IN 2017 THE THF RECEIVED GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

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The Syrian Crisis, almost seven years on, remains one of the most complex and complicated humanitarian crises of our time.

Responding to this crisis has required unique measures (such as the cross-border humanitarian operation) as well as the comprehensive use of available coordination mechanisms. One of these is the Turkey Humanitarian Fund (THF). In 2017 the THF continued to be one of the largest CBPFs globally, allocating US$45.8 million to 97 projects implemented through 65 partners, most of whom (almost 43 per cent) are National Syrian Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating from Turkey.

The THF is a vital tool to improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response by directing funding towards priority humanitarian needs. These needs are identified through an inclusive and participatory process, which includes humanitarian actors in the coordination mechanisms of the Cross border (XB) operation from Turkey, mostly NGOs who provide regular basic services and food to millions who have no other alternatives.

In 2017, the THF received $59 million from 11 donors (United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Ireland, Germany, France, Denmark and Belgium) allowing us to provide healthcare, food aid, clean water, shelter and other life-saving assistance to people in need.

The THF has been instrumental in coordinating and funding rapid response activities in new emergencies – such as the massive displacement from the conflicts in Idleb and Aleppo. With this access to funding, humanitarian partners, and especially Syrian NGOs, have been able to save countless lives.

In addition to the above, the THF has been instrumental in implementing some of the key outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit. In particular, the THF is among the leaders of the CBPFs, in providing more support and funding tools for local and national responders ('localisation'). In building the capacity of these actors, the THF helps build a more sustainable partnership foundation for future longer term programming.

Donors have played an instrumental role in the THF – not simply through the generosity of their significant funding, but, also through their most strategic engagement in the Advisory Board consultations, and in their advocacy efforts. The civilian population in Syria are facing today the most vulnerable period since the beginning of the crisis - with over 8,000 displacements on average per day in 2017 and no sight of an immediate end to the conflict. I look forward to continuing this excellent partnership with donors and urge them to continue their support at least at the same level of funding in 2018.

Ramesh Rajasingham
Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis
In 2017, the THF remained a critical tool to fund cross-border operations into Syria, and particularly into besieged and hard-to-reach areas. The Fund also began, on a pilot basis, funding cross border projects into Syria from Iraq, targeting the north-east part of the country. With the available resources, the THF was able to support funding for 97 projects for a total amount of $45.8 million which were allocated through two standard and two reserve allocations. During the reporting period, the THF funded 65 partners including 44 National NGOs (NNGOs), 13 International NGOs, 6 UN agencies and 2 Red Cross/Crescent Societies.

Two standard allocations were issued in 2017 which aimed at ensuring that the funded projects supported the strategic objectives of the Syria HRP. The stages of these two allocations took a participatory nature under the leadership of the Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (DRHC) in consultation with the key stakeholders in the cross border operation in Turkey including the cluster coordinators.

The clusters’ prioritization process and the technical and programmatic review of the projects considered, among other factors: mandate and objectives of the THF, clusters’ levels of funding and gaps in programming whether at the individual sectors’ level or at the inter-sectoral interventions. The evolving humanitarian situation and the correlated needs in Syria, as well as the political context on the ground, were also taken into consideration to ensure impact, and efficient and timely delivery of the humanitarian assistance particularly in the besieged and hard-to-reach areas.

For the reserve allocations issued in 2017, the process was more expedite and very much focused, with the first one devoted to fund specific trainings and logistical support for the humanitarian community in the targeted geographical areas involved in the cross border response from Turkey. The second reserve allocation supported the establishment of IDP camps and multisector assistance in northern Syria. Finally, at the very end of 2017, another reserve allocation focused on WASH and nutrition priorities.

In line with the THF Operational Manual (OM), all the recipient organizations have undergone a registration process that includes a thorough CA exercise that defines the risk level of each implementing partner.

The THF continued to play an integral part of the humanitarian response structure for Syria, particularly for the northern part of the country and for besieged and hard-to-reach areas.
**Turkey Humanitarian Fund at a Glance - 2017**

**Allocations by organizations (US$ millions)**
- UN: $13.2
- National NGO: $19.7
- International NGO: $10.6
- Red Cross/Crescent Societies: $2.4
- Total: $45.8 million allocated

**Number of projects**
- UN: 12
- National NGO: 61
- International NGO: 22
- Red Cross/Crescent Societies: 2
- Total: 97 projects funded

**Number of funded partners**
- UN: 6
- National NGO: 44
- International NGO: 13
- Red Cross/Crescent Societies: 2
- Total: 65 partners funded

**Beneficiaries reached**
- Boys: 594,649
- Girls: 563,932
- Men: 619,451
- Women: 718,934
- Total: 2,496,966

**Beneficiaries targeted**
- Boys: 868,463
- Girls: 921,982
- Men: 1,078,175
- Women: 1,336,891
- Total: 4,205,511

**Funding amount allocated (US$ millions)**
- Emergency Shelter and NFI: 9.1
- Health: 8.0
- Camp Coordination/Management: 6.3
- Protection: 5.6
- Food Security: 4.7
- Water Sanitation/Hygiene: 3.8
- Education: 3.1
- Coordination and Support Services: 2.7
- Early Recovery: 1.5
- Nutrition: 1.0
- Total: $45.8 million

**Number of beneficiaries (targeted)**
- Emergency Shelter and NFI: 194,805
- Health: 924,720
- Camp Coordination/Management: 228,691
- Protection: 1,406,955
- Food Security: 82,201
- Water Sanitation/Hygiene: 1,124,529
- Education: 86,654
- Coordination and Support Services: 1,704
- Early Recovery: 8,475
- Nutrition: 145,797

**Funding Contribution by donor (in 2017)**
- United Kingdom: $12.9
- Germany: $11.8
- Belgium: $8.5
- Netherlands: $5.9
- France: $5.5
- Norway: $4.7
- Sweden: $4.2
- Ireland: $1.8
- Denmark: $1.6
- Korea, Republic of: $1.0
- Switzerland: $1.0
- Total: $59.0 million paid

**Project Locations**

Note: Targeted and reached beneficiaries equals number of beneficiaries as per project proposals and progress reports. This number is subject to change as projects are ongoing.
The borders and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
2017 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian Situation in 2017

During 2017, the humanitarian situation in Syria continued deteriorating with continued high levels of conflict and complete disrespect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL), including attacks on health facilities. The violent context and security constraints resulted in large population displacements, hampered access to services and a general interference in the provision of aid.

Continuation of hostilities and ongoing Conflict

In January 2017, a ceasefire agreement brokered between Russia and Turkey brought an initial glimmer of hope that a significant reduction in hostilities across the country would follow, and consequently lead to the improvement of the conditions of civilians suffering after more than six years of war. Following the siege to Eastern Aleppo city in December 2016, during which parties to the conflict had showed an alarming disregard to IHL, more than 36,000 people were evacuated to non-state armed group controlled areas in northwestern Syria. However, hopeful expectations proved to be short-lived as hostilities soon resumed in many places across Syria, resulting in tremendous humanitarian suffering.

Displacement across Syria

During 2017, more than 2.79 million people were displaced from different parts of Syria, which represented an increase of 36.5 per cent from the number of displacements tracked the previous year. The increase in the displacement numbers was largely caused by the large escalation in violence experienced in Deir Ez-zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates. By the end of the year, 4.5 million people remained in hard-to-reach areas, including 540,000 people in 11 besieged areas. Altogether, an estimated 13.5 million people, including 6 million children, required humanitarian assistance across Syria.

Security and access constraints for aid provision

Ongoing conflict during 2017 continued hampering service provision across the country. More than one in three schools were either damaged or destroyed while others were used as collective shelters or for other purposes. Access to safe water remained limited for most of the population, with increased water quality assurances necessary to ensure the population had continuous access to safe water. Alternate water supply services and WASH supplies were available but relatively expensive, pushing vulnerable families to adopt unsafe coping strategies. People in besieged areas and other areas lacked sufficient access to critical WASH services and supplies.

Health facilities under attack

Health care facilities continued to be under attack in 2017, a trend which appears to be characteristic of the Syrian conflict. The Gaziantep-based Health Cluster received reports of 192 incidents of attacks on health care in 2017, of which 122 were verified. As a result of these attacks, 73 people, including 28 health workers and ten patients were killed and 149 people wounded, including 46 health workers and four patients. Furthermore, 73 medical facilities and 69 ambulances were affected as a result of these attacks.

Interference in the provision of humanitarian assistance

The ability of humanitarian organizations to access the affected population in different parts of the country faced a variety of challenges. In 2017, the Syrian Government approved 47 UN inter-agency convoy requests in full or with a higher number of targeted beneficiaries, out of 172 requests (27.3 per cent). Compared to the previous year, this approval rate decreased considering that in 2016 the approval rate stood at 45.3 per cent of the requests.

In the northwestern part of Syria, interference by armed groups in humanitarian work emerged as a major challenge. Throughout 2017, humanitarian organizations faced demands by armed groups to hand over a percentage of their aid. Furthermore, interference in the selection criteria of beneficiaries and staff employment took place. In addition to the challenges faced by humanitarian organizations in northwestern Syria, the hardening regulatory environment in Turkey forced many International NGOs (INGOs), to reduce or suspend their activities, or relocate to other countries in the region. This put increasing pressure on the Syrian NGO community, which continued to work exemplarily in reaching the affected population in many parts of the country.

Pockets of acute and chronic malnutrition emerged in a number of localized areas. The limited access of boys and girls under five and pregnant and lactating women, especially those living in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, to lifesaving preventive and curative nutrition services related to Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in emergencies, micronutrient supplementation, and treatment for acute malnutrition added to their vulnerability. This was even more blatant for those living under harsh conditions, or in areas with inadequate community and institutional capacity.
THF basics

The THF is a multi-donor CBPF which was established in 2014 following UN Security Council Resolutions 2139 and 2165, in view of the magnitude and complexity of the Syria crisis. The THF supports projects in line with the priorities of the Syria HRP and aims to provide flexible and timely resources to partners thereby expanding the delivery of humanitarian assistance, increasing humanitarian access, and strengthening partnerships with local and INGOs.

The THF is managed by OCHA at the country-level under the leadership of the DRHC. Donor contributions to the THF are un-earmarked and allocated by the DHRC through an in-country consultative process.

What does the THF fund?

The THF aims to provide cross-border needs-based assistance into Syria in accordance with humanitarian principles and to rapidly respond to critical life-saving needs, with a particular focus on besieged and hard-to-reach. The Fund endeavors to provide agile and effective funding for emergency response besides the sustainable funding for underserved areas and clusters in order to build the local communities capability to cope with the drastic impact of the crisis.

There are two types of allocation modalities:

- Standard allocations, which are launched normally twice a year on a regular basis and are designed as per the clusters priorities and the Syria HRP.
- Reserve allocations, which are launched to respond to emergencies unforeseen by the HRP and exceeding the capacity of existing humanitarian programmes.

Who can receive THF funding?

The THF allocates funding to a carefully selected pool of partners including INGOs, NGOs, UN agencies and the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement organizations. Those partners undergo a process of comprehensive screening and verification before they can be given the status of eligible partners, and capacity strengthening efforts are maintained constantly for THF partners.

The THF eligible Partners can apply for funding through the allocation process—whether it is standard or reserve allocation—and they submit their proposals for evaluation and review. Funding gets channeled at the end to the applicants most capable of providing timely and quality humanitarian services.

Who sets the Fund’s priorities?

The THF aims at improving the relevance and coherence of the humanitarian response by aligning it with the HRP and Cluster’s priorities. The DRHC, in consultation with the THF Advisory Board (AB), takes decisions over the strategic plans of the THF and the funding priorities. The HRP serves as the basis for setting the objectives and priorities for funding in standard allocations, and cluster coordinators give recommendations to the DRHC who endorses the allocation strategy. However, in emergency situations the DRHC decides in consultation with the AB and the cluster coordinators on the main priorities for the reserve allocation strategy based on additional assessments by the clusters and on the cluster contingency plans.

How are projects selected for funding?

Proposals for both allocation modalities should be submitted by eligible partners on the Grant Management System (GMS) at https://cbpf.unocha.org. Submitted projects go through two types of project reviews: a strategic review to ensure alignment with strategic priorities of the call, and a technical review to determine the soundness and quality of proposals and ensure alignment with the cluster priorities. The strategic and technical reviews can be discharged by respective Cluster Review Committees (CRC), which operate separately by cluster and make recommendations for funding to the DRHC.

Who provides the funding?

The THF receives contributions from UN Member States and it can also receive individual funding from individual, private or public sources. For transparency purposes, all contributions are reported on the THF public online platform: https://gms.unocha.org/bi
How is the efficient and accountable use of the THF funds ensured?

The CBPF Operational Handbook and the THF OM set all necessary measures to ensure effective monitoring and follow-up on the THF funded projects is in place. It is acknowledged that cross border operations need more scrutiny and closer monitoring; therefore, THF operates on a risk-based approach and exerts all efforts to warrant full adherence to the humanitarian principles and the operational standards.

The THF developed an accountability framework after a thorough analysis of the potential risks to the Fund, this framework is subject to continuous review and improvement due to the rapidly changing nature of the operational environment. The framework is based on four main components:

1. Capacity Assessment (CA) of new partners
2. Risk management
3. Monitoring and reporting
4. Evaluation and project auditing

Who manages the THF?

The activities of the THF are managed under the overall leadership of DRHC on behalf of the ERC supported by the THF AB and the OCHA Turkey Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU). The AB is chaired by the DRHC and comprised of OCHA Head of Office (HoO) and senior-level representatives of the donors, UN agencies, and international and national partners of the THF. The HFU manages the day to day facilitation of the allocations process and information sharing with the relevant stakeholders. The unit provides technical advice and guidance to the DRHC and the OCHA HoO on the fund’s strategy and priorities.

The AB provides review and advice to the DRHC on strategic elements of the Fund such as allocation strategies and OM.

What rules govern the THF?

The CBPFs Operational Handbook serves as the ultimate guide to administer CBPFs, it presents technical tools and templates to be adapted and built upon by the funds at the local level.

More specifically, the OM of the THF enshrines all the rules and regulations that systematize the management of the fund and sets the processes and procedures for all aspects of its work. The OM is a living document which is revised and updated based on the changes in the operational context.
In 2017, 11 donors contributed $59 million for the THF, showing their continued trust and support for the fund, and which allowed the THF to cater to humanitarian partners implementing urgent and life-saving cross-border humanitarian activities in Syria.

At the beginning of 2017, the THF had a carryover of $7.9 million from 2016, which enabled for a first reserve allocation early in the year, for training and logistical support. By the end of the first quarter of 2017, the fund had received contributions for $9.5 million, which amounted to 16 per cent of the total funds contributed during the year. With an additional $9.0 million received in the second quarter, 31 per cent of 2017 contributions were received by the mid-year mark. Another $13.2 million in contributions was received in the third quarter (22 per cent of total 2017 contributions), while the largest amount of contributions, amounting to $27.2 million, came in during the fourth quarter of the year. This represented nearly half of the total 2017 contributions which allowed to carryover for 2018 an estimated $18.6 million. This cash reserve allowed to call for two emergency allocations in the first quarter of 2018, to respond to the ongoing situation in northwest Syria and in Eastern Ghouta.

Availing of early and predictable contributions is crucial for the THF and its stakeholders to plan strategically the prioritization of funds and use them in complementarity with other available funding. The THF remained a critical mechanism to fund cross-border assistance to Syria, mainly into the north of the country and into besieged and hard-to-reach. Overall contributions to the THF have amounted to $223 million since its inception in 2014, with a slight decrease in 2017 as compared to 2016, when 12 different donors contributed a total of $66 million. For 2018, the THF will seek to continue diversifying its donor base and keep the current major donors supporting the fund.

The THF, as a funding mechanism to respond to the needs identified in the Syria HRP, is one of the three Whole of Syria CBPFs together with the Syria and Jordan Humanitarian Funds. Altogether, their level of contributions in 2017 amounting to $105 million represented only 3.1 per cent of the Syria funding requirements, very short of the 15 per cent target set globally for all CBPFs. Nevertheless, the generous donors’ contributions to the THF also represented about 10 per cent of the total funding for the XB operations included in the Syria HRP.

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2 Contributions amounts correspond to actual cash received and may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.
SUCCESS STORIES

Resilience amidst the conflict: Providing a livelihood to a displaced female-headed household

Um Jaber, a mother of three daughters and aged 50, is a displaced woman from the countryside of southern Aleppo. Three years ago, they were displaced to the relatively stable area in Ma`arrat An Nu`man Sub District, Idleb, looking for safety in a country affected by the ongoing conflict for years. The years of war, pain, poverty and suffering have wrinkled her forehead. She lost her husband and three children due to an airstrike on their hometown that demolished her house and killed her family members.

"We are living in the harshness of displacement. I spend all my possible efforts to feed my family. Life is very hard. We lost everything in this war, and we are there depending on what assistance is given to us."

"I am the only bread winner for my young family. I moved from one place to another in search of safety and security for my family. There are limited livelihood opportunities in Syria thereby despite my efforts, I was unable to secure a regular means of income. I was hardly able to meet the basic needs of my children, mainly relying on the short-term humanitarian assistance. I have experience of livestock breeding. But due to lack of resources I was unable to buy healthy sheep, the feed and vaccines."

Islamic Relief provided two healthy adult female sheep of local breed. The sheep were vaccinated as prevention from diseases and the project also provided feeding.

"I am working very hard and hopeful that after the gestation period, the sheep will deliver healthy lambs. I will use the milk to make dairy products. This will help to feed my children and I will also sell the excess products to earn some income that can cover other living expenses."

With THF funding, Islamic Relief is implementing the project “Support to agriculture based livelihood in Syria,” which aims to reach 850 families with agriculture and livestock support in Ma`arrat An Nu`man Sub District, in the Idleb Governorate to cover the critical gaps in the food security and livelihood sector.

*names and identifying details have been changed to protect the privacy of individuals.
SUCCESS STORIES

Fighting trauma: A Syrian boy makes his way back to school

Ali is nine years old, and together with his mother, fled fighting in Aleppo two years ago. They now live in Darkoush, a town in northwest Syria. After the traumatic experience of forced displacement, the young boy, who was born with partial hearing loss, started having difficulties in school. Ali could not make new friends, his performance dropped and he withdrew more and more. Back in Aleppo, his family bought one hearing aid, but could not afford a second one because the devices are expensive. The hearing aid helped Ali hear well enough to attend first grade in school, where he was a committed student. Arriving in Darkoush, Ali’s hearing impairment aggravated his difficulties settling into his new environment, and he refused to go to school, eventually dropping out.

Supported by the THC, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) provides specialized case management services in Darkoush and runs a child protection center where boys and girls receive structured PsychoSocial Support (PSS); conducts outreach PSS in primary schools; and supports ten local Syrian organizations through capacity building in child protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV) case management.

Ali’s mother heard about the IRC work in Darkoush and met with IRC case-workers to let them know about her son’s difficulties - his psychological distress and the need for a hearing aid to help him keep up in school.

In Syria, one in three children is out of school due to the ongoing conflict. © IRC/Ned Colt

The family received cash support from other IRC services after being linked by the case worker, which they used to buy books, pens, and school bags education supplies for Ali. The IRC also provided PSS activities and recreational kits for Ali. His case worker helped sign him up for home schooling sessions through a non-formal education service to catch up the time he missed in school. “I want to thank you for your care and support. My son is now feeling better, thanks to you and your wonderful work,” says Ali’s mother. Ali is now back in school, and has already made new friends. “We also worked with the teachers to make sure Ali gets the continuous support he needs,” says his IRC caseworker. “He is really excited to pick up his books in the morning and go to school now.”

*Last names omitted for protection reasons. the photo is illustrative only and not directly related to the story.
2017 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Life-saving, coordinated and effective response

Throughout 2017, the THF remained an important funding tool for rapid, coordinated and effective cross border humanitarian response into Syria, addressing the most critical needs of the people inside the country. The THF available funding was used to cover urgent needs in all different clusters of interventions under the leadership of the DRHC based in Gaziantep, Turkey.

During 2017, THF funds were allocated through two standard allocations totaling an amount of $38.5 million in alignment with the Syria HRP and also responding to the emerging needs on the ground. The fund helped in the humanitarian response to people with essential life-saving needs in various areas inside Syria including, and with particular focus, for people in need in besieged and hard-to-reach.

The reserve allocation modality was used to cover unforeseen needs on the ground through funding several projects on an ad-hoc basis which guaranteed quick and timely response. A total of $7.3 million was allocated during 2017 on a rolling basis through the three reserve allocations.

Alignment with the Syria HRP

The THF allocations in 2017 supported the Syria HRP three strategic objectives, namely:

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, Human Rights Law (HRL) and through quality principled assistance.

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

The ultimate priority of the 2017 allocations was to support life-saving interventions and the provision of basic needs. Protection of affected people was given a special attention whether as a stand-alone cluster or through mainstreaming protection into all projects.

Empowering coordination

The THF allocation strategies were the product of a collective analysis and discussions among the HFU and the THF stakeholders, namely the cluster coordinators. The cluster coordinators shared their cluster priorities, gaps and needs and discussed THF possibilities of response in accordance with the funding available. During the allocation process, the HFU and cluster coordinators harmonized the strategic and technical reviews of the submitted proposals led by CRCs comprised of cluster coordinators and co-coordinators and representatives from UN and NGOs. These committees objectively evaluated the relevance of the submitted proposals for funding and provided the DRHC for his final approval.

Following the second standard allocation in 2017, and to further enhance the coordination among stakeholders, the DRHC convened a meeting with the THF staff and the cluster coordinators for an After-Action Review of the allocation processes. The objective of the meeting was to share good practices and extract lessons learned from the different allocation processes during the year, focusing on prioritization, strategic and technical reviews. Such learnings have been utilized when organizing subsequent allocations.

Diverse set of partners

The National organizations continued to play a leading role in the response inside Syria whether through direct funding from the THF or through partnerships with UN agencies and INGOs. The fund has a pool of 136 partners (including 35 INGOs, 90 NNGOs, 3 Red Cross/Crescent Organizations, and 8 UN agencies) with varying scope, focus and experience.

Out of a total $45.8 million allocated in 2017, the THF allocated $19.65 million to NNGO partners which constitutes almost 43 per cent of the total funding. Indirectly, NNGOs received an additional $7.47 million of THF funding through partnerships with UN agencies, INGOs and other NNGOs. Additionally, a total of $10.60 million or over 23 per cent of total funding allocated in 2017 was directly allocated to INGOs.

Throughout 2017, the THF continued providing adequate support and capacity strengthening efforts to all partners. Trainings, GMS clinics and information sessions were provided to 457 humanitarian workers on areas related to project proposal submissions and grant management in accordance with THF standards. The HFU was available to provide coaching and customized individual sessions upon request and as needed.
Throughout 2017, the THF continued its commitment to gender and protection mainstreaming as a key element to quality humanitarian programmes. Ensuring that THF partners collected and analysed sex and age disaggregated data and designed their responses to meet the different needs of women, girls, boys and men was decisive. Partners were trained on gender mainstreaming and sensitized on the importance of gender analysis as one of the main clusters’ activities. This emphasized on the complementarity between the HFU and the clusters in terms of capacity building of the HF partners, particularly the NNGOs utilizing the programmatic activities of the HFU and the technical expertise of the cluster. The gender advisor and the gender network supported THF partners in identifying the gender specific needs within the vulnerable groups and ensuring that outcomes responded to the needs of women, girls, boys and men. The THF also provided adequate guidance to partners -within the THF partners’ capacity strengthening efforts- on the use of the gender marker to improve the quality of their projects; consequently, none of the THF projects funded in 2017 were coded as 0 or not applicable. All THF project proposals included cross-cutting issues such as gender and protection. Implementing partners received support from the gender focal points when developing their proposals, and during the vetting process, the technical CRCs scored projects based on the inclusion of gender and protection into their programming.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) gender marker was applied to all the projects submitted under standard and reserve allocations, with codes ranging between contributing in limited way to contributing significantly to gender equality. Over 77 per cent of THF funded projects were coded as 2a-designed to contribute significantly to gender equality while around 14 per cent of the projects were designed to address identified gender inequalities and achieve equitable access of the different population groups to the provided services. Finally, around 8 per cent of the funded projects scored 1 on the gender marker which meant they managed to some extent to mainstream gender into their response.
**Allocation by Organization Type**

(US$ millions)

- **UN**: $13.2
- **National NGO**: $19.7
- **International NGO**: $10.6
- **Red Cross/Crescent Societies**: $2.4

**Total Allocated**: $45.8 million

**Amount by Allocation Type**

- **Standard Allocation**: $38.5m (84%)
- **Reserve Allocation**: $7.3m (16%)

**Total**: $45.8 million

**Strategic Objectives**

**SO1**: Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people

**SO2**: Prevent, mitigate and respond to protection risks and support the protective environment in Syria in accordance with international law, IHL, IHL

**SO3**: Increase resilience and livelihood opportunities and affected people’s access to basic services

**Budget Allocation**

- **SO1**: $12.7 million (27%)
- **SO2**: $7.3 million (16%)
- **SO3**: $25.8 million (56%)

**Total Allocated**: $45.8 million

**Number of Trainees**

- **457** humanitarian actors trained

- **PCM**: 224
- **Capacity Assessment**: 101
- **Monitoring/Reporting**: 91
- **GMS**: 41

**Number of Eligible Partners**

- **UN**: 8
- **International NGO**: 35
- **Red Cross/Crescent Societies**: 3
- **National NGO**: 90

**Total Eligible Partners**: 136
1st Standard Allocation

In the first quarter of 2017, the THF allocated $20 million through the standard modality to 45 projects, covering the most urgent needs throughout nine clusters. The priorities set by this allocation focused on enhancing the rehabilitation and the restoration of disrupted livelihoods complemented by social protection schemes.

2nd Standard Allocation

During the last quarter of 2017, the THF called for a second standard allocation for a total amount of $18.4 million. The call for applications was open to all partners and focused on winterization activities across six clusters: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), SNFI, WASH, Food Security and Livelihood (FSL), Education and Protection; in addition to the most critical protection interventions. This allocation aimed at supporting a solid response to winter related needs of the affected people and especially IDPs. It also managed to mitigate the negative impact of the winter season on vulnerable population groups with the limited resources available. The funding in this allocation round was assigned as follows: NNGOs 46 per cent, INGOs 27 per cent and UN agencies 27 per cent.

Reserve Allocations

In 2017, The reserve funding modality was utilized three times to cover critical needs with $7.3 million, almost 16 per cent of the total THF funding allocated during the year. The first reserve allocation was used to fund projects that supported the improvement of the quality of the operation, strengthening capacity of humanitarian workers and providing logistic support to humanitarian actors.

In the middle of 2017, $3.7 million were allocated as a reserve funding to establish an IDP camp and provide multi-cluster assistance to newly arriving IDPs, to support the establishment of a Syrian Women’s Network to empower female NNGO workers and to coordinate their efforts for advocacy towards gender equality and women empowerment. Part of this reserve was utilized to support mine action efforts which aim to protect the civilians from the risks of land mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Towards the end of the year, $1.5 million was allocated to four projects to cover the gaps in the winterization plans in the WASH and Nutrition clusters. This reserve allocation complemented the winterization interventions funded in the second standard allocation.

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. The THF is able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way. In 2017, the THF continued to be utilized in a flexible manner to address cross-border needs on the ground in Syria. Priorities for each allocation were identified through the cross-border coordination systems, namely the clusters and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).
**2017 IN REVIEW**

**FUND PERFORMANCE**

**Principle 1: Inclusiveness**

During 2017, the THF was accessible to all organizations that passed the due diligence and capacity assessment processes, which meant there were a total of 136 eligible partners. Out of the total $45.8 million allocated by the THF in 2017, 42.9 per cent was directly allocated to NNGOs, 23.1 per cent to INGOs, 28.7 per cent to UN agencies and 5.3 per cent to Red Cross/Crescent Societies. Throughout 2017, the HFU continued to reach out to national organizations to familiarize them with the THF and its procedures, and encourage them to undergo the CA.

All project proposals submitted to the THF went through transparent processes of review by experts who participated in strategic and technical CRCs. Allocation papers highlighted the strategic objectives and priorities to guide the application process. In the case of the reserve allocations, the projects were reviewed by technical CRCs for alignment to the identified urgent needs. The Fund allocation information was disseminated using various groups such as the ICCG, the Humanitarian Liaison Group (HLG), and the GMS to ensure wide coverage. Participation in the THF AB included representatives of all its stakeholders, with an overwhelming participation of donors.

In terms of geographical and cluster coverage, the THF showed its inclusive approach to the humanitarian responses inside Syria. Geographically, half of the allocated funds went to Idleb Governorate followed by Aleppo with 24.7 per cent of the funding. Rural Damascus in the south, and Al-Hassakeh in the northeast, were also targeted governorates with 10.5 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively, of the total amount allocated.

The THF prioritized the use of Cash during the trainings and included it into the response by most of the clusters during the planning period whenever Cash response was appropriate. However, due to the limited presence of markets in areas of THF implementation, and the challenges posed in securing Cash to beneficiaries, only 18 per cent of the 2017 funded projects included at least one Cash activity that would not harm the market. However, in terms of value against the overall response, this amount only represented 4 per cent of total allocations.

In terms of Cluster, funding for the S/NFI cluster was at the top, with 19.8 per cent of funding allocated, followed by the Health cluster with 17.5 per cent of the funding allocations. CCCM, Protection and the FSL clusters followed closely those allocations, with 13.7 per cent, 12.2 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively, of the total amount of allocated funding during 2017.

**Principle 2: Flexibility**

The 2017 allocations objectives of the THF were set to fund projects that support the achievement of the Syria HRP, mostly focused in besieged and hard-to-reach areas where local actors had better access. As mentioned earlier, the standard allocations support the financing of cluster objectives as outlined in the Syria HRP while the emergency reserve allocations support unplanned emergencies Syria through the Turkey Hub as outlined in Cluster contingency plans.

As per THF OM, 10 per cent of available funding should be set for reserve allocations. The allocated funds on a reserve basis over the prescribed ceiling (15.9 per cent of total allocations) based on operational exigencies to respond on the ground in a level 3 emergency.

Reserve allocated funds allocated to HRP projects and the THF, which was also how the THF fast tracked standard allocations in response to the changing operational environment. Yet, the largest allocated amounts per clusters went to the S/NFI, with $9 million, and $8 million for Health, in both cases through standard allocations.

In terms of Cluster, funding for the S/NFI cluster was at the top, with 19.8 per cent of funding allocated, followed by the Health cluster with 17.5 per cent of the funding allocations. CCCM, Protection and the FSL clusters followed closely those allocations, with 13.7 per cent, 12.2 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively, of the total amount of allocated funding during 2017.

**Principle 3: Timeliness**

The THF fund allocations were aligned with humanitarian priorities set in the Syria HRP and responded to humanitarian needs in a timely manner. The first standard allocation worth $20 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 $18.4 million focused on IDPs in the camps in the north-west of Syria and covered five clusters (S/NFIs, WASH, FSL, Health and Nutrition). The THF processed projects revisions and project approvals with some longer processing days vis-à-vis global CBPFs standards timings, taking on average 20 calendar days for project revision requests and over two months for standard allocations. As a result, based on some outliers’ cases, the funding to NNGOs did not meet the humanitarian needs in a timely manner.

**Principle 4: Efficiency**

All projects submitted to the THF were reviewed by the CRCs to ensure they were responding to the cluster priorities and objectives as stipulated in the allocation strategy paper. The technical CRCs used a review scorecard for the projects which is designed and standardized across all CBPFs globally,
this scorecard evaluates the strategic and programmatic relevance of the proposed projects using a standard set of questions and a total score of a 100. The CRCs sought to guarantee value for money by ensuring that all projects’ activities and costs were aligned to the clusters standards and that the pricing was in line with the market assessments.

Cluster 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 cluster leads were consulted to evaluate the revisions to ensure effectiveness and the efficient use of resources.

Prior to the approval of the DRHC to launch the allocation, discussions start with the ICCG to design the response plan and prioritize the life-saving activities in light with the available resources.

Principle 5: Accountability and Risk Management

In 2017, the fund received $59 million in donor contributions and funded 97 projects of 65 partners. 66 per cent of the allocations went to NGOs including 43 per cent to national NGOs.

Considering the large pool of eligible partners, more rigorous selection thresholds were applied for new partners late 2016. The CA process shifted to more thorough full-fledged assessments (now known as Internal CA), consisting not only of a desk review of documentation (declarations and policies) but also including an office visit of the partner. Consequently, only 18 out of 68 applicants passed the new CA criteria. This is an important step forward in providing assurances of the known capacity of the THF partners, particularly the NNGOs.

In 2017, the THF has seen an increase in the number of concerns raised regarding some NGO implementing partners. This has required the THF to test and ensure it has an adequate risk management system in place; and, it has reinforced the need for satisfactory implementation of operational modalities and assurances activities. This is now possible, with the increased capacity of the HFU, being currently sufficiently staffed by an experienced team who work together to ensure the proper management of the Fund. Additionally, one of the partners is currently subject to a forensic audit by an independent audit firm commissioned by OCHA to examine the potential misuse of funds. This is the first time the THF has initiated such an exercise.

In 2015 and 2016, there were major gaps in the contractual services of audit and Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) companies, leaving the fund with a significant backlog of delayed monitoring and audit processes from the previous cycles. In 2017, OCHA Turkey contracted two audit companies, Mazars and Moor & Stephens (M&S) to audit an additional 185 projects between June and December 2017. However, only 151 were delivered to OCHA. Reasons for the delays were non-compliance of the projects with the final financial statements; Extension of the projects’ timeline; and Verification of the Audit reports by the HFU.

Out of the audits received in 2017, 14 projects implemented by 12 partners (4 INGOs, 8 NNGOs) included a qualified opinion requiring OCHA’s attention. OCHA treated the audit findings in order of priority, with some partners being cleared to receive future funding after providing assurance of addressing relevant audit findings, while others were made non-eligible for THF funding. It is worth mentioning that 5 out of the 12 partners are High risk partners, 4 of 12 Medium risk partners and 3 of 12 Low risk partners.

Towards the end of the year some significant concerns around insufficiently vetted partners came to the forefront, resulting in labour and time intense examinations of program delivery and assessment of the risks of potential misuse of funds. While the audits had not turned up with significant findings, this underlined the importance of not relying on the audit as a risk management and/or fraud detection tool by itself. Consequently, the HFU approach was to triangulate of the audit reports with partner’s reporting and observations made during CA and monitoring activities.

Since the TPM contract incurred some delay until early 2018, the extended monitoring gap was filled by the programmatic and financial spot-checks of the partners.

The partner Performance Index (PI) which was also introduced in 2017 complements the results of the CA. The PI tracked each partner’s capacity 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 partners’ CA scores will be updated in 2018 and if a partner is found to have a poor performance record, no further funding allocation will be made until the partner can demonstrate internal changes/improvements have been made. This tool will be fully rolled out in 2018 and will lead to changes in the number and risk level of existing partners based on their performance evaluation.

Given to the current high number of eligible partners, along with the ever-expanding pool of interested partners, a tightened and more selective partner selection process will be imperative in 2017. The THF, as part of the amended Operational Manual of the fund, will look to bring down the total number of eligible partners, while ensuring only the partners with a proven track-record and/or access to under-serviced areas will remain included. Additionally, the monitoring component will be enhanced by introducing a new dimension as part of the accountability to the affected population (in line with the operations’ structure). The HFU will also continue to support the capacity building of THF partners, particularly the NNGOs, which will include training of partners, GMS clinics and bilateral coaching.
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the THF 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 THF funded projects for which reports were submitted in 2017, but funded in 2015 and 2016. A considerable number of the projects funded in 2016 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.

The beneficiaries reached by all the projects funded in 2017 were calculated by using the figures of reached beneficiaries as reported by the partners in the narrative reports using the following methodology:

- Beneficiaries reached data submitted in 2017 – project actual start date 2017 – project actual end date 2017 – 100%
- Beneficiaries reached data submitted in 2017 – project actual start date 2016 – project actual end date 2017 or 2018 – X% proportional to number of months project implemented in 2017 vs total project duration (or until report submission)
- Beneficiaries reached data submitted in 2018 – project actual start date 2017 – project actual end date 2017 – 100%
- Beneficiaries reached data submitted in 2018 – project actual start date 2016 or 2017 – project actual end date 2018 – X% proportional to number of months project implemented in 2017 vs total project duration (until report submission)
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Provide coordinated life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to people living in IDP sites;
Objective 2: Disseminate operational information on sudden mass displacements on a timely basis;
Objective 3: Improve the physical quality in and accountability of IDP sites;
Objective 4: Strengthen household and communal coping mechanisms in IDP sites.

LEAD AGENCY/COORDINATOR ORGANIZATION
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) / GLOBAL COMMUNITIES (GCs)

ACHIEVEMENTS
In 2017, the THF contributed to achieving the CCCM cluster response strategy aimed at enhancing the general protection environment in the IDPs sites in northern Syria. The THF supported the following activities:

1. Providing comprehensive multi-sectoral lifesaving assistance to the IDP sites;
2. Promoting gender-balanced participatory management structures in IDP sites;
3. Improving physical and basic infrastructure conditions in IDP sites;
4. Providing coordinated operational information on the displacements in northern Syria, to enable the humanitarian actors to provide a timely response to the newly displaced people.

During 2017, the THF funded ten projects which were implemented by nine CCCM members with a total budget of $6.3 million (14 per cent of total THF allocations). All CCCM projects were life-saving and contributed to enhancing the general protection environment in the IDPs sites in northern Syria. The activities which the THF funded during 2017 focused on rehabilitation and upgrading of existing basic infrastructure, shelter upgrade, expansion of WASH services, improvement of the fire safety measures, winterization, and community participation. An estimated total of 238,609 IDPs benefited from the various activities implemented in both Idleb and Aleppo governorates.

THF funding was instrumental for the establishment of temporary reception centres, which provided temporary protection, shelter and assistance to newly displaced IDPs for a short period of time. The CCCM Reception Centres (RCs) in Idleb and Aleppo served 33,233 IDPs as their first reception for newly displaced populations and for various evacuations. Similarly, the implementation of various winterization activities improved the living conditions of 150,434 IDPs.

The vulnerability within the displaced population increased, with more people moving to IDP sites, which required constant maintenance, services and assistance. Despite funding from THF and other donors, gaps remained due to lack of consistent funding for these sites.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION

CLUSTER 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 AGENCY/ COORDINATOR ORGANIZATION

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) / Save the Children

ACHIEVEMENTS

The THF funded 35 education projects, including 11 approved during 2017 for a total amount of $3.1 million (7 percent of total allocations) and which continued being implemented during early 2018. The first standard allocation focused on improving access to education and improving the provision of quality education in the most needed areas. The second standard allocation focused on winterization activities, including distribution of winterization kits and fuel for schools heating. Though this was crucial to ensure access to education, its impact remained limited without the provision of other education activities. Geographically, in both allocations the cluster prioritized highly needed areas but not served well, and hard-to-reach or besieged areas, targeting 86,654 beneficiaries. The priority areas and activities were identified in consultation with cluster members.

The highly volatile situation inside Syria forced implementing partners to make changes to their project locations, in particular after the first standard allocation. Following the second standard allocation, the conflict rapidly escalated in planned areas of intervention and resulted in suspension of activities, but the flexibility of the THF allowed partners to rapidly re-programme funding. The THF funding also allowed the cluster members, especially small NGOs, to start up education programming in areas that were not served well.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

CLUSTER 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 AGENCY

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

ACHIEVEMENTS

During 2017, the priorities of the Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL) cluster in the Turkey hub were in line with the WoS cluster objectives, namely:

1. Empowering affected communities and individuals including adolescents and youth through enabling better and safe access to essential services;

2. Restoring basic infrastructure and socio-economic infrastructure adopting labor-intensive schemes;

3. Fostering social cohesion and local participation for more resilient communities;

4. Enhancing resilience and providing better opportunities through the rehabilitation and restoration of disrupted livelihoods in parallel to social protection schemes.

Under the standard allocations, the THF funded a combined $1.5 million (3 percent of total THF allocations) to four projects under the ERL Cluster during 2017. The primary purpose of these projects was to support the piloting of different interventions which aimed at stabilizing livelihoods of vulnerable households. In parallel, these interventions enhanced NGOs capacities to jointly define and inform the strategy of the ERL cluster for the Turkey hub.

The THF funding was utilized to address the conduct of labor-market assessments, vocational and entrepreneurial training for income generation activities, the development of micro business plans, and cash-for-work for the maintenance and restoration of key infrastructure (water and electricity systems). Additionally, the projects aimed at the provision of specialized business training packages, micro-grants and productive assets to small businesses and start-ups. Other interventions aimed at conducting local market production needs assessments, business evaluations and customized business development support plans for small and medium enterprises. Finally, one project in particular covered research to inform the formulation of the livelihoods strategy within the ERL cluster for the Gaziantep hub. Developed in partnership with NGOs, it included the cost of ongoing operations, contractual services, grants to counterparts and the provision of capacity building support to staff.

Due to the escalation of the conflict in the targeted areas, three of the projects could not be delivered according to the expected time frame. On the other hand, due to challenges in the areas of implementation, the partner requested for a change in location. The THF noticed that women were not reached by the ERL funded projects; therefore, it started close monitoring and analysis of the operational context and the project implementation to identify the challenges and work with the partners to amend them.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

**CLUSTER 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 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) systems;

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

**LEAD AGENCY/ CO-COORDINATOR ORGANIZATION**

Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)/ Ihsan for Relief and Development (IRD)

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

The FSL cluster in the Turkey hub was allocated $4.7 million through the THF to fund 14 projects implemented by 12 partners, six of them national NGOs. The projects targeted in 2017 over 82,200 beneficiaries, with over 49 per cent of the THF target beneficiaries being women and girls.

The primary activities of the FSL projects funded under the THF standard allocations in 2017 included:

1. Support to agriculture and livestock production through provision of services including; inputs distribution both in-kind/cash modalities, trainings, and technical capacity;

2. Animal treatments and vaccinations;

3. Rehabilitation of services and infrastructure related to food sector also utilizing cash for work;

4. Prevention/preparedness/DRR including fire risk reduction for crops, and income generation activities at the last stage before harvesting;

5. Provision of start-up kits for jobs in the agriculture support services.

THF funding supported FSL Cluster members to increase the production of key staple crops that had been deeply affected by the conflict. The projects eased the financial burden on productive families to let them save money to meet other basics needs, including through home-gardening activities and through support to livestock development/recovery projects aiming at protecting assets. Moreover, income generating activities targeted the youth through provision of vocational training.

The FSL Cluster facilitated agricultural/livelihoods interventions linkages to other food programmes that addressed other determinants of food insecurity. This included other health, water and sanitation, and education services, and generated partnerships to enhance nutritional impact. Boosting agriculture/livelihoods production was the main goal of activities implemented under THF funding, and this included means of provision of quality inputs, knowledge transfer, financial support, rehabilitation of storage infrastructure, and markets opportunities. The projects allowed to strengthen the resilience of affected people who had kept access to productive assets (land/livestock) but were unable to sustain their livelihoods without support. The implemented activities ensured that projects met and supported, through a gender-sensitive approach, the food security needs of both women and men.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH

ALLOCATIONS

$8.0m

18% of total allocation

$8.0m

standard allocation

n/a reserve allocation

PROJECTS

17

PARTNERS

16

BENEFICIARIES TARGETED

924,720 targeted in 2017

Men: 217,425

Women: 347,068

Boys: 182,187

Girls: 178,040

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

1,280,397 reached in 2017*

360,845 reached in 2017**

Men: 346,992

Women: 443,000

Boys: 245,239

Girls: 245,167

LEAD AGENCY / CO-ORDINATOR ORGANIZATION

World Health Organisation (WHO)/ Syrian American Medical Society – Foundation (SAMS)

ACHIEVEMENTS

The THF supported the funding for the implementation of 17 health projects that covered the three cluster-specific objectives in 2017 for a total amount of $8.0 million (18 per cent of total allocations). The health projects are being successfully implemented by 16 different partners.

Under the THF, the Gaziantep Health cluster hub coordinated the health partners working inside Syria. It collected and analysed health information on health needs and gaps to support the emergency response, and documents attacks on health care to support the partners’ advocacy efforts. Public health officers in Gaziantep provided support and guidance to partners delivering health care services to over 360,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs and host communities in need. The sector delivered medicines and medical supplies to health care facilities in Syria through cross-border operations, trained health care workers and provided technical support for mass vaccination campaigns for children in north-west Syria, Idleb, Homs, Hama, Aleppo as well as in besieged locations such as Eastern Ghouta, Rural Damascus; and hard-to-reach areas.

Over 1.2 million beneficiaries received medical services ranging from lifesaving comprehensive essential primary health care and secondary health services to specialized secondary health care and trauma management services. The THF fulfilled a critical role in filling the gap in hospitals supporting secondary and tertiary health care such as surgical operations, outpatient clinics departments and emergency departments.

Health care facilities continued to be under attack in 2017. The cluster received reports of 192 incidents of attacks on health care in 2017, of which 122 were verified. Furthermore, 73 medical facilities and 69 ambulances were affected as a result of these attacks. This had a huge impact on the partners’ capability to provide the much-needed health services and put all health workers under continuous threat.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

NUTRITION

ACCOUNTS

$0.98m

2% of total allocation

$0.48m standard allocation

0.5m reserve allocation

PROJECTS

4

PARTNERS

4

BENEFICIARIES TARGETED

146,797 targeted in 2017

Men

12,709

Women

53,273

Boys

39,823

Girls

40,992

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

104,058 reached in 2017*

36,113 targeted and reached in 2017**

Men

14,555

8,420

Boys

23,676

6,962

Women

40,561

12,480

Girls

25,136

8,251

*Reported total reached by all ongoing projects in 2017 including projects funded earlier.

**Reported total reached by projects funded in 2017.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1:
Strengthen humanitarian life-saving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable population groups focusing on appropriate IYCF 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 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW);

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 AGENCY/ CO-ORDINATOR ORGANIZATION

UNICEF/ Physicians Across Borders (PAC)

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Nutrition cluster, in combined programs with the Health cluster and with THF support, helped to improve women’s and children nutritional situation by prioritizing activities as part of the implementation of a three-year (2017-2020) strategy for IYCF in emergencies. The activities included the following:

1. Delivering quality, life-saving, curative services for at least 60 percent of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases in all children under five, and PLW.

2. Providing access to programmes preventing malnutrition—including Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP) to children under two, vitamin A and micronutrient supplementation, deworming and IYCF—for at least 80 percent of vulnerable people and the integration of the nutrition response with other sectors;

3. Ensuring enhanced needs and gap analysis of the nutrition situation, and enhancing coordination and monitoring of the response by establishing early warning and early action systems for evidence based programming;

4. Strengthening the linkages and advocating for programmes that addressed the underlying causes of the nutrition crisis.

The THF supported four projects in the Nutrition cluster for a total amount of $980,910 (2 per cent of total allocations) which were implemented by four partners. These projects supported the scaling up of the strategy for IYCF in emergencies to achieve greater impact on improving key IYCF practices. Other activities included supplementation of micronutrients and provision of ready to use food for lifesaving and malnutrition prevention. The projects targeted preventive and curative nutrition supplies for 64,464 PLW and children under five in besieged and hard-to-reach areas.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Enhance 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;

Objective 4: Reduce the impact of explosive hazard;

Objective 5: Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls to quality child protection interventions in targeted locations in line with the Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action.

LEAD AGENCIES/ CO-COORDINATOR ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR/ IRC
- GBV Sub-cluster: United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA)/GC
- Child protection sub-cluster: UNICEF, World Vision International (WVI)
- Mine Action sub-cluster: United Nations Organisation for Project Services (UNOPS)

ACHIEVEMENTS

The THF supported the implementation of 17 protection projects by allocating $5.6 million (12 per cent of total allocations) in 2017. The projects were allocated through standard and reserve allocations targeting a total of 1.4 million people and implemented by 14 cluster partners.

Protection projects funded by the THF supported community based protection in reception centres, safe spaces and community based protection centres. These projects provided preventive services through outreach programmes and community awareness raising session to mitigate the protection risks. The awareness raising efforts focused mainly on GBV, risk education, child protection among other issues.

The THF funded one project that provided risk education and awareness raising for the affected populations in areas heavily contaminated by mines and ERW, and six other projects provided child protection services for conflict affected children in safe spaces and in schools. These child protection services included psychosocial support, case management and awareness raising for care providers. Ten projects provided GBV preventive services through awareness raising sessions for men and women and dedicated programmes for young girls, and under the cluster coordinators’ guidance, also provided specialized response to GBV survivors in accordance to the clusters minimum standards.

The THF also funded a protection monitoring project which focused mainly on collecting information on the main protection issues in many areas inside Syria including besieged and hard-to-reach areas. This project was particularly useful in collecting and verifying information from the affected people on the protection risks they faced, so it can be the basis for the response plans of protection actors.

Two additional projects were funded through reserve allocations in mid-2017, which included a project that supported the establishment of a network of active Syrian NGO workers and coordinated their efforts towards achieving gender equality and advocacy for women empowerment. The other project was implemented by UNOPS and consisted in strengthening the capacity of mine action actors and standardizing their interventions.

ALLOCATIONS

$5.6m

$5.6m

12% of total allocation

$4.3m

standard allocation

$1.3m

reserve allocation

PROJECTS

17

PARTNERS

14

BENEFICIARIES TARGETED

1,406,935 targeted in 2017

Men

446,231

Women

531,975

Boys

206,799

Girls

221,930

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

1,063,617 reached in 2017

783,996 targeted and reached in 2017

Men

249,184

220,892

Women

354,236

289,747

Boys

227,136

135,097

Girls

233,062

138,260

*Reported total reached by all ongoing projects in 2017 including projects funded earlier.

**Reported total reached by projects funded in 2017.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide life-saving and life sustaining S/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 AGENCY/ CO-ORDINATOR ORGANIZATION

UNHCR/ Global Communities (GC)

ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2017, the THF funded 13 projects in the cluster for a total amount of $9.1 million (20 per cent of total allocations).

The SNFI Cluster strategic priorities for the 2017 allocations mainly focused on two sets of interventions: emergency assistance and winterization support. For the emergency proposals, the Cluster gave priority to strategically prepositioning and/or rapidly procuring core non-food items (NFIs); for the winterization allocation, the Cluster led an early allocation of funding to its members in order to ensure a timely set-up of winterization interventions, which aimed at prioritizing the coldest locations in North-West Syria.

During 2017, some 1.2 million individuals in Syria were reached with NFI support and 333,002 individuals with shelter assistance. Out of this total, 316,562 beneficiaries (53,950 men, 57,586 women, 101,923 boys and 103,102 girls) - 20% of the total - were assisted by 11 organizations receiving THF funding.

The above figures evidence the impact that the THF had on the overall response in northern Syria. It is also worth mentioning the added value that the THF had in funding the cluster contingency stock, a special reserve of NFIs that was used by active Cluster members to rapidly provide assistance to newly displaced people during emergencies. These NFIs were procured through the THF funding and a Review Board was tasked to evaluate the requests of items submitted on time by the NGOs. The cluster’s contingency stock system proved to be a very effective way to rapidly provide NFIs to those agencies with the capacity to distribute and the ability to access the people in need in hard-to-reach areas. In 2017, 20,340 NFI kits, 4,150 tents and 77,000 winter clothing kits were distributed through this mechanism.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

CLUSTER 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 AGENCY/ CO-COORDINATOR ORGANIZATION
UNICEF, Hand in Hand for Syria (HiHS)

ACHIEVEMENTS
The THF standard and reserve allocations played a critical role in filling the gaps and emerging needs in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response that resulted from Water Borne Diseases (WBD) outbreak, influx of IDPs towards northern Syria and increasing needs of assistance to both IDPs and host communities. Cluster strategy objectives mainly focused on resorting and/or maintaining sustainable water and sanitation systems and providing life-saving assistance to most vulnerable groups.

During 2017, nine WASH projects were funded through the THF for a total amount of $3.8 million (8 percent of total allocations) targeting 1.1 million people. During and after completion of THF funded projects, implemented by eight partners, WBD reports from the targeted locations indicated a reduction in the weekly reported cases to their normal range, and targeted population managed to have better access to safe water and improved sanitation services.

Projects in camps ensured continuous access of IDPs to the provision of WASH services, especially in camps that experienced lack of funding and resulted in huge gaps in the service provision.

The THF also played a key role in preventing leishmaniosis and the project enabled timely response in locations that witnessed an increase in leishmaniosis cases.

Projects implemented with THF funding targeted IDPs and host communities in need of assistance in six communities and three camps, and included as main activities; water systems rehabilitation, providing WASH services to IDPs in camps, support to solid waste management and sanitation systems, Leishmaniosis prevention and a mix of water, sanitation rehabilitation, operation and hygiene.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

CLUSTER 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 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (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 AGENCY

There is no cluster for coordination but the sector in general is led by OCHA.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the Coordination sector, the THF funded three projects in 2017 for a total amount of $2.7 million, amounting to 6 per cent of the total allocations during the reporting period. The projects included the facilitation of CROSS BORDER operations from Turkey to Syria and logistics support for humanitarian actors, training for humanitarian workers and field access in northern Syria.

The three funded projects were supported through reserve allocations as they were submitted to respond to critical needs not captured by the standard allocations. These projects were essential in allowing additional monitoring of THF projects in all operational areas covered by the cross-border operation from Turkey including the besieged and hard-to-reach areas where even Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) was difficult or not feasible in some cases. THF was also instrumental in facilitating logistical support to other humanitarian actors through support to Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) to improve the access to Syria for all humanitarian actors in Turkey and in response to the CROSS BORDER logistical challenges.

The third project was funded to build the capacity and efficiency of UN staff and key stakeholders on safety and security issues through the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE) training facilitated by International Organization for Migration (IOM), this was critical to ensure accountability towards humanitarian workers by equipping them with the necessary knowledge on security risks and to ensure their safety in the field.
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 AB 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.
### THF Performance Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Result (in Number, percentage, or relevant qualitative/quantitative scale)</th>
<th>Result analysis/additional comments</th>
<th>Follow up actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number and percentage of seats at the AB by type of actor (donor, INGO, NNGO, UN, government)</td>
<td>1(5%) DRHC; 1(5%) OCHA HoO; 3 (13 %) UN agencies; 4 (18%) NGOs; 13 (59%) Contributing donors</td>
<td>Representation as per 2015 OM, which does not specify size indications of each constituent.</td>
<td>Revision of the composition of the AB is expected in the 2018 OM in accordance with Global guidelines which restricts the AB to 12 representatives (excluding observers).</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Number and percentage of organizations engaged in the development of allocation strategies, and the prioritization (strategic) and selection (technical) of projects through CRCs broken down by type (INGO, NNGO, UN) and by cluster</td>
<td>Strategic and technical CRCs range from:</td>
<td>The size of the CRC varies according to the size of the clusters, and is determined by cluster coordinators.</td>
<td>No further action required.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• 6 members (WASH:3 NNGO, 2 INGO, 1 UN, Cluster coordinator, co-chair and Health) to</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• 7 members (Early Recovery)</td>
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<td>• 8 members (Education, FSL, CCCM),</td>
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<td>• 11 members (SNFI)</td>
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<td>• 15 members (Protection: 7 NNGO, 3 INGO, 5 UN, Cluster coordinator, co-chair)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding directly and indirectly allocated to eligible organizations (INGO, NNGO, UN, RC/RC) overall, as well as by cluster and geographic area</td>
<td>Total allocations in 2017 for $45.8 million Directly allocated:</td>
<td>The total $45.8 million were allocated to 65 partners to implement 97 THF funded projects across the clusters and benefiting a cumulative number of 4.2 million people in Syria, with special attention to vulnerable groups in besieged and hard-to-reach areas.</td>
<td>THF to strengthen requirements to access funding, to enhance quality of project delivery by NNGOs.</td>
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<td>• NNGOs: $19.65 million = 42.89 %;</td>
<td>NNGOs were the largest recipients of THF allocations due to their access to besieged and hard-to-reach areas and their increasing capacity to respond in the challenging contexts where the THF operates cross-border.</td>
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<td>• INGOs: $10.6 million = 23.14 % and</td>
<td>Emergency shelter/NFIs and Health were the clusters with the largest allocations in 2017, followed by CCCM, Protection and Food Security.</td>
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<td>• UN agencies: $13,16 million = 28.73 %</td>
<td>In terms of geographical scope, the THF responded mostly in Idleb followed by Aleppo.</td>
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<td>• Red Cross/ Red Crescent: $2.41 million = 5.25%</td>
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<td>Indirectly allocated: $7.98 million (100%) = 17.4% of total</td>
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<td>• NNGOs: 28 projects = $7.47 million (93.60%) = 16.3% of total indirect</td>
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<td>• INGOs: 3 projects = $404,420 (5.01 %) = 0.8% of total indirect</td>
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<td>• Red Cross/ Red Crescent: 1 project = $100,450 (1.25%) = 0.2% of total indirect</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>By cluster:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• WASH: $4 million ($3 million SA; $1 million RA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Health: $8 million (SA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Food Security: $5 million (SA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Emergency Shelter and NFI: $9 million (SA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Nutrition : $1 million ($0.5 million SA; $1 million RA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Protection : $5 million ($4 million SA; $1 million RA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Education: $3 million (SA)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4 | 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
---|---
| The number of training hours provided by THF to partners was 76 hours through 10 different trainings in 2017. A total of 457 humanitarian actors were trained through these initiatives. The total budget allocated to projects focusing on training for humanitarian actors and capacity building for women’s empowerment was $288,531 (0.63%).
| Capacity building through the projects has included training on Programme Cycle Management (PCM), CA, Monitoring/Reporting, due diligence, proposal writing and clinics on GMS.
| One project focused on training humanitarian actors including staff of local NGOs: SAFE training, for a total amount of: $188,647
| Another project was the promotion of the capacity of local partners - women’s network by Maram Foundation. This network includes women representatives from Syrian NGOs who work in gender equality and women’s empowerment. Total budget was: $99,884
| Continue dedicating sessions to capacitate NGOs on a limited basis and as required to strengthen them in project proposals, monitoring and reporting.
| Engage consortium of Syrian NGOs to support smaller NGOs.

5 | Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated to in-kind and Cash assistance (conditional, unconditional, restricted, unrestricted, cluster-specific or multi-purpose Cash transfers, as well as mixed in-kind and Cash projects) by cluster and geographic area
---|---
| Based on projects
Total Projects: 97
Cash component: 17 projects
Percentage: 18%
| Cash was prioritized by THF during the trainings and included into the response by most of the clusters during the planning period whenever Cash response was appropriate.
| Due to the presence of limited markets in areas of THF implementation, mostly besieged and hard-to-reach, 18% of the 2017 funded projects included at least one Cash activity that would not harm the market activities. However, in terms of value against the overall response, this amount only represented 4% of total allocations.
| Continue dedicating sessions to capacitate NGOs on a limited basis and as required to strengthen them in project proposals, monitoring and reporting.
| Engage consortium of Syrian NGOs to support smaller NGOs.
| Prepare an overview of the CTP activities and develop a strategy accordingly.
| Promote the participation of the THF partner organizations to join the coordination meetings/working groups for a better Cash Cash-based intervention.
| Enhance the quality of the implementation through improving planning and the monitoring tools.
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</table>
| 6 | **Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated to common services (logistics, security, coordination, needs assessments, etc.)** | 4 projects in 2017 for common services  
Total budget: $7,280,450  
Percentage: 15.9 % of 2017 total allocations  
THF common services projects in 2017 were:  
- BZ (Basme & Zeitooneh for Relief and Development) – Field Access in Northern Syria, to cover for Field Assistants  
- IOM– SSAFE Training  
- TRC (Türkiye Kizilay Dernegi) - Facilitation of cross border Operations from Turkey to Syria and Logistics Support for the Humanitarian Actors  
- IOM (International Organization for Migration) – Procurement and delivery of emergency NFI stock and winter clothing, and insulation of tents to respond to urgent winterization needs  
These projects were mainly funded under the standard allocations, however support to common services is exceptional and not sustainable under the current THF funding levels. These allocations were strategic in allowing additional monitoring of THF projects in besieged and hard-to-reach areas where even TPM was difficult or not feasible in some cases. THF was also instrumental in facilitating logistical support to other humanitarian actors through support to TRC and IOM, showing efficiencies in NFI procurement on economies of scale, quality control of procured items and reduction of administrative procedures. |
| 7 | **Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated through standard and reserve allocations broken down by type of implementing partner, cluster and geographic area** | In 2017, out of $45.8 million allocated:  
Standard allocations (SA) : $38.47 million (83.96%)  
Reserve allocations (RA) : $7.35 million (16.04%)  
By cluster:  
- WASH: $4 million ($3 million SA; $1 million RA)  
- Health: $8 million (SA)  
- Food Security: $5 million (SA)  
- Emergency Shelter and NFI: $9 million (SA)  
- Nutrition: $1 million (RA)  
- Protection : $5 million ($4 million SA; $1 million RA)  
- Education: $3 million (SA)  
- Camp Coordination/Management : $6 million ($4 million SA; $2 million RA)  
- Early Recovery: $2 million (SA)  
- Coordination and Support Services; $ 3 million (RA)  
2017 Allocations Objectives were set to fund projects that support the achievement of the HRP, mostly focused in besieged and hard-to-reach areas where local actors had better access. In 2017 the HFU launched two standard allocations with a total value of $38 million to support the financing of Cluster objectives as outlined in the Syria HRP. In addition, the THF launched two emergency reserve allocations of over $7.8 million to support unplanned emergencies in Syria through the Turkey Hub as outlined in Cluster contingency plans.  
As per THF OM, 10% of available funding should be set for Reserve Allocations. THF allocated on a reserve basis over the prescribed ceiling based on operational exigencies to respond on the ground in a L3 emergency.  
Reserve allocations have been allocated to HRP projects and the THF, which was also how the THF fast tracked standard allocations in response to the changing operational environment. Yet, the largest allocation per cluster to SNFI was achieved through Standard Allocations. |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Average number of days to process project revision requests</td>
<td>Project revision requests processed within 20 calendar days, including final clearance from HQ. Duration depends on the extent of the revision, but those requiring budget revision took more time as it entailed further checks from the HFU. Review with implementing partners and clusters assigned timelines and how to avoid unnecessary no cost extensions.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Average duration of the allocation process from launch of allocation strategy to HC approval of selected projects by allocation type (standard and reserve)</td>
<td>The average duration of all launched standard allocation was 68 calendar days. The average duration of all launched reserve allocations was 17 calendar days. Average duration for standard allocations remained long, yet better for the reserve allocations. Results are an estimate from allocation papers and the GMS records for all stages of the allocations. Review with headquarters how to shorten these periods but also with partners for improvement in the submission of proposals.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Average number of calendar days from HC approval of a proposal to first payment by type of allocation (standard/reserve) and type of implementing partner</td>
<td>Average of the standard allocation has been 9.5 calendar days in 2017 while for reserve allocations and on a rolling basis this was reduced to 6.5 calendar days. This is in line with global targets set at 10 calendar days (from ED clearance of grant agreement). No further action required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Percentage of total yearly contributions received by quarter broken down by donor</td>
<td>Total contributions in 2017 = $ 59 million</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Quarter 2017: $ 7.40 million = 12.3%</td>
<td>Analysis of funding trends shows that in 2017 48% of contributions were paid in the last quarter and 70% in the second half of the year. Some donors tend to disburse funds in the last quarter of the year and others to contribute to the following year by the end of the year. The resources available to the fund, influenced the positioning and size of the allocation. THF will advocate with donors to contribute larger percentages of their contributions before the end of mid-year. It is also important that most contributions are received before the last quarter of the year so that the first standard allocation can be well planned for the first quarter of the following year.</td>
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<td>2nd Quarter 2017: $10.65 million = 17.7%</td>
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<td>3rd Quarter 2017: $13.17 million= 21.8%</td>
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<td>4th Quarter 2017: $29.11 million= 48.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Percentage of HRP funding requirements channelled through the CBPF compared to globally set target (15%)</td>
<td>Contributions to the THF reached $59 million, which represented 61% of the total CBPF contributions to the Syria HRP (incl. Syria HF and Jordan HF component for Syria). Against actual Syria HRP funding in 2017, the total CBPFs contributions amounted to 5.6% of HRP requirements, which individually per fund follows: • Turkey $59 million (3.39%) • Syria $35.4 million (2%) • Jordan $2.2 million (0.13%) Total contributions 2017 for Turkey, Syria and Jordan funds for Syria HRP: $96.6 million = 2.8% of Syria HRP requirements • Turkey $59 million (1.7%) or 61% of 3 CBPF contributions • Syria $33.4 million (1%) or 36.6% of 3 CBPF contributions and • Jordan $2.2 million (0.06% of total HRP requirements) or 2.3% of 3 CBPFs contributions Actual 2017 funding of the Syria HRP for cross-border operations, estimated on a very conservative basis, ranged between Syria HRP 2017 requirements, $3.4 billion • 15% requirements would be $510 million • HRP funded in 2017, $1.74 billion (51.8% of HRP requirements) THF contribution to the Syria HRP was minimal, and altogether the 3 CBPFs covering the Syria HRP are placed well below the global target of 15%. Increased fundraising initiatives in 2018 and appeal to donor countries for more funding to meet the set targets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 13 Proportion of CBPF funding allocated toward HRP priorities by cluster of total HRP funding disaggregated by gender, age, and geographic area

84% of funded projects in 2017 were allocated through standard allocations. All 131 funded projects addressed HRP strategic priorities as stated in the allocation papers.

- 60 projects for a total value of $25.8 million are linked to the Syria HRP SO1 (56%)
- 25 projects for a total value of $7.3 million are linked to the Syria HRP SO2 (16%)
- 46 projects for a total value of $12.7 million are linked to the Syria HRP SO3 (28%)

Out of the total 131 THF projects in 2017, 102 THF projects show in FTS, but only 10 projects are linked to the HRP = 7.6%

Value of these 10 projects = $7.82 million out of $45.8 million allocated = 17.1%

Strategic Objectives (SO):
- **SO1**: Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people
- **SO2**: Prevent, mitigate and respond to protection risks and support the protective environment in Syria in accordance with international law, IHL, HRL
- **SO3**: increase resilience and livelihood opportunities and affected people’s access to basic service

NNGOs did not link their projects to the Syria HRP, even though as part of the CA, projects had to be part of HRP to apply for THF funding.

In 2018 implementing partners will be asked to continue linking THF projects to the HRP on GMS for easier tracking. HFU will follow with local implementing partners to report on the linkages to HRP and include those projects in OCHA Contribution Tracking (OCT) to be properly reflected in FTS. During the mid-year review all projects should get code on FTS.

### 14 Number and percentage of targeted people in need reported to have been reached by partners through the Fund’s allocations (standard/reserve) disaggregated by gender, age, cluster, and geographic area

55% of targeted people in need were reached in besieged and hard-to-reach areas during 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Targeted People</th>
<th>Total Reached People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total targeted in 2017</td>
<td>4,205,511</td>
<td>2,309,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total men</td>
<td>1,078,176</td>
<td>584,015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of total men reached: 54%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total women</td>
<td>1,336,892</td>
<td>680,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total women reached: 51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total boys</td>
<td>868,462</td>
<td>537,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total boys reached: 62%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total girls</td>
<td>921,981</td>
<td>507,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total girls reached: 55%</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The two standard allocations and two reserve allocations in 2017 targeted IDPs that were in hard-to-reach and besieged locations. The relatively low number of targeted people reached showed the challenges of operating cross-border into besieged and hard-to-reach areas and the continuous obstacles to implement projects in these areas.

The second standard allocation launched in October did not leave enough time for implementing partners to report back on the number of people reached. Moreover, with delays experienced and requests for no cost extensions of projects, many progress reports did not come back on time to be reflected in GMS by December 2017 (the data includes projects which began in 2016 and 2017 and were completed in 2017, but does not include those that began implementation in 2017 and are still under implementation in 2018.

Strengthen reporting mechanisms to include low risk implementing partners to also submit progress reports.

### 15 Value and percentage of HFU operations (direct cost) in proportion to total value of contributions to the Fund (yearly)

Total cost plan for the THF HFU for 2017 was over $2 million = 3.4% against total contributions

Actual HFU expenditure against the total allocation and use of funds = $0.9 million/$46.7 million = 1.93%

CP 2017 approved in Nov 2016 = $2076,178, however the expenditure in 2017 amounted to $901,341.

CP 2018 approved in Dec 2017 = $2,186,138

HFU Cost plan to have more rigorous preparation to reduce carry over amounts.
| 16 | Level of compliance with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines | THF OM dates to August 2015 and the operational modalities were revised in Nov. 2015 and applied since 2016. Annual report and allocation papers are compliant with global guidance documents. | THF has followed all the operational standards and guidelines to ensure efficiency and delivery of humanitarian assistance with minimum risk and increased level of accountability. All NGO partners went through due diligence checks and CA. The Performance Index (PI) was also introduced during 2017 and its analysis was closely linked to CA results. Project monitoring was also increased with TPM and use of field Assistants to ensure all project areas were covered. | THF OM under revision and expected to be concluded in 1st quarter 2018. |
| 17 | Amount and percentage of CBPF funding (included as a component of funded projects) allocated for activities to promote the participation of affected people | All proposals indicate a plan on the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP). | All monitoring instances include the consultation with beneficiaries’ component. | Strengthen AAP in project proposals and monitoring and THF to consider in 2018 more projects that encourage participation of affected people. |
| 18 | Rate of completion of planned monitoring, reporting and auditing activities in accordance with operational modality applied to each grant | As per operational modalities for 2017 allocations and as of mid-March, the completion rates for different activities were:  
- Progress Narrative reports: 96.2% compliance  
- Final Narrative Reports: 92.9% compliance  
- Interim Financial reports: 91.9% compliance  
- Final Financial reports: 86.3% compliance  
- Monitoring: 56.8% compliance  
- Financial spot checks: 46.3% compliance  
- Audit: 69.4% compliance | Financial spot checks began only in July 2017, with considerable delay due to capacity in the THF, which is reflected in the resulting under-performance in the indicator. GMS also still considers spot-checks in a similar way as for audits. Due to delays in the procurement of the audit company and finalizing contracts, some projects faced audit delays for projects funded in 2017. Compliance with audits rises to 95.9% if ongoing projects are considered. Monitoring of 2017 projects reached a low percentage because the second standard allocation was issued towards the end of the year and most of these projects will be monitored in 2018. | THF to strengthen monitoring mechanism in 2018 to ensure projects are monitored as per operational modality. Fix in GMS how financial spot checks are reflected to include both for completed and for ongoing projects. |
| 19 | Number and type of implementing partners and amount and percentage of funding allocated by partner risk level (based on PCA and PI) | Out of 136 THF eligible partners, 90 were national NGOs (66%), 35 were INGOs (26%), 8 were UN agencies (6%) and 3 were Red Cross/Red Crescent societies (2%). Funding allocated by partner risk level:  
- High risk: $16,053,973 (34.9%)  
- Medium risk: $7,072,164 (15.3%)  
- Low risk: $22,694,229 (49.5%) | The Fund’s robust accountability system allows for funding decisions not to be taken based on risk levels, but rather determines the modality of funding based on risk. Funding was spread across partners that passed CA 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. | THF wants to reduce partners by increasing the thresholds for risk levels, through a revised performance and also increasing the risk level scores, considering that capacity of partners has been built over the years. |
| 20 | Number and status of potential and confirmed cases of diversion by Fund | One case was uncovered and reported in early 2018 for diversion of aid in a project whose implementation began in 2017. | Compliance with CBPFs SOPs on fraud management. One case of aid diversion has been reported as per guidelines and relevant actions taken supported by headquarters and the THF. | THF to strengthen in 2018:  
- Feedback mechanisms  
- Risk level of partners  
- Score of CA  
- Follow up of triggered cases / fraud cases |
# THF FUNDED PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Budget</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/ER/INGO/5345</td>
<td>ERL</td>
<td>ACTED (Iraq)</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/NF/NGO/5353</td>
<td>S/NFI</td>
<td>ACTED (Iraq)</td>
<td>$565,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SAZ/NGO/7199</td>
<td>S/NFI</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>$499,999.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SAZ/CCM/INGO/7239</td>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/E/NGO/5299</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>AHS</td>
<td>$225,267.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/H/NGO/5300</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>AHS</td>
<td>$699,501.80</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/WASH/NGO/5400</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>$295,567.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/E/NGO/5378</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>BHO</td>
<td>$346,033.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/NF/NGO/5379</td>
<td>S/NFI</td>
<td>BHO</td>
<td>$344,444.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TUR-17/3559/SA 2017/WASH/NGO/5405</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>BHO</td>
<td>$422,462.35</td>
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## ANNEX D

### ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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<td>SFN</td>
<td>Shelter and Non-food Items</td>
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<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</td>
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<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>WVI</td>
<td>World Vision International</td>
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ANNEX E

REFERENCE MAP

Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.