SYRIA HUMANITARIAN FUND

ANNUAL REPORT

2017
THE SHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR
GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2017

CREDITS

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The latest version of this document is available on the SHF website at www.unocha.org/syria.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi. All data as of 31 December 2017.

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Front Cover
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Close to seven years into the crisis, civilians continue to bear the brunt of the conflict marked by large-scale human suffering, physical destruction and most importantly loss of lives. The scale, severity, and complexity of needs across Syria remain deep and far-reaching. Over half of the country’s population have fled their homes: 5.5 million people have sought refuge in the region and beyond, and 6.1 million people are internally displaced. 13.1 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 5.6 million people face acute humanitarian needs. Millions of people have fallen into poverty with many forced to resort to harmful coping strategies and faced with increasing protection risks. 2.98 million people still live in besieged, and hard-to-reach areas, including 419,920 people in besieged areas. As hostilities continue in some parts of the country, humanitarian needs are expected to deepen further in these areas during 2018.

The Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund, established by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator in June 2014. The focus of the SHF is to fund, strategically, those top priorities in the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) that have not received sufficient funding. The SHF is a flexible instrument allowing humanitarian actors in Syria to respond to unforeseen emergency needs and rapid changes in context. Recent examples include an allocation of US$19 million in January 2017 to sustain immediate life-saving and early recovery assistance for tens of thousands of people in Eastern Aleppo, and an allocation of US$ 12.4 million in November 2017, to respond to the immediate lifesaving needs of IDPs in IDP sites/Transit camps, Shelters and other Informal sites in North East of Syria. A major focus of the SHF is to assist people living in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. The Fund is committed to allocating at least 30 per cent of its resources to communities in these locations.

The SHF plays an important role in empowering first responders and civil society actors. It aims to allocate more resources to implementing partners from the NGO community (with a focus on national NGOs) and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement operating in Syria. This provides greater reach and sustainability, and is a commitment to support the capacity of local and community based organizations.

In 2017, SHF projects planned to reach 1.47 million people in different sectors and locations. By the end of the year, however, due to access and bureaucratic constraints, as well as the need to adapt to the situation on the ground, the SHF was only able to reach 427,000 people, with most of the 2017 projects rolling over their implementation to 2018, and all funded projects under the second standard allocation to be implemented during 2018. All in all, in 2017, fifty-eight projects were funded and implemented by 36 partners for a value of US $39.47 million

None of the SHF’s work would be possible without the generous support of donors. In 2017, the SHF funding target was US$60 million. By the end of the year, a total of US $35.46 million was received from eleven member states and one other, a 21% decrease in funding levels from 2016. Donors who contributed generously to the fund in 2017 were the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, Jersey, Iceland and Luxembourg.

The SHF, together with the Syria humanitarian team, remains solidly committed to deliver to the best of our ability and to ensure that the objectives of the SHF- and of the HRP- are met. We are committed to resolving challenges encountered in securing operational space, access and ensuring sufficient capacity. We can only succeed if we all hold high the noble principles of the SHF and dedicate our continued support to them.

ALI AL ZA’TARI
Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria

1 The amount allocated and number of projects is different from the Business Intelligence because there were 14 projects worth about $4.85 million that were recommended for funding in 2016 that only got cleared by the Government in 2017.
In 2017 the SHF, despite receiving less contributions than the previous year, managed to fund 58 projects ($39.47 million) across a number of sectors through a number of partners who all contributed immensely towards the much-needed humanitarian response. The Fund was able to achieve this milestone through the generosity of all donors who contributed to the Fund. The needs in Syria have continued to grow faster than the available resources. As we enter 2018, an appeal is made to all SHF donors to continue contributing generously to helping the conflict affected population of Syria.
SYRIA HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

**Contributions**

- **$35.46M**

**Allocations**

- **$39.47M**

**People Reached**

- 427,940

**Partner Count**

- 36 Partners
- 58 Projects

**Allocations by Sector**

- **Shelters**: 6.79
- **Multi Sector**: 5.55
- **NFIs**: 5.14
- **Health**: 4.79
- **Logistics**: 4.79
- **ER&L**: 3.36
- **WASH**: 2.82
- **FS&A**: 2.11
- **Nutrition**: 2.00
- **Education**: 1.31
- **Protection**: 0.07
- **Coordination**: 0.25

**Other Locations**:
- Lattakia 5 projects ($0.66M); Hama 3 projects ($0.33M); Tartous 4 projects ($0.38M); Quneitra 3 projects ($0.33M); Dar’a 3 projects ($0.33M); As-Sweida 3 projects ($0.33M).
Civilians in Syria continue to face an ongoing protection crisis. Amid active hostilities in many parts of the country, humanitarian actors remain concerned by the high levels of civilian casualties that continue to be reported and point to violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL).

An estimated 1.7 million people were displaced in the first nine months of 2017 alone, many multiple times. An estimated 721,000 spontaneous/self-organized IDP and refugee returns also took place in 2017, including approximately 66,000 refugees. While the number of people in besieged areas decreased compared to last year, the humanitarian situation for those trapped in the remaining areas is dire. Amid the disruption caused by prolonged hostilities, extensive displacement, family separation and disruption of community networks, access to basic services as well as livelihood opportunities remain scarce. Prices and availability of basic commodities, also affected by unilateral coercive measures, remain a factor of need. As a result, people’s ability to cope is strained and many are unable to meet their basic needs.

In 2017, 6.1 million people were internally displaced with 750,000 people living in last resort sites, and a daily average of 6,550 people displaced each day. 5.3 million people were registered as refugees in neighboring countries. Throughout most of 2017, 2.98 million people lived in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, including 419,920 people in 10 UN-declared besieged areas. Lack of civil status documentation remained a serious concern across Syria. 8.2 million people were exposed to explosive hazards in contaminated areas with 33 per cent of hazards located on agricultural land. Some 6.5 million people were food insecure and face large food consumption gaps or are at risk of extreme loss or depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. A further 4 million people were at risk of becoming food insecure because of exhaustion of productive assets to maintain food consumption.

Less than half of Syria’s health facilities are fully operational. The protracted nature of the crisis has negatively affected immunization coverage rates, reducing immunity and increasing the risk of outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases such as polio (74 cases of cVDPV2 mainly in Deir Ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqah).

Economic losses are estimated at more than $254 billion. The conflict has damaged or destroyed Syria’s infrastructure, impeded access to sources of income, disrupted markets, and triggered currency depreciation. Economic losses from the disruption to the education system are estimated at around $11 billion, equivalent to about 18 per cent of Syria’s 2010 gross domestic product (GDP) further damaging long term economic prospects.

Food production has been drastically reduced, with the total area of land under cultivation having shrunk by 40 per cent. Compounded by difficulties in distributing food staples, a third of the population is now food insecure. Government revenues have plummeted largely due to the decrease in oil exports and disruption of trade. As a result, the country’s GDP has contracted by 55 per cent with further contraction expected.

Hostilities have characterized 2017 and are expected to continue in 2018 concentrated in certain areas. As a result, displacement is anticipated to continue. Based on displacement trends in 2017, an estimated 1.5 million people may be displaced over the course of 2018, some multiple times, in addition to the 6.1 million IDPs in protracted displacement. Approximately one million IDPs may spontaneously return to their areas of origin. Humanitarian access challenges continue to limit humanitarian organizations from regularly reaching the most vulnerable people. Humanitarian needs in Syria remain – according to recent humanitarian analyses – similar in scale and severity to those of last year. Humanitarian assistance should be available to millions of people striving to meet their basic needs.
SHF basics

The SHF is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund (CBPF) established in 2014 by the Emergency Relief Coordinator to facilitate the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist people affected by the ongoing conflict in Syria.

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Syria oversees the Fund and decides on the funding allocations. The HC is supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis, the SHF Advisory Board and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

What does the SHF fund?

The SHF is primarily aligned to support timely, coordinated delivery of strategic humanitarian needs identified under the HRP while retaining the flexibility to allocate funds to unforeseen events or special requirements. The SHF reinforces the leadership and coordination role of the HC by driving funding to needs-based priority sectors and geographic areas. The SHF also aims for a more inclusive approach by working with a variety of implementing partners in a complex operational environment.

Who can receive SHF funding?

Allocation of funding is done to the organizations better placed to respond to humanitarian needs in a timely manner which include UN agencies, NGOs and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movements operating in Syria.

To be able to access the Fund, NGOs need to undergo a rigorous capacity assessment process to ensure they have the necessary structures in place and the capacity to meet the Fund’s robust accountability standards to efficiently implement humanitarian activities in Syria. Who sets the Fund’s priorities?

The HC, in consultation with the SHF Advisory Board and upon recommendation by the ISCG, decides on the most critical needs to be funded. Sector coordinators work with their governorate counterparts and sector partners to define the SHF sector-specific priorities in prioritized geographical areas, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies.

How are projects selected for funding?

The SHF has two allocation modalities:

Standard Allocation: Based on the availability of resources, the standard allocation is conducted twice per year for projects in the HRP and following the strategy developed by the ISCG based on the highest priorities and needs. The HC, supported by OCHA, utilizes existing coordination mechanisms to establish a process that produces credible and unbiased information to develop the strategy. The analysis that supports the development of the strategy is evidence-based and references verifiable data. This process results in an allocation paper which summarizes the analysis, strategy and intent of the standard allocation. The priorities of the allocation strategy paper are as precise as possible to allow for effective prioritization by sectors.

Reserve Allocation: This type of allocation is intended for the rapid and flexible allocation of funds in the event of unforeseen circumstances, emergencies, or contextually relevant needs (pipelines, logistics, etc.). The reserve will be used to provide an immediate response in areas not within the HRP as well as regions not prioritized in the standard allocation where need has been demonstrated. The necessity and size of the reserve allocation will be decided by the HC based on the needs and funding levels, and the SHF Advisory board will be informed of such allocations.

Who provides the funding?

The SHF is funded with contributions from UN Member States, but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2014, the Fund has received more than $118 million in contributions.

How is the efficient and accountable use of the SHF funds ensured?

The SHF Accountability Framework is based on a comprehensive risk management model which aims to link principles of due diligence, capacity assessment and performance monitoring throughout the project cycle. It applies the global Country-based Pooled Fund Guidelines, adapted to the context in Syria to ensure that funding best meets the needs of those affected by the crisis. It incorporates a risk management strategy and monitoring and reporting plan, and all processes aim to manage risk and verify performance in line with the SHF Strategy and approved project plans. In summary, the accountability framework has the following main pillars:

- Partner Capacity Assessment
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Financial controls and audits.
The above highlighted Accountability Framework works hand in hand with SHF allocation processes: setting priorities, (areas and sectors), the selection of projects and partners, and the implementation of the project at the field level, including its subsequent reporting, audit and monitoring.

The risk level of a partner determines the total amount it can receive from the fund, the number of projects it can implement, the frequency of monitoring, and the financial controls that need to be applied.

**Who manages the SHF?**

The HC is responsible for the overall management of the SHF and is accountable for the use of funds. The SHF Advisory Board, chaired by the HC and comprising three UN agencies, three INGOs, SARC and four donor representatives advises on the use of funds and the governance of the SHF.

The SHF is managed by the OCHA Syria Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU), which manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the HC. OCHA contracts and disburses SHF funds to identified implementing partners.

**What rules govern the SHF?**

The SHF is guided by the global Country-Based Pooled Fund Guidelines, which include the CBPF Policy Instruction and the global Operational Handbook. This guidance is reflected in the localized SHF Operational Manual.

The SHF Operational Manual and its annexes provide guidance, tools and templates used in the management of the Fund. The latest version of the SHF Operational Manual was issued in August 2016. The manual and its annexes are available for download at [www.unocha.org/country/Syria/shf/governance](http://www.unocha.org/country/Syria/shf/governance).
Donors continued to demonstrate trust and support for the SHF, contributing $35.46 million between January and December 2017. This generous funding allowed the SHF to support humanitarian partners implementing urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in Syria.

Donors’ commitments and contributions in December 2016 and early 2017 enabled the Fund to allocate resources strategically. Thus, in the first quarter of 2017, the Fund responded to the urgent needs in Eastern Aleppo in alignment with the 2017 Syria HRP objectives. 32 per cent of funds pledged in 2017 were available by the end of first quarter, only 7 per cent was received in the second quarter, 17 per cent in the third quarter, and 44 per cent was received in the last quarter of the year. Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they give stakeholders enough time to prioritize funds strategically and in complementarity with other available funding.

While the SHF remained pivotal in addressing critical humanitarian needs in Syria, the overall contributions trend to the Fund varied between 2015 and 2017 – from $31.5 million in 2015 to $44.77 million in 2016 and $35.46 million in 2017. By the end of 2017, the SHF accounted for approximately one per cent of the total Syria HRP funding requirements. The total for the whole of Syria CBPFs (Jordan, Turkey and Syria) was about three percent- falling far short of the fifteen percent target.

Contributions recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.
SUCCESS STORIES

DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP TO FAMILIES IN NEED IN AL-HASSAKEH GOVERNORATE


The project aims to improve the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable households in the countryside of Al-Hassakeh Governorate by promoting milk and dairy production. The main objective is to enhance availability and access to nutrients and fresh rich foods by contributing to milk and dairy production of chronically poor farmers (Returnees, IDPs and highly affected families) and women-headed households.
PROVIDING A SAFE SPACE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

With the support of the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is helping Syrian women and girls affected by gender-based violence (GBV) by providing them with safe spaces in Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Al-Hassakeh and Rural Damascus Governorates.

"When ISIL controlled Al-Raqqa, I was afraid to leave my house," said one woman benefiting from the services at the safe space in Ras Al-Ain city in Al-Hassakeh Governorate. "When I entered the safe space - I felt that there is still goodness in the world. I learned sewing and received a sewing machine that will allow me to work and support my family," she added.

Location: Al-Hassakeh Governorate
Credit: OCHA
2017 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Life-saving, coordinated and effective response

The SHF continued to be a crucial tool for timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response to numerous emergencies, addressing the most urgent needs of Host communities and IDPs and other vulnerable people in Syria under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Combining flexibility and strategic focus as its comparative advantage, the Fund ensured timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled humanitarian interventions and strengthened humanitarian coordination.

In 2017, SHF funds were allocated through two Standard allocations, with strategic prioritization adjusted to meet the emerging needs and availability of funding, and responded to pressing needs in Aleppo and the North-Eastern region of Syria, mainly in camps.

In addition to the standard allocations, the Reserve allocation modality was used as a flexible tool to allocate funds to unforeseen needs or special requirements - while remaining aligned with the HRP. The main highlight of the reserve allocation was the funding of logistic services for the air bridge to Qamishly and for inter-agency convoys to besieged and hard-to-reach areas.

Alignment with the Syria HRP

The Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) provided a baseline for allocating SHF resources throughout 2017 in the evolving humanitarian context. Specifically, the Fund supported three HRP strategic objectives:

**Strategic Objective 1:**
Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people.

**Strategic Objective 2:**
Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks, and respond to protection needs through supporting the protective environment in Syria, by promoting international law, IHL, HRL and through quality principled assistance.

**Strategic Objective 3:**
Increase resilience and livelihood opportunities and affected people’s access to basic services

Empowering coordination

Sector coordinators remained at the centre of allocation decision-making with the support of their sub national counterparts. The collective engagement and leadership of the Syria sector coordination system ensured the development of SHF clear prioritization strategies presented to the HC and the SHF Advisory Board for endorsement.

Sector coordinators not only provided technical advice and leadership in the project review and selection process, but also continued to serve as the main focal points for the identification of critical needs and gaps in response.

Diverse set of partners

SHF allocations strengthened partnerships in humanitarian response by allocating funds to UN agencies, as well as National and International humanitarian organizations.

The Fund leveraged the distinct comparative advantages of its partners, promoting diversity, reach and collective ownership of the response to provide timely and improved access to basic services for affected people.

Despite the difficult operational environment mainly for NNGOs, the fund was able to cover wide spectrum of partners. Around $9.6 million or almost 25 per cent of programmed funding was channeled through national non-governmental partners, $8.3 million or almost 21 per cent to international NGOs, and $21.5 million or 54 per cent to UN agencies. This demonstrates the distinct strategic focus of the Fund as an enabler and supporter of partners focusing on direct delivery of services on the ground.

Support for Life saving response in Eastern Aleppo and the North East region and Support for Common Services and unforeseen needs

Given the particular vulnerability of IDPs in all locations in Aleppo city, the first allocation focused on addressing the basic needs of the displaced as well as east Aleppo residents and returnees through two types of intervention: providing returnees or displaced people with assistance to meet their immediate assessed needs through targeted interventions, in addition to supporting the emergency rehabilitation of basic services as well as rubble removal to ensure an enabling environment was created for returns in target areas.

The second allocation focused on addressing basic survival needs by providing displaced people in North East Syria with assistance through targeted interventions. The focus was narrowed to the response to immediate needs of IDPs in the targeted locations.

Reserve allocation was granted as a flexible tool to allocate funds to unforeseen needs or special requirements, mainly logistic services as a common services provision.
**Allocations by Sector**

- Shelters: $6.79M
- Multi Sector: $5.55M
- NFIs: $5.14M
- Health: $4.79M
- Logistics: $4.36M
- ER&A: $2.82M
- WASH: $2.31M
- FS&A: $2.11M
- Nutrition: $2.00M
- Education: $1.31M
- Protection: $1.57M
- Coordination: $0.25M

**Beneficiaries by Sector**

- WASH: 453,854
- Multi Sector: 252,409
- Nutrition: 219,896
- Health: 196,748
- NFIs: 176,192
- FS&A: 94,384
- Education: 23,748
- Protection: 18,000
- Shelters: 17,305
- ER&A: 9,600
- Logistics: -
- Coordination: -

**Allocations by Recipient Organization**

- **United Nations** $21.5M (54%)
  - WFP: $4.79M
  - UNHCR: $4.24M
  - UNDP: $3.40M
  - UNICEF: $3.06M
  - UNFPA: $2.34M
  - UN-HABITAT: $1.24M
  - FAO: $1.00M
  - WHO: $0.94M

- **International NGOs** $8.28M (21%)
  - ACF: $1.52M
  - OXFAM: $1.40M
  - RESCATE: $1.18M
  - ADRA: $0.88M
  - IMC UK: $0.85M
  - SF: $0.72M
  - GVC: $0.69M
  - PU-AMI: $0.43M
  - MEDAR: $0.41M
  - DORCAS: $0.40M

- **National NGOs** $9.7M (25%)
  - GOPA: $2.87M
  - The Syria Trust: $1.62M
  - Inshaat: $1.03M
  - UOCS: $0.59M
  - SSSD: $0.45M
  - Al Afia: $0.40M
  - YBY: $0.40M
  - Al-Bir in Ras Al Ain: $0.30M
  - Al-Bir in Ras Al-Khaimah: $0.30M
  - ICA: $0.30M
  - Al-Bir Association: $0.25M
  - ALTAMAYOZ: $0.22M
  - BCSQ: $0.21M
  - MSMJ: $0.20M
  - DTF: $0.19M
  - FOUADI: $0.16M
  - Al Wasel: $0.15M
  - CCA: $0.14M
ALLOCATIONS BY SECTOR

# of funded projects per sector

- Health: 13
- Shelters: 9
- Multi Sector: 7
- NFIs: 6
- FS&A: 5
- WASH: 5
- Education: 3
- ER&A: 3
- Logistics: 2
- Nutrition: 1
- Protection: 1
- Coordination: 1

# of funded organizations per sector

- Health: 12
- Shelters: 7
- Multi Sector: 6
- NFIs: 5
- FS&A: 5
- WASH: 4
- Education: 3
- ER&A: 2
- Logistics: 1
- Nutrition: 1
- Protection: 1
- Coordination: 1

ALLOCATIONS BASED ON PARTNERS’S RISK LEVEL

- High Risk
- Medium Risk
- Low Risk

ALLOCATIONS BY LOCATION

# of projects per governorate

- ALEPPO: 33
- AL-HASSAKEH: 18
- AR-RAQQA: 12
- DEIR-EZ-ZOR: 9
- HOMS: 8
- DAMASCUS: 7
- LATTAKIA: 5
- TARTUS: 4
- RURAL DAMASCUS: 4
- QUNEITRA: 3
- IDLEB: 3
- HAMA: 3
- DAR'A: 3
- AS-SWEIDA: 3

$ million

- ALEPPO: 19.45
- AL-HASSAKEH: 7.01
- AR-RAQQA: 3.22
- DEIR-EZ-ZOR: 2.28
- HOMS: 2.06
- DAMASCUS: 1.43
- LATTAKIA: 0.66
- TARTUS: 0.38
- RURAL DAMASCUS: 1.30
- QUNEITRA: 0.33
- IDLEB: 0.33
- HAMA: 0.33
- DAR'A: 0.33
- AS-SWEIDA: 0.33

IN MILLION USD

ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE OF PARTNER

- UN agencies: 64%
- INGOs: 25%
- NNGOs: 11%

In January 2017, the first standard allocation of $18.27 million was done against the top priorities of the Syria-HRP 2017. 26 projects were recommended for funding targeting 802,593 beneficiaries. The allocation was focused on the highest priority life-saving humanitarian projects in Eastern Aleppo City.

Given the particular vulnerability of IDPs in all locations in Aleppo city, the allocation focused on addressing the basic needs of the IDPs as well as east Aleppo residents and returnees through two types of intervention; providing returnees or displaced people with assistance to meet their immediate assessed needs through targeted interventions; and Supporting the emergency rehabilitation of basic services as well as rubble removal to ensure an enabling environment was created for returns in target areas.

2nd Standard Allocation: Support for Life saving response in the North East Region.

In November 2017, a second standard allocation was launched and focused on addressing basic survival needs by providing displaced people with assistance through targeted interventions mainly in the camps. The focus was mainly to the respond to immediate of IDPs in IDP sites/Transit camps, Shelters and other Informal sites in North East of Syria.

Out of this allocation in the North East, 16 projects ($12.41 million) were recommended for funding and the number of beneficiaries planned was 774,818. Of these 16 projects, 5 projects ($1.9 million) submitted by NNGOs are still pending Ministry of Social Affairs and labour clearances after new rules were introduced. The projects are likely to be implemented in 2018 if clearances are obtained.

SHF Reserve allocations

$5.8 million was allocated to seven projects for unforeseen needs or special requirements. Out of the total, $4.8 million catered for logistic and common service’s needs.

All projects approved under the standard and reserve allocations responded to critical needs identified in the HRP and went through thorough review processes by sector strategic and technical review committees. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) together with the advisory board provided oversight for all the processes.
2017 IN REVIEW

FUND PERFORMANCE

Principle 1: Inclusiveness

The fund was accessible to all organizations that passed the due diligence and capacity assessment processes. Of the total amount allocated by the SHF in 2017, 21 percent went to INGOs, 54 percent to the UN and 25 percent to NNGOs, despite the restrictive operational environment and approval processes by the government that mainly affected NNGOs. Throughout 2017, the HFU continued to reach out to national organizations to familiarize them with the SHF and its procedures, and encourage them to undergo the capacity assessment.

All projects received by the Fund went through transparent processes by experts who participated in sector strategic and technical review committees. Allocation papers highlighted the strategic objectives and priorities to guide the application process. For reserve allocations, projects were reviewed by technical review committees for alignment to the identified urgent needs. Fund allocation information was disseminated using various groups such as Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Grant Management System (GMS) and Area Humanitarian Country Teams (AHCT) to ensure wide coverage. All projects were assessed on protection and gender aspects to ensure the needs of affected people were taken into consideration as shown below.

An example of such projects were the logistics projects for the air bridge to Qamishli and for inter-agency convoys to hard-to-reach and besieged locations. Such projects provided lifesaving support to the affected communities in a timely manner by ensuring relief items were transported to locations where they were needed urgently.

For all projects implemented, the SHF showed flexibility by accommodating requests for changes based on the context and needs of the ground. About 23 percent of the projects funded either requested for revisions or no cost extensions which were all accommodated in consultation with sector recommendations and the HC.

Principle 3: Timeliness

The fund allocations were aligned with humanitarian priorities and responded to humanitarian needs in a timely manner. The first standard allocation worth $18.27 million focused on a formerly besieged location to provide lifesaving assistance to some of the most vulnerable civilians in Syria.

The second standard allocation worth $10.49 million focused on IDPs in the camps in the north east of Syria and covered five sectors (Shelter and NFIs, WASH, Food, Health and Nutrition).

The SHF experienced delays in the implementation of NNGOs projects due to clearances and bureaucratic processes required by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). On average, the delays took close to two months with some projects recommended for funding in late 2017 still not cleared three months later. The 14 projects worth $4.85 million that were recommended for funding in September 2016 were cleared in the first quarter of 2017 five months later. As a result, the funding to NNGOs did not meet the humanitarian needs in a timely manner thus affecting fund allocation objectives.

Principle 4: Efficiency

All projects submitted to the SHF were reviewed by the sectors to ensure they were responding to the sector priorities and objectives. Sector technical review committees guaranteed value for money by ensuring that all projects activities and costings were aligned to the sectors standards and that the pricing was in line with the market. Sector strategic committees reviewed projects to ensure there was no duplication of activities and good value for money. In situations where project revisions were requested, the sector leads were consulted to evaluate the revisions to ensure effectiveness and the efficient use of resources.

Of the approved projects, 63 percent received first disbursement tranches within a set target of 10 days after grant agreement signatures. Delays in fund disbursements for NNGOs were experienced because all grants were paid through UNDP Syria into NNGOs bank accounts in Syrian pounds as per the requirements of the Central Bank of Syria. As a result, it took
about 8 additional days for NNGOs to receive their grants from UNDP.

**Principle 5: Accountability and Risk Management**

To effectively manage the fund and ensure the efficient use of resources, a solid accountability and risk management framework is in place since 2016 and was updated in 2017. As a result, all partners who applied to the fund went through capacity assessments which assessed the following areas:

- Governance and Institutional Capacity
- Technical and Response Capacity
- Funding Capacity
- Coordination and Partnership Capacity
- Financial Management Capacity
- Logistics Capacity
- Monitoring Capacity.

In 2017, 16 new partners went through capacity assessments that included 9 NNGOs and 7 INGOs. Out of those assessed, there were 9 NNGOs and 7 INGOs. Of these 2 partners were rated as low, 6 as medium and another 6 as high in terms of risk levels. A further 2 were ineligible as they failed to meet basic the assessment requirements.

All funding was based on capacity assessment analysis and risk levels that resulted in 79 percent of the funding going to low risk partners, 18 percent to medium risk partners and 3 percent allocated to high risk partners.

The Performance Index was also introduced in 2017 and complemented the results of the capacity assessments.

The Performance Index tracked each partner’s performance in a number of areas, including progress of project implementation, quality of activities, timeliness and quality of reporting (narrative and financial), audit results and revision requests, based on a scoring system. The risk level impacted on the level of funding as well as the number of monitoring visits per project for implementing partners. For partners found to have a poor performance record, no further funding allocation was made until the partner demonstrated internal changes/improvements.

Project monitoring took place for all partners through use of various monitoring tools that included field visits, remote monitoring, financial spot checks and financial audits. 43 percent of field visits were conducted for 2017 projects and 83 percent for projects that continued implementation in 2017 from the previous year. While access was not feasible in hard to reach and besieged locations, projects in inaccessible locations were monitored remotely and also through requests for progress updates and reports. HFU increased field presence for project monitoring purposes by hiring field focal points in 4 field offices in Aleppo, Homs, Al Hassakeh and Damascus governorates. All field visits included consultations with affected populations to assess community engagement in projects implementation as well as to receive feedback on the assistance provided.

51 percent of the funded projects were audited in 2017 while the rest continued implementation into 2018 and audits will be done after implementation. Main audit findings showed that most of the partners had good financial systems in place although some NNGOs need capacity building in order to improve financial management. HFU will continue capacity building for such partners. A number of implementing partners faced problems related to exchange rate fluctuations due to hyperinflation. The exchange rate fluctuations resulted in project revisions in order to accommodate budget changes.
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the SHF allocations and results reported in 2017 by sector. Reports at sector level section highlight key indicator achievements based on partners’ narrative reports submitted within the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2017. Achievements against targets do not include reported achievements against indicators from the SHF funded projects for which reports were submitted in 2017, but funded in 2015 and 2016. A considerable number of the projects funded in 2017 were still under implementation by end of 2017 or their final reporting was not yet due at the time of this report. The associated results and achievements will be reported subsequently.
SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Increase safe and equitable access to formal and non-formal education for crisis-affected children and youth (aged 5-17 years)

Objective 2: Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for children and youth (aged 5-17 years) within a protective environment

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of the education system and communities to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

ADRA, GVC, Al-Tamayoz

ACHIEVEMENTS

The SHF supported the implementation of the three education sector-specific objectives by allocating three per cent of its funds to three partners to implement Education projects activities, with total budget of $1.3 million.

The three projects contributed towards the education sector strategy by providing a combination of education responses addressing the lack of education opportunities for girls and boys (increasing formal classroom and learning spaces, self-learning and remedial classes), while at the same time addressing the quality of education provided through capacity building for teachers, psychosocial support and the provision of school kits and supplies to children. Activities included rehabilitation of damaged classrooms in targeted damaged schools in Aleppo, including special provisions for children with disabilities; provision of school furniture in rehabilitated schools as needed; provision of temporary classrooms in overcrowded schools as needed; establishment of child friendly spaces in selected locations; provision of school kits to children; as well as psychosocial support for boys and girls.

By the end of the reporting period, the Fund supported at least 14,454 children reached with assorted learning supplies, the construction or rehabilitation of 109 learning spaces and training sessions provided to around 119 teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</th>
<th>REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23,748</td>
<td>14,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,981</td>
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<td>13,806</td>
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<td>7,571</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>285</td>
<td>285</td>
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<tr>
<td>10,048</td>
<td>10,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,041</td>
<td>4,041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Improve safe access to basic and essential social services and infrastructure for affected people and institutions
Objective 2: Restore disrupted livelihoods for strengthened social protection and positive coping mechanisms of affected people and vulnerable groups
Objective 3: Promote social cohesion and local participation for more resilient communities

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
UNDP, SSSD

ACHIEVEMENTS
The SHF supported the implementation of the three ERL sector specific objectives by allocating nine per cent of its funds to two partners to implement ERL projects activities, with a total budget of $3.36 million.

The Fund supported the restoration of disrupted livelihoods of affected residents and displaced people including returnees in East Aleppo through the rehabilitation of basic services and the revival of local businesses and affected vocational workshops, in addition to debris management and recycling of materials.

By the end of the reporting period, the Fund had supported three Early Recovery & Livelihoods projects in Aleppo by providing 397 employment opportunities in basic and social infrastructure and services, whilst 750 other people were employed in debris and solid waste removal and rehabilitation of affected neighbourhoods and host communities. According to sector standards, the projects reached about sixty percent of its planned beneficiaries number. (5735 out of planned 9600).

ALLOCATIONS
$ 3,362,216

PROJECTS 3
PARTNERS 2

PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES 9,600

REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2,298</th>
<th>3,071</th>
<th>2,115</th>
<th>2,116</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>1,827</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AOchievements By Sector

**Food Security & Agriculture**

**Sector Objectives**

**Objective 1:** Improve the food security status of assessed food insecure people through emergency life-saving and regular life sustaining food assistance

**Objective 2:** Support the life-saving livelihoods of affected households by increasing agricultural production, protecting and building productive assets and restoring or creating income generating opportunities

**Objective 3:** Improve the capacity to deliver essential services for improved linkages with value chain through the rehabilitation/building of productive infrastructure as well as supporting services, early warning and DRR systems

**Objective 4:** Strengthen the effectiveness and quality of the WoS response based on evidence, capacity building and strong coordination within the Food Security and Agriculture Sector and cross-sectors

**Lead Organizations**

FAO, GOPA, MSJM, Al-Wasel, Al-Bir Wa Al-Ehsan in Ras AlAin

**Achievements**

The SHF supported the implementation of the four Food Security and Agriculture sector-specific objectives by allocating five per cent of its funds to five partners, with a total budget of $2.11 million.

The projects funded aimed at strengthening the resilience and food security of crisis-affected households and communities in Eastern Aleppo. Projects also included distributions of emergency food parcels and ready to eat rations to IDPs and affected people living in camps of in North eastern area in Syria.

By the end of the reporting period, projects in Aleppo had reached 10,354 beneficiaries with hot cooked meals. In the North East, one food project implemented by an NGO provided 3 dairy sheep per family to about 370 vulnerable families (1852 beneficiaries) thus sustaining the supply of dairy products to those families. Another food project reached 70% of planned beneficiaries by distributing 50Kgs of flour/per family and a traditional baking oven. Two projects did not start implementation in 2017 due to delays in government clearances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocations</th>
<th>$ 2,109,427</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Planned Number of Beneficiaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>18,184</th>
<th>23,864</th>
<th>25,976</th>
<th>26,964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reached Number of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>3,264</td>
<td>3,695</td>
<td>2,592</td>
<td>2,655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

HEALTH

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian health assistance with an emphasis on those most at risk and in need

Objective 2: Strengthen health sector coordination and health information systems to improve the effectiveness of life-saving health response for people in need, with an emphasis on enhancing protection and increasing access for health

Objective 3: Improve access to basic services and livelihoods by supporting community resilience, institutional and response capacity

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

DORCAS, DTF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, YBY, Al Afia, Al Birr Association, CCA, ICA, Lamset Shifaa, UOCS

ACHIEVEMENTS

The SHF supported the implementation of the three Health Sector-specific objectives by allocating 12 per cent ($4.8 million) of its funds to 12 partners that implemented Health projects.

The Fund supported life-saving health services to IDPs and host communities in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zoor, Damascus, Homs and Lattakia governorates. In Lattakia the focus was primary health care, while in Aleppo the focus was on infrastructure rehabilitation and returnees. Other interventions included haemodialysis sessions and the setup of a Centre for Kinetic Aides and Wheel Chairs in Aleppo.

Four out of the 13 health projects have just started activities in the north-east region, whilst the remaining projects managed to reach 670 vulnerable people in need for kidney dialysis sessions with about 8200 sessions in Homs and Damascus, 76,885 beneficiaries received medical services ranging from lab tests and referral services to medical procedures covering orthopaedic, neurological, general and surgeries, in addition to trauma cases and emergency lifesaving cases in Aleppo, Damascus and Qamishly areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>$4,786,660</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECTS</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARTNERS</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</td>
<td>196,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</td>
<td>44,577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

LOGISTICS

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: To provide logistics services (inclusive of surface transportation, transhipment, emergency fuel provision, emergency air transport and warehousing) to humanitarian organisations responding to the Syria crisis

Objective 2: To maintain regional whole of Syria interagency logistics coordination and information management in order to support humanitarian actors

Objective 3: To enhance capacity of humanitarian actors via dedicated logistics trainings and purchase of necessary equipment

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP

ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the Reserve Allocation, the SHF supported the logistic cluster-specific objectives by allocating 12 per cent of its funding to WFP to implement logistics projects, with a total budget of $4.8 million.

The funded projects facilitated the provision of surface transportation, humanitarian airlifts and warehousing to humanitarian organizations responding to the Syria crisis, as well as coordination, information management and logistics capacity strengthening. One project facilitated the urgent scaling up of the movement of relief items to Ar-Raqqa and Al Hassakeh governorates through airlifts. Another project was funded to enhance the capacity of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to deliver humanitarian aid mainly in hard-to-reach locations across Syria.

By the end of the reporting period, the Logistics cluster was able to facilitate emergency delivery of humanitarian assistance with 52 convoys conducted in 2017 at an average of 5 per month that targeted hard-to-reach and besieged areas. Ten trucks procured by WFP for SARC were added to the transport to deliver relief items across Syria. Twenty airlifts were conducted moving relief items that were urgently needed in Al-Hassakeh.

ALLOCATIONS

$4,782,000

PROJECTS

3

PARTNERS

1

PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

N/A

REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

N/A
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

NUTRITION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Strengthen humanitarian life-saving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable population groups focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices in emergency, micronutrient interventions and optimal maternal nutrition.

Objective 2: Improve equitable access to quality humanitarian life-saving curative nutrition services through systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases for boys and girls under five and PLWs.

Objective 3: Strengthening robust evidence based system for Nutrition with capacity in decision making to inform needs-based programming

Objective 4: Establish coordinated and integrated nutrition programmes between and across relevant sectors through enhanced coordination and joint programming.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

ACHIEVEMENTS

The SHF supported the implementation of the four Nutrition Sector-specific objectives by allocating five per cent of its funds to UNICEF to implement two nutrition projects, with a total budget of $2 million.

The Fund supported activities which integrated lifesaving nutrition services for crisis-affected children and women in East Aleppo in addition to the provision of lifesaving nutrition interventions for internally displaced pregnant and lactating women and under five children in camps in Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hassakeh and Deir-ez-Zor governorates.

In the eastern part of Aleppo, UNICEF procured and distributed lifesaving nutrition supplies to pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age. About 13,500 pregnant and lactating mothers benefitted from these supplies. In addition, pregnant and lactating mothers were given orientation and counselling to ensure optimal infant and young child feeding and to protect and promote breast feeding. Additional nutrition supplies were procured to support 119,833 children under 5. This is 47 per cent of the original planned target.

The other UNICEF project in the North East was funded towards the end of 2017, and started implementation in early 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</th>
<th>219,986</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR**

**PROTECTION**

**SECTOR OBJECTIVES**

**Objective 1:** Increase the protection of populations at risk from the consequences of the hostilities through tailored protection activities to prevent, respond to, and advocate against rights violations

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the capacity of humanitarian actors and duty bearers, with a focus on national and community-based actors, to assess, analyse, prevent, and respond to protection needs

**Objective 3:** Survivors have access to quality specialised GBV services and measures are in place to prevent and reduce risks of GBV

**LEAD ORGANIZATIONS**

UNFPA

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

SHF supported the three protection-specific objectives by allocating five per cent of its funds to UNFPA to implement one protection project worth $572,236. Three more multi-sector projects with protection as a main component worth $2.5 million were funded.

The UNFPA Fund project was recommended under the 2nd Standard Allocation 2017 and started implementation in early 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>$572,236</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECTS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNERS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES | 18,000 | 0 | 12,600 | 0 | 5400 |
| REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Provide life-saving and life sustaining shelter and NFI support
Objective 2: Contribute towards the resilience and cohesion of communities and households by improving housing, and related community/public services, infrastructures, and facilities

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
GOPA, Rescate, SSSD, The Syria Trust, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, BCSQ, Al-Inshaat

ACHIEVEMENTS
Two Shelter & NFIs Sector-specific objectives were supported by the SHF allocating 30 per cent of its funds to nine partners (17 percent under shelter and 13 percent under NFIs) to implement 15 projects, with a total budget of $11.9 million.

The project locations were in the North East region and Aleppo, and Homs governorates. For NFIs, three out of six NFIs projects distributed NFIs ranging from winter clothes to kitchen utensils and other home-related tools to vulnerable populations in Aleppo, Homs, Rural Homs and Qamishli areas covering 65,917 beneficiaries. The other 3 projects are just starting activities in the North-East region in early 2018.

For shelter, 9 projects for the rehabilitation of damaged houses, collective shelters and unfinished buildings were funded. Target areas were Deir-ez-Zor, Aleppo and Raqqa. One project focused on the technical evaluation of damaged residential buildings in shelter priority neighbourhoods in Aleppo.

Of the 9 shelter projects implemented in 2017, seven were implemented in Aleppo, one in Homs and another one in Rural Damascus. Aleppo projects faced various challenges mainly due to delays in governmental approvals. Despite the challenges, two projects managed to reach 2,459 beneficiaries through the rehabilitation of 500 apartments in addition to providing temporary shelter kits to 1000 beneficiaries. In Homs, one project reached 201 beneficiaries through the provision of collective shelters. The project in rural Damascus provided temporary shelters to 1173 beneficiaries and the rehabilitation of 80 damaged houses.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Sustainable Water and sanitation systems are maintained and/or restored
Objective 2: Most vulnerable groups receive humanitarian life-saving assistance and livelihood support.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

ACF, GVC, IMC, FOUDAI

ACHIEVEMENTS

Two WASH Sector-specific objectives were responded to by the SHF allocating seven per cent of its funds to four partners to implement five projects, with a total budget of $2.8 million.

The Fund supported activities related to the rehabilitation of water systems; the repair and rehabilitation of sewage and solid waste management systems; the delivery of humanitarian WASH supplies and services to most vulnerable people; the installation of community water tanks, and drinking water trucking in Aleppo, Deir Ez Zor, Ar Raqqa and Al Hassakeh governorates.

By the end of the reporting period, the three Wash projects implemented in Aleppo had reached 55,000 with water trucking and installation of community water tanks, whilst a further 2,996 benefitted from the rehabilitation of the water and sanitation network. The remaining two projects were funded under the 2nd Standard Allocation in 2017 targeting the North East region and started implementation of planned activities early 2018.

ALLOCATIONS

$2,818,332

PROJECTS

5

PARTNERS

4

PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

453,854

REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

114,163

129,091

100,88

109,71

16,26

17,001

11,470

13,342

5

5

3
MULTI-SECTORS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES
Provision of multi-sectoral life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance in areas with high severity of need, including besieged and hard-to-reach locations were given a preference during 2017. Multi-sector projects were encouraged as long as activities and budgets were clearly broken down between activities relevant to each sector and multi-sectoral activities had a clear added value to responding to needs more effectively.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
MEDAIR, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SIF, UNFPA, UNHABITAT

ACHIEVEMENTS
The Multi Sector projects received 14 per cent ($5.5 million) of the SHF’s funds, with six partners implementing seven projects,

The projects funded covered Education, Health, Protection, WASH, Shelter/NFIs and Nutrition.

Two Education-Protection projects by PU and SIF reached 3100 beneficiaries with vocational training for adolescents, remedial classes for drop-out children, PSS sessions and CFSs out in addition to rehabilitation works in four schools.

Two Health-Wash and Protection projects by SIF and UNFPA reached 142,500 beneficiaries through the rehabilitation of two public health centres, one ambulatory service centre and through enhancing WASH facilities to support people with disabilities (PWD) in addition to hygiene promotion campaigns, distribution of hygiene and sanitary kits, equipping and operating four mobile medical teams to provide PSS, RH and GBV services.

Two WASH-Shelters/NFIs by OXFAM and UN-Habitat for the rehabilitation of WASH Shelter services and the distribution of hygiene in Eastern Aleppo faced delays in implementation due to delays in approvals from local authorities. Oxfam has completed the assessment for 150 damaged apartments, and the aim is to complete the assessment for the planned 250 apartments. The implementation of this project will be early 2018.

One Health-Nutrition project by Medair focused on restoring access to life-saving primary healthcare and integrated nutrition services for crisis-affected populations in East Aleppo also faced some delays in implementation due to lack of approval the directorate of Health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECTS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNERS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</td>
<td>145,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</td>
<td>262,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,38</td>
<td>91,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR
COORDINATION & COMMON SERVICES

SECTOR OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Provide effective coordination support at hub and WoS levels, and reinforced response capacity of national humanitarian actors
Objective 2: Maintain coordination and operational capacity for UNRWA led programmes targeting Palestine refugees
Objective 3: Enhance security risk management measures to ensure the safety and security of UN personnel and continuity of humanitarian programme delivery

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
UNDP

ACHIEVEMENTS
One $250,000 project by UNDP under the coordination and common services sector was funded to strengthen programming and coordination humanitarian services in five governorates: Tartous, Damascus, al-Hassakeh, Homs and Aleppo.

UNDP managed to recruit five sub-national sector coordinators. Furthermore, UNDP procured essential office equipment to support coordination between the sector sub-national level and MOLA in the five governorates where the UN hubs are present. Training programmes for sub-national coordinators and MOLA focal points were yet to be done at the time of reporting but should take place shortly.

ALLOCATIONS
$250,273

PROJECTS | PARTNERS
---|---
1 | 1

PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
N/A

REACHED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
N/A
The annexes show the fund performance as per the common performance framework analysis. Recommendations are also part of the analysis mainly for the implementation in 2018. Also included is a list of Advisory Board members that were part of the fund management in 2017. A list of all projects is further provided by organization and amount allocated. This part also includes acronyms and a map of Syria.
### 1 INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE – SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

Number and percentage of seats at the Advisory Board by type of actor (donor, INGO, NNGO, UN, government)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Actor</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGOs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Agencies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGOs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The composition of the advisory board represented a high level of engagement of the different stakeholders although due to the difficulty in the operational environment, it was difficult to have NNGOs participating. Non-AB member donors were also allowed to attend meetings as observers. The HC/HC a.i chaired all meetings and acknowledged the valuable input by all members.

There is a need to further engage with NNGOs for a representative to become part of the AB in the future so the AB is fully representative.

### 2 INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING – SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF STRATEGIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEES

Number and percentage of organizations engaged in the development of allocation strategies, and the prioritization (strategic) and selection (technical) of projects through Review Committees broken down by type (INGO, NNGO, UN) and by cluster.

**Strategic Review Committee:**
- 2 NNGO (30%)
- 2 INGO (30%)
- 2 UN Agencies (30%)
- 2 OCHA (10%) and the sector coordinator

**Technical Review Committee:**
- 2 NNGO (30%)
- 2 INGO (30%)
- 2 UN Agencies (30%)
- 2 OCHA (10%) and the sector coordinator

The composition of the strategic review committees showed balanced representation of people with sector strategic focus and relevant experience. OCHA team actively participated in the review processes by providing guidance and direction. The technical review committees were composed of people with technical expertise and was also well represented including NNGOs, INGOs and the UN.

In some sectors, NNGOs should be encouraged to participate in the review committees. There is a need for training of NNGOs to increase their participation.

### 3 INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION – CBPF FUNDING IS ALLOCATED TO THE BEST-POSITIONED ACTORS

Amount and percentage of CBPF funding directly and indirectly allocated to eligible organizations (INGO, NNGO, UN, RC/RC) overall, as well as by sector and geographic area.

- Total Allocated: $39.5 million
  - INGOs (21%)
  - UN (54%)
  - NNGO (25%)
  - 0% RC/RC

- Geographic areas (areas with severity scale 4 and above):
  - Top four targeted locations:
    - Aleppo 49%, North East 32%
    - Damascus and Rural Damascus 7% and Homs 5%

- Top five Sectors:
  - Shelter/NFIs 30% ($11.9 million)
  - Multisector 14% ($5.5 million)
  - Health 12% ($4.8 million)
  - Logistics 12% ($4.8 million)

- Of the money allocated, $8.2 million was directly allocated to INGOs, $9.7 million and $21.5 million. The distribution of the money was mainly influenced by the allocation strategies which mainly focused on Aleppo and the North East of Syria.

There is a need for advocacy for the NNGOs for less stringent clearance rules for NNGOs to access more funding from the Fund.

### 4 INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT – OUTREACH AND INVESTMENT IN LOCAL CAPACITY

Amount and percentage of CBPF funding and HFU budget invested in supporting and promoting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives, broken down by type of investment.

- Most of the capacity building initiatives were conducted by HFU with minimum costs as the trainings were localised in different governorates covering mainly stationary and teas. Approximately all training costs were about $2000 for all trainings.

- SHF conducted 3 trainings in sub offices for NNGOs, 2 trainings in Damascus for UN and INGOs. There were continuous bilateral engagements (2 to 5 partners per month based on demand) for NNGOs in Damascus. The focus of the trainings was to enhance the capacity of the partners in project developments and reporting. All trainings were conducted on OCHA premises and this reduced the costs.

Continue advocacy with the authorities to allow the participation of NNGOs in trainings without bureaucratic approval requirements.
### Flexible Assistance – CBPF Funding for In-Kind and In-Cash Assistance is Appropriate

Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated to in-kind and cash assistance (conditional, unconditional, restricted, unrestricted, sector-specific or multi-purpose cash transfers, as well as mixed in-kind and cash projects) by sector and geographic area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Follow-up Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Flexible Assistance – CBPF Funding for In-Kind and In-Cash Assistance is Appropriate</td>
<td>4.6% for UN agencies, 0% INGOs, 0% NNGOs</td>
<td>The difficult operational environment and stringent rules prevented the widespread use of cash programming. Only one project that got special approval for Palestinian refugees was funded.</td>
<td>Cash assistance will be considered in 2018 within the operational context and where appropriate, it will be prioritised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Flexible Operation – CBPF Funding Supports an Enabling Operational Environment

Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated to common services (logistics, security, coordination, needs assessments, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Flexible Operation – CBPF Funding Supports an Enabling Operational Environment</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>14 percent out of the 20% targeted were allocated to common services (logistics and coordination). These were mainly funded under the reserve allocation to facilitate the movement of relief items to hard-to-reach and besieged locations. The coordination was mainly to enhance the coordination among humanitarian actors for quick and timely response.</td>
<td>In 2018, the SHF will continue to facilitate the movement of relief items where there is a need.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Flexible Allocation Process – CBPF Funding Supports Strategic Planning and Response to Sudden Onset Emergencies

Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated through standard and reserve allocations broken down by type of implementing partner, sector and geographic area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Flexible Allocation Process – CBPF Funding Supports Strategic Planning and Response to Sudden Onset Emergencies</td>
<td>83% funded through Standards allocations, (32.65 million) 21% INGOs 22% NNGOs 40% UN 17% funded under reserve allocation (through $6.82 million) 14% UN 3% NNGOs</td>
<td>There were two standard allocations done: one in the first quarter ($18,272,813.07) and the other in the last quarter (10,493,525.90) of the year. A further $5,851,801.72 was allocated under the reserve modality. Both the standard and reserve allocations responded to the emergencies that prevailed at the time. A further 14 projects ($4.85 million by NNGOs) recommended for funding under the second standard allocation in 2016, only got government clearances in the first quarter of 2017.</td>
<td>There is need for continuous high level advocacy for NNGOs to the government to easy clearance processes by government in order for these organizations to access funding from SHF.</td>
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### Flexible Implementation – CBPF Funding is Successfully Reprogrammed at the Right Time to Address Operational and Contextual Changes

Average number of days to process project revision requests

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<th>Analysis</th>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Flexible Implementation – CBPF Funding is Successfully Reprogrammed at the Right Time to Address Operational and Contextual Changes</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>Revisions requests were processed within ten days and sector coordinators were involved to check if revisions were within the sectors needs and priorities.</td>
<td>The timelines allocated to projects should be closely checked by HFU and sectors to avoid unnecessary no cost extensions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TIMELY ALLOCATIONS – ALLOCATION PROCESSES HAVE AN APPROPRIATE DURATION VIS-À-VIS THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLOCATION</td>
<td>66 days on average to process Standard allocation. 23 days Reserve allocation</td>
<td>Two standard allocations were done and the target for processing was 43 days: the first took 77 days to process while the second took 44 days. There were 3 projects in the first standard allocation that took long to finalise thereby affecting the overall achievement.</td>
<td>In the future, the HFU needs to follow up closely with partners to ensure timely response to comments and feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS – PAYMENTS ARE PROCESSED WITHOUT DELAY</td>
<td>On average it took 10.75 days for partners to receive first payment through both standard and reserve allocations: NGOs had to wait for an extra 5 days to receive their grants from UNDP Syria</td>
<td>Of all the projects funded, (UN, INGOs and NNGOs) the majority received first disbursement within the stipulated 10 working days. However since NGOs disbursements were done through UNDP, it took on average 5 extra days to disburse the funds from UNDP to NGOs accounts (Syria as per Syria Central Bank rules that all grants to local NGOs should be in Syrian currency).</td>
<td>SHF to decrease the disbursement number of days to within 10 days in 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS – PLEDGING AND PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO CBFPS ARE TIMELY AND PREDICTABLE</td>
<td>First quarter 25%  Second quarter 7%  Third quarter 22%  Fourth quarter 46%</td>
<td>32% of SHF contributions were received by the end of the first semester which is far less than the set target of two-thirds targeted for effective and timely response. The resources available to the fund, influenced the positioning and size of the allocation</td>
<td>SHF will advocate with donors to contribute two thirds of annual contributions before end of half year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>EFFICIENT SCALE – CBPFS HAVE AN APPROPRIATE FUNDING TO SUPPORT THE DELIVERY OF THE HRPS</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>The percentage figure covers three countries Syria, Jordan and Turkey. It falls far short of 15 percent target of the HRP. For Syria, Humanitarian Fund, the contribution was 1% while Turkey 1.7% and Jordan was 0.06%. The total contribution to the 3 funds was therefore, 2.8%.</td>
<td>Increased fundraising initiatives in 2018 and appeal to donor countries for more funding to meet the set target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION – CBPFS FUNDING IS PRIORITIZED IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE HRP</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All SHF projects were aligned to the HRP objectives and needs, however, some partners mainly NGOs did not link their projects to the HRP.</td>
<td>In 2018 Partners, will be encouraged always to link SHF projects to the HRP on GMS for easier tracking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>EFFICIENT COVERAGE – CBPFS FUNDING REACHES PEOPLE IN NEED</td>
<td>59 percent reached out of the 877,425 people planned by the first standard and reserve allocations. The second allocation was still under process when the year closed. 177,790 (64 percent) women reached out of the planned target 146,070 (66 percent) girls reached out the planned target 61,796 (45 percent) men reached out of the planned target 132,559 (55 percent) boys reached out the planned target The two allocations targeted IDPs that were located in hard-to-reach locations to provide the most needed humanitarian aid through a number of sectors.</td>
<td>Appeal to donors for the Fund to receive at least two thirds of yearly contributions by the end of the first half to allow allocations on time within the year under review.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT – CBPFS MANAGEMENT IS COST-EFFICIENT AND CONTEXT-APPROPRIATE</td>
<td>3 percent</td>
<td>The value of HFU costs was about $1,000,000 which is about 3 percent of the total contribution of about 35 million in 2017.</td>
<td>There is need to strengthen the HFU in order to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT – CBPFS MANAGEMENT IS COMPLIANT WITH GUIDELINES</td>
<td>80 percent</td>
<td>The SHF embraced almost all the operational standards as set in the CBPF global guidelines to ensure efficiency and delivery of humanitarian assistance with minimum risk and increased level of accountability. All partners (NGOs) went through due diligence checks and capacity assessments. The performance Index was also introduced during 2017 and its analysis was closely linked to capacity assessments results.</td>
<td>There is a need for the HFU to continue trainings and workshops with partners on aspects of feedback and complaint mechanisms ensuring accountability to affected populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
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<td>ANALYSIS</td>
<td>FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE – CBPF ALLOCATIONS ARE ACCOUNTABLE</td>
<td>All projects funded focused on accountability to affected people and there were 3 specific projects (19 percent worth US$ 4.7 million) that had activities focusing on participation of affected people.</td>
<td>While all projects funded incorporated accountability to affected populations there were three specific projects by UNDP, FAO and SSSD that had all activities that promoted the participation of the affected people in the process of changing of their lives. These projects also aimed at resilience and sustainability. The affected people were able to continue with the activities on their own outside the project life. In addition, in all monitoring activities, beneficiaries were consulted to assess community engagement in project implementation.</td>
<td>HFU to consider in 2018 more projects that encourages participation of affected people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECTS – CBPF FUNDING IS APPROPRIATELY MONITORED</td>
<td>Audits 51 percent Reporting 100 percent 2017 Monitoring 43 percent 2016 projects monitored 84 percent</td>
<td>Due to delays in finalizing audit contracts, some projects faced audit delays for projects funded in 2017, two projects were affected by this delay. Monitoring of 2017 projects reached a low percentage because the second allocation was issued towards the end of the year and most of these projects will be monitored in 2018. Project reports were submitted and reviewed on time with a few partners that delayed their submissions by a few days.</td>
<td>HFU to strengthen monitoring mechanism in 2018 to ensure projects are monitored as per operational modality. On audit, it is hoped the procurement of the global audit contract will be finalised on time so all projects are audited on time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – CBPF FUNDING IS ALLOCATED TO PARTNERS WITH DEMONSTRATED CAPACITY</td>
<td>High risk partners - $1.4 million (3 percent) by 6 NNGOs Medium risk - $7.03 million (18 percent) by 11 NNGOs and 2 INGOs Low risk - $39.5 million (79 percent) by 8 UN Agencies, 8 INGOs and one NNGO.</td>
<td>Funding was spread across partners who passed the capacity assessment with high, medium and low risk levels. Partners with high risk level got less grants as a risk mitigation measure compared to medium and low risk partners. The biggest portion of the fund was allocated to low risk partners.</td>
<td>HFU to continue trainings for high risk partners in order to improve their performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING – APPROPRIATE OVERSIGHT AND ASSURANCES OF FUNDING CHANNELED THROUGH CBPPS</td>
<td>One case of aid diversion was reported</td>
<td>One case of aid diversion was reported whereby part of the planned assistance was diverted by armed groups. The case was reported and the effect was the reduction of number of beneficiaries reached due to the loss.</td>
<td>HFU to strengthen monitoring systems that will capture all incidents happening in the field. Where accessible, all projects will be monitored physically to ensure implementation happens as planned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX B
### SHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/WASH/INGO/4596</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/NE Standard Allocation/WASH/INGO/7365</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/RA/H/NGO/5170</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/NE Standard Allocation/S/NFI/NGO/7398</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/WASH/INGO/4595</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/NE Standard Allocation/WASH/INGO/7532</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/H-N/INGO/4614</td>
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<td>MEDAIR</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/FSA/NGO/4519</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/WASH-S/NFI/INGO/4566</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/E-P/INGO/4634</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/ERL/NGO/4657</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/Aleppo SA 2017/S/NFI/NGO/4660</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/RA/CCS/UN/4968</td>
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<td>SYR-17/DDA-3558/NE Standard Allocation/P/UN/7578</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>SYR-16/DDA-3558/SA/H/NGO/4298</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>SYR-16/DDA-3558/RA/S/NFI/NGO/3804</td>
<td>Shelters</td>
<td>Inshaat</td>
<td>$827,672.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>SYR-16/DDA-3558/SA/S/NFI/NGO/4224</td>
<td>NFIs</td>
<td>Inshaat</td>
<td>$199,992.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>SYR-16/DDA-3558/SA/H/NGO/4228</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Lamset Shifaa</td>
<td>$299,826.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>SYR-16/DDA-3558/SA/S/NFI/NGO/4306</td>
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<td>The Syria Trust</td>
<td>$891,230.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>SYR-16/DDA-3558/SA/H/NGO/4295</td>
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<td>UDCS</td>
<td>$498,470.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### ANNEX C

#### SHF ADVISORY BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Action Against Hunger- Spain (ACF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Medair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Premiere Urgency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARC</td>
<td>Syrian Arab red Crescent (SARC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ANNEX D
## ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Accountability to Affected Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Action Against Hunger - Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRA</td>
<td>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL AFIA</td>
<td>Al Afia Fund Charity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL BIRR ASSOCIATION</td>
<td>Al Birr Charity and social services association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL WASEL</td>
<td>Al Wasel Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL-BIR WA AL-EHSAN IN RAS ALAIN</td>
<td>Al-Bir Wa Al-Ehsan Association in Ras AlAin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTAMAYOZ</td>
<td>Altamayoz Project for Orphan Sponsorship / Social Care Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCSQ</td>
<td>Al Birr Association Charitable and Sociable Services Organization in Al Qamishli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country-Based Pooled Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>Child Care Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Common Performance Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVDPV2</td>
<td>Circulating vaccine derived poliovirus Type 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DORCAS</td>
<td>STICHTING DORCAS AID INTERNATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTF</td>
<td>The Disabled and their Friends Charity Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EO</td>
<td>OCHA Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCS</td>
<td>Funding Coordination Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOUADI</td>
<td>The Foundation for Advancing Development Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOPA</td>
<td>Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVC</td>
<td>Gruppo di Volontariato Civile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFU</td>
<td>OCHA Syria Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICA</td>
<td>Al Ihsan Association in Tal Hamis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMC UK</td>
<td>International Medical Corps UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSHAAT</td>
<td>Alinshat Area Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMSET SHIFAA</td>
<td>Lamset Shifaa Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDAIR</td>
<td>MEDAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSJM</td>
<td>Monastery Saint James the Mutilated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>Non-food items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>National Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXFAM</td>
<td>OXFAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Performance Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLW</td>
<td>Pregnant and Lactating Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PU-AMI</td>
<td>Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESCATE</td>
<td>ONG Rescate Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHF</td>
<td>Syria Humanitarian Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIF</td>
<td>Secours Islamique France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSSD</td>
<td>Syrian Society for Social Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SYRIA TRUST</td>
<td>The Syria Trust for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOCS</td>
<td>Union of Charitable Associations in Damascus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YBY</td>
<td>Yadan Biyad All for Special Needs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEB PLATFORMS
www.unocha.org/syria
gms.unocha.org
fts.unocha.org

SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS
https://uncareer.net/country/Syria/city/Damascus
www.facebook.com/UNOCHA.Syria