

Government of the Syrian Arab Republic

**Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan  
(1 January - 30 June 2013)**

**19 December 2012**

Prepared in Coordination with the United Nations System

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The events in Syria since March 2011 have resulted in significant humanitarian needs that have now spread to many areas of the country, and have further grown since the drafting of the revised Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (HARP) in September 2012. The Government of Syria, in collaboration with UN agencies, is launching a new HARP for the period from 1 January 2013 to the end of June 2013. This plan will serve around four million people, as estimated by the UN, that have been directly or indirectly affected by the current events including the drought, among them two million who have left their homes because of the current situation. As under the previous plans, the directly affected populations include those injured during the events, families who lost their breadwinners or left their home areas as well as relatives, friends and communities hosting them.

The indirect effects of the current events threaten a second major category of Syrians due to multiple effects of the current events. These include primarily: 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 pharmaceutical industry); shortages of fuels, which affect the whole economy, including electricity and water supplies as well as transportation; disruptions to telecommunications; a rapid shrinkage of the private sector and most importantly the informal sector that employs a large proportion of the population leading to livelihood losses and rising unemployment, including in industry, agriculture and tourism; unsafe movement on major routes in the country and across borders is hindering internal and external transit and trade and inflating prices; the rising costs of imports due to devaluation of the local currency. The effect of economic sanctions is further aggravating the situation, in particular as international transactions become more difficult for both the public and the private sectors. Sanctions also significantly affected the import of fuel derivatives, which created shortages in the local market and resulted in the increase of prices of diesel and heating oil, as well as overall living costs for families.

The need for humanitarian assistance in affected areas is increasing in order to save lives and to avoid a large segment of the Syrian population falling into destitution and seeing a further decline in their health, psychological and nutritional status.

All humanitarian assistance is, and will continue to be, delivered with full respect to the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic during the implementation of this Response Plan. Decisions on strategic or logistical issues including field office locations should be done after formal consultations with the government in order to receive the clearance and accreditation.

**This revised Response Plan will be implemented according to UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182, titled “Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations” and the Guiding Principles in its annex.**

The priority needs differ from one area to another: in the directly affected areas, life-saving measures including food assistance, water supplies, nutrition and emergency medical services and non-food items are the priority and need scaled-up support. Support to the government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical infrastructure and vital services is required in a number of locations. Adequate alternative shelter arrangements are urgently needed for those that left their homes as a result of the current events and are currently staying in schools and other public facilities with limited sanitary facilities. Until affected people are able to safely return home, they are in need for additional assistance, including food, mattresses and bedding, kitchen and hygiene sets, clothes, baby supplies and other basic items. Many have lost their sources of income and require cash assistance and income-generating activities in order to cover their immediate requirements for a minimum standard of living. The increasing number of

families who lost their primary income earner requires particular attention in order to avoid the resorting to negative coping strategies. Adequate sanitary conditions and access to clean water are crucial in these temporary settings to avoid the outbreak of diseases. As host communities' resources are becoming increasingly exhausted, they need additional support, including through the provision of food and non-food items. Schools, medical facilities and other public infrastructure and services in indirectly affected areas need to be upgraded or rehabilitated in order to cope with the additional number of people and needs.

Access to education is critical for the children affected by the events. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has encouraged the enrolment of all children affected. The generosity of the school principals has been remarkable, but challenges remain. The figures provided by the Ministry in fact show that some governorates have very low attendance rates, because schools have been targeted or are hosting people that left their homes. Full attention should be given to cases of most affected children. Those affected by the on-going events, in particular children and women require access to psychosocial support to cope with their negative experiences. Once the situation allows for the return of those that have temporarily left their homes, the restoration of livelihoods and the reconstruction or rehabilitation of homes and infrastructure is critical for their sustainable reintegration. Direct cash assistance may be needed, particularly for those that have left their homes because of the current events for a considerable period of time and have lost their means of livelihoods and income as a result of the events.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has been designated as the leading national provider of humanitarian relief and through its thousands of trained and committed volunteers has provided the bulk of humanitarian assistance to date. SARC's own analysis states that humanitarian needs are growing daily and that its capacity has to be further enhanced to respond to these needs. More can be done to ensure more regular and predictable supplies to SARC and to further build its capacity. To date, most relief items have been purchased in-country. While this continues to be the preferred approach, other complimentary options may have to be explored, especially because essential supplies, like for example medicines are less available compared to the situation before to the current events. Purchases inside the country will also be affected by inflationary pressures.

The participation of other international and national NGOs and community-based organizations, as reiterated by the participants of the joint Humanitarian Group Meeting that was held on 5 November 2012 in Damascus, has proven be very beneficial. The UN agencies welcome the willingness of the Government of Syria to support the expansion of local stakeholder's efforts to strengthen the response to the growing needs.

Under the Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan, the UNCT and its partners in collaboration with SARC and under the leadership of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic have significantly scaled up their activities and there is an urgent need for more humanitarian assistance to reach those in need. Humanitarian activities include, *inter alia*: the monthly distribution of food for 1.5 million people in all 14 governorates; provision of basic household and winter items and cash assistance to those who have left their homes because of the current events; rehabilitation of communal shelters, with a particular focus during the winter, the delivery of water and hygiene support to and the upgrading of sanitation facilities in communal centres housing people that had to; provision of additional health and education services; commencement of a country-wide measles and polio vaccination campaigns; and, provision of livelihood support to poor affected farmers and herders. As there is a threat from explosive remnants of war (ERW), in particular for people that have left or return to their homes, as well as aid workers, SARC volunteers, risk awareness and risk-reduction activities need to be prioritized to avoid casualties.

UNRWA, with the support of the General Authority for Palestine Refugees in Syria (GAFAR), has continued to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to the Palestine Refugees in Syria, also affected by the current events.

This Response Plan builds on the findings of recent sectoral assessments undertaken by concerned ministries (e.g. Ministries of Education, Social Affairs and Labour, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and local administration) and UN agencies, including through field missions to affected governorates. It aims at adequately responding to the increased humanitarian needs of the population directly and indirectly affected by the current events in Syria from January 2013 to end of June 2013.

In terms of the most urgent needs, the 2013 Response Plan considers the following four categories of the affected population, in order of severity:

- People located in or near areas subject to armed activities.
- Affected populations who have moved to other areas.
- Host families and communities.
- Poor people in urban and rural areas suffering from the multiple effects of the current events, including the impact of economic sanctions.

This Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan aims at supporting the Government of Syria's efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected populations. It will cover the period from 1 January 2013 until the end of June 2013. The financial requirements amount to **\$519,627,047**.<sup>1</sup>

In recent months, the current events have been affecting an increasing number of people across larger portions of the country while the economic decline, aggravated by economic sanctions, is now being felt by all Syrians alike. Although no new comprehensive needs assessment has been conducted recently, sector needs assessments, combined with the figures provided by the Government, give an indication of the actual number of people affected and in need of humanitarian assistance. Additional sector needs assessments are on-going, jointly with the different governmental counterparts and their findings will be used to respond to the identified growing needs.

The June 2012 Rapid Access to Food Needs Assessment (JRFSNA), conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MoAAR), is currently being updated and will be completed in the second half of December 2012. The Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) and UN and local partners are conducting assessments of collective shelters hosting affected people who have left their homes because of the current events. An assessment for the WASH Sector, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) is also under-way.

Recent data from the Ministry of Health (MoH) show that 35% of hospitals and approximately 10% of health centres are reported as damaged. The emergency transport system is affected by a shortage of available ambulances as over 40% of the total available ambulances have been damaged. Patients as well as health care workers face problems reaching health facilities as a result of the on-going events. Assessed shortages of life-saving medicines (including for non-communicable diseases), personnel and medical equipment indicate that additional assistance in the Health Sector are required in order to meet the increasing needs, especially the needs of those injured during the events as well as those with chronic diseases that require uninterrupted treatment and medication. The combined effects of economic sanctions, currency fluctuations,

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this Plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

and unavailability of hard currency, fuel shortages, and increases in operational costs have adversely affected the production of medicines and pharmaceutical products.

Recent data from the Ministry of Education show that about 2,000 schools and other public buildings are currently hosting people that left their homes, often in overcrowded and inadequate sanitary conditions.

UNRWA is mandated to provide services to 525,525 Palestine refugees living in Syria. UNRWA is also the core UN agency providing support for the escalating needs of Palestine refugees as a result of the current events in Syria. UNRWA works with the support of the General Authority for Palestine Arab Refugees in Syria.

In November 2012, UNRWA undertook a comprehensive assessment of humanitarian needs of Palestine refugees in Syria. This assessment found that nearly 360,000 people or up to 90,000 families require humanitarian support. This surpasses the previous planning figure in the 2012 HARP of 225,000 Palestine refugees affected by the current events. The general situation throughout Syria is compounding the humanitarian needs of Palestine refugees. Food remains a critical priority for all, and NFIs needed included in particular: mattresses, blankets, quilts, and hygiene kits are needed. Affected refugees are expected to face difficulties during the winter season in Syria, as many of them are no longer able to afford warm clothes, blankets and quilts. Anticipated areas of concern include the limited availability of fuel for heating and the plight of refugees whose homes have been damaged. UNRWA has also received requests for emergency cash assistance from over 90,000 families in Syria.

Based on UN findings and analysis of the situation, it is considered that around four million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, whether they are affected directly or indirectly including those affected by the drought. The revised Response Plan foresees projects in all 14 governorates of the country. Therefore, and in order to maintain a level of flexibility to respond to the emerging situation, the concerned government bodies, in association with all parties participating in the Response Plan, will fine-tune figures and locations of people in need of humanitarian assistance as well as the type of assistance required during the implementation of the Response Plan.

The Government of Syria and the UN continue to explore arrangements to facilitate and increase the delivery of humanitarian assistance in order to deliver efficient and adequate assistance, administrative procedures to approve the cooperation with local associations have been simplified and streamlined. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms have been put in place to enable standardized reporting of the assistance and achievements under the Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan.

Contributions to humanitarian assistance 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.

The main four objectives of the Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan, according to the findings of the needs assessment and analysis of the economic and social situation, are the following:

- Provide relief supplies (food/nutrition, medicines and medical equipment, NFIs, water and sanitation, and shelter) 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 the current events and to communities hosting them.
- Support the Government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical infrastructure and vital public services affected by the current events through rapid repairs.

- Address humanitarian needs of the poor who are mostly affected by the current situation in order to avoid their further destitution.

This Response Plan incorporates 61 projects in ten sectors (each focal point is in charge of presenting its project) to be coordinated by the following Programme Management arrangements:

1. Steering Committee, chaired by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (or whomever he delegates), with the membership of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC).
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates is the Government focal point in charge of the supervision of implementation of humanitarian projects and coordination of the various sectors in an effort to avoid duplication, ensure coordination of programme data of all projects, evaluation of humanitarian needs, submission of regular reports on projects implementation, including evaluation reports.
3. One focal point representing the Government for each of the sectors of the Response Plan, who will closely coordinate with the lead agency of the UN sectoral working groups.

The RHC 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 local NGOs, SARC, IFRC and ICRC established to discuss implementation of humanitarian activities within Syria.

**Table I. Summary of requirements and funding by sector**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Requirements \$</b>
<b>Food</b>	196,896,716
<b>NFIs and Shelter</b>	110,771,867
<b>Health</b>	81,905,133
<b>WASH</b>	43,417,139
<b>Education</b>	23,024,800
<b>Livelihoods</b>	19,670,111
<b>Community Services</b>	20,547,692
<b>Coordination</b>	9,438,752
<b>Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications</b>	5,500,000
<b>Staff Safety Services</b>	8,454,837
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>519,627,047</b>

**Table II. Summary of requirements and funding by UN agency**

<b>Appealing agency</b>	<b>Original Requirements \$</b>
<b>FAO</b>	34,850,000
<b>ORHC</b>	4,950,000
<b>UNDP</b>	45,101,953
<b>UNDSS</b>	3,244,000
<b>UNFPA</b>	12,000,000
<b>UNHCR</b>	82,925,000
<b>UNICEF</b>	68,438,800
<b>UNMAS</b>	5,305,025
<b>UNRWA</b>	75,087,822
<b>WFP</b>	139,259,447
<b>WHO</b>	48,465,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>519,627,047</b>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations as of 19 December.



## 2. RESPONSE PLAN

### 2.1 Strategic objectives for humanitarian assistance response

This Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan takes stock of the achievements made by the Government of Syria and the humanitarian partners during 2012. It highlights strategic priorities and sectoral response to address the needs of the affected population, based on sector needs assessments and analysis. Further updates to the information to assess the needs will be required. It provides a focused and time-bound strategy to support national efforts to meet humanitarian needs in Syria from 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013.

The four main objectives of the Response Plan are to:

- 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 the current situation and to communities hosting them.
- Support the Government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical infrastructure and vital public services affected by the current events through rapid repairs.
- Address humanitarian needs of the poor who are most affected by the current situation to avoid their further destitution.

#### Assumptions and principles for implementation

- Humanitarian action will be conducted in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and the Guiding Principles contained in its Annex, under the overall leadership of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and in full respect of the state sovereignty and territorial integrity and the recognized principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality.
- The adequate response to all identified needs requires availability of funding by donors, flexibility in terms of free access to all affected populations as well as to the objectives and priorities of the projects.
- The supervision of the implementation of the Response Plan is the responsibility of the Programme Management as provided for in this Response Plan.
- Humanitarian actors under the Response Plan require streamlined procedures for the issuance of visas and for the different aspects of the implementation of the response.
- A significant strengthening of the capacity of the SARC and local NGOs participating in the implementation of the Plan, as well as a scale up in the activities of international NGOs and UN agencies. This includes the formation of sectors' working groups and of inter-sector coordination.
- The establishment of joint UN field presences with SARC local branches in the most affected regions to enable rapid and efficient delivery of assistance.
- Some costs of the programme management activities, as well as administrative costs related to the implementation of the Response Plan in sectoral coordination including training courses and human resources capacity-building, for those in charge of the implementation and administration, are part of this Response Plan.

Where local markets for goods and services permit, response projects will endeavour to procure supplies and labour from local communities and businesses to promote trickle-down economic benefits to the local communities.

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.

## **2.2 Needs and response summary**

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Recognizing that needs identified and assistance required will vary from location to location and situation to situation, in agreement with the Government of Syria, the UNCT has identified the following sectors as the most urgent and wide-ranging in scope:

- Food
- NFIs/Shelter
- Health and medical care (including nutrition)
- WASH
- Education
- Livelihoods and economic stabilization
- Community services
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical infrastructure and vital utility services
- Coordination
- Logistics and emergency telecommunications
- Staff safety

## 2.3 Sector response plans

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### 2.3.1 Food

**Main Government bodies responsible:** Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic

**Supporting UN agency represented in Syria:** WFP

**Participating UN agencies:** WFP, FAO, UNRWA

Food items are generally available in areas where markets are functioning. However, in some areas, access to food is becoming an issue due to sharp increases in food prices and rising unemployment resulting from economic sanctions and increase in international food prices. The current events in Syria have affected almost all aspects of national food production and family access to food, including rain fed and irrigated crops, livestock and poultry farming. Farmers have suffered from high prices, a lack of availability and/or accessibility of farming inputs and fuel. Fuel shortages have affected the functioning of irrigation systems, transportation of commodities and other services relevant to food production.

In addition, the deteriorating security situation and the resulting population migration have contributed to a lack of casual labourers available for planting and harvesting on farms. Fertilizers and seeds have become scarce and all agricultural subsectors have been significantly impacted. Family access to food status is under immense strain due to growing unemployment, rising prices and population movements. Prolonged drought conditions stretching back five years, coupled with the adverse impact of the on-going current events have particularly exacerbated agricultural production and availability of food, most significantly in the north-east.

The June 2012 JRFSNA conducted by the MoAAR, FAO, and WFP concluded that up to 3 million people were exposed to food shortages and at real threat of complete erosion of their sources of income. The recommendations of the assessment clearly delineated food and farming inputs as urgent and necessary life-saving assistance to 1.5 million people.

Findings of WFP and FAO monitoring missions confirm that coping strategies are already severely eroded. Many people have exhausted their food stocks in the context of high urban and rural unemployment. Life is increasingly difficult for a growing proportion of the population. The number of people who have migrated to other areas within Syria continues to increase. FAO and WFP are particularly concerned about the access to food situation of people who have moved from their homes. Both agencies have supported the MoAAR to begin an update of the JRFSNA in November 2012.

Rice and sugar are still subsidized throughout the country: 1kg of each for every person monthly, but both commodities are available on a limited and first-come first-serve basis. Subsidized rice still sells at 12 Syrian Pounds (SYP) and sugar at 10 SYP per kilo, yet most people pay the normal shop (private) prices of 70 SYP per kg for rice and 65 SYP per kilo for sugar. Bread continues to be subsidized but now sells at around 15-25 SYP per kilo instead of 7.5 SYP per kilo earlier in the year.

In recent months, food shortages have been reported in some markets in relatively stable areas of the country, including Damascus. Staple commodities are still available in cities, but in the past year, prices have risen by 80 to 100% in some areas. Bread is a key source of concern: many bakeries have been destroyed or face fuel shortages. Subsidized bread is no longer available in some areas of the country. Poor families are therefore obliged to seek bread in other areas and to pay 40-60 SYP per kilo, rather than the 15-20 SYP cost of Government-subsidized bread. Similarly, shortage/lack of farming and livestock inputs and interruption in agricultural services

have been reported, causing concern that the next planting season will result in much lower planted areas than in a normal year.

From January to June 2013, WFP plans to continue to provide food rations to 1.5 million people in 14 governorates in Syria. This will consist of a general food ration of staple commodities, which aims to meet about two-thirds (or 1,200 kcal per person per day) of the dietary requirements of a family of five people. The ration includes staple food items such as rice, bulgur, pasta, lentils, sugar, iodized salt, vegetable oil and canned goods (beans and fish). If funding permits, complementary items such as tea and tomato paste will also be added. Items selected are relatively easy to cook, as many affected families have difficulties with cooking fuel. SARC will handle distribution and local charities.

WFP also plans to provide ready-to-eat-supplementary food to meet potential gaps in the diets of children under three as a supplementary ration. UNICEF and MoH will provide technical guidance for the geographic coverage and targeting strategy of affected children. The target number of children will be 50,000 across the country.

During the same period, FAO plans to provide humanitarian assistance to 50,000 families (approximately 400,000 people) in the form of seeds and other essential crop inputs as well as animal feed to enable the most affected small farmers and herders to restore their farming activities and/or sustain the remaining small herds which represent the only source of family income and access to food sources.

### **Sectoral objectives**

- Provide adequate and appropriate food to people affected by the current events until they are able to ensure a stable and sufficient food status.
- Support and strengthen SARC's capacities to assess and respond to food needs.
- Provide seeds/farming inputs and animal feed/livestock inputs to poor families affected by the on-going current events to restore/sustain their source of income, family access to food and minimize population movement.

### **Strategy and proposed activities**

- Identify affected population in rural and urban areas.
- Provide food and farming/livestock inputs to populations affected by the current situation.

### **Expected outcomes**

A - Identified affected populations receive adequate and appropriate food assistance to save lives and livelihoods.

B – Identified affected farming and herding families receive adequate crop and livestock inputs to continue/restore local food production and family access to food.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$196,896,716**.

## Projects

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Food Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Save lives and support livelihoods of affected people through provision of emergency food assistance.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,500,000 people in need (male:765,000; female:735,000)
<b>Participants</b>	SARC and participating international INGOs and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/F/57198
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>133,759,447</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency response to restore/sustain access to food to small livestock herder families affected by the on current events</b>
<b>Objective</b>	To enable small poor herders affected by the current events, to sustain the remaining of their herds and sustain/restore the families' food security and to reduce displacement through the provision of animal feed under humanitarian life-saving and sustaining packages
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	320,000 people (40,000 poor families)
<b>Participants</b>	MoAAR, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/A/57229
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>19,000,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency assistance in support of the poor small farmers affected by the on-going current events</b>
<b>Objective</b>	To restore and/or sustain families' access to food, and reduce population movement of small farmers who lost their crops and/or farming assets, totally or partially, through the provision of life-saving/sustainable humanitarian assistance.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	80,000 people (10.000 poor families)
<b>Participants</b>	MoAAR and participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/A/57227
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Food assistance for affected Palestine refugees</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Save lives and support livelihoods of affected Palestine refugees through provision of emergency food assistance.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	360,000 people (89,740 families)
<b>Participants</b>	UNRWA
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/F/57201
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>\$19,146,629</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Provision of cash assistance for food</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Support the livelihoods of affected Palestine refugees through the provision of one-time cash assistance for food at a rate of \$42 per person/six months
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	360,000 people (89,740 families)
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/F/57199
<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$16,990,640</b>

### 2.3.2 Non Food Items (NFIs) and Shelter

**Main Government body responsible:** Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Local Administration, municipalities

**Supporting UN agency represented in Syria:** UNHCR

**Participating UN agencies:** UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNFPA

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.

Many Syrians and host communities are in urgent need of basic family NFIs such as mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits and kitchen sets. Host families are experiencing shortages of such items due to limited financial capacity and the additional demands of their guests. 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 people and charity organizations are renting houses for those that have left their homes.

Under the overall coordination of the MoSAL for non-food item distribution, SARC is a key in the national response in the provision of domestic items with inputs from the ICRC, the IFRC, UNHCR, and other UN agencies and community-based organization (CBOs).

For NFI distribution in Syria in 2013 the inter-agency response (excluding IFRC and ICRC) under the SHARP will aim at providing full NFI assistance to 1,500,000 people.

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 quarter of 2013 on ensuring shelters are ‘winterized’ against the cold. Host families might have to make smaller adjustments to their homes in order to accommodate their guests. Similarly, many homes have been damaged or destroyed and are in need of rehabilitation or reconstruction. Syrians who have left their homes often express a strong desire to return to their homes and the provision of shelter grants and vouchers for rehabilitation / reconstruction will support them to successfully return and reintegrate.

MoLA oversees the national response supporting people in ‘collective shelters’ and is responsible for coordinating all related rehabilitation works and provision of equipment (water tanks, heating systems, solar systems, stoves and other items).

#### Objectives

- Provide basic NFIs for those that have left their homes and for their host families.
- Improve shelter, including rehabilitation and coordination and support to management of collective shelters.
- Provide cash assistance and/or building materials for affected families to meet shelter and other immediate non-standard domestic needs and recurrent family expenses.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

- Expand outreach and delivery of NFIs – with SARC as the lead and involving more registered local and international NGOs, CBOs and charities.
- Prioritize procurement of locally produced items – goods will be sourced internationally when not available in terms of quantity, quality and time.

- Strategic placement of warehouses and pre-positioning of NFI.
- Improve monitoring and reporting on distribution and engagement with donors for provision of more resources.
- Increased rehabilitation and management of communal shelters through direct implementation and partners.
- Provide cash assistance to affected families for recurrent needs and housing repairs.
- Provide cash support for improvements, rehabilitation and reconstruction of individual shelters of affected populations willing to return.

### Expected outcomes

- Immediate shelter and basic domestic needs are met for people who left their homes and host families.
- Syrians who have left their homes found temporary and adequate shelter (especially in communal shelters).
- People willing to return home are supported to rehabilitate and restructure their dwellings.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to **\$110,771,867**.

Note: UNICEF and UNFPA have HARP 2013 projects relating to the NFI and Shelter Sector – however, these two agencies will be submitting under other sectors, and will attend NFI coordination meetings to share / receive information.

### Projects

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Provision of non-food items (NFI)</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	To provide basic NFIs for those who left their homes and for host families
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200,000 Syrian families (1,000,000 people)
<b>Participants</b>	SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57234
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>54,841,067</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN Agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Provision of NFIs for affected Palestine refugees</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	Provision of NFI supplies to affected refugee families and children
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	99,557 (22,124 families) and 30,861 children
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57210
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>\$6,683,353</b>
<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, Ministry of Local Administration, municipalities</b>
<b>UN Agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Basic domestic items (NFIs)</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Provide NFIs to affected populations and hosting families
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500,000 people (100,000 families)
<b>Participants</b>	SARC, and participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57205
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration</b>
<b>UN Agency</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Rehabilitation of communal shelters</b>
<b>Objective</b>	To ensure that accommodation in the collective shelters meets minimum standards set down by MoLA
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total 100,000 (20,000 families) 54,000 people (10,800 families) in 180 collective shelters, with others benefitting from WASH and rapid repairs where necessary
<b>Participants</b>	MoLA, MoSAL, SARC, international and local NGOs, CBOs and charities
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57236
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>6,634,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Financial assistance for shelter and family needs</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Provide cash assistance to support multiple shelter and family needs, that are not covered by standard NFI distribution and shelter projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200,000 people (40,000 families)
<b>Participants</b>	MoLA, Governorates, SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57235
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>10,393,266</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Shelter assistance for affected Palestine refugees</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Families provided shelter assistance subsidies for three months
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	99,557 people (22,124 affected families) who left their homes
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57215
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>11,173,726</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Shelter repairs assistance for affected Palestine refugees</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Minimal temporary shelter assistance for families whose shelters have been affected
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,696 families
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57217
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,556,375</b>
<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Cash assistance for housing repairs</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Provide cash assistance to affected population for immediate housing repairs.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 1,500 families
<b>Participants</b>	Ministry of Housing, Municipalities, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57207
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Provision of emergency cash assistance for non-food items</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Support affected Palestine refugees by providing two-time cash assistance at a rate of \$150/family/three months to purchase heating fuel and necessary NFIs
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	99,557 people (22,124 affected families)
<b>Participants</b>	UNRWA and BEMO bank (ATM cards)
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S-NF/57218
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>7,490,080</b>



### 2.3.3 Health

**Main Government body responsible:** Ministry of Health

**Supporting UN agency represented in Syria:** WHO

**Participating UN agencies:** UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNFPA, WHO

The current events in Syria have caused serious disruption of the health system. It has severely affected the health care infrastructure, the health workforce and the availability of essential medicines and supplies. According to government statistics, almost 35% of hospitals and approximately 10% of health centres are reported as damaged. The emergency transport system is also affected due to shortage of available ambulances - over 40% of the total available ambulances are targeted or damaged. Lack of access to health care facilities due to the current events and severe shortages of medicines are among the main obstacles to the provision of health care. The worsening insecurity is also preventing many health care workers from reporting to duty, contributing to severe staffing shortages in hospitals and other health facilities. Many doctors have left the country, e.g. over 50% of the medical doctors have left Homs. In Damascus, Aleppo and Homs at least 70% of the health providers live in rural areas and therefore frequently cannot reach their work place due to irregular public transportation, blocked and unsafe roads.

MoH lead the management of health systems throughout Syria, the main stakeholder in the Health Sector and health care service provider. In addition to the MoH, and under its supervision, the SARC is actively providing specialized medical services, primary health care (PHC) services and referral services in most governorates. The Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) with its network of teaching hospitals is also an important health care provider.

Prior to the current situation, 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 and the consequent reduction in the number of operational public health facilities, the private sector is being used by the minority that can afford it whilst most people are relying on the remaining under-resourced public health services.

Before the current events started in March 2011, more than 90% of medicines in Syria were locally produced. The combined effects of economic sanctions, currency fluctuations, and unavailability of hard currency, fuel shortages, and increases in operational costs have adversely affected the production of medicines and pharmaceutical products.<sup>2</sup> In affected areas there is a critical shortage of life-saving medicines e.g. Insulin is not available in a number of areas. There are more than 430,000 registered diabetic patients in Syria out of which 40,000 are children with insulin dependent diabetes. In Al Raqqa, the Director of Health reported that before the influx of people who left their homes because of the current events three months ago, there were 10,300 patients registered with diabetes. At the end of October 2012, the number of registered diabetic patients was 21,000. Even when limited medicines and supplies are available, their equitable distribution is difficult due to the current situation. Based on the request from Health Sector partners and MoH a list of essential medicines has been developed to cover the needs.

Due to the current events reaching reproductive health care poses sometimes challenges in affected areas. An increasing number of pregnant women are requesting an elective C-section as they are worried that they will not be able to reach clinics and hospitals in time for their delivery. In Al Raqqa an average of 45% of all deliveries are C-section (prior to the current events 26-28

%).<sup>2</sup> The two maternity referral hospitals in Damascus are also reporting a doubling of the C-section rates over the last few months.<sup>3</sup>

Similarly, the current situation has created challenges in implementing the national immunization programme. The shipment of vaccines has been complicated due to the current events. There are difficulties in maintaining the cold chain which is resulting in destroyed vaccines. The national vaccination coverage for the first quarter of 2012 dropped from 95% to an estimated 80%. The rate has almost certainly deteriorated further since then. There are shortages of vaccination vehicles. Many vaccination /supply vehicles have been targeted and damaged or affected (117 of 157 damaged are out of service).<sup>1</sup> The Early Warning and Response system is gaining momentum with increasing coverage.

Prior to the current situation, according to the 2009 Family Health Survey, 9.3% of children under five were suffering from wasting, and 23% from stunting.<sup>4</sup> According to a study the MoH conducted in 2007, 22.3% of children under five had anaemia.<sup>5</sup> Older studies have also demonstrated deficiencies in vitamin A and iodine.<sup>6</sup> In 2007 a study conducted on prevalence of anaemia, demonstrated that 44% of women of childbearing age and 57.2% of pregnant women suffered from anaemia.<sup>5</sup> The study concluded that nutrition has been much neglected. The prolonged current events has resulted in growing unavailability of food, unhygienic living conditions, and overcrowding, inaccessible or limited health care services and reduced immunization coverage for children under five. These combined factors may have serious implications on the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). It has been difficult to conduct relevant studies to determine whether malnutrition has increased since the onset of the current events. However, based on the studies referenced above, a nutritional assessment to areas with large populations who have left their homes because of the current events and areas affected by drought are required to gather sufficient data to evaluate the situation.

There are reports of growing mental health needs due to the current events. Mobile clinics report an increasing number of people seeking assistance for affected family members. Prior to the current events there were a limited number of psychiatrists in Syria. The MoH has asked the support of WHO in undertaking an assessment of the mental health needs in affected governorates. There are a number of psychosocial support programmes, especially among people who have left their homes because of the current events, initiated by the humanitarian community. There is, however, a concern that when people with mental problems have been identified, they are not receiving the required expert follow-up as there is no proper referral system in place for mental disorders, including for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

The Health Sector Working Group is playing an instrumental role in coordinating health response activities, joint work plans and indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of the response that are currently being developed. The Health Sector response has improved over the last six months, the partnerships with NGOs has increased. Health Sector assessments have been carried out in affected areas.

Efficient approaches for monitoring and evaluation is being utilized, for example tele-assessments will be used to verify the implementation of activities, distribution of medicines and supplies. Also to ensure that statistics on disease morbidity and mortality are timely shared with MoH and partners.

<sup>2</sup> Joint Assessment Mission Report to Ar-Raqqa, September, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Field Visit to Maternity Wards in Damascus, November, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Family Health Survey, PAPFAM, 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Iron Deficiency Anemia Study, MoH, 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Vitamin A deficiency Study, MoH, 1998.

## Health sector objectives

- To support effective and efficient delivery of life-saving emergency health care (medical, surgical, maternal, child health etc.) at all levels of health facilities in directly and indirectly affected areas.
- To facilitate population's access to essential primary and secondary health care (preventive and curative) including support for chronic diseases, reproductive health, infant and child health, nutrition, and mental health services.

## Strategy for achieving the objectives

- i) Coordinate Health Sector response by working with MoH, MoHE, NGOs and CBOs.
- ii) Implement through LNGOs to fill gaps in service delivery, in close cooperation with MoH.
- iii) Distribute essential medicines and supplies to health facilities and to implementing partners.
- iv) Deliver standardized package of essential of quality health care services (preventive and curative) by implementing partners.
- v) Regular supply essential medicines and supplies through a functioning supply chain with emergency medical stockpile at regional level.
- vi) Update information on health needs and service availability through on-going integrated assessment missions with relevant UN partners (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and UNHCR) in close cooperation with MoH.
- vii) Effective approach for monitoring service delivery and remote activities using participating NGOs/CBOs.
- viii) Standardize systems for reporting by implementing partners.
- ix) Build the capacity of Ministry and implementing partners staff.
- x) Advocacy with international and national stakeholders to respect and support for health – humanitarian principles.
- xi) Mobilize resources for health.

## Specific objectives

- Support the delivery of essential health care including: trauma care, PHC, reproductive and child health and nutrition services, management of chronic illness, mental health services, management of acute malnutrition, inclusive of immunizations.
- Support emergency services including ambulances.
- Fill priority gaps for essential medicines, medical equipment and supplies.
- Establish functional mechanism for psychosocial support and timely referral for management of mental health problems.
- Strengthen Early Warning System for outbreaks of disease and public health emergencies.
- Strengthen management of malnutrition through treatment, provision of essential nutrition supplies, raise awareness and community outreach activities.
- Strengthen the nutrition surveillance system.
- Inform and coordinate the Health Sector response through consistent availability of up-to-date information on health needs, Health Sector response capacities, and gaps.
- 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.

## Expected outcomes

- Patients have access to essential health services including the required medicines, vaccines and supplies.
- Priority gaps in Health Sector are identified jointly with the MoH and addressed through networks such as mobile clinics and outreach activities including nutritional teams.
- 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 have access to mental health services and psychosocial support.
- Capacities built of health care providers, including to deliver nutritional services and management of acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding.
- Health Sector response is effectively monitored and activities adjusted as appropriate.
- Coordinated health response and minimum duplication.
- Early recovery assessment and recovery strategy in place.
- Damaged health facilities are rehabilitated and fully operational.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amounts to **\$81,905,133**

## Projects

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Children in most affected communities have access to basic health and nutrition care</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve access for children and mothers in most affected communities to basic health care (management of childhood illnesses, pneumonia and diarrhoea, newborn care, health education and promotion) along with adequate training and supplies.</li> <li>• Maintain children's immunization coverage, with measles and polio campaign and increased support to routine immunization.</li> <li>• Prevent deterioration of children's nutrition status and support cases of malnutrition.</li> <li>• Support the resumption of public health centre services to provide regular immunization and nutrition services especially for children who have left their home because of the current events and lactating mothers.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 563,000 affected children have access to health care (13.4%)</li> <li>• 1,400,000 children with improved access measles and polio vaccination</li> <li>• 268,000 with access to nutritional services</li> <li>• 26,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition</li> <li>• 6,150 children with SAM</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	SARC, MoH, participating international and local NGOs, PHCs, polyclinics
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57237
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>15,878,800</b>

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Support for rehabilitation of affected people with disabilities</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen rehabilitation services for the people with disabilities</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People with disabilities in affected areas and in host communities</li> <li>At least 1,000 beneficiaries</li> <li>Support to four rehabilitation centres</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	Participating local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57206
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,958,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Essential medicines and medical consultations including referrals for treatment of acute and chronic diseases</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure access to life-saving medication in nine supported clinics</li> <li>Improve access by 135,000 affected population to essential primary and secondary health care including mobile clinics</li> <li>Strengthen emergency medical, surgical &amp; obstetric care</li> <li>Increase capacity of health facilities in affected areas</li> <li>Support psychosocial support projects</li> <li>Support warehousing and storage</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	135,000 affected people with acute and chronic diseases
<b>Participants</b>	SARC, MoH, MoHE and participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57233
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,528,333</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Reproductive health care in affected areas in Syria (six months only)</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure availability of reproductive health care including emergency obstetric care and family planning
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000,000 women of reproductive age, including 80,000 pregnant women and 30,000 women of special need especially those who experienced depression during pregnancy or after childbirth</li> <li>200,000 men</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	MoH, SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57203
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency medical supplies</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Improved access to essential drugs and medical supplies
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 525,525 registered Palestine refugees in Syria
<b>Participants</b>	WHO
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57213
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,665,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency hospital care and lifesaving operations</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Support referral services for hospital care (secondary and tertiary care)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 525,525 Palestine refugees including 5,818 pregnant women
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57212
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,110,000</b>

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Strengthen trauma and referral management</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Deliver essential medical assistance and strengthen trauma and referral management of affected population in affected areas
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide trauma medical supplies and kits for primary and secondary health care; consumables and medical supplies for hospital trauma care including life-saving medicines</li> <li>• Support field-based first aid and transportation to first level referral facilities</li> <li>• Train health staff in emergency medical care and basic trauma surgery</li> <li>• Support the emergency service and operating theatres in hospitals</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 400,000 for trauma-related injuries</li> <li>• 50,000 surgical assistance; (men, women, children)</li> <li>• Supplies for 20,000 post-operative hospital care patients</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	MoH, MoHE, participating international and local NGOs, SARC
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57245
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>9,335,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Support health information management and coordination</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of health information management at all level</li> <li>• Strengthen Health Sector coordination for effective and efficient response.</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop systematic approach for managing health information and build required database management system.</li> <li>• Map available health resources, services, status of facilities, medicines and equipment.</li> <li>• Map public health risks and partners' capacities and activities at all level.</li> <li>• Strengthen regular coordination through effective information sharing and dissemination among UN health partners, participating international and local NGOs working in the Health Sector.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately four million people</li> <li>• Health authorities at governorate and central level</li> <li>• Health partners working in Syria</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	UN agencies, MoH, SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57248
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Support delivery of primary health care</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	Reinforce availability of essential primary health care including preventive and curative care to the affected population.
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity to deliver primary health care services.</li> <li>• Improve access to primary health care services in affected areas through outreach activities.</li> <li>• Provide essential medicines for primary health and chronic illness services</li> <li>• Support implementation of medical intervention for affected populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	This project will directly benefit approximately four million people at the primary health care level, including women, men, children and elderly
<b>Participants</b>	MoH, SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57246
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>7,950,000</b>

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Support delivery of secondary and tertiary health care</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	Reinforce availability of specialized secondary and tertiary health care.
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity to deliver specialized care.</li> <li>• Provide essential medicines, supplies and equipment to support services.</li> <li>• Cover gaps in secondary health care for non-communicable diseases including haemodialysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately four million affected population with expected case load of:</li> <li>• 430,000 diabetic patient out of which 40,000 are insulin dependent children</li> <li>• 5,000 haemodialysis patients</li> <li>• 3,572 tuberculosis patients</li> <li>• 56,000 cardiovascular patients</li> <li>• 42,000 chronic respiratory patients</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	MoH, MoHE, SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57247
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>9,950,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agencies</b>	<b>World Health Organization and United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Support mental health services (WHO) and PSS (UNDP)</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	To strengthen mental health care for affected people.
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct community awareness campaigns to address mental health problems.</li> <li>• Build capacity of health care providers at primary and secondary level to identify, manage and refer mental health cases.</li> <li>• Establish referral mechanism.</li> <li>• Provide medicines, supplies and equipment.</li> <li>• Build capacity and provide psycho-social support.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately one million affected people, including women, men, girls and boys of different ages
<b>Participants</b>	MoH, MoHE, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57249
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Expand nutritional support services</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	To reduce manifestation of malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women affected by the current events in Syria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen nutrition surveillance system and integrate into the EWARS.</li> <li>• Train health care provider on the management of severe acute malnutrition.</li> <li>• Support health facility-based management of malnutrition.</li> <li>• Conduct supplementation campaigns to tackle micronutrient deficiencies in affected populations.</li> <li>• Promote exclusive breastfeeding practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 1.2 million affected population (50% women and 50% children)
<b>Participants</b>	MoH, MoHE, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	<b>SYR-13/H/57242</b>
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Strengthen the capacity for health response</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthen public health preparedness and response for epidemic-prone diseases
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the EWARS.</li> <li>• Train staff from governorates on surveillance.</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity for response to epidemic-prone diseases including training of health providers on the management of communicable diseases and prepositioning of medicines and medical supplies for epidemics response.</li> <li>• Strengthening the laboratory surveillance network (purchasing lab equipment, kits, and consumables for the central lab and the labs in 14 governorates).</li> <li>• Conduct assessment, monitoring and evaluation via decentralized structures.</li> <li>• Preposition essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected population at large including women, men, girls and boys of different ages
<b>Participants</b>	MoH and MoHE
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57244
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,100,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agencies</b>	<b>World Health Organization and United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Rehabilitation and restoration of damaged/non-functional health facilities in affected areas to full operational capacity</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Rehabilitate and restore damaged health facilities in the affected areas to full operational capacity.
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct initial assessment of health facilities and health system.</li> <li>• Participatory health systems planning.</li> <li>• Conduct rehabilitation and reconstruction of most affected health facilities.</li> <li>• Provide essential equipment and supplies.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 2.5 million affected population
<b>Participants</b>	MoH, MoHE, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57243
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,480,000</b>



### 2.3.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

**Main Government bodies responsible:** Ministry of Local Administration, Governorates, Ministry of Water Resources

**Participating national bodies:** Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education

**Supporting UN agency represented in Syria:** UNICEF

**Participating UN agencies:** UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO and UNRWA

**Water supply:** Municipal and household water and wastewater systems reliant on the national power grid to function, have been increasingly disrupted due to the current situation. Some water pumping and treatment stations in rural areas have been damaged and there appear to be substantial water leakages from damaged pipes in numerous current events affected neighbourhoods that compounds the losses in water supply and leads to water stagnation and drainage problems particularly during the winter period.

To continue services, generators are utilized where possible, but this alternative power supply has also been hampered due to either lack of fuel or spare parts for generators to keep systems operational. This has had a direct effect on the reliable provision of safe water in areas which have sustained damages, and which are now more reliant on water tankering which, at times, does not have sufficient chlorine to ensure safe water for drinking particularly if stored in contaminated storage tanks or vessels. This is prevalent amongst host populations and also for those residing in collective shelters where people who have left their home are congregating, thereby increased demand on all services in such locations. In order to return to their homes when security improves, there will need to be a substantial overhaul of the entire network in order to resume normal services.

**Water quality:** The economic sanctions have made it difficult to acquire materials and equipment for the treatment plants which increasing display acute shortage of chlorine and other treatment materials. Most of the collective shelters in rural areas are supplied by tankers, the filling stations of water tankers shows low content of free chlorine, this reality parallel to the absences of adequate monitoring on the quality of supplied water is the main challenge within most of collective shelters. The lack of adequate supply of fuel to the electrical power plants leads to power cuts, which in turn affect the water treatment and pumping stations.

**Sanitation:** The sewerage systems are present in most major cities and some rural areas. In general, sewerage systems have been operating in the cities, except in the most heavily affected neighbourhoods where networks have been damaged. The reduced power availability also affects the treatment at wastewater plants, and functionality of the network. Damaged wastewater network are reported to contaminate water supplies and springs bringing significant risks to drinking water quality, which continues to be an issue particularly amongst the poorest people who can't afford to buy bottled water. If this situation persists, poor sanitation conditions combined with the disruption of immunization coverage in parts of the country will leave populations with a serious threat of water-borne diseases.

The influx of people who have left their homes because of the current events into collective centres has led to more crowded conditions and increased pressure on the limited available services. There is an urgent need to increase the number of latrines, improve wastewater network pipelines, and more frequent evacuation of septic tanks to avoid blockages and flooding within and around the shelters and highly populated urban areas.

**Solid waste management:** Solid waste management is becoming problematic in an increasing number of localities due to the disruption in waste collection due to extensive absenteeism of garbage collection workers (e.g., Aleppo, Homs, Deir Ez Zor, Adleb and part of rural Damascus). In some areas, loss of collection equipment and material is reported due to theft

(e.g. aforementioned gov). Some highly volatile areas have reported killing of waste collection workers (e.g. Homs). Local communities are trying to gather garbage in certain areas to cope with the situation, but an urgent solution should be sought as this may lead to environmental health risks.

Waste collection systems was also reported as very poor in most of the collectives centres, shortages of containers and/or dust bins with low frequency of collection have led to piles of waste.

With poor sanitation, damaged water and sewerage networks and diminishing waste collection services, these combined factors pose significant public and environmental health risks through the contraction of to water-borne and communicable diseases as well as a rise in vector transmitted diseases.

**Hygiene practices:** it has been noted that with double or triple the amount of people now living in families or collective centres present facilities are insufficient to sustain the rising numbers of people who left their homes to share toilets, showers, kitchens etc. With limited water supplies and the cold weather approaching people are less able to maintain their personal hygiene on a regular basis. This is compounded with poor environmental conditions and a subsequent increase in vectors (rats, mice and flies), with also cases of hair lice and scabies were also reported.

### **WASH in schools**

The movement of people to hosting communities has required students to be relocated to the operational schools, resulting in overcrowding in schools. This has led to a rapid increase in the ratio of the number of students to both the existing latrines and the water drinking and washing taps facilities, as well as inadequate water storage tanks.

### **Sector objectives**

- Ensure sustainable access to water supply for both potable and domestic water in affected areas.
- Reinstate essential WASH services in the health care facilities and hospitals and schools.
- Maintain sanitary environmental conditions to ensure public health conditions.
- Provide WASH promotion activities in collective centres, hosting communities and schools.
- Avoid outbreaks of water-borne diseases, including through public sensitization campaigns.
- Repair and rehabilitate water networks to provide potable water in affected areas.

### **Strategy and proposed activities**

- Support the purchase of spare parts for maintaining and repairing the water network.
- Quick basic repairs/rehabilitation of damaged water infrastructure (water pipes, tanks, sewage networks).
- Improving WASH conditions to withstand colder conditions in winter.
- Provide access to clean water with the purchase of chemical treatment products unavailable inside Syria to mitigate risks of water borne diseases outbreaks at both municipal and the family level.
- Increase water storage to areas with large influx of numbers of people who left their homes including through the provision of water bladders or water tanks and water distribution points in the case of urgent need, and rehabilitation of water tanks and pipes.

- Support construction/repair work, sanitation facilities, construction for medical waste incinerator and training of health staff on healthcare waste management.
- Promote good hygiene through distribution of hygiene kits, conducting hygiene promotion campaign.
- Provide children with access to clean water, increased sanitation and handwashing facilities in schools.

### Expected outcomes

- Clean and safe water supplies re-established to the affected populations.
- Water storage enables more water to be retained during periods when the network is non-functional and water trucking is not feasible.
- Environmental conditions are kept in sanitary order with reduced vectors and propensity for water spread of water-borne and public health diseases.
- WASH services re-established in the schools, healthcare facilities and hospitals.
- WASH facilities upgraded in Schools within hosting communities.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$43,417,139**

### Projects

<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Education</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Ensure access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene for children in schools and those who have left their homes to collective shelters in the most affected areas</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children have access to WASH facilities at school level</li> <li>• People who left their homes have access to drinking water and sanitation facilities within collective shelters as well as among affected communities</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300,000 people
<b>Participants</b>	MoE, and school administrations
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57220
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>14,500,000</b>
<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Local Administration</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Repair and rehabilitate community-based water systems in order to provide safe water to communities</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure clean water supplies for populations in affected areas
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500,000 people in affected communities
<b>Participants</b>	MoLA, municipalities, participating local & INGOs and CBOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57222
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Government Body</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion campaigns</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Provide families affected by the current events with hygiene kits
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000 families
<b>Participants</b>	Participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57224
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Restoration of water supply, sanitation, solid waste, hygiene and drainage services in healthcare facilities and hospitals</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Provide sufficient safe water supply, adequate sanitation, proper solid waste management and ample hygiene materials in health care facilities and hospitals
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out of service hospitals in Aleppo 3; Rural Damascus 2; Homs 3; Hama 1; Idlib 1; Latakia 1; Raqqa 1; Deir ez Zor 2; Total: 14 (Approximately 1,500,000 people)</li> <li>• Out of service health centres in Damascus 13; Aleppo 15; Homs 11; Latakia 5; Deir ez Zour 11; Quneitra 12 Total: 67(Approximately 500,000 people)</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	MoLA, SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	<b>SYR-13/WS/57241</b>
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>
<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Improved solid waste management in shelters, hosting communities and surrounding neighbourhoods</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure better management of solid waste in shelters, hosting communities and the surrounding neighbourhoods to keep clean and safe environment</li> <li>• Ensure emergency employment opportunity for those who have left their homes and residing in shelters</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of containers, bins, proper equipment for the collection process</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Indirect beneficiaries: at least 800,000 people residing in shelters in Rural Damascus, Raqqa, Hassakeh, Homs Direct beneficiaries: at least 500 local labourers residing in shelters in Homs, Rural Damascus, Raqqa and Hassakeh
<b>Participants</b>	Municipalities and participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	<b>SYR-13/WS/57197</b>
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>6,000,560</b>
<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Provision of hygiene kits</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Provide hygiene kits to affected people and host communities
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	50,000 families in Deraa, Homs, Raqqa, Hassakeh, Rural Damascus, Deir ez Zor, Hama, Quneitra
<b>Participants</b>	MOSAL, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57189
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>3,001,350</b>
<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Repair and rehabilitate community-based water systems and provide water to communities; repair basic infrastructure in communities</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure access to clean water for populations in affected areas and hosting communities (secondary water networks, sewer systems...)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	People in affected and hosting communities
<b>Participants</b>	MoLA, municipalities, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57189
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,000,110</b>

<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, municipalities</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Provision of water heaters to shelters (where possible solar panels) in Homs, Raqqa, Rural Damascus and Hassakeh</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure access to hot clean water for populations in affected areas and hosting communities (solar panels where possible)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	People residing in shelters. A total of 50 shelters will be targeted as a pilot phase
<b>Participants</b>	MoLA, municipalities, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57192
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>4,001,800</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency water and sanitation</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Access to adequate and safe water and sanitation for refugees in camps and surrounding areas ensured and public health hazard reduced
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 525,525 Palestine refugees
<b>Participants</b>	UNRWA
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57181
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>555,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency hygiene kits</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Pregnant women, nursing mothers and affected women provided with hygiene kits
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	27,942 Palestinian women
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/WS/57187
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>258,319</b>

### 2.3.5 Education

**Main Government body responsible:** Ministry of Education

**Supporting UN Agency represented in Syria:** UNICEF

**Participating UN agencies:** UNICEF, UNRWA

Education has paid and continues to pay a very heavy toll. In December 2012, MoE has informed its partners that about 1,468 schools across the country are being used as collective centres (CC) hosting a large number of the two million people who have left their homes because of the current events, and that by now 2,362 schools are reported targeted, damaged or looted corresponding to more than 10% of Syria's total number of 22,000 public and private schools. The numbers of schools damaged or occupied by people who have left their homes continues to increase. The movement of affected students in perceived "safe" areas has strained schools' capacity, both in terms of physical capacity and schools' ability to provide quality education.

The current events have caused a severe disruption of schooling for hundreds of thousands of children -particularly those who have left their homes because of the current events- some of whom have already lost one school year and others who might never go back to school. Attendance percentage in some governorates is 70% and this percentage is different from one governorate to another according to the current situation; for example in Idlib the attendance percentage for this year until December is 38% while in Tartous, Sweida is 100%. This trend has continued into this school year 2012/13 where it has been observed that, two months after the start of the new school year, many schools have not re-opened while thousands of others operate under very difficult conditions in terms of infrastructure, human resources, student attendance, double shifting, overcrowding, availability of teaching and learning material, supervision and management. In addition, parents do not send their children to school due to the current events and lack of awareness on registration procedures, as well as loss of livelihood.

The MoE is struggling to cope with increased demand for psycho-social support (PSS) services and requires additional staff training to better address children's needs in this area. Education in accessible, friendly safe spaces offers a means of providing a sense of normalcy, PSS, and protection against harm.

Currently, 123 schools are providing school club activities including access to remedial classes, recreational activities and PSS. Over 27,000 children are benefitting directly from this activity that embraces the four Ps of a child friendly school in Syria, pedagogy (through active learning), protection (including psycho-social support), participation and improvement of the physical environment (supporting small to medium rehabilitation of affected schools). Further, the capacity-building of national early childhood development trainers on PSS has been initiated. These activities will continue in the remainder of the school year and transform into summer activities in 2013, based on lessons learned from 2011 and 2012.

#### **Overall Outcome**

Children attend learning activities through provision of adapted services for schools and families, with integration of PSS.

#### **Outputs**

- 1) School capacity is improved to integrate affected children and provide alternative learning opportunities such as remedial and vocational education.
- 2) Schools and pre-schools teachers' capacity is enhanced to provide PSS to children in schools and early childhood education (kindergartens).

- 3) To ensure access to education for all Palestinian children and other refugees residing in Syria.

### Activities

- Enhance the capacity of schools to integrate affected children by enhancing the physical capacity (facilities and equipment), the educational capacity (teachers' training), PSS through training of counsellors and referral system, registration support, and specific support to families/students (e.g. stationery, school kits, etc.), provision of back-to-school kits.
- Support access of all school-aged children to basic education including through remedial education and other alternative modes of learning.
- Address the psycho-social needs of school-aged children, including through the training of counselors on Psychological First Aid in schools.
- Support Early Childhood Development activities including building capacities of pre-school teachers on PSS first aid and the effective use learning materials.
- Ensure that schools and kindergarten have a child-friendly physical environment including WASH facilities.
- Palestinian refugee children supported with home learning and distance learning materials, and affected children provided with psychosocial support and emergency school supplies.
- Provision of pre-fabricated classrooms to increase attendance and support the resumption of educational activities.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$23,024,800**

### Projects

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Education</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>To maintain/resume primary, secondary and vocational education in Syria for all</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure access to education for all children with a special focus on affected children and adolescents who left their homes because of the current events in Syria
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500,000 children
<b>Participants</b>	MoE, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/E/57226
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>20,050,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency education and psycho-social support for affected children</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	Children supported with home learning and distance learning materials, and affected children provided with psychosocial support and emergency school supplies
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	67,000 refugee students
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/E/57194
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>2,974,800</b>

### 2.3.6 Livelihoods

**Main Government body responsible:** Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, GAPAR,

**Supporting UN agencies represented in Syria:** UNDP

**Participating UN agencies:** UNDP, FAO and UNFPA

The current events in Syria have been on-going for more than 20 months now, affecting as estimated by UN around four million people directly or indirectly, including those affected by the drought. With the deterioration of the security situation in many areas of the country, ensuring the minimum standard of living conditions for the affected populations becomes more difficult and requires adequate humanitarian and emergency assistance. The majority of the affected populations have moved to relatives' places, which has overburdened the limited financial capacity of the host families. People have lost their assets and access to productive assets while also exhausting their savings. Hosting communities are also facing socio-economic problems while continuing to accommodate and cater for the needs of people who have left their homes because of the current events and other affected populations. Families that have remained in the current events affected communities have difficulties accessing their businesses, agricultural lands, local markets (if operational) and other vital infrastructure to ensure their basic needs.

Thus, the need for livelihoods assistance to support the affected populations maintaining an acceptable standard of their basic needs and living conditions. Attention should also be given to the hosting communities whose economic conditions are further exacerbated particularly in the poorest areas of the North East Region.

Livelihoods is a Sector that covers a wide array of economic activities ensuring a source of income for the families. Partnerships at the national level has brought on board the MoSAL and MoAAR while liaising at the local level with national authorities (governorates representatives and directorates) and other active local associations.

The majority of the interviewed populations in affected and non-affected areas have reported significant changes in their livelihoods as a result of the events. Affected populations reported decreased income and expenditure, increased unemployment, lower purchasing power, increase in families who have lost their primary breadwinner, and loss of assets, among others. Hosting communities are also facing difficulties in providing the necessary minimum requirements for their families, particularly that both have extensively relied on their diminishing savings.

According to available official data, affected populations that used to depend on remittances as their main or secondary income source are facing problems in receiving money from relatives abroad due to the difficulty of money transfer services as a result of economic sanctions. While it is difficult to isolate the effect of the sanctions from other intertwining internal and external factors, there is no doubt that the sanctions have exacerbated the impact of the current events. Sanctions bear a disproportionately high share of the economic and social burden.

In June 2012, FAO and WFP conducted a Joint Rapid Access to food Need Assessment (JRFSNA). The findings show that the events have severely affected the Agriculture Sector. Agricultural fields have been abandoned; fuel costs have increased and labourers became unavailable. In areas most affected by the events, access and timely supply to main agricultural



inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, attending the farms, as well as marketing remain challenging. Strategic crops such as wheat, barley, vegetables and fruit trees as well as HHs agriculture-related income generating activities have been severely affected and there is a risk of further loss.

The livestock sector faces a major threat due to the lack of fodder, compound feed, veterinary medicines and vaccines. The current events have reduced the ability of veterinary services to conduct field visits. In the poultry sector, import of mother chicks from abroad for the production of one-day chicks in the country has been hampered. Lack of fuel, load shedding and rise in poultry feed prices have significantly increased the production costs of the eggs and chicks almost twofold.

The June 2012 JRFSNA mission concluded that farming and livestock-based livelihoods as well as the family level access to food of about 30% (three million people or 375,000 families) of the rural population and families who left their homes because of the current events living in the urban and peri-urban settings, is at real threat, and in need of urgent assistance.

The current events have hindered the movement of livestock for grazing in the traditional grazing areas of different provinces. Moreover, the price of animal feed has risen substantially endangering the survival of the remaining livestock herds of small herders and indoor livestock raising and threatening the livelihoods of peri-urban and pastoral communities. Family's resilience and access to food indicators are worsening in many areas of the country in terms of family income, coping capacity, and availability of and access to food. Urban and peri-urban areas have been severely affected by the current events, which resulted in the disruption of the markets, in particular the commercialization of fresh agricultural products.

As a consequence, the availability and access to fresh mineral rich food have been drastically reduced and further deteriorated during the winter season. By supporting the backyard agriculture production with the provision of vegetable seeds and agriculture equipment, FAO aims at increasing the availability of fresh vegetables during the winter period which will significantly contribute to the availability of vitamin and mineral rich food at the family level and as a potential source of income in peri-urban areas. This in turn will contribute directly to restoring and/or sustaining the families income and hence the families livelihood base/capacity and resilience.

FAO over the first six months of the year 2013, plans to provide humanitarian assistance under the Livelihoods Sector to 9,200 HHs (totalling 73,600 people) focusing on peri-urban areas of the targeted provinces through the provision of inputs and assets that will enable the targeted families affected by the on-going current events to restore and/or sustain their livelihoods capacity and resilience, hence reduce population movement of these deprived families affected by the current events.

### **Impact on businesses**

The current events, particularly with its expansion in the main industrial centre Aleppo and Homs, have had a negative impact on non-agricultural businesses, both directly and indirectly, with decreasing productivity and increasing production costs. Direct effects of the current events on non-agricultural businesses include physical damage to enterprises in some affected areas, loss of property, loss of equipment, loss/decreased access to clients and market distribution,

isolation and limited movement of the population, increased production costs, and decreased productivity.

The wholesale and retail trade sector, including restaurants and hotels, is one of the main employers of low-skilled workers. This sector incurred the largest share of the economic impact, due to a mixture of factors, including reduction in demand, high inflation, bottlenecks in production chains, and higher energy and import cost due to depreciation of the Syrian currency.

The tourism and service sectors have been negatively affected by the current events in both directly affected and indirectly affected areas. In some regions that mainly depended on tourism revenues, shops, hotels and other tourism facilities were closed. Damages to shops and markets were observed in many areas visited. In addition, a number of enterprises reported loss of equipment and merchandise. Moreover, many regions which rely on the tourism were directly affected impeding any tourists activities.

Informal sector activities that constitute a major percentage of the Syrian economy have been most affected by the current events. These micro-enterprises commonly have no savings and limited capital and have incurred major losses due to physical damages, loss of equipment, loss of markets, and decreases in business returns. Many shops are closed in affected governorates and economic activity has come to a standstill (some areas in Homs, Deir ez Zor, Aleppo, Hama and Idleb).

The industrial sector has been negatively affected by the current events across the country. There has been direct damage to some industrial establishments in affected areas, especially Homs and Hama, as well as looting and burning of some industrial enterprises (e.g. Rural Damascus, Aleppo). The indirect effect of the current events has resulted in lower productivity and higher production costs, coupled with reduced access to markets. Smaller industries have closed completely, while the larger ones have significantly decreased the number of employees. The only fertilizer factory in Syria, located in Homs, had its production disrupted. Moreover, transporting fertilizer to other governorates has not been possible due to disruptions of transport routes. Thus, a nearly complete disruption of fertilizer provision to farmers was reported in all visited governorates during the assessment mission in March 2012, with particular problems experienced in Deir Ez-Zor, Raqqa, Dera'a and Rural Damascus.

Therefore, sector targeted assessments will be conducted in support of the concerned ministries.

### **Sectoral objectives**

- Restore livelihoods to avoid the exacerbation of existing humanitarian needs.
- Assist affected poor rural populations to restore and/or sustain their livelihoods and coping capacity.
- Support families who have lost their primary breadwinner as a result of the events.

### **Strategy and proposed activities**

- Provide immediate economic relief to affected poor families.
- Strengthen affected population's coping mechanisms in dealing with economic difficulties.
- Provision of cash will enable affected families and communities to determine their most immediate economic priorities.

- Use of local labour force for activities where possible.
- Provide income-generation activities to support the rural and peri-urban population, with a special attention to families who lost their primary income-earner.
- Support SMEs to rehabilitate and revive their businesses (cash assistance and in-kind grants, assets replacement).

### Expected outcomes

Local markets are stimulated and livelihoods/resilience of the targeted population is sustained and/or restored/rebuilt through micro-economic activities among most affected populations.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$19,670,111**.

### Projects

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency assistance to restore/sustain livelihoods of poor families (herders, farmers) affected by the current events</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Restore livelihoods and resilience/coping capacities of poor families affected by the ongoing current events via income-generating activities designed to increase food nutrition at the family level and lead to reduced levels of population movement
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,200 affected destitute families (25,600 people) which have lost all sources of income focused on families who lost their primary income-earner in Rural Damascus, Daraa, Homs and Deir ez Zor
<b>Participants</b>	MoAAR, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/A/57230
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Humanitarian assistance to affected families in order to sustain their resilience and capacity</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Restoration of families sources of income and improved food nutrition through the provision of humanitarian assistance
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	6,000 poor families (48,000 people) affected by the current events in Rural Damascus, Idlib, Aleppo, Lattakia and Hama
<b>Participants</b>	MoAAR, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/A/57228
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>4,850,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency tools provision for livelihoods support to affected populations</b>
<b>Objective</b>	To improve the livelihoods of affected populations through the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assets and tools replacement (mainly for small shops and business owners) based on an in-depth assessment.</li> <li>• Provision of necessary materials (for quick production of life-saving items such as clothes, blankets, processed food item).</li> <li>• Equip workshops for emergency employment (in hosting communities and where security situation allows in affected communities).</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,000 beneficiaries (people and local small businesses)
<b>Participants</b>	MoSAL, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/ER/57211
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,000,110</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>

<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency livelihoods support to families who have lost their primary income earner</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<p>Improve the livelihoods of families that have lost their main income earner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assets and tools replacement (mainly for home managed businesses for women).</li> <li>• Provision of necessary materials (for quick activities including sewing, knitting, hairdressing).</li> <li>• Cash assistance to start a new business for work.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,000 families who have lost their primary income earner
<b>Participants</b>	MoSAL and local authorities (governorates), participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/ER/57216
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,820,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency employment opportunities to support livelihoods of affected population</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<p>To ensure an emergency employment opportunity aiming at improving livelihoods of affected population through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash for work (to employ local labour/affected population).</li> <li>• Solid waste management in shelters and hosting communities.</li> <li>• Rubble removal (where security allows the return of the populations).</li> <li>• Quick repairs (variety of activities depending on the needs).</li> <li>• Other labour work depending on the needs and market demand in the target location.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>2,000 people</b>
<b>Participants</b>	MoSAL, local authorities (governorates), participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/ER/57214
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>

### 2.3.7 Community Services

**Main Government body responsible:** Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour

**National bodies in charge of implementation:** Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour; Syrian Committee of Family Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates; Ministry of Health

**Supporting UN agencies represented in Syria:** UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA

**Participating UN agencies:** UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNMAS

The current events have triggered large-scale population movements within the country. The vast majority of the affected population is hosted and supported by other Syrian families as the tradition of Syrian hospitality is extended. However, in light of the prevailing social and economic situation, coping mechanisms are becoming stretched. In consideration of demand, access and partner capacity, this Sector targets three million affected people.

One of the main challenges of this Sector has been to reach out and assist in the needs of the population who have left their homes because of the current events. However, as the main findings from shelter assessments and field missions, it appears that the main concerns are: further deterioration of the general economic and safety situation; spontaneous movements to poorly equipped communal shelters; lack of financial and material means; lack of services and facilities in place to respond to the growing needs especially for children and families who have lost their primary breadwinner; and the lack of activities and response to people with disabilities and the elderly.

There is a need to provide risk awareness of the dangers of ERW and risk-reduction strategies to these populations, as well as humanitarian field workers, to avoid casualties and create a safer environment in the long term.

In 2013, the Community Services Sector aims at extending assistance and support to a total of some four million people, including two million children and over one million women in addition to a range of community initiatives and activities for people with specific needs.

#### Activities and outputs

- Facilitate the Inter-agency Community Services Working Group to maximize effectiveness and support the coordination of response among various actors.
- Support concerned ministries, SARC, participating international and national NGOs to enhance community services for the affected population.
- Capacity-building of national partners on emergency response.
- Conduct needs assessments and field visits to communal shelters.
- Facilitate income-generating activities targeting most affected people.
- Strengthen the support to affected families through the provision of urgent social grants in communal shelters.
- Provide specialized PSS and activities to promote psychosocial wellbeing and welfare of the affected populations.
- Increase awareness of the dangers of ERW among the Syrian population (in particular children and adolescents) and UN and NGO staff delivering humanitarian assistance.
- Support the re-establishment of common services.

#### Expected outcomes

- Capacity of concerned ministries and national partners enhanced to respond to the needs of the affected populations (especially women and children or people with disabilities).

- Support existing community-based networks to assist the affected population.
- Enhanced psychological wellbeing of the affected population.
- Support the government in re-establishing basic services.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$20,547,692**.

## Projects

<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Improving psychosocial support to violence-affected communities in Syria</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Enhance response mechanisms for psychosocial support for women of reproductive age, who have left their homes and their families in the affected areas in Syria
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200,000 families who have left their homes because of the current events including 40,000 pregnant women
<b>Participants</b>	SARC, participating international and local NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57183
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Providing children and adolescents with psycho-social support through child-friendly and adolescent-friendly spaces</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children coping mechanisms and resilience are strengthened, and severely affected children are receiving appropriate support through recreational activities, sports, cultural activities and life skills,</li> <li>• Strengthen communities' networks to provide Psychosocial Support to children through Community based activities, support groups and mobile Child Friendly Spaces.</li> <li>• Build /strengthen capacities of professional and agencies to provide PFA through community self-supported groups</li> <li>• To reduce the impact and risk posed by Mines, Cluster Ammunitions, Explosive Remnants of War, and Small Arms and Light Weapons on civilian populations within conflict-affected areas</li> <li>• Delivery of snacks and essential NFI for children and adolescents in shelters (Recreational kits, Clothes, Blankets, Heaters)</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300,000 children and adolescents in five governorates (in addition 200,000 children will be targeted in PSS in schools within Education Sector).</li> <li>• 500,000 children and adolescents among Syrian population made aware of the risks through ERW material out which and through community awareness sessions and public campaign through media.</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	Concerned ministries, participating international and local NGOs, SARC
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/H/57223
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	8,820,000

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Empowerment, participation and psychosocial support to affected women and children</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote empowerment of affected women and children among families who left their homes as well as their host communities.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to affected population at community level and strengthen their coping mechanisms to mitigate the psychological impact of the current events.</li> <li>• Support existing centres and ensuring child and adolescent friendly spaces.</li> <li>• Provision of emergency social services in communal shelters.</li> <li>• Capacity-building of partners working closely with the community to respond to the affected population.</li> <li>• Support the response to affected women and children in need of material and psychological assistance.</li> <li>• Support recreational activities targeting children (e.g. deploy mobile teams to conduct recreational and educational activities for children to improve psychosocial well-being of children).</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<p>Total number: 390,000 beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 190,000 children and adolescents</li> <li>• 80,000 women</li> <li>• 120,000 beneficiaries (within those people with specific needs) through outreach and CBOs</li> <li>• 150 staff of partners, concerned ministries, participating NGOs and CBOs</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	Concerned ministries, participating international and local NGOs, UN agencies
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57232
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>4,422,667</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Education</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Mine Action Service</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Mine action coordination, ERW awareness training</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	Reduce mortality and casualties among affected populations through increased knowledge on the dangers of ERW
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	250,000 children and adolescents who have left their homes, Syrian population, UN agencies and UNMAS.
<b>Participants</b>	Local government, UN agencies, participating NGOs and UNMAS
<b>Project Code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57239
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,913,645</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Mine Action Service</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Explosive remnants survey and coordination</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	Reduce mortality among affected populations resulting from ERW.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All affected communities, local governorates, returnees, UN agencies and UNMAS
<b>Participants</b>	Local governorates UN agencies and participating international NGOs
<b>Project Code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57238
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>3,391,380</b>

### 2.3.8 Coordination

**Main Government bodies responsible:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour

**Supporting UN agency represented in Syria:** Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator

The implementation of the Response Plan will be undertaken under the responsibility of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic with full respect to its sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity 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:

1. Steering Committee, chaired by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (or whomever he delegates), and the RHC.
2. 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.
3. One focal point representing the Government for each of the sectors of the Response Plan who will closely coordinate with the Sectors’ working groups.

The RHC 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 local NGOs, SARC, IFRC and ICRC established to discuss implementation of humanitarian activities within Syria.

#### Sector objectives

- Ensure the coordination and follow-up of the implementation of the Response Plan in an effective manner.
- Supervise the implementation of all projects and activities of the Response Plan.
- Coordinate efforts in all sectors to avoid duplication and promote coherence of objectives.
- Coordinate database in all sectors and evaluate humanitarian needs.
- Submit reports on project implementation and activities before and after the implementation; prepare evaluation reports.
- Supervise the implementation of sector activities.
- Coordinate projects and activities within the response sectors.
- Submit reports on the implementation of projects (technical, administrative and financial).
- Submit reports on evaluation of projects’ objectives.
- Regularly evaluate the sector.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$9,438,752**



## Projects

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Support to coordination of humanitarian assistance activities</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Address and alleviate the needs of the most vulnerable populations, including women and children, through enhanced coordination mechanisms
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Populations affected by the current events in Syria, UN agencies, SARC, participating local associations and international NGOs
<b>Participants</b>	UN agencies, SARC, participating local associations and national and international organizations
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57186
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>4,950,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Emergency repair and maintenance of UNRWA installations</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Schools, health centres and other UNRWA installations damaged in the emergency are repaired
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 525,525 Palestine refugees
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/ER/57191
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,332,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Programme management and monitoring</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthened and effective humanitarian capacity and coordination in programme planning, management and monitoring of humanitarian response activities
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3600 UNRWA staff; 525,525 Palestine refugees
<b>Participants</b>	N/A
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57193
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>2,656,730</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Coordination of emergency and humanitarian activities</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure effective implementation of emergency and humanitarian activities through an intensive capacity development programme for local partners and support to the local emergency/shelters committees
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Participating NGOs and CBOs working in support of the implementation of the HARP
<b>Participants</b>	CBOs and local NGOs, concerned ministries and directorates at the governorate level
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57188
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>500,022</b>

### 2.3.9 Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

#### Main Government bodies responsible:

- Logistics: Ministry of Local Administration, Governorates (SARC is the direct counterpart)
- Emergency Telecommunications: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, Ministry of Interior

#### Supporting UN agency represented in Syria: WFP

#### Participating UN agencies: UN agencies

In order to implement the projects identified in this HARP, the logistical and telecommunications capacity of the participating humanitarian organizations will need to be significantly enhanced.

#### Sectoral objectives

- To augment logistics and emergency telecommunications activities in support of WFP's Emergency Operation in Syria.
- Provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics and ICT capabilities and enhanced coordination mechanisms to deliver relief items to the affected population in Syria.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

All humanitarian actors participating in the response will need adequate logistics and telecommunications capabilities to deliver humanitarian assistance to the affected population, which will include:

##### Logistics

- Provide logistics coordination and information management.
- Ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected populations through the free provision of transport and storage.
- Establish a fuel depot in Damascus that can accommodate WFP and other agencies' needs.
- Explore the possibility of establishing storage facilities at inter-agency logistics hubs in selected locations.

##### Emergency Telecommunications

- Provide emergency telecommunications coordination.
- Liaise 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 Emergency Telecommunications activities and other related issues.
- Provide training to humanitarian workers on the use of common Emergency Telecommunications equipment and services.
- Facilitate a UN ICT Working Group (information and communications technology) from humanitarian organizations operating in Syria to share information and common services and harmonize ICT activities and plans.

#### Expected outcomes

- Effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected population is facilitated.
- The emergency logistics response is well coordinated with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and all participating organizations in a predictable and efficient manner.
- Enhanced operational response and coordination among humanitarian organizations.
- Improved operational security environment for staff and assets.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$5,500,000**.

### Projects

<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Administration, Governorates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, and Ministry of Interior</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Food Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Logistics and telecommunications augmentation and coordination to support humanitarian response in Syria</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide logistics and emergency telecommunications coordination and information management.</li> <li>• Provide logistics services at no cost to the user.</li> <li>• Establish a fuel depot in Damascus.</li> <li>• Provide emergency telecommunications support and services to the humanitarian community.</li> <li>• Enhance safety measures at logistics inter-agency hubs.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Humanitarian organizations
<b>Participants</b>	UN agencies and participating international NGOs
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/CSS/57208
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>

### 2.3.10 Staff Safety Services

**Main Government body responsible:** Ministry of Interior

**Supporting UN agency represented in Syria:** UNDSS

**Participating UN agencies:** UNDSS and all UN agencies

#### Sectoral objectives

- Enable the Response Plan to provide humanitarian assistance in a safe and effective way.
- Provide improved safety and security for UN staff.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

- Strengthen the UN internal risk management system for humanitarian assistance.
- Ensure timely and accurate advice on all aspects of security management, current events readiness and preparedness.
- Provide personnel to support safe humanitarian assistance and field missions.
- Implement security risks assessments for proposed UN field presence and field missions.
- Support the completion of physical enhancements of UN offices in all locations, including the installation of shatter resistance film (SRF).
- Foster the development of contacts with key national stakeholders to ensure the best possible protection for UN staff, dependents and property.
- Enhance preparedness measures for possible relocation and evacuation of UN international staff.

The Syrian Ministry of Interior with the support of DSS will strengthen the security risk management system, which will enable the programme to provide humanitarian assistance in a safe and effective way, as well as to ensure the safety and security of UN field staff.

#### Expected outcomes

Safe and effective humanitarian assistance is enabled by the safety and security of UN and all other participating organizations' staff supported by Syrian security bodies.

The total funding requirements to implement projects within the sector amount to **\$8,454,837**.

#### Projects

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Interior</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Safety and security for humanitarian assistance</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure safety and security for all UN staff to enable safe and effective programme delivery of humanitarian assistance.</li> <li>• Ensure that, under the current procedures, all missions outside of Damascus city are accompanied by a professional Security Officer in a minimum of two-armoured vehicles.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All UNCT staff members participating in the humanitarian response are able to carry out missions supported by safe security arrangements.</li> <li>• Indirectly, communities receiving assistance and implementing partners will benefit from the continuation of humanitarian assistance, assessments and monitoring missions.</li> </ul>
<b>Security Officers</b>	Five International Security Officers to support field missions
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S/57204
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>3,244,000</b>

<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Interior</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Safety in support to UNICEF humanitarian staff and programmes delivery activities</b>
<b>Objective</b>	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
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UNICEF staff and beneficiaries that UNICEF serves
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S/57225
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,190,000</b>
<b>Government bodies</b>	<b>General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic and Ministry of Interior</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Safety and Security</b>
<b>Objective</b>	UNRWA is able to continue emergency humanitarian assistance with appropriate security arrangements
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,600 UNRWA staff; 525,525 Palestine refugees
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S/57200
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,495,170</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Interior</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Safety and security for humanitarian assistance</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthen safety and security measures to WHO staff in order to deliver humanitarian life-saving assistance
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	WHO staff and beneficiaries served by WHO
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S/57240
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Staff safety and security for project implementation</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Ensuring continued field access for UNHCR staff, for project implementation and monitoring, with an enhanced degree of protection from security risks
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UNHCR staff and beneficiaries served by UNHCR
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S/57231
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>1,105,667</b>
<b>Government body</b>	<b>Ministry of Interior</b>
<b>UN agency</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Safety and security for humanitarian assistance: armoured vehicles and staff security kit</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure safe and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance and enable safety and security for UN staff
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UNDP staff and the beneficiaries that UNDP serves
<b>Project code</b>	SYR-13/S/57202
<b>Budget (\$)</b>	<b>420,000</b>

### 3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sector	Lead Government body	Participating UN agencies	Other humanitarian stakeholders
<b>Coordination</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates	Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, UNDP, UNRWA	SARC and all participating humanitarian stakeholders
<b>Community Services</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNMAS	SCFA, SARC, participating national and international NGOs
<b>Education</b>	Ministry of Education	UNICEF, UNRWA, UNHCR	SARC, participating national and international NGOs
<b>Food</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, GAPAR	WFP, FAO, UNRWA	SARC, participating national and international NGOs
<b>Health</b>	Ministry of Health	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA	SARC, participating national and international NGOs
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, GAPAR, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Local Administration	UNDP, FAO, UNRWA	SARC, ICRC, participating national and international NGOs
<b>Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates and Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Local Administration, Governorates	WFP	SARC and all participating humanitarian stakeholders
<b>NFIs and Shelter</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Local Administration, municipalities	UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA	SARC, participating national and international NGOs
<b>Staff Safety Services</b>	Ministry of Interior	UNDSS and all UN agencies	All participating humanitarian stakeholders
<b>WASH</b>	Ministry of Local Administration, GAPAR, Governorates	UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA, UNHCR, WHO	SARC, participating national and international NGOs

## ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS BY SECTOR

### Table III. Detailed list of projects by sector

Project Code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements \$
<b>Community Services</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57232/120</a>	Empowerment, participation and psychosocial support to affected women and children	UNHCR	4,422,667
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57238/5116</a>	Explosive Remnants Survey and Coordination	UNMAS	3,391,380
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57239/5116</a>	Mine Action Coordination, ERW Awareness Training	UNMAS	1,913,645
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57183/1171</a>	Improving Psychosocial Support to Violence Affected Communities in Syria	UNFPA	2,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57223/124</a>	Providing children, adolescents with psycho-social support through Child-friendly spaces and community based activities	UNICEF	8,820,000
<b>Subtotal for Community Services</b>			<b>20,547,692</b>
<b>Coordination</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57186/15572</a>	Support to coordination of humanitarian assistance activities	ORHC	4,950,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57188/776</a>	Coordination of emergency and humanitarian activities	UNDP	500,022
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57193/5593</a>	Programme Management and Monitoring	UNRWA	2,656,730
<a href="#">SYR-13/ER/57191/5593</a>	Emergency repair and maintenance of UNRWA installations	UNRWA	1,332,000
<b>Subtotal for Coordination</b>			<b>9,438,752</b>
<b>Education</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/E/57194/5593</a>	Emergency education and psycho-social support for affected children	UNRWA	2,974,800
<a href="#">SYR-13/E/57226/124</a>	To maintain/resume primary, secondary and vocational Education in Syria for all	UNICEF	20,050,000
<b>Subtotal for Education</b>			<b>23,024,800</b>
<b>Food</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/A/57227/123</a>	Emergency assistance in support of the poor small farmers affected by the current events	FAO	8,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/A/57229/123</a>	Emergency response to restore/sustain food security of poor small livestock herder families affected by the current events	FAO	19,000,000

## 2013 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RESPONSE PLAN

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Appealing agency</b>	<b>Original requirements \$</b>
<a href="#">SYR-13/F/57198/561</a>	Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria	WFP	133,759,447
<a href="#">SYR-13/F/57199/5593</a>	Provision of cash assistance for food	UNRWA	16,990,640
<a href="#">SYR-13/F/57201/5593</a>	Food assistance for affected Palestine refugees	UNRWA	19,146,629
<b>Subtotal for Food</b>			<b>196,896,716</b>
<b>Health</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57248/122</a>	Support health information management and coordination	WHO	2,600,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57203/1171</a>	Reproductive health care in affected areas in Syria	UNFPA	10,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57206/776</a>	Support for rehabilitation of disabled	UNDP	1,958,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57212/5593</a>	Emergency hospital care and lifesaving operations	UNRWA	1,110,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57213/5593</a>	Emergency Medical Supplies	UNRWA	1,665,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57233/120</a>	Essential medicines and medical consultation including referrals for treatment of acute and chronic diseases	UNHCR	5,528,333
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57237/124</a>	Support nutrition and primary health care services for children and mothers	UNICEF	15,878,800
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57242/122</a>	Expand Nutritional support services	WHO	1,850,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57243/122</a>	Rehabilitation and restoration of damaged/non-functional health facilities in affected areas.	WHO	5,480,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57243/776</a>	Rehabilitation and restoration of damaged/non-functional health facilities in affected areas.	UNDP	0
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57244/122</a>	Strengthen the capacity for health response	WHO	5,100,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57245/122</a>	Strengthen trauma and referral management	WHO	9,335,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57246/122</a>	Support delivery of primary health care	WHO	7,950,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57247/122</a>	Support delivery of secondary and tertiary health care	WHO	9,950,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57249/122</a>	Support mental health services (WHO) and PSS (UNDP)	WHO	3,100,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/H/57249/776</a>	Support mental health services (WHO) and PSS (UNDP)	UNDP	400,000
<b>Subtotal for Health</b>			<b>81,905,133</b>



## 2013 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RESPONSE PLAN

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Appealing agency</b>	<b>Original requirements \$</b>
<b>Livelihoods</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/A/57228/123</a>	Humanitarian support to assist the affected families in sustaining/restoring their livelihoods/resilience capacity	FAO	4,850,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/A/57230/123</a>	Emergency response to restore/sustain livelihoods of poor families affected by the current events in the Syrian Arab Republic	FAO	3,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/ER/57211/776</a>	Emergency tools provision for livelihoods support to affected populations	UNDP	5,000,110
<a href="#">SYR-13/ER/57214/776</a>	Emergency employment opportunities to support livelihoods of affected populations	UNDP	5,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/ER/57216/776</a>	Emergency livelihoods support to female headed households	UNDP	1,820,001
<b>Subtotal for Livelihoods</b>			<b>19,670,111</b>
<b>Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/CSS/57208/561</a>	Logistics & Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Syria	WFP	5,500,000
<b>Subtotal for Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications</b>			<b>5,500,000</b>
<b>NFIs and Shelter</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57205/776</a>	Provision of NFIs to affected populations and hosting families	UNDP	10,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57207/776</a>	Cash Assistance for Minor Housing Repairs	UNDP	2,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57210/5593</a>	Provision of non-food items for affected Palestine refugees	UNRWA	6,683,353
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57215/5593</a>	Shelter assistance for affected Palestine refugees	UNRWA	11,173,726
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57217/5593</a>	Shelter repair assistance for affected Palestine refugees	UNRWA	1,556,375
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57218/5593</a>	Provision of emergency cash assistance for non-food items	UNRWA	7,490,080
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57234/120</a>	Provision of Non-Food Items (NFI)	UNHCR	54,841,067
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57235/120</a>	Financial Assistance for shelter and family needs.	UNHCR	10,393,266
<a href="#">SYR-13/S-NF/57236/120</a>	Rehabilitation of Communal Shelters	UNHCR	6,634,000
<b>Subtotal for NFIs and Shelter</b>			<b>110,771,867</b>
<b>Staff Safety Services</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/S/57200/5593</a>	Safety and Security	UNRWA	1,495,170

## 2013 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RESPONSE PLAN

Project Code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements \$
<a href="#">SYR-13/S/57202/776</a>	Safety and security for humanitarian assistance: armoured vehicles and staff security kit	UNDP	420,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/S/57204/5139</a>	Safety and security for humanitarian assistance	UNDSS	3,244,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/S/57225/124</a>	Safety in support to UNICEF humanitarian staff and programmes delivery activities	UNICEF	1,190,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/S/57231/120</a>	Staff safety and security for project implementation	UNHCR	1,105,667
<a href="#">SYR-13/S/57240/122</a>	Safety and security for humanitarian assistance	WHO	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for Staff Safety Services</b>			<b>8,454,837</b>
<b>WASH</b>			
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57181/5593</a>	Emergency Water and Sanitation	UNRWA	555,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57187/5593</a>	Emergency Hygiene Kits	UNRWA	258,319
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57189/776</a>	Provision of hygiene kits	UNDP	3,001,350
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57192/776</a>	Provision of water heaters to shelters (where possible solar panels)	UNDP	4,001,800
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57195/776</a>	Repair and rehabilitate community-based water systems and provide water to communities; repair basic infrastructure in communities	UNDP	5,000,110
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57197/776</a>	Improved Solid waste management in shelters, hosting communities and surrounding neighbourhoods	UNDP	6,000,560
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57220/124</a>	Ensure access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene for children in schools and those relocated to collective shelter in most affected areas	UNICEF	14,500,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57222/124</a>	Repair and rehabilitate community-based water systems in order to provide safe water to communities	UNICEF	5,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57224/124</a>	Provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion campaigns	UNICEF	3,000,000
<a href="#">SYR-13/WS/57241/122</a>	Restoration of water supply, sanitation, solid waste, hygiene and drainage services in healthcare facilities and hospitals	WHO	2,100,000
<b>Subtotal for WASH</b>			<b>43,417,139</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>519,627,047</b>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations as of 19 December.

## ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	community-based organization
CC	collective centres
CFS	child friendly space
ERW	explosive remnants of war
EWARS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HARP	Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan
GAPAR	General Authority for Palestinian Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
JRFSNA	June 2012 Rapid Access to Food Needs Assessment
MoAAR	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoLA	Ministry of Local Administration
MoSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NGO	non-governmental organizations
NFI	non-food item
ORHC	Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
PSS	psychosocial support
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
RHC	Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
RW	awareness training
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society
SCFA	Syrian Committee for Family Affairs
SHARP	Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan
SYP	Syrian Pound
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization