysis

The on-going crisis in Syria has severely impacted the country's logistics infrastructure and supply routes into the country. Syria has been facing a serious humanitarian crisis for two years. Over four million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance. To address the immense scale of needs, over 50,000 cubic meters of life-saving items have been handled on behalf of the humanitarian community first by the Logistics Sector (2012) and then the Logistics Cluster (2013), supported by WFP. All 14 governorates of the country have been reached, with Shelter, Agriculture, Food, WASH, Health, and Education items forming the majority of relief goods transported. Specific items transported include: clothes, plastic sheeting, blankets, mattresses, soap, recreational kits, school items, seeds, hygiene kits, medicines, medical equipment, supplementary food, vegetable oil, and rice, on behalf of 13 humanitarian organizations.

Prior to the crisis, commercial transporters were readily available, with the ability to transport to most locations in the country. Syrian ports were operating normally at full capacity, with regular sea transport from the neighbouring sea routes: Aqaba Port (Jordan), and Beirut Port (Lebanon) to Tartous/Lattakia Ports (Syria). Fuel prices were stable, with sufficient stocks to meet the needs for transport, schools, hospitals, bakeries, industry etc.

With the current crisis, the situation has deteriorated dramatically. Transport and warehousing have become increasingly unpredictable and insecure due to the security situation. The high levels of insecurity have made access to almost all parts of the country hazardous and humanitarian presence limited. Access is often restricted, with challenges arising in the process of matching dispatch locations with drivers willing to go there. Using alternate sea routes has resulted in challenges such as the departure of international port operators (e.g. Tartous Port, the management of the operating company left due to security concerns), leading to decreased cargo discharge rates and fewer international liners willing to transport cargo to the port. The increased presence of humanitarian organizations in the country, coupled with a deteriorating security and economic situation have posed a number of challenges. Fuel is often in short

⁹ The Logistics Cluster is a Service Provision Cluster/Sector. The numbers provided in the table herewith do not therefore relate to 'people' but rather support provided to organizations (UN, NGOs, and Donors) based upon requests for assistance from the Cluster. The number of organizations indicated reflects those who are currently able to operate in the country (13 UN Agencies and 7 NGOs).

¹⁰ As access increases over the next 6 months the Logistics Cluster will accommodate increased needs based upon the anticipated presence of additional humanitarian organisations in country.

supply, with a consequential increase in fuel costs throughout the country, including in major cities and ports (for both benzene and diesel).

Diesel fuel availability in the areas served by WFP transporters was considered satisfactory as of late March, with no imminent requirements for WFP to draw upon its reserves to supplement contractors. However, the situation remains precarious, as any major disruption to Syrian diesel imports risks a return to fuel shortages, as experienced in December 2012. As a consequence WFP continues to build its strategic reserves in-country, to selectively disperse storage in vulnerable areas, to reduce the risk of loss of stocks, and to explore both alternative sources of supply. Inter-agency requirements of fuel have been largely identified and are built into the reserve strategy so that WFP may meet its commitments to the Logistics Cluster. The lack of petrol (benzene) for agency light vehicles continues to be an issue.

Recent security incidents are affecting warehousing operations. Recent damage to one of the WFP warehouses in Adraa in Rural Damascus has made the facility inaccessible. The security situation has also led to the non-use of the Aleppo warehouse. The Kisweh warehouse, also located in Rural Damascus, is the main warehouse for common storage of NFIs for humanitarian partners. Given the current security situation in this area, it may also become inaccessible.

Supported organizations:

Organizations to be provided support via common services include both INGOs and UN Agencies: ACF, DRC, IOM, Premiere Urgence, Secours Islamique France, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNRWA, and WHO.

A key role of the Logistics Cluster is to provide a coordination and information management platform for the humanitarian community. Accordingly, since January 2013, the Cluster has organized regular meetings in Beirut, Amman, and Damascus, with the participation of over 28 organizations, including UN agencies, INGOs, Syrian charities, and Donors. These coordination meetings have allowed for collective planning, gaining a sense of the needs of partners, resolving bottlenecks, providing insight into future plans for security of storage and transport, and allowing agencies to organise themselves accordingly, increasing the efficiency of the logistics response. The Cluster has also shared over 30 logistics information products including maps, situation reports, snapshots, info-graphics., and real-time flash logistics updates via a group mailing list, and a dedicated webpage: www.logcluster.org/ops/syr12a.

Response strategy

In response to the deteriorating situation, as per the recommendation of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC), the Logistics Cluster was activated in January 2013 (previously operating in a more limited capacity as the 'Logistics Sector'). The Cluster immediately expanded its operations to include increased transportation and storage activities inside Syria, as well as transportation from Jordan and Lebanon to Syria. In addition, the Cluster supports Joint Humanitarian Convoys for the most vulnerable populations in difficult-to-access areas of Syria. In the face of deteriorating logistics infrastructure in the country, disruptions in regional supply routes and trade activities, the Cluster is providing a collective logistics platform, with common transport and storage services, and coordination and information management for the humanitarian community.

For this, the Cluster has contracted a transport company in Damascus for transport of relief cargo to all locations in Syria, and has established several warehouses across the country, where relief items are stored on behalf of other organizations before delivery to their final destinations. The Cluster thus aims to provide secure, predictable, and reliable services for the humanitarian community, in the face of increasing inaccessibility and insecurity.

To avoid competition between organizations, the Cluster is sharing transport prices with other organizations. WFP is the main actor in terms of transport, but whenever a lack of trucks is reported, organizations cooperate closely to find solutions. Challenges such as the availability of drivers, can be overcome when organizations coordinate their efforts on a single governorate with the support of the Cluster.

The Cluster has steadily grown since activation, in line with increasing requests from participants for storage, transport, coordination and information management services. More than 140 service requests have been received from partners already in 2013. This reflects rapidly increasing programmatic needs of the humanitarian community over a short span of time. From January to May 2013, the Cluster transported over 11,000 m³ (equivalent to over approximately 350 truckloads) of urgent relief items to locations across Syria, and stored more than 16,000 m³ (equivalent to over approximately 530 truckloads) in its common warehousing facilities across the country, on behalf of 13 humanitarian organizations (a rapid increase from only 8 organizations in 2012). The items handled include Shelter, Agriculture, Health, Protection, Food, and WASH.

The support of Joint Humanitarian Convoys is a crucial new activity of the Logistics Cluster. The objective of these convoys is to build acceptance and trust, expand networks with local stakeholders, address urgent unmet needs for civilian population, enhance access, and improve the effectiveness and visibility of coordinated response to beneficiaries in dire needs. The convoys allow for the collective transport of life-saving cargo on behalf of multiple organizations, as a result of consultations between OCHA, SARC, the Logistics Cluster and the wider humanitarian community on the best method to reach the most vulnerable population/areas.

In February, the Cluster, in collaboration with the above partners, supported the first joint humanitarian convoy to the Id lib Governorate, which successfully transported five truckloads of NFIs and one truckload of food rations. Planning for Dar'a, Aleppo and other similar inter-agency relief convoys has been endorsed by the Inter-Sectoral Working Group and the UN country team, as a core priority of the humanitarian response in Syria. Subsequent convoys have been organized in March, April and May, and will continue as per joint prioritization by the humanitarian community in-country. Coordination of these convoys face frequent challenges, such as: security forcing a change in location, inaccessibility, constant adjustments in cargo requirements, issues at checkpoints, and so on, all of which further support the decision of the humanitarian community to engage in this collective effort to avoid confusion, duplication, and to have one coordinated effort to reach those who are most in need.

The establishment of a WFP Fuel Depot in Damascus has allowed the Cluster to remain prepared for any further fluctuations in fuel supplies, with contingency stocks also available for provision to other organizations on a cost-recovery basis. The Cluster is monitoring the fluctuation of fuel prices in five key locations of the country, and is providing a fuel price analysis on a monthly basis (including the official and market prices of diesel and petrol) for the

humanitarian community. This not only serves to inform all on-going and planned operations, but also the need for the provision of fuel by the Cluster, if required.

In line with the increasing need for coordination across regional countries involved in the response, the Cluster holds regular meetings in Amman, Beirut, and Damascus, which are attended by more than 28 organizations, including UN Agencies, INGOs, and Donors. Via these coordination meetings, logistics focal points throughout the region share information, challenges, and mitigation measures, and benefit from the specialized expertise of other attending organizations in customs clearance, mapping, contracting, etc.

In addition, the Cluster has implemented a cargo tracking tool, the 'Relief Items Tracking Application' (RITA), which allows real-time tracking, transparency, and accountability to donors and partners of all cargo handled (stored and transported). Two staff members are dedicated to cargo tracking – 1 in Beirut for humanitarian cargo coming from Lebanon and Jordan, and 1 in Damascus for in-country tracking. Given the sensitivities of the evolving situation in Syria and the related security challenges, the ability to track cargo movements accountably is a key priority for the Cluster.

Affected populations continue to face further challenges in accessing basic necessities, chief among them: food, water, medical supplies, electricity and fuel. The current crisis hinders the effective importation and movement of goods as well as the continuation of normal levels of trade within Syria. On-going dialogue with the NGO, UN and donor communities has demonstrated a requirement for additional support. This, coupled with a shift in the political landscape, requires sufficient contingency planning to allow for robust bolstering of transport, storage, fleet management, fuel provision, coordination, and information management to meet increasing needs.

The increased access to communities in need would result in greater demands on the Cluster. Moreover, in order to ensure overall cost efficiencies in the humanitarian response, the Logistics Cluster could be utilised to support the scale up of humanitarian assistance in a cost-efficient manner.

Tartous represents one of the main entry points for humanitarian cargo that would be key to increasing the humanitarian assistance inside Syria. Therefore, as a contingency and operational measure, the Logistics Cluster is planning to increase warehouse space in Tartous in order to guarantee enough storage capacity to meet the needs of the humanitarian community in an area considered, as per today, as secure and accessible.

This project continues the logistics support, and allows for an increase, based upon the needs of the humanitarian community responding to the crisis in Syria today. The Cluster has institutional knowledge of logistics challenges and mitigation measures in the country, and has been able to transport, handle, and store vast quantities of Food and Non-Food Items to locations across Syria, despite a highly challenging environment. It has scaled up operations rapidly as per needs on the ground, and remains ready to expand further as required.

A summarized list of the Cluster's main services is as follows:

1. Free-to-user Common Transport

- Free common transport from anywhere to anywhere in Syria.

- Free common transport from Lebanon to Syria.
- Free common transport from Jordan to Syria
- Joint Humanitarian convoys to locations in Syria, prioritized by the Inter-Sectoral Working Group in Damascus

2. Free-to-user Common Storage

- Free common warehousing inside Syria
- Free common warehousing in Irbid, Jordan

Warehousing Capacity (Syria)

S.No	Location	Capacity (m ²)
1.	Damascus (Kisweh)	2,500
2.	Safita	400 (to be expanded)
3.	Qamishli	300
4.	Lattakia	1,000

Note: The warehouses in Adraa and Aleppo are no longer accessible due to the situation on the ground.

Regional Warehousing Capacity (Jordan)

1.	Irbid	1,200 m ²
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1. Cargo Tracking

- The Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA) has been implanted for this operation. This application enables accurate data collection/analysis of common services for Syria, and allows users to monitor their cargo during transport/storage.

2. Cost-Recovery Fuel Provision

- A mechanism for cost-recovery fuel provision (diesel/petrol) is being prepared by the Logistics Cluster. Fuel can be provided to partners for use in light vehicles and generators in support of the humanitarian response.

3. Coordination and Information Management

- Regular Coordination Meetings are held in Amman, Beirut, and Damascus.
- Information Management (IM) Products, including Logistics Maps, Info-Graphics, Snapshots, Situation Reports, Meeting Minutes are shared and updated frequently on the Syria Logistics Cluster webpage: www.logcluster.org/ops/syr12a

Cluster Objectives

Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Targets	Risks & Mitigation Measures
Road transport: the Logistics Cluster will provide transport services from surrounding countries as well as from Logistics Cluster hubs inside Syria to final delivery points across Syria.	Common transport services into crisis areas provided in Syria and from the region.	Number of organizations assisted; Number of transport requests successfully fulfilled	20 120	Risk: Transporters may become reluctant to transport cargo to certain locations due to insecurity. Mitigation Measure: The Cluster will coordinate with other agencies at the Inter-Sectoral Meetings in Damascus to prioritize new locations, as per the evolving situation
Storage: The Logistics Cluster will make temporary storage capacity available in warehouses in Syria as well as regionally. Additional locations will be considered if needed and requested by partners	Common warehouse space is made available to the humanitarian community in Syria and the region.	Number of organisations assisted Number of service requests fulfilled	20 100	Risk: Warehouses could become inaccessible due to the security situation Mitigation Measure: The Cluster will contract warehouses in alternate locations if existing locations become insecure/inaccessible
Fuel Provision: With the current fuel shortages throughout the country affecting humanitarian operations, the Cluster will store fuel at the existing WFP fuel depot in Damascus. Fuel will be provided to the wider humanitarian community on request for use in light vehicles and generators, on a cost-recovery basis. Additional fuel depots can be set up in key cities across the country as required and security permitting.	Fuel is made available to the humanitarian community.	Number of organizations assisted with fuel	20	Risk: The rise in fuel needs could overcome the available fuel stocks in place Mitigation Measure: The Cluster has already secured contingency stocks of fuel (both benzene and diesel) at its Fuel Depot, and will also distribute fuel supplies across several locations to cover for adverse security conditions in-country.,

Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Targets	Risks & Mitigation Measures
Coordination and information: The Logistics Cluster will put in place a place a platform for information sharing and coordination.	Relevant logistics information provided to the humanitarian community via meetings, website and mailing list.	Number of coordination meeting held; Number of bulletins, maps and other logistical information produced and shared.	18 40	Risk: In areas such as Damascus, the ability of agencies to participate in meetings may be affected by the security situation. Mitigation Measure: The Logistics Cluster will coordinate with the ETC Cluster to ensure that alternate methods of coordination with other agencies, via video-link, V-Sat, Skype, Cell-phones, can continue if physical participation becomes challenging.

Geographic Coverage

In 2013, access has been adversely affected, with 11 of the 14 governorates having been accessed by the Cluster's common transport service so far this year (see Map).

Total Number of Projects: 1

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US \$14,400,000

(See Annex 1 for each project's current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Local Administration, Governorates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, and Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	World Food Programme
Project title	Logistics Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Syria
Objectives	Provide logistics coordination and information management; Provide logistics services at no cost to the user, where gaps exist;
Beneficiaries	Humanitarian organizations
Participants	UN agencies and participating INGOs, Syrian charities
Budget (\$)	14,400,000

4.12 Emergency Telecommunications

Basic Info

People in Need	Given the expected expansion of operations in Syria 42 humanitarian organizations are estimated to be provided with support from the ETC
People Targeted	Humanitarian Community in Syria
Funds Required	US\$1,953,013
Projects	Single service provision project
Sector Lead Agencies	WFP
Participating Agencies	WFP, UNDSS, ETC members
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, Ministry of Interior

Supported Organizations:

The primary roles of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is to lead the overall coordination of all humanitarian ICT activities in Syria, and to provide IT and telecommunications support to the humanitarian community operating in Syria. This provision of services is also extended for operationalization of the planned UN hubs.

Response Strategy:

The humanitarian community providing life-saving assistance to the affected population in Syria continues to face a range of challenges limiting their ability to effectively and securely operate throughout the country. Key constraints include the lack of availability of internet connectivity, reliable voice communication and a country wide security telecommunications system. This lack of basic services hampers the ability to coordinate and manage the operations, and the lack of secure communications results in severe limitations on the ability of humanitarian staff to safely move throughout the country.

Based on continuous consultation with ETC partners it is evident that the establishment of new ETC services as well as the expansion of the existing basic infrastructure would greatly improve the ability of the humanitarian community to expand its operation to reach additional people in need.

Priority needs include rapid mitigation of operational risks and challenges disrupting the provision of ETC services in all common operational areas in Syria. The current plan is to provide internet, voice and security telecommunications services within Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous, all subject to the authorization of UN security and the Government of Syria. Additional staff and equipment is urgently required for the deployment of service in the humanitarian hubs, in addition to the cooperation of the Syrian authorities in addressing the import and licensing of IT and telecoms equipment.

The ETC has engaged in substantial preparedness activities to allow for an immediately expanded response when the currently operational limitations have been mitigated. These activities include the expansion of security telecommunications in surrounding countries, establishment of coordination structures throughout the region, extensive prepositioning of staff and equipment both in surrounding countries, mapping of existing resources throughout the

region and in global hubs and capacity-building of staff in the operation. Moreover, a tracking process is being put in place to monitor equipment location and usage.

Sector objectives

Strategic Objective	Outputs	Indicators	Activities
<p>Ensure that the humanitarian community has access to adequate Information and Communications Technology (ICT) capabilities and that enhanced emergency telecommunications coordination mechanisms to enable delivery of relief items to the affected population in Syria is put in place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of data, voice and security telecommunications in humanitarian hubs. • Extended and improved security telecommunications across Syria. • Coordinated ICT activities across all ETC members in the region. • Radio training by qualified radio trainer provided to humanitarian staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three humanitarian hubs provided with standard ICT services. • Three common operational areas in Syria provided with security telecommunications networks. • Regular situation reports provided, intra cluster information management platform provided, coordination meetings held on a regular basis. • 200 humanitarian staff across the region trained on usage of security telecommunications systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositioning and eventual deployment of required equipment and staff. • Upgrade/establishment of security telecommunications network. • Situation reports provided, intra cluster information management platform maintained, coordination meetings held on a regular basis. • Deployment of international radio trainer to provide radio training to humanitarian staff across the region.

Strategy and proposed activities

All humanitarian actors participating in the response will require adequate telecommunications capabilities to deliver humanitarian assistance to the affected population. To ensure the availability of these services, the ETC will:

- Coordinate Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) activities in Syria in close collaboration with the humanitarian Community in the wider region.
- Act as focal point and support the humanitarian community through liaising with local authorities for importation of emergency ICT equipment and approval of licenses that may be required.
- Provide security telecommunications, voice and data connectivity services to the humanitarian community.
- Establish an information management platform for information sharing on ETC activities and other related issues.
- Provide training to humanitarian workers on the use of common telecommunications equipment and services.

- Lead the ETC Working Group in Syria and support the ETC/ICT Working Groups in the surrounding countries, this to facilitate coordination and ensure sharing of information, common ICT capacities, plans and activities.
- Coordinate and build preparedness capacity to ensure adequate support can be provided to any expansion of humanitarian operations.
- Improved operational security environment for staff and assets.

Geographical coverage:

Regional coordination and provision of services in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous.

Total Number of Projects: 1

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to US\$1,953,013

(See Annex 1 for each project’s current funding status and for hyperlinks to full project details for each.)

Government body	Ministry of Local Administration, Governorates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, and Ministry of Interior
Appealing Agency	World Food Programme
Project title	Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Syria
Objectives	Provide the humanitarian community with adequate information and communications technology (ICT) capabilities and enhanced emergency telecommunications coordination mechanisms to enable delivery of relief items to affected population in Syria
Beneficiaries	Humanitarian community in Syria
Participants	WFP, UNDSS, ETC members
Budget (\$)	1,953,013

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PROJECTS

List of SHARP projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each. (Funding updates per project will be continually available on: http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/OCHA_R32_A1007.PDF.)

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
COORDINATION								
SYR-13/CSS/57186/R/15572	Support to coordination of humanitarian assistance activities	OHC	4,950,000	12,890,029	3,263,650	9,626,379	25%	HIGH
SYR-13/CSS/57193/R/5593	Programme Management and Monitoring	UNRWA	2,656,730	9,050,866	3,360,036	5,690,830	37%	HIGH
SYR-13/CSS/58298/R/298	Capacity-building of SARC and Syrian charities on Assessments and IDP Profiling	IOM	-	4,200,000	-	4,200,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/CSS/58364/R/16126	Enhanced UN System coordination and presence countrywide	UN Resident Coordinator's Office	-	808,118	-	808,118	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/CSS/58426/R/7039	Area/neighbourhood-Based Coordination of Interagency, Integrated Humanitarian Response in Syria	UN-HABITAT	-	428,000	-	428,000	0%	HIGH
Sub-total for COORDINATION			7,606,730	27,377,013	6,623,686	20,753,327	24%	
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS								
SYR-13/A/57228/R/123	Humanitarian support to assist affected families in sustaining or restoring their livelihoods and resilience capacity	FAO	4,850,000	8,216,000	1,053,042	7,162,958	13%	HIGH
SYR-13/A/57230/R/123	WITHDRAWN - Emergency response to restore/sustain livelihoods of poor families affected by the current events in the Syrian Arab Republic	FAO	3,000,000	-	-	-	0%	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/ER/57188/R/776	Capacity development for Syrian charities on early recovery and livelihoods methodologies and initiatives	UNDP	500,022	500,022	500,000	22	100%	HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
SYR-13/ER/57191/R/5593	Emergency repair and maintenance of UNRWA installations	UNRWA	1,332,000	2,553,000	388,468	2,164,532	15%	HIGH
SYR-13/ER/57197/R/776	Emergency employment for improved Solid waste management in shelters, hosting communities and surrounding neighbourhoods	UNDP	6,000,560	6,000,560	899,916	5,100,644	15%	HIGH
SYR-13/ER/57211/R/776	Emergency support to disrupted livelihoods (grants, tools provision and assets replacement, vocational training)	UNDP	5,000,110	5,000,110	-	5,000,110	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/ER/57214/R/776	Emergency employment opportunities for rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and housing including rubble removal initiatives	UNDP	5,000,000	13,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	23%	HIGH
SYR-13/ER/57216/R/776	Emergency livelihoods support to female-headed households	UNDP	1,820,001	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/ER/58264/R/7039	Improved solid waste management and basic services in affected neighbourhoods	UN-HABITAT	-	1,316,100	-	1,316,100	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/ER/58300/R/298	Restoring coping mechanism of most vulnerable groups affected by the crisis in Syria, and in particular female-headed households	IOM	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/ER/58332/R/5103	Emergency measures to be taken to protect heritage sites and to deter illicit trafficking of cultural items	UNESCO	-	500,000	-	500,000	0%	MEDIUM
Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS			27,502,693	43,085,792	5,841,426	37,244,366	14%	
EDUCATION								
SYR-13/E/57194/R/5593	Emergency education and psycho-social support for affected children	UNRWA	2,974,800	4,217,778	411,515	3,806,263	10%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/E/57226/R/124	Emergency education services in safe and protective learning environments for children affected by the crisis in Syria	UNICEF	20,050,000	33,437,500	8,750,000	24,687,500	26%	HIGH
SYR-13/E/58309/R/6027	To maintain/resume primary, secondary and vocational education in Syria	PU	-	2,605,000	-	2,605,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/E/58327/R/5181	Expanding educational and psychosocial support in an integrated manner to accommodate towards the rising needs of displaced populations in Syria and the stability of MoE educational institutions	DRC	-	1,373,994	-	1,373,994	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/E/58330/R/5103	Remedial education and psycho social support to Syrian children and TVET and Skills Development for Syrian Youth	UNESCO	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	MEDIUM

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
SYR-13/E/58331/R/5647	Rehabilitation of damaged educational facilities to improve access to child-friendly spaces.	ACF - Spain	-	556,079	-	556,079	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/E/58351/R/14218	Intensive Education for IDPs students in shelters	SIF	-	2,530,550	-	2,530,550	0%	HIGH
Subtotal for EDUCATION			23,024,800	45,720,901	9,161,515	36,559,386	20%	
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETC) CLUSTER								
SYR-13/CSS/58284/R/561	Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Syria	WFP	-	1,953,013	-	1,953,013	0%	MEDIUM
Subtotal for EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETC) CLUSTER			-	1,953,013	-	1,953,013	0%	
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE								
SYR-13/A/57227/R/123	Emergency assistance in support of poor small-scale farmers affected by the current events in Syria	FAO	8,000,000	5,140,000	772,072	4,367,928	15%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/A/57229/R/123	Emergency response to restore or sustain the food security of poor small scale herder families affected by the current events in Syria	FAO	19,000,000	9,750,000	1,572,069	8,177,931	16%	HIGH
SYR-13/A/58318/R/123	Emergency support to crop production for rural farming communities	FAO	-	17,540,000	-	17,540,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/A/58320/R/123	Support effective and efficient food and agriculture emergency programming in Syria	FAO	-	1,050,000	-	1,050,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/F/57198/R/561	Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria	WFP	133,759,447	467,559,213	161,228,924	306,330,289	34%	HIGH
SYR-13/F/57199/R/5593	Provision of cash assistance for food	UNRWA	16,990,640	73,205,203	10,420,804	62,784,399	14%	HIGH
SYR-13/F/57201/R/5593	Food assistance for affected Palestine refugees	UNRWA	19,146,629	43,667,777	5,106,276	38,561,501	12%	HIGH
Subtotal for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE			196,896,716	617,912,193	179,100,145	438,812,048	29%	
HEALTH								
SYR-13/CSS/57248/R/122	Support health information management and coordination	WHO	2,600,000	5,050,000	643,061	4,406,939	13%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57203/R/1171	Reproductive health care in affected areas in Syria	UNFPA	10,000,000	13,000,000	3,952,538	9,047,462	30%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/H/57206/R/776	Support for rehabilitation of disabled	UNDP	1,958,000	1,958,000	12,771	1,945,229	1%	HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
SYR-13/H/57212/R/5593	MERGED WITH SYR 13/H/57213 - Emergency hospital care and life-saving operations	UNRWA	1,110,000	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57213/R/5593	Provision of Emergency Medical Supplies and improved access to emergency hospital care, life-saving operations and safe child birth	UNRWA	1,665,000	5,550,000	267,500	5,282,500	5%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57233/R/120	Access to comprehensive PHC and emergency referrals	UNHCR	5,528,333	16,329,643	-	16,329,643	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57237/R/124	Support nutrition and primary health care services for children and mothers	UNICEF	15,878,800	1,505,490	2,086,070	(580,580)	139%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/H/57243/R/122	Rehabilitation and restoration of damaged/non-functional health facilities in affected areas.	WHO	5,480,000	5,480,000	-	5,480,000	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/H/57243/R/776	Rehabilitation and restoration of damaged/non-functional health facilities in affected areas.	UNDP	-	-	-	-	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/H/57244/R/122	Strengthen the capacity for health response	WHO	5,100,000	9,600,000	5,015,190	4,584,810	52%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57245/R/122	Strengthen trauma and referral management	WHO	9,335,000	34,481,550	15,009,989	19,471,561	44%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57246/R/122	Support delivery of primary health care	WHO	7,950,000	46,806,000	11,255,806	35,550,194	24%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57247/R/122	Support delivery of secondary and tertiary health care	WHO	9,950,000	17,935,000	4,621,988	13,313,012	26%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57249/R/122	Support mental health services (WHO) and PSS (UNDP)	WHO	3,100,000	4,500,000	1,291,213	3,208,787	29%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/H/57249/R/776	Support mental health services (WHO) and PSS (UNDP)	UNDP	400,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/H/57673/122	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	WHO	-	-	14,807,826	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/H/58294/R/298	Emergency life-saving health services to affected population in Syria	IOM	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/58345/R/5160	PHC and emergency care provision to crisis-affected population of Dar'a governorate	IMC	-	449,028	-	449,028	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/58363/R/124	Support primary health care services for children and mothers	UNICEF	-	11,330,000	4,163,930	7,166,070	37%	HIGH
Subtotal for HEALTH			80,055,133	177,274,711	63,127,882	114,146,829	36%	
LOGISTICS CLUSTER								
SYR-13/CSS/57208/R/561	Logistics Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Syria	WFP	5,500,000	14,400,000	9,174,384	5,225,616	64%	HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
Subtotal for LOGISTICS CLUSTER			5,500,000	14,400,000	9,174,384	5,225,616	64%	
NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) AND SHELTER								
SYR-13/S-NF/57205/R/776	Provision of NFIs to affected populations and hosting families	UNDP	10,000,000	4,000,249	-	4,000,249	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/57207/R/776	WITHDRAWN - Cash Assistance for Minor Housing Repairs	UNDP	2,000,000	-	-	-	0%	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/S-NF/57210/R/5593	Provision of non-food items for affected Palestine refugees	UNRWA	6,683,353	12,995,009	3,602,899	9,392,110	28%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/57215/R/5593	MERGED WITH SYR-13/S-NF/57217 - Shelter assistance for affected Palestine refugees -	UNRWA	11,173,726	-	-	-	0%	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/S-NF/57217/R/5593	Shelter assistance for affected Palestine refugees	UNRWA	1,556,375	25,551,013	-	25,551,013	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/57218/R/5593	Provision of emergency cash assistance for non-food items	UNRWA	7,490,080	41,218,818	88,913	41,129,905	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/57234/R/120	Provision of Non-Food Items (NFI)	UNHCR	54,841,067	182,263,800	6,165,913	176,097,887	3%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/57235/R/120	Financial Assistance for domestic and family needs.	UNHCR	10,393,266	16,703,770	-	16,703,770	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/57236/R/120	Rehabilitation and construction of Communal Shelters and Shelter Kits Distribution	UNHCR	6,634,000	19,702,980	-	19,702,980	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58271/R/7039	Shelter technical support and housing damage assessments in Syrian cities	UN-HABITAT	-	1,126,600	-	1,126,600	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58301/R/298	Shelter interventions for most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in Syria	IOM	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58304/R/298	Emergency NFIs assistance to most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in Syria	IOM	-	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58311/R/6027	To improve the living condition of crisis-affected displaced families in the Governorates of Homs, Hama, Tartous and Aleppo	PU	-	1,027,200	-	1,027,200	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58312/R/6027	Emergency humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected population in Syria	PU	-	2,731,710	-	2,731,710	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58325/R/5181	Provision of essential non-food items for displaced and affected families in Syria	DRC	-	6,773,000	-	6,773,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58342/R/7039	Shelter and housing repairs for IDPs, non-displaced areas in priority cities	UN-HABITAT	-	1,872,500	-	1,872,500	0%	HIGH

REVISED Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirement s (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
SYR-13/S-NF/58353/R/14218	Rehabilitation of collective shelters	SIF	-	1,203,750	-	1,203,750	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S-NF/58410/R/14218	Rapid Response to Emergencies	SIF	-	2,942,500	-	2,942,500	0%	HIGH
Subtotal for NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) AND SHELTER			110,771,867	343,112,899	9,857,725	333,255,174	3%	
NUTRITION								
SYR-13/H/57242/R/122	Expand Nutritional support services	WHO	1,850,000	1,850,000	-	1,850,000	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/H/58322/R/124	Support nutrition services for internally displaced children and mothers	UNICEF	-	3,105,000	-	3,105,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/58367/R/561	Provision of emergency food assistance for the prevention of undernutrition	WFP	-	5,607,459	-	5,607,459	0%	HIGH
Subtotal for NUTRITION			1,850,000	10,562,459	-	10,562,459	0%	
PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES								
SYR-13/CSS/57232/R/120	Empowerment, participation and psychosocial support to affected women and children	UNHCR	4,422,667	8,827,500	-	8,827,500	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57183/R/1171	Improving Psychosocial Support to Violence Affected Communities in Syria	UNFPA	2,000,000	2,800,000	-	2,800,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/H/57223/R/124	Providing psycho-social support, risk education and awareness on child protection risks to violence-affected children, adolescents and women	UNICEF	8,820,000	13,100,000	7,640,000	5,460,000	58%	HIGH
SYR-13/MA/57238/R/5116	WITHDRAWN - Explosive Remnants Survey and Coordination	RC/UNMAS	3,391,380	-	-	-	0%	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/MA/57239/R/5116	Risk Awareness Training – Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	RC/UNMAS	1,913,645	801,926	-	801,926	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/P-HR-RL/58306/R/298	Life-saving protection activities for most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in Syria such as IDPs and international migrants	IOM	-	7,900,000	-	7,900,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/P-HR-RL/58328/R/5181	The Danish Refugee Council and the Syrian Ministry of Education early ERW Risk Education in the Syrian Arab Republic	DRC	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/P-HR-RL/58329/R/5181	Protection and assistance to displaced and crisis-affected populations in Aleppo.	DRC	-	211,697	-	211,697	0%	HIGH
Subtotal for PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES			20,547,692	34,641,123	7,640,000	27,001,123	22%	

REVISED Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
STAFF SAFETY SERVICES								
SYR-13/S/57200/R/5593	Safety and Security	UNRWA	1,495,170	3,049,170	1,676,585	1,372,585	55%	HIGH
SYR-13/S/57202/R/776	Safety and security of humanitarian and livelihoods operations (Staff and Operations)	UNDP	420,000	420,000	-	420,000	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/S/57204/R/5139	Safety and security for humanitarian assistance	UNDSS	3,244,000	5,428,109	623,190	4,804,919	11%	HIGH
SYR-13/S/57225/R/124	Safety in support to UNICEF humanitarian staff and programmes delivery activities	UNICEF	1,190,000	1,490,000	440,000	1,050,000	30%	HIGH
SYR-13/S/57231/R/120	Staff safety and security for project implementation	UNHCR	1,105,667	4,924,200	-	4,924,200	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S/57240/R/122	Safety and security for humanitarian assistance	WHO	1,000,000	816,600	1,159,898	(343,298)	142%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/S/58347/R/1171	Improving Staff Security and safety	UNFPA	-	300,000	-	300,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/S/58520/R/16126	Establishment and security enhancements of UN common premises in Damascus and Hubs	UN Resident Coordinator's Office	-	8,921,660	-	8,921,660	0%	HIGH
Subtotal for STAFF SAFETY SERVICES			8,454,837	25,349,739	3,899,673	21,450,066	15%	
WASH								
SYR-13/WS/57181/R/5593	Emergency Water and Sanitation	UNRWA	555,000	1,665,000	403,822	1,261,178	24%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/57187/R/5593	Emergency Hygiene Kits	UNRWA	258,319	2,364,189	530,365	1,833,824	22%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/57189/R/776	Provision of hygiene kits	UNDP	3,001,350	3,001,350	100,085	2,901,265	3%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/57192/R/776	Provision of water heaters to shelters (where possible solar panels)	UNDP	4,001,800	4,001,800	-	4,001,800	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/WS/57195/R/776	WITHDRWAN - Repair and rehabilitate community-based water systems and provide water to communities; repair basic infrastructure in communities	UNDP	5,000,110	-	-	-	0%	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/WS/57220/R/124	Ensure improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene is provided for children in schools, for IDPs in collective shelters and IDPs locations in most affected areas/governorates	UNICEF	14,500,000	20,392,990	10,000,000	10,392,990	49%	HIGH

REVISED Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
SYR-13/WS/57222/R/124	Ensure safe & reliable drinking water is provided, sanitation systems are repaired & maintained to affected population through provision of supplies, equipment and accessories.	UNICEF	5,000,000	23,100,000	2,170,000	20,930,000	9%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/57224/R/124	Provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion campaigns	UNICEF	3,000,000	3,000,000	663,043	2,336,957	22%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/WS/57241/R/122	Restoration of water supply, sanitation, solid waste, hygiene and drainage services in healthcare facilities and hospitals	WHO	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	2,100,000	0%	MEDIUM
SYR-13/WS/58313/R/6027	Emergency WASH project to support affected Syrian families	PU	-	498,480	-	498,480	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/58324/R/5181	Improvement of hygiene and sanitary environment among displaced in shelters	DRC	-	1,871,751	-	1,871,751	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/58346/R/5160	To build capacity of National NGOs workers by establishment a cadre of master trainers on hygiene promotion	IMC	-	675,170	-	675,170	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/58355/R/14218	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response to Syrian IDPs.	SIF	-	342,400	-	342,400	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/58428/R/5162	Rehabilitation of WASH facilities	Mercy Corps	-	3,311,448	-	3,311,448	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/58440/R/16018	Wash Emergency services for IDPs in Rural Damascus	HELP e.V.	-	500,000	-	500,000	0%	HIGH
SYR-13/WS/58485/R/5647	WASH intervention in support of most vulnerable and school children	ACF - Spain	-	1,598,045	-	1,598,045	0%	HIGH
Subtotal for WASH			37,416,579	68,422,623	13,867,315	54,555,308	20%	
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED								
SYR-13/SNYS/57789/5593	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	UNRWA	-	-	20,938,647	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/SNYS/57799/R/124	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	UNICEF	-	-	23,568,797	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
SYR-13/SNYS/58218/R/120	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	UNHCR	-	-	34,572,670	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED

REVISED Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
SYR-13/SNYS/59103/R/298	to be allocated to specific projects	IOM	-	-	16,229,437	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
Subtotal for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	95,309,551	n/a	n/a	
Grand Total			519,627,047	1,409,812,466	403,603,302	1,006,209,164	29%	

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 5 June 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX 2: REVISED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Strategic Objective 1:

Advocate for the protection of civilians, and in particular of those with specific vulnerabilities and prioritize their needs in accordance with principles of international humanitarian and human rights law and international law.

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
Number of protection capacity-building initiatives undertaken	25 initiatives (reaching 1,150 officials)	Protection & Community Services Sector
Percentage of population in need reached by range of services at static locations (community centres & child-friendly spaces) and through mobile outreach	At least 50% coverage	Protection & Community Services Sector
Number of individuals benefiting from awareness raising & counselling sessions	1,500,000 individuals	Protection & Community Services Sector
Numbers of people benefiting from psycho-social support & services	450,000 (including 350,000 children)	Protection & Community Services Sector
Number of children in affected areas who receive material assistance and support services	2,000,000 children	Protection & Community Services Sector
Number of awareness initiatives to reduce risks of child recruitment & use children in military activities	6 initiatives	Protection & Community Services Sector
Number of migrants benefiting from humanitarian evacuation services	4,500 migrants	Protection & Community Services Sector
Number of individuals reached by awareness activities on ERW	500,000 individuals	Protection sector reports

Strategic Objective 2:

Increase the provision of life-saving emergency assistance and supporting the delivery of essential services for affected people in Syria, especially in the sectors of food and agriculture, water, sanitation, health, shelter, education and essential non-food items.

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
Number of targeted beneficiaries receiving food assistance	3 million receiving food by July and 4 million receiving food by October. 420,000 Palestine refugees receiving food assistance.	Food & Agriculture sector reports
Number of small scale farming households whose crop production has been restored	25,000 families	Food & Agriculture sector reports

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
Number of small scale heading families whose herds have been preserved	34,600 families	Food & Agriculture sector reports
Number of target households consuming food from backyard production	18,000 families	Food & Agriculture sector reports
Number of targeted beneficiaries receiving NFI assistance	3.67 million people	NFI& Shelter sector reports
Number of family units shelters constructed	700 family-unit shelters	NFI& Shelter sector reports
Number of collective shelters rehabilitated	469 shelters	NFI& Shelter sector reports
Number of vulnerable families supported with cash assistance	257,650 families	NFI& Shelter sector reports
Number of shelter kits distributed	25,200 shelter kits	NFI& Shelter sector reports
Percentage of children under 5 years in affected areas vaccinated	At least 80%	Health sector reports
Number of women receiving reproductive health care services	1,625,000 women	Health sector reports
Number of people receiving basic primary healthcare services in affected/target areas	4.25 million people (including 420,000 Palestine refugees)	Health sector reports
Number of disabled people benefiting from rehabilitative services	1,500 people	Health sector reports
Coverage of hospitals in affected areas receiving supplies of medicines	80% coverage	Health sector reports
Number of people in affected areas with improved access to safe water	10 million people	WASH sector reports
Number of people in affected areas with improved access to sanitation facilities	5 million people	WASH sector reports
Number of people in affected areas reached with hygiene education	2 million people	WASH sector reports
Number of people in affected areas receiving hygiene kits	4 million people	WASH sector reports
Number of school-age children accessing education in safe & protective learning environment	1.2 million children	Education Sector Reports
Number of school-age children benefiting from remedial education (including psycho-social support) through school clubs	260,000 children (through 1,000 school clubs)	Education Sector Reports
Number of adolescents benefiting from vocational & life skill training	10,000 adolescents (5,000 girls & 5,000 boys)	Education Sector Reports
Number of children benefiting from accelerated learning programmes (distance education modalities)	400,000 children	Education Sector Reports
Number of acutely malnourished children receiving appropriate treatment	100,000 children	Nutrition Sector Reports
Number of children, pregnant & lactating women receiving micro-nutrient supplements	569,00 children (6-59 months old) & 300,000 pregnant & lactating women	Nutrition Sector Reports

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
Number of children provided with appropriate complementary foods (plumpy doz & nutributter)	300,000 children	Nutrition Sector Reports
Number of Health staff and community workers trained on appropriate infant & young child feeding	642 health staff & community workers	Nutrition sector reports

Strategic Objective 3:

Expand humanitarian response to encompass early recovery, and restoration/ stabilization of livelihoods, supporting the government in the rehabilitation of vital public services affected by the crisis and creating an environment for humanitarian assistance to enhance the resilience of affected communities.

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
Number of vulnerable families benefiting through rehabilitation of productive infrastructure related to crop & livestock production	18,400 families	Early Recovery & Livelihood Sector Reports
Number of vulnerable families benefiting from emergency employment opportunities	140,000 families	Early Recovery & Livelihood Sector Reports
Number of local charities benefiting from capacity development on Early Recovery & Livelihoods	100 local Syrian charities	Early Recovery & Livelihood Sector reports

Strategic Objective 4:

Enhance the operational capacity of national and international humanitarian responders and support existing local and community coping mechanisms.

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
Number of UN hubs established	3 hubs (Dar'aa, Qamishly & Aleppo)	UNCT reports
Number of humanitarian convoys providing essential supplies to hard- to-reach areas	TBD	OCHA reports
Increase in number of field Level agreements with partners to reach new vulnerable areas	TBD	OCHA reports
Pool funding allocations to cover critical gaps	TBD	OCHA reports

Number of assessment conducted (leading to improved understanding of needs & better targeting)	Completion of Crop & Food Security Assessment, Livelihood Assessment in 3 governorates, Completion of 6 joint protection assessments at communal shelters & field locations, Completion of 2 rapid nutrition assessments & 1 nutrition survey, Completion of Joint Humanitarian Assessment.	Sector/OCHA reports
Number of mobile teams operationalized in violence-affected areas	At least 40 mobile teams	Health sector reports
Increase in number of sentinel sites (EWRS)	300 sites	Health sector reports
Number of humanitarian actors supported with common humanitarian services	20 organizations assisted , 120 transport request, 100 warehouse service request	Logistics cluster reports
Number of humanitarian actors trained on telecommunication systems	200 humanitarian staff	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster report
Coordination mechanisms functioning at national and sub-national levels	6 locations	OCHA reports

Strategic Objective 5:

Ensure adequate levels of preparedness to respond to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
Contingency plans developed and tested	Area-based and national-level contingency plans	OCHA periodic reports.
Business continuity plans in place in case of evacuation	UNCT and agency-specific plans	UNCT reports

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

4Ws	Who is Where, When doing What
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
AWD	acute watery diarrhea
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	child-friendly school
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission
DEWS	Development of energy and water supply
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
ERW	explosive remnants of war
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GDP	gross domestic product
GDV	gender-based violence
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HEB	high-energy biscuits
HF	health facilities
HH	households
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	information and communication technology
IDP	internally displaced person
IED	improvised explosive device
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INGO	international non-governmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IO	international organization
IM	information management
IMC	International Medical Corps
ISC	Inter-sector Coordination (group)
IT	information technology
JRF	joint reporting form
JRFSNA	Joint Rapid Food Security Need Assessment
MAAR	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
MNP	micronutrient powder
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoLA	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MSME	micro, small, and medium enterprises
NCDs	non-communicable diseases
NFI	non-food items

OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHC	primary healthcare centre
PPS	psycho-social support
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i>
RC	Resident Coordinator
RHC	Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
RITA	Relief Item Tracking Application
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
RC/UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
SFHS	Syrian Family Health Survey
SHARP	Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan
SIF	<i>Secours Islamique France</i>
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization