

2015 STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN

Syrian Arab
Republic

December 2014



Prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team

PERIOD:

January 2015 – December 2015

100%

18.2 million

Total population (ESCWA 2013)

67% of total population

12.2 million

Estimated number of people in need of some form of humanitarian assistance

Key categories of people in need:

7.6
million
internally
displaced

5.6 million
children in
need

4.8
million
in hard to
reach areas

560,000
Palestine
Refugees



USD 2.9 billion
requested

SUMMARY

Strategic objectives

- Promote protection of and access to affected people in accordance with International law, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL).
- Provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable.
- Strengthen resilience, livelihoods and early recovery through communities and institutions.
- Strengthen harmonized coordination modalities through enhanced joint planning, information management, communication and regular monitoring.
- Enhance the response capacity of all humanitarian actors assisting people in need in Syria, particularly national partners and communities.

Sector / Cluster	Targeted Caseload	Budget Request (US \$)
Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV and Child protection)	5,300,000	104,800,000
Camp Coordination & Camp Management	1,050,000	12,174,640
Coordination & Common Services	n/a	44,015,062
Early Recovery & Livelihoods	1,800,000	102,289,149
Education	4,500,000	224,000,000
Emergency Telecommunications	n/a	1,310,000
Food Security & Agriculture	7,500,000	1,218,000,000
Health	12,180,000	317,905,316
Logistics	n/a	9,800,000
Nutrition	2,200,000	50,706,992
Shelter/NFIs	Shelter: 882,000 NFIs: 8,410,000	639,504,053
WASH	16,550,000 (SO1) 8,142,423 (SO2)	168,914,381

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Humanitarian needs in Syria have increased twelvefold since the beginning of the crisis, with 12.2¹ million in need of humanitarian assistance, including 7.6 million internally displaced people and more than 5.6 million children in need of assistance. An estimated 4.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in hard to reach areas and locations. Humanitarian needs in Syria have reached a record high, and the coping mechanisms of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and host communities are all but exhausted. An estimated 9.8 million people are considered food insecure, including 6.8 million in high priority districts. Meanwhile, 11.6 million people are in urgent need of access to clean water and sanitation. Water availability has decreased to less than 50 percent of its pre-crisis levels. More than half of Syria's hospitals have been destroyed or badly damaged and, today, it is estimated that only 43 percent of hospitals are fully functional. An estimated 1,480 women give birth in dire conditions every day due to the weakening of the healthcare system, and outbreaks of communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases (including polio and measles) have increased. Roughly a quarter of schools have been damaged, destroyed or used as collective shelters and for other purposes than education. An estimated 1.2 million houses have been damaged or destroyed and more than 1.6 million people are in need of shelter. A series of Rapid Nutrition Assessments conducted in 13 governorates between March and July 2014 indicate a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 7.2% and a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 2.3%. Population groups considered most vulnerable to malnutrition include IDPs, children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. Similarly, due to multiple displacements, 9.9 million are in need of life saving and essential NFIs. Palestine refugees are particularly affected, with 64 per cent of registered Palestine refugees displaced, 280,000 internally and a further 80,000 abroad.

Almost the entire Palestine refugee population remaining in Syria is reliant on UNRWA to meet their basic humanitarian needs.

A number of drivers, including the crisis, unilateral economic and financial measures imposed on Syria, the deepening economic decline, the drought and reduced availability of basic services have contributed to the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation over the past year.

For the 2015 SRP, 'protection' refers to the protection of all affected civilians including men, women, children, and other groups with specific needs from violence, exploitation, discrimination, abuse and neglect.

Humanitarian access to people in need remains constrained by the closure of many key border points, violence, bureaucratic procedures, safety and security concerns and the presence and activities of terrorist groups listed in UNSCR 2170 & 2178.

A political solution to the crisis in Syria needs to be found. Until then, displacement--as well as the humanitarian and protection needs of civilians--may worsen in 2015. Humanitarian action will take place in a context of increased crisis and a more complex and demanding operational environment.

The humanitarian response articulated in the Strategic Response plan (SRP) is within the framework of the Whole of Syria approach, which is bringing together humanitarian actors working from inside Syria or neighbouring countries for the first time, and is aimed at increasing the overall effectiveness of the response. Humanitarian actors identified five overarching strategic objectives to guide the implementation of the SRP, focusing on: protection of and access to affected people; delivery of emergency life-saving and life-sustaining assistance; strengthening the resilience of affected communities and institutions; ensuring harmonised coordination mechanisms; and, capacity building and support to all humanitarian responders.

While humanitarian needs have increased by about 31 percent since the same period last year, humanitarian actors under this plan are requesting US\$ 2.9 billion to effectively respond to the needs of 12.2 million people across the country. The net increase in funding requirements represents a 5 per cent increase from SHARP 2014 and the Syrian humanitarian response from Turkey, totalling US\$ 2.9 billion. The fact that the increase in the overall appeal requirement is less than the increase in needs is testimony to the greater efficiencies brought about through the Whole of Syria approach.

¹ The Government of Syria does not recognize these figures.

Although the funding provided for the Syrian humanitarian response represents the highest level of funding of any humanitarian appeal to date, it still falls short of addressing the magnitude of needs.

INTEGRATED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

OVERALL PURPOSE: PROVISION OF PRIORITISED, INTEGRATED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE THAT CAPITALIZES ON A CONVERGENCE OF MULTI-SECTOR EFFORTS, TO SAVE LIVES, ALLEVIATE SUFFERING AND MAINTAIN AND PROTECT HUMAN DIGNITY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Promote protection of and access to affected people in accordance with international law, IHL and IHRL.	Provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable.	Strengthen resilience, livelihoods and early recovery through communities and institutions.	Strengthen harmonized coordination modalities through enhanced joint planning, information management, communication and regular monitoring.	Enhance the response capacity of all actors assisting people in need in Syria, particularly national partners and communities.
Outcomes	Improved access to and protection of civilians in accordance with international law, IHL and IHRL.	Reduced incidences of deaths, injuries and illnesses due to crisis.	Improved ability of affected communities and institutions to respond to the shocks of the crisis.	Improved efficiency of the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis.	Improved ability to respond to the needs of affected people.
Key Outcome Indicators	<p>Percentage of people reached in hard to reach areas and locations listed in UNSCR 2139 & 2165, as updated by the UN in Syria.</p> <p>Percentage of people in need provided with psychosocial support, legal aid, counselling and medical assistance.</p> <p>Number of protection mainstreaming initiatives completed.</p>	<p>Number of food insecure people assisted with food or cash transfers.</p> <p>Number of primary healthcare consultations.</p> <p>90% of affected households with access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>80% of vulnerable households receiving NFIs and shelter assistance as per minimum standards.</p> <p>Number of children under 5 screened for malnutrition.</p> <p>Number of children and adolescents (girls, boys) affected by the crisis who have access to formal and non-formal education opportunities.</p>	<p>40% of people in need receiving livelihood assistance.</p> <p>30% of people in need benefiting from infrastructure rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Percentage of sectors at WoS and hub level with dedicated coordinators and IM capacity.</p> <p>80% reduction in duplication of services at sub-district levels.</p> <p>80% reduction in cost of delivery of assistance.</p> <p>Number of convoys using the most direct and cost-efficient routes.</p> <p>Number of joint plans and joint needs assessments conducted.</p> <p>Minimum set of IM products agreed to and regularly produced.</p>	<p>Number of comprehensive trainings conducted for humanitarian actors.</p> <p>Percentage of pooled funding that goes to national actors.</p> <p>Number of contingency plans developed and implemented at national and hub level.</p>
Sector/Cluster	Protection & Community Services (and all: cross-cutting)	Food Security, Health, Education, Shelter/NFIs, Nutrition, WASH; Protection & Community Services	Early Recovery & Livelihoods (and mainstreamed in all sectors)	Coordination (and all: cross-cutting)	All: cross-cutting

STRATEGY

In accordance with international law, the United Nations renews its commitment to deliver humanitarian aid and implement the response plan with full respect to the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic and in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 46/182.

In addition, the United Nations is committed to the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 2139 and 2165. The UN will also continue to advocate for greater respect for international law, international humanitarian law and international human rights law with relevant stakeholders. In implementing this plan, the humanitarian actors commit to respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

In complementarity to the humanitarian response provided by the Government of Syria and the efforts and programmes of international organizations such as ICRC and IFRC, humanitarian actors responding inside Syria under the SRP aim to assist up to 12.2 million people with some form of humanitarian assistance, setting specific targets for each sector. Despite the scale-up of the response, critical gaps remain: sustaining the humanitarian response in Syria will be necessary throughout 2015, particularly given the fact that funding for the humanitarian response inside Syria in 2014 has not kept pace with the increasing needs.

Since September 2014, humanitarian actors operating in Syria have embarked on the Whole of Syria (WoS) approach. The UNRC/HC for Syria has continuously briefed and the Syrian Government and kept them informed of the importance of the WoS approach and of the ongoing consultations with UN and other humanitarian actors.

As part of the WoS approach, the 2015 Syria Strategic Response Plan (SRP) provides an overarching framework for the humanitarian response inside Syria. The SRP provides the umbrella for coordinated action to prioritize resources for the most affected areas and people in need, increasing access, response capacity and advocating for increased protection. Bringing together humanitarian actors working in Syria or from neighboring countries for the first time under a single strategic framework, the plan aims to increase the effectiveness of the response by improving the identification of needs and gaps inside Syria and strengthening the harmonization and streamlining of response activities across the different hubs, thus reducing overlap and duplication of efforts and increasing outreach.

This strategy has been developed in consultation with the Government of Syria.

Neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian actors² working under this plan (UN, IOM, INGOs, NGOs) remain committed to providing needs-based assistance without discrimination, in accordance with humanitarian principles.

The 2015 Syria response plan covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015, aiming to address large-scale humanitarian needs throughout all 14 governorates, using the most direct and effective routes to deliver assistance. The plan is premised on transparency, information-sharing and regular monitoring and reporting.

People in need and targeted

Humanitarian needs in Syria continue to increase as the crisis has further intensified and expanded into many parts of the country in 2014. As of November 2014, humanitarian actors estimate that 12.2 million people are now in need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 5.7 million children. 9.8 million people are considered food insecure, including 6.8 million in high priority districts, and 11.6 million people require urgent access to water and sanitation. Almost 11 million people have been displaced, including 7.6 million internally displaced and over 3.2 million who have sought asylum in neighboring countries and beyond. Over 1 million people will have been injured by the end of 2014, requiring access to health services, including emergency trauma care. Only 43 percent of hospitals are fully functioning. In addition, 25 percent of schools have been damaged, destroyed or are being used as collective shelters or for other purposes, leaving almost 2 million children unable to attend school. It is estimated that 3.9 million women and children are now in need of preventative and curative nutrition services, and 12.2 million people require livelihoods support. With repeated displacements and reduced coping mechanisms, over 9.9 million people require NFI assistance while 1,668,000 are in need of shelter support. 460,000 Palestine refugees (94 percent of the registered Palestine refugee population in Syria) are dependent on UNRWA to meet their minimum

² And thereafter, this definition should be applied throughout the 2015 Syria response plan when referring to humanitarian actors.

humanitarian needs. The crisis is directly affecting civilians across the country with rising numbers of people being killed, injured, displaced or otherwise affected in their living conditions.

A number of drivers, including the crisis, unilateral economic and financial measures imposed on Syria, deepening economic decline, the drought and reduced availability of basic services, have contributed to the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation over the past year. Consequently, civilians have been directly and indirectly affected. The impact primarily includes: loss of life, injury and displacement; separation of families; severe humanitarian hardship; the aggravation of poverty; damage to housing and infrastructure (including water and power utilities, schools, medical and other social service facilities, industrial and agricultural infrastructure including pharmaceutical and fertiliser productions); shortages of fuel (which affect the whole economy, including electricity and water supplies, distribution and waste water management, transportation and irrigation systems); disruptions to telecommunications; a rapid shrinkage of the private sector and, most importantly, of the informal sector—which employs a large proportion of the population—leading to livelihood losses and rising unemployment in industry, agriculture and tourism; the rising costs of imports due to the devaluation of the local currency.

Scope of the response

In order to prioritise assistance to the most vulnerable, the 2015 response plan is guided by five strategic priorities that ensure resources are targeted to save lives, reduce preventable morbidity and mitigate human suffering caused by crisis or natural disasters, including drought.

In keeping with this approach and recognizing that all needs cannot be covered, critical humanitarian gaps remain both in terms of geographical coverage and the scale of activities. In 2015, humanitarian actors will focus on improving service delivery, mitigating protection risks, scaling up coverage of the most acute needs and improving programming to build the foundations for increasing the resilience of communities. Additionally, the plan aims at enhancing the coordination of operations and strengthening response capacity across all concerned humanitarian actors as part of the WoS approach.

Rationale and implementation mechanism

The humanitarian strategy revolves around five key elements: 1) coordinated action; 2) prioritisation of needs and resulting action around five overarching strategic priorities; 3) ensuring access to affected people without discrimination; 4) increasing response capacity; 5) emergency preparedness.

1 Coordinated action

The United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Syria decides the overall vision and focus for humanitarian action inside Syria. This will be carried out in close cooperation with the UN Regional and Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinators and with support from the Humanitarian Coordinators in Jordan and, where applicable, in Iraq and Lebanon.

Neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian actors working under this plan (UN, IOM, INGOs, NGOs) remain committed to providing needs-based assistance without discrimination, in accordance with humanitarian principles. OCHA, in line with its global mandate, will be supporting the humanitarian leadership in ensuring the effective coordination of the response inside Syria.

The cornerstone of the WoS approach is a commitment by all humanitarian partners from within Syria and neighbouring countries to a coordinated response through the IASC sector/cluster approach, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their response. This will be achieved through: 1) developing a principled, predictable and systematic operational planning process; 2) ensuring greater coherence across the different operational modalities as described in Security Council resolutions 2139 and 2165 through improved coordination; and, 3) strengthening information-sharing.

The WoS approach maximises the collective reach to affected people by capitalizing on the comparative advantage of humanitarian actors operating from different hubs, reducing overlap and inefficiencies through an improved overview of needs, response and gaps, with the aim of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the response. The WoS approach also aims at strengthening coordination at national and governorate levels.

2 Prioritization of needs

The 2015 Syria response plan lays out the overall response strategy that will guide the prioritization of humanitarian needs and response activities, under strengthened and harmonised coordination mechanisms, and with increased accountability. The plan also presents urgent funding requirements to meet the growing needs.

The plan prioritizes life-saving humanitarian assistance (including protection, food, emergency shelter, education, non-food items, health care, reproductive health, water, sanitation and hygiene as well as psychosocial support), based on primary and secondary needs assessments and guided by the criteria of vulnerability, inclusiveness and proportionality. Particular attention is paid to the special needs of vulnerable persons (e.g. female-headed households, children, adolescents, the elderly, the disabled, Palestine refugees, and stranded migrants). Life-saving initiatives are complemented by livelihood activities in order to retain/strengthen community resilience.

3 Humanitarian access

The escalation of the crisis continues to have a negative impact on humanitarian support to affected communities and the safety of aid workers, resulting in decreased humanitarian presence in the areas of highest need. Throughout 2014, safe and unimpeded humanitarian access in Syria remained a significant challenge for humanitarian actors, due to a confluence of factors including widespread insecurity, bureaucratic procedures, and insufficient capacity.

While large parts of central and coastal Syria, as well as the north-west and the south, are somewhat easier to access, access to Rural Damascus and large swathes of north-eastern Syria remains highly restricted, including by terrorist groups listed in UNSCR 2170 and 2178. The UN estimates that 4.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance continue to live in hard to reach areas and locations, of which 212,000 are in locations listed in UNSCR 2139 and 2165 as updated by the UN in Syria.

A political solution to the crisis in Syria needs to be found. Until then, an escalation of the crisis along key access routes may occur in 2015, thus further hindering the ability of humanitarian actors to reach affected people, particularly in already hard to reach areas and locations listed in UNSCR 2139 & 2165, as updated by the UN in Syria. Humanitarian actors will make use of all opportunities to increase access in order to respond in a principled manner to assessed needs, including improved access resulting from local agreements.

Against this backdrop, preserving and where possible expanding humanitarian access will require increasing acceptance for humanitarian action, in line with the relevant provisions of GA resolution 46/182, as well as effective cooperation with international and local NGOs. This will require advocacy to increase the operational space of humanitarian agencies, particularly for international and national NGOs. It is anticipated that heightened insecurity will increase the dependence on remote management, necessitating improved risk sharing and management measures, as well as flexible operational modalities.

Humanitarian actors remain committed to providing principled humanitarian assistance by adhering to the key humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, prerequisites to increase acceptance by all stakeholders.

To this end, in 2015, advocacy efforts will continue to ensure that humanitarian action is clearly identified as distinct from political and other objectives, or from political efforts aimed at solving the crisis.

Who	Issues/ Principles	Recommendations
Humanitarian actors	<p>Neutral and independent relationships are crucial at local and strategic levels.</p> <p>New modalities of aid delivery and monitoring are required, particularly in areas where access is constrained. Those could include: cash transfer community-based monitoring, building localised emergency response capacity, establishing sub-offices.</p> <p>Critical information and needs assessments gaps remain across all sectors.</p> <p>The number of humanitarian actors and their capacity remain limited compared to the fast growing pace of needs.</p>	<p>Commitment by humanitarian actors to abide by humanitarian principles.</p> <p>Renewing efforts to raising awareness on humanitarian principles.</p> <p>Commitment by humanitarians to respect minimum duty of care vis-à-vis their implementing partners.</p> <p>Strengthening security management policies to take acceptable risks when driven by the humanitarian imperative, and to use creative approaches to reduce risk.</p> <p>Strengthen accountability frameworks based on risk management models that aim to link principles of due diligence, performance and capacity assessment throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Developing better systems to exchange information on access; develop joint analysis in order to maximise all modalities of aid and routes to reach the most affected people in need.</p> <p>Enhancing the evidence base for a needs-based response and ensuring transparency of humanitarian operations that will contribute to better acceptance of humanitarian action in all affected areas, and particularly in hard to reach areas.</p> <p>Strengthening engagement with and capacity building of local humanitarian actors is a key enabling factor for humanitarian access in Syria. Given the high reliance on local capacity for the delivery of assistance, humanitarian actors will focus in 2015 on capacity building of local humanitarian partners including through training and direct implementing arrangement partnerships as well as financing through pooled fund mechanisms.</p>

Who	Issues/ Principles	Recommendations
Affected communities	<p>Community leaders can act as intermediaries with other local counterparts.</p> <p>Constraints posed by communities include possible rejection of humanitarian actors due to lack of acceptance, attempts to divert assistance, or misuse of aid.</p>	<p>Communities have a responsibility to prevent and report diversion of aid.</p> <p>The UN and its implementing partners must be able to partner with communities if due diligence processes are in place.</p>

Who	Issues/Principles	Recommendations
The Government of Syria	<p>The GoS plays a key role regarding humanitarian action, including access to people in need, issuance of authorizations for NGOs to operate in the country, where humanitarian actors can be based at governorate level, visas and residence permits, customs clearance and internal movement of goods and personnel.</p> <p>Sometimes when administrative or access procedures are changed, this may cause uncertainty, delay and interruption of humanitarian action.</p>	<p>GoS to facilitate and expedite humanitarian activities by simplifying access and administrative procedures, in line with its obligations under international law, IHL and IHRL and UNSCR 2139& 2165.</p> <p>GoS to recognise the responsibility of humanitarian actors to provide neutral and impartial assistance to people in need.</p> <p>GOS to facilitate partnerships between the UN and international and national NGOs, as well as between international NGOs and national NGOs.</p> <p>Increasing the operating space and improving the legal framework for INGOs working from within Syria through advocacy with the Government of Syria.</p>

Who	Issues/ Principles	Recommendations
Humanitarian Donors	<p>Predictable and timely needs-based funding by donors is needed.</p> <p>Donor-imposed constraints can restrict access, including through funding conditionality, restricting geographic locations of projects and other conditions that may restrict the delivery of principled humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Donor best practices include availing funding for security assessments, allowing temporary suspension of projects due to fluctuations in the security environment, funding access and capacity building, and accepting some degree of risk, remote management and monitoring for the sake of saving lives.</p>	<p>Donors to support independent humanitarian action by providing flexible, access-conducive funding (for example through the humanitarian pooled funds) and maximise funding allocations early in 2015 to front-load supply pipelines and allow for strengthened partnerships.</p> <p>Donors to consider carefully the possible negative impact of such restrictions on humanitarian actors and affected people, and ensure that they are conducive to principled humanitarian action.</p> <p>Donors to channel their funding based on identified needs and the most direct and effective route to reach people in need.</p> <p>Donors to contribute to transparency of humanitarian assistance by regular reporting of funded projects.</p> <p>Given the inevitable level of risk inherent to remote controlled operations in Syria, and as the operating environment grows increasingly complex, it will be important to ensure that the accountability requirements of donors are met to the highest possible standard, while at the same time ensuring that the burden of risk is shared between humanitarian partners and donors in full transparency.</p>

4 Response capacity

In the past three years, a major relief operation inside Syria has been carried out despite access constraints and increasing insecurity. Humanitarian actors, both national and international, have provided lifesaving multi-sectoral assistance to millions of people in need, and have continued to scale up the humanitarian response. Inadequate funding levels have further constrained the response capacity in 2014.

The response plan includes the UN, IOM, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, and international and national NGOs.

A comprehensive mapping of the presence and capacity of various partners operating in Syria will be undertaken in 2015, which will include all modalities of aid as described in Security Council resolutions 2139 and 2165. Various elements that have been highlighted as priorities for 2015 throughout this document will contribute to a more effective response capacity, including capacity building and strengthening partnerships with national NGOs, joint access analysis and strategy, effective joint planning and implementation of monitoring systems and, last but not least, prioritisation of funding in line with the most critical needs.

5 Emergency Preparedness

As the humanitarian situation may further deteriorate in 2015, enhanced contingency planning and pre-positioning of stocks will be important to more effectively and rapidly respond to emergencies and new displacement in 2015.

The humanitarian actors will aim at prioritising four preparedness priority measures: 1) strengthening risk assessment and monitoring to identify the likelihood and impact of selected emergency risks in Syria; 2) the roll-out of minimum preparedness actions on the basis of the identified needs and threats; 3) the development of contingency response planning countrywide and, whenever possible, governorate-level contingency planning, particularly in the most affected governorates; and, 4) the development of standard operating procedures for the WoS approach to ensure an effective and coordinated response to emergencies across all actors responding to needs inside Syria.

RESPONSE MONITORING

In 2015, humanitarian actors intend to further strengthen their ability to measure the achievements of the humanitarian response and progress towards stated objectives. This will be done by implementing the new *IASC Response Monitoring Guidance*.³

Across hubs, response data will be reported by all participating organisations in the response plan. These data will be gathered and aggregated at the sector level in respective hubs, and then further consolidated and analysed in a WoS format.

On this basis, light Periodic Monitoring Reports will be produced every 4 months (end April, August and December 2015).

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Humanitarian actors have adopted four cross-cutting issues to inform the response in 2015: gender, protection mainstreaming, resilience and environment.

1. Gender

Syrian women and girls continue to face increased risks and multiple forms of vulnerability, and find it increasingly difficult to access services such as healthcare and education. Recognising that the needs and issues affecting women, girls, boys and men are sometimes different and constantly changing, significant analysis is required for a 'do no harm' response. Critical to the success of this will be to develop a shared understanding of the concept of gender and gender mainstreaming across humanitarian actions and the communities within Syria. There are significant challenges related to the lack of women staff and volunteers on the ground, which has hampered humanitarian actors' ability to access female beneficiaries, and assess and respond to their needs. With sufficient technical and human resource capacity, the following gender responsive actions will be prioritised:

- (i) Analyse gender across the response to provide a better and distinct understanding of the different effect of the crisis on women, girls, boys and men and adapt the humanitarian response accordingly.
- (ii) Dedicated gender advisors to support the integration of gender analysis into assessments and response coordination at the sector/cluster level, including gender sensibility training for sector/cluster members.
- (iii) Collect sex- and age-disaggregated data, mainstreamed across all sectors.
- (iv) Women's empowerment, including equal opportunities in training, assistance and targeted actions.

2. Protection Mainstreaming

Recognizing that the imperative to protect people lies at the heart of humanitarian action, the humanitarian strategy developed in this response plan aims to integrate protection objectives across all sectors of the humanitarian response in a manner consistent with the IASC Principals' statement on the centrality of protection. Key actions include efforts to address the risks people face and underlying vulnerabilities, and to prevent the recurrence of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Protection mainstreaming will be promoted across all sectors by incorporating protection principles in humanitarian assistance and promoting access, safety and dignity. All activities should aim at obtaining full respect for the rights of affected people with the letter and spirit of the relevant provisions of international law, IHL and IHRL.

³ The IASC Monitoring Guidance is a standard tool developed by humanitarian actors to measure progress against the achievement of the objectives of the response plan.

The Government bears the primary responsibility to protect its citizens. In the course of implementing protection activities, the UN will work with the government to develop national institutional capacity to uphold humanitarian norms and principles.

The following key protection mainstreaming principles will be prioritised in all humanitarian activities: 1) 'do no harm': preventing and minimising any unintended negative effects of activities that can increase people's vulnerability to physical and psychosocial risks; 2) equality: ensuring affected civilians have meaningful access to impartial assistance and services in proportion to need and without any barriers or discrimination, paying special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services; 3) ensuring appropriate mechanisms through which affected people can provide feedback on the adequacy of humanitarian initiatives and channel any concerns and complaints; and, 4) participation and empowerment: supporting the development of legal protection capacities and assisting affected civilians to access basic services and amenities, including food, shelter, water and sanitation, education and healthcare.

3. Resilience

Beyond improving the overall effectiveness of the response, the WoS approach aims to also change the way humanitarian actors do business, with a view to improving the quality and reach of the collective response in a way to reduce aid dependency, promote the resilience and dignity of affected people, and shore up sustainable livelihoods whenever and wherever possible.

The SRP 2015 renews the resilience focus and aims at mainstreaming resilience across sectors, empowering and building the capacity of communities, for both women and men, in order to assist them in withstanding shocks from both the crisis and natural disasters. Specific focus and priority will be given to vulnerable segments of the population, such as rural and urban poor, female-headed households, adolescents and youth, the elderly, Palestine refugees and persons with disabilities.

Humanitarian programmes with immediate and short-term activities can be designed with resilience objectives in mind, and be future-oriented on sustainable livelihoods opportunities and the light rehabilitation of basic services and infrastructure.













4. Environment

The strategy prioritises the need to preserve the environment across sectors by promoting awareness of the potential negative impact of the crisis on the environment, and highlights the steps that may be needed to mitigate these effects.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

US\$ 2.9 billion needed to achieve goals

To achieve the five strategic objectives, humanitarian organisations require US\$ 2,893,419,593 in 2015 for the humanitarian response inside Syria to assist up to 12.2 million people in need. This requirement reflects the resources needed to reach shared goals, taking into account the collective implementation and absorption capacity of partners in a WoS format.

											
Food Security & Agriculture US\$1.218 billion	Shelter/NFI US\$ 640 million	Health US\$318 million	Education US\$224 million	WASH US\$169 million	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV & CP) US\$105 million	Early Recovery & Livelihoods US\$102 million	Nutrition US\$51 million	Coord & Com. Serv. US\$44 million	CCCM US\$12 million	Logistics US\$10 million	ETC US\$1 million

The estimated funding requirement for the humanitarian response inside Syria is derived from the combined total of all sector/cluster activity costs, calculated based on the planned projects of humanitarian actors related that activity.

Implementation responsibilities and funding requirements for individual agencies are not detailed. However, organizations wishing to show their projects for visibility purposes will be able to do so.

Country-based pooled funds for the response inside Syria

In June 2014, in view of the continued deterioration of the Syria crisis and the escalation of needs in the neighbouring countries, a decision was taken by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) to discontinue the Regional Emergency Response Fund (ERF)--formerly known as the Syria ERF--established in 2012, and to establish separate funds in Jordan, Lebanon and in Syria. The Jordan ERF covers both the response in Jordan and cross-border activities addressing priority humanitarian needs in southern Syria, while the Lebanon fund does not fund cross-border activities but focuses on responding to assessed humanitarian needs in Lebanon.

The ERF reorganisation aims, in 2015, to: 1) ensure the ERF mechanism is fit vis-à-vis the operational complexity and scale (present and foreseeable) of the Syria crisis; and (2) empower the Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) for Syria, Lebanon and Jordan to use the ERF in accordance with each country's context and priorities.

In addition, considering the demands of the UN Security Council through S/RES/2139 and S/RES/2165 to allow safe, immediate and unimpeded access inside Syria and assistance through the modalities of aid described in these resolutions, an additional pooled-fund mechanism, called the Humanitarian Pooled Fund (HPF), was created in July 2014.

In 2015, the Syria ERF and the HPF will disburse funds in line with the programmatic framework of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance by:

- Promoting needs-based assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles.
- Rapidly responding to critical life-saving needs.
- Improving the relevance and coherence of the humanitarian response by strategically funding assessed humanitarian action as identified in the SRP process.
- Supporting and strengthening priority cluster/sector activities and priority needs at the geographical level.

Country-based pooled funds remain valuable instruments to enable humanitarian organisations (particularly national NGOs) to leverage access and deliver assistance using the most appropriate modality to reach people in need, including in hard to reach areas and locations included in UNSCR 2139 & 2165 as updated by the UN in Syria.

The Syria ERF and the HPF have two allocation modalities that will direct the funds: the first is the call for proposals and the second is on a rolling basis. The monitoring tools for partners working in hard to reach areas and insecure areas will be enhanced, while also working on increasing the capacity of new and existing humanitarian partners in Syria through training and coaching. The Syria ERF and HPF accountability frameworks will be informed by the global guidelines for Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF).

Since the establishment of the Syria ERF (regional), donors committed US\$79.2 million in support of humanitarian needs in the Syria crisis. In 2014, the ERF has funded 75 projects in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, with a total amount of US\$33 million. Of which, 28 projects were funded in Syria (US\$16.5 million), 17 projects in Lebanon (US\$4.6 million), 17 projects in Jordan (US\$6.9 million) and 13 projects in Iraq (US\$5 million). To date, the HPF received US\$25 million, and allocated US\$9 million for a total of 24 projects.

SECTOR/CLUSTER PLANS

The 2015 Syria Strategic Response Plan includes 11 sectors/clusters in a WoS format. These response plans are complementary to the ones included in the Syrian government's framework 'Support the resilience of the Syrian people and Humanitarian Needs Response Plan 2015'. Damascus-based organizations have consulted and will continue to cooperate with line ministries as part of the broader response under the WoS framework.



PROTECTION & COMMUNITY SERVICE SECTOR

WoS Focal point : Ajmal Khybari (khybari@unhcr.org)

Damascus: Ajmal Khybari

Gaziantep/Antakya: Rachel Manning (manning@unhcr.org)

protectionsector.turkey@gmail.com

Line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Social Affairs



PEOPLE IN NEED

12.2 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

5.3 million



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

104.8 million



OF PARTNERS

36

Protection Sector Analysis

Since the beginning of the crisis in 2011, Syria has witnessed significant challenges in the humanitarian and security situation across the country, and a marked increase in internal displacement. Human rights violations and abuses occur in the context of widespread insecurity and disregard for the standards of international law and international humanitarian law (IHL). The crisis is characterized by the current absence of effective protection for a significant number of civilians in certain parts of Syria. In addition, the crisis--which has negatively impacted on the effectiveness of existing protection institutions, and social and family protection networks and structures--has increased the vulnerability of specific groups. Notably, children and adolescents, women and girls, the elderly, people with disabilities, crisis-affected Palestine refugees, non-Palestinian refugees and third country nationals (including migrant workers) face the greatest protection risks.

Protection Sector Response Strategy

Within a Whole of Syria framework, the protection sector response strategy aims at mitigating and alleviating the protection consequences of the crisis for the most vulnerable people in Syria through a four-pronged approach: 1) mitigate protection risks through identification and analysis of protection concerns as well as awareness raising and advocacy; 2) increase access to protection services for the most vulnerable and people with specific needs, in particular **child protection** and **gender-based violence (GBV)** prevention and response services; 3) mainstream and integrate protection across the humanitarian response and enhance protection capacity; 4) strengthen protection coordination at the Whole of Syria level, including at UN Hubs level.

Mitigating protection risks: the protection sector will conduct joint assessments on key protection issues to increase the evidence base and inform protection responses, constraints and gaps, as well as advocacy at various levels and with different stakeholders. Awareness-raising activities will be conducted with stakeholders on international law, IHL, HR, humanitarian and protection principles to build foundations for promotion of accountability and for undertaking effective advocacy. Participatory approaches will be strengthened in assessments and the development of protection programming. Joint tools will be developed when appropriate to support streamlined data collection and a broader understanding of protection concerns inside Syria.

In parts of Syria, the disruption of legal frameworks, functioning institutions and governance structures impede effective initiatives to address some of the identified protection needs such as civil status and identity documentation, legal aid and family tracing. Timely and accurate information collected through strengthened

assessments and situation analysis will provide the basis for evidence-based advocacy, prevention and response activities.

Expanding reach and access to protection services: the crisis has curtailed people's freedom of movement, disrupted their access to basic services and ability to seek humanitarian assistance. Access to undertake meaningful and sustained protection service delivery remains challenging, primarily due to increasing insecurity, administrative obstacles and limited capacity on the ground. In parts of Syria the multiplicity of armed groups continues to constrain the ability to provide traditional protection initiatives. The protection sector will increase protection services in accessible areas of Syria to mitigate the consequences of the crisis and foster resilience and community support mechanisms, even in the face of overwhelming physical protection concerns. Child protection, GBV prevention and response and risk education (on explosive remnants and mine risk) have been identified as key protection needs and will be prioritized in the response strategy.

The expansion of **child protection** activities continues to be a major priority given the devastating impact of the crisis on children and adolescents. The main child protection concerns are: recruitment and use of children and adolescents in this crisis; SGBV; child labour; child or forced marriage, especially of adolescent girls; psychosocial distress; family separation; and, exposure to explosive remnants. Key activities in the response will include: expand psychosocial support services through static and mobile child and adolescent friendly spaces (C/AFS's); better reach the most vulnerable groups in areas deemed safe, as well those residing in geographically hard to reach areas; raise awareness on child protection concerns (mine risk, recruitment, child rights etc); support community-based child protection initiatives to assist children, adolescents and their families; provide comprehensive services to boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence including through reintegration support programmes; establish and develop existing case management systems and referral mechanisms; collect evidence-based data through assessments; mainstream the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action; enhance capacity of child protection actors through trainings (CPIE, PFA).

Incidents of **sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)** are increasing. Women and adolescent girls are disproportionately affected by sexual violence due to forced displacement, family separation, lack of basic structural and societal protections, and limited availability of and safe access to services. Expansion of SGBV prevention and response services is a key priority. Activities will include: safety audits; creation of safe spaces for women; psychosocial support services; case management; establishment and development of existing SGBV referral pathways; PSS and CMR trainings for health workers; livelihood activities for survivors; provision of material and cash-based assistance; the empowerment of women.

Exposure to **explosive remnants** gives rise to enormous safety risks for ordinary Syrians, especially children. Risk education will be a priority in schools and communities.

Palestine refugees remain particularly vulnerable. With both Jordan and Lebanon closing their borders to all Palestinians, proportionally higher rates of displacement and poverty are a result of the crisis. The Protection Sector will seek to respond to these needs through increased service capacity in major Palestine refugee gatherings, including deployment of additional international protection staff.

Mainstream protection and enhance capacity: the protection sector will ensure the centrality of protection in the broader response. The promotion of safety, dignity and equitable access has significant implications for reducing the vulnerability and exposure to threats of violence, coercion and deprivation of men, women, girls and boys. Key activities will include: mainstreaming of protection principles in the response through trainings and development of context-specific tools; establishment of protection focal points in all sectors; trainings to enhance the response capacity of national partners, both operationally and through support to establish codes of conduct and the adoption of IASC minimum standards.

Strengthen Coordination: the protection sector will strengthen protection coordination at the Whole of Syria level, including at UN hubs level. Improved coordination will seek to foster joint humanitarian and inter-sectoral planning based on prioritized needs. Acknowledging the different operational contexts, strategies will be aligned and protection activities harmonized to the extent possible.

Sector Objective 1: Protection risks are mitigated and accountability of duty bearers is promoted through identification and analysis of protection concerns and awareness raising/advocacy efforts.	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2, 3 & 4
Indicators	Target
1. Number of policies, SOPs and programmes designed reflecting IHL and related HR standards, refugee law and rights-based approaches	9
2. Number of joint sensitization/advocacy initiatives undertaken with other stakeholders	7

Activities	Indicators	Population Target	Budget (US\$)
Advocacy and awareness-raising with duty bearers, institutions and local organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of SOPs, policy documents, and relevant codes of conduct in place # of meetings and briefings with the duty bearers # of people reached by protection awareness-raising activities on international law, IHL, HR law, rights based approaches, protection principles and persons of concern (child protection, GBV, victims of trafficking) # of evidence-based advocacy initiatives 	4,780,000	2,020,000
Monitoring and targeted profiling of affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection monitoring framework is developed and in place # of incidents of protection documented # of mappings of affected communities 	10,000	1,500,000
Generate data and evidence to inform protection response and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of service/activity mapping of actors # of assessments conducted Participatory approaches incorporated in assessments In-depth child protection assessment conducted Assessment on documentation needs conducted 	N/A	475,000

Sector Objective 2: Affected people have increased and safe access to protection services with priority given to the specific needs of the most vulnerable	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2,3 & 5
Indicators	Target
1. Number of quality GBV services in place	25
2. Number of people benefitting from strengthened community-based resilience initiatives and services.	680,000
3. Number of crisis-affected Palestine refugees accessing specialised protection services	460,000

Activities	Indicators	Population Target	Budget (US\$)
Promote the well-being of women and girls through safe spaces and quality care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of women and girls receiving support (psychosocial) in safe spaces and through mobile teams # of GBV-specific referral pathways established and strengthened 	50,000	6,950,000
People with protection needs receive response from appropriate service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people receiving legal aid and legal counseling services # of referral pathways developed and/or strengthened # of people referred to and receiving specialized care in MHPSS # of ERW & mine victims referred to and receiving support # of material and/or cash-based assistance provided to vulnerable groups (e.g. dignity kits, persons with specific needs, etc) 	180,000	10,970,000

Activities	Indicators	Population Target	Budget (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of stranded migrants evacuated and repatriated 		
460,000 crisis-affected Palestine refugees have access to specialized protection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of international protection staff members in each field location (Damascus, North, Central and South Areas) # of protection incidents or violations tracked % of serious protection incidents tracked that are responded to # of Palestine refugees accessing legal advice % of Palestine refugee GBV survivors accessing support services 	460,000	1,110,000
Enhance communities' capacity in addressing protection issues, especially related to the most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of community centres established for protection outreach activities # of PSS and CMR trainings for health workers to ensure holistic care for survivors # of safety audits conducted in camps and communities (recommendations shared w/other sectors) # of women's health focal points in clinics to ensure protection concerns are identified and addressed # of livelihood initiatives rolled out (financial assistance and income-generating activities) # of girls, boys, women and men receiving Explosive Remnants risk education in communities. 	500,000	24,470,000

Indicators	Target
Sector Objective 3: Girls and boys, including children and adolescents with special needs, have improved access to child protection services and psychosocial support initiatives	
Number of girls and boys, including children with special needs and caregivers, reached with psychosocial support initiatives	850,000
Number of girls and boys (at risk and survivors) supported through multi-sectoral and systemic child protection services	30,000
Number of child protection actors, stakeholders and community members with enhanced capacity to prevent and respond to child protection concerns	50,000

Activities	Indicators	Population Target	Budget (US\$)
Provide psychosocial initiatives for girls and boys, including children with special needs and caregivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of children and adolescents reached with PSS through child/adolescent-friendly spaces and mobile outreach. # of girls and boys benefiting from school-based psychosocial activities # of girls and boys (at risk and survivors) benefiting from community-based reintegration initiatives # of care givers benefiting from psychosocial support 	850,000	29,104,800
Provide multi-sectoral and systemic protection services for girls and boys (at risk and survivors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of unaccompanied and separated children identified # of child survivors of trafficking identified # of unaccompanied and separated children and child survivors of trafficking supported through family reunification and alternative care arrangements # of girls and boys provided with legal assistance and legal counselling services 	30,000	7,000,000


Activities	Indicators	Population Target	Budget (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of girls and boys (at risk and survivors) benefitting from case management 		
Support capacity building and raising awareness of child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of girls and boys receiving explosive remnants risk education in schools # of girls, boys, women and men reached by awareness messages on CP # of child protection actors and stakeholders trained in child protection in emergencies (CPiE) # of community-based protection initiatives established and strengthened 	1,900,000	5,650,000

Sector Objective 4: Protection is increasingly mainstreamed and integrated across humanitarian response, and protection capacity enhanced	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2
Indicators	Target
1. Centrality of protection in all humanitarian response is ensured and adhered to	5.3 million
2. Number of humanitarian organisations and service providers that establish codes of conduct on PSEA	55

Activities	Indicators	Population Target	Budget (US\$)
Ensure that protection mainstreaming is regularly placed on the agenda of the HCT/ HLG and ISC/ISWG meetings (as appropriate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection mainstreaming is on the agenda of the HCT/HLG and ISC/ISWG meetings Sectors are held accountable by the HC/ DRHC on mainstreaming of protection # of briefings provided by Protection Sector on protection analysis 	N/A	1,750,000
Enhance the operational and technical capacity of communities, humanitarian actors and authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of partners/service providers adopting codes of conduct and establishing complaint mechanisms # of capacity mapping of humanitarian actors and service providers # of mentorship initiatives rolled out by sector members 	215	1,755,000
Prevent exposing affected people to further harm, reduce their exposure to protection risks and strengthen their safety and dignity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of sector projects that integrate protection mainstreaming principles and guidance # of service providers and institutions or organizations benefitting from protection capacity enhancement 	2,000	2,120,000


Sector Objective 5: Protection coordination is enhanced at the Whole of Syria level and at UN Hubs level	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2
Indicator	Target
1. % of joint humanitarian and intersectoral plans based on prioritized needs	100%

Activities	Indicator	Population Targets	Budget (US\$)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening protection sector and sub-sectors child protection and GBV coordination at WoS level and UN Hubs level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning protection working group, and child protection and GBV sub-working groups Information-sharing framework and protocol in place Functioning modalities for Protection Sector WoS coordination agreed and in place # of protection working groups at UN Hubs in Syria 	N/A	7,680,000




CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT


Turkey Coordinator: Dher hayo (hayo@unhcr.org)
 Line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of foreign affairs and expatriates




PEOPLE IN NEED
1,233,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
1,050,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
12,174,640



OF PARTNERS
12

OF WHICH, PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
7,952,900

Outline of the sector approach

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector response strategy aims to empower IDPs living in IDP sites, enhance the provision of lifesaving assistance to the immediate needs of IDPs, and make available sufficient and regular data and gap/response analyses on IDP sites. The targeted people for the CCCM sector include IDPs living in planned and transitional IDP camps, collective centers and spontaneous/self-established camps. All CCCM activities ensure mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues including protection, environment, and age, gender and diversity. The ‘do no harm’ principle will be an integral element when considering all CCCM activities. Furthermore, the activities in the IDP sites must offer temporary solutions while exit strategies will be considered whenever possible.

The response strategy builds on three objectives:

- 1) **Enhance capacity to provide immediate lifesaving assistance and ensure efficient resource mobilization to support IDPs living in IDP sites.** The main activities under this objective will be firstly to provide adequate and timely information on the multi-sectoral needs and gaps in the IDP camps to facilitate coverage of the basic and most immediate needs of the IDPs as well as the delivery of multi-sectoral lifesaving assistance on a regular basis.
- 2) **Establish IDP committees and support IDP site management.** The establishment of IDP committees will greatly contribute to improving the general protection environment in the IDP sites by ensuring a comprehensive representation of IDP community members in all decision-making processes including the participation of women in decision-making bodies. The establishment of adequate IDP committees will promote the empowerment of communities and is essential for humanitarian actors to identify the different needs of women, girls, boys and men, as well as vulnerable members of the community, and thus enable the design of context- and needs-tailored responses in the IDP sites.
- 3) **Strengthen information management on the locations and the needs of IDPs living in IDP sites.** The objective aims at enhancing the joint efforts of the CCCM members’ data collection and triangulation through designating dedicated capacities to provide timely and sufficient information on the IDPs living in IDP sites, and conducting regular gap analysis as well as developing joint methodologies for assessments.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: Enhance capacity to provide immediate lifesaving assistance and ensure efficient resource mobilization to support IDPs living in IDP sites	Supports Strategic Objective 2 & 4
Indicator	Target
1.1 Number and percentage of multi-sectoral gap analysis reports produced and shared	24
1.2. Number of IDPs living in IDPs sites provided with lifesaving assistance	300,000

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Conduct monthly multi-sectoral gap analysis in IDP Sites	750,000
Provide immediate lifesaving assistance and improve the basic camp infrastructure in IDP Sites	5,891,290

Sector Objective 2: Establish IDP committees and support IDP site management	Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
Indicator	Target
2.1. Number of sites with established and functioning IDP committees with women members included	20
2.2. Number of IDP sites with accountable functioning management structures	6

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Establish, train and support IDP committees	795,350
Provide direct camp/site management	1,863,000

Sector Objective 3: Strengthen information management on locations and needs of IDPs living in sites	Supports Strategic Objective 2, 4 & 5
Indicator	Target
3.1. Number and percentage of needs assessment and reports on displacement sites	100
3.2. Number of IDPs living in IDP sites monitored and assessed	1,050,000

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Assess, monitor and analyse the needs in and situation of IDP sites	2,875,000



COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

WoS Focal Point: Sebastien Trives (trives@un.org)

Syria: Sebastien Trives (trives@un.org)

Turkey: Barbara Shenstone (shenstone@un.org)

Jordan: Sarah Muscroft (muscroft@un.org)

Regional: Helena Fraser (fraser@un.org)

Line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): High Relief Committee



PEOPLE IN NEED

12.2 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

n/a



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

44,015,062



OF PARTNERS

Humanitarian Actors

Outline of the sector approach

Coordination support is crucial to ensure a principled, transparent and efficient response to the Syria crisis. The response in Syria is facing growing needs, operates from multiple geographical hubs and is conducted by a very large number of humanitarian actors. The Coordination and Common Services sector will focus on three areas to enable more effective humanitarian action.

1) Overall coordination of the response through IASC guidelines, tools and standards.

The United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Syria decides the overall vision and focus for humanitarian action inside Syria. This will be carried out in close cooperation with the UN Regional and Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinators and with support from the Humanitarian Coordinators in Jordan and, where applicable, in Iraq and Lebanon.

Humanitarian actors remain committed to providing needs-based assistance without discrimination, in accordance with humanitarian principles. OCHA, in line with its global mandate, will support the humanitarian leadership in ensuring effective coordination of the response inside Syria.

Dedicated capacity is being mobilized to ensure effective sector/cluster and inter-cluster coordination both at the hub and Whole of Syria levels to improve collaboration among humanitarian actors in key elements of the response, including the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (i.e. needs assessment, strategic planning, implementation, resource mobilization, monitoring and accountability), information management and advocacy. In line with IASC guidelines coordination mechanisms will be streamlined to strengthen operations, enhance advocacy and to facilitate safe, secure and timely access to people in need through the most effective routes.

2) Maintaining coordination capacity for Palestine refugee programmes.

UNRWA continues to provide dedicated coordination to ensure effective support to Palestine refugees. The deteriorating security situation in Syria has created additional risks to UNRWA personnel and Palestine refugees receiving assistance requiring UNRWA to make substantial investments in security infrastructure, personnel and equipment, to reduce the risk faced by staff and beneficiaries while maintaining operational integrity. UNRWA requires ongoing emergency funding to ensure the adequate staffing of its humanitarian response through the deployment of specialist emergency staff to implement, manage and monitor activities at the field and coordination levels.

3) Strengthening needs assessments and creating a more effective IDP tracking mechanism and displacement mapping.

While the humanitarian crisis in Syria continues to worsen, the identification of humanitarian needs to inform an effective response is critical. In the past three years, humanitarian actors have worked to improve their understanding of needs and have significantly strengthened information management, needs assessment, analysis and monitoring, despite the constraints of the operational environment. While progress has been made at the technical level to develop a joint assessment approach within Syria--and concurrently OCHA has initiated various mechanisms to support primary and secondary data collection in Syria--coordinated countrywide assessments

have not been undertaken yet. Within the framework of the WoS approach, a number of specific measures will be prioritised to strengthen the information and needs assessment capacity.

In particular, establishing an effective IDP tracking mechanism that covers the WoS is a priority to enable a more effective response to the largest displacement crisis the world is facing.

Furthermore, building on the efforts undertaken to strengthen localized needs assessments and analysis of needs at city level, additional efforts will be undertaken to expand the city profile and strengthen information management systems.

4) Ensure relief activities contribute strategically to early recovery initiatives with midterm impact.

The current level of assistance is not keeping pace with the rising humanitarian needs, and as challenges to delivering and maintaining assistance increase, there is a growing need for strategic positioning of the UN and its humanitarian partners to better target assistance and support localised recovery measures.

5) Enhanced security risk management measures to ensure safe delivery of humanitarian assistance.

With an increasingly complex security situation manifested in the form of increased risks for UN staff and assets, as well as increased transactional costs in delivering aid to affected people due to the access constraints, there is need for adequate security support for UN Hubs (Damascus, Homs, Tartous, Aleppo and Qamshli) as well as UN presence in As-Sweida. UNDSS will also continue to undertake awareness and training sessions (SSAFE, Defensive Driving, etc) for UN agencies' staff and humanitarian actors. UNDSS also plays a crucial role in supporting UN operations, particularly in hard to reach areas.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: A more effective humanitarian coordination system that ensures coherence and transparency and facilitates predictable, timely and needs-based funding	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
1.1 # of clusters activated for the Syria crisis	10
1.2 % of partners satisfied with OCHA country offices support to enhance the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms	75%
1.3 Minimum set of 3W and other products defined and regularly updated at hub and WoS level	Monthly
1.4 % of the pooled-fund disbursements to priorities outlined in the 2015 SRP	100%

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Provision of support to enhanced coordination and leadership mechanisms at the national level and Whole of Syria levels	18,613,145

Sector Objective 2: Maintaining coordination and operational capacity for UNRWA-led programmes targeting Palestine refugees	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
1. # and % of UNRWA facilities with adequate security equipment, personnel and services	219 facilities (100%)

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Provision of enhanced operational support for effective response to Palestine refugees	16,346,746

Sector Objective 3: To promote an evidence-based and targeted humanitarian response in Syria through enhanced information management, displacement tracking and monitoring of IDPs and establishment of urban information management systems.	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
1. Number of city profiles developed	60
2. Number of IDP sites for which profiling exercise is completed and regular tracking and monitoring mechanism for displacement is established	7

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Mapping and Tracking of IDPs and needs at localised level	5,681,600

Sector Objective 4 Ensure relief activities contribute strategically to early recovery initiatives with midterm impact	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
1. Policy advisory board established	1
2. UN country strategy framework adopted and agreed	1
3. UN communication strategy developed	1

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Establish a strategic policy and analysis framework and supporting operational modalities.	1,134,000

Sector Objective 5: Coordinating safety and security for UN personnel and facilitating UN programme delivery in a safe manner	Supports Strategic Objective 5
Indicator	Target
1.1 Safe access to areas of operation	All areas of operation
1.2. Number of incident reports produced, regular reports, advisories	365 reports
1.3 Number of missions facilitated	20 missions
1.4 Number of UN/INGO staff trained or provided with awareness-raising sessions	400 people

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Provision of a comprehensive security risk management package to the UN and INGOs	2,143,442



EARLY RECOVERY & LIVELIHOODS

WoS focal point: Manal Fouani (manal.fouani@undp.org)
 Syria coordinator: Manal Fouani (manal.fouani@undp.org)
 Line ministry (Only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Local Administration;
 Ministry of Social Affairs



PEOPLE IN NEED

11.2 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

1.8 million



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

102 million



OF PARTNERS

12

Outline of the sector approach

The Early Recovery sector objectives and activities will create an enabling environment for the delivery of humanitarian relief, reduce reliance on aid, and enhance the resilience of affected people, including IDPs and host communities.

Enhance the resilience of affected people and institutions through labor-intensive rehabilitation of basic and social infrastructure. Partners in the Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector will join efforts to ensure implementation of rubble removal and solid waste management in shelters, neighbouring areas and host communities as quick and localized solutions. They will also undertake the rehabilitation of damaged basic and social infrastructure including agricultural irrigation networks, water, drainage and sewage networks, electricity networks, markets, primary healthcare and maternal healthcare centres, nurseries and schools. The rehabilitation will adopt a labour-intensive approach to ensure faster stimulation of local recovery. Engagement with local stakeholders and direct linkages with municipalities and technical public directorates will be sought as strategic partnerships for empowering local capacities to better respond to such complex challenges and to foster the sustainability of public goods delivery, all under a national framework.

Strengthen the coping mechanisms and enhance resilience of affected people through restoration of disrupted livelihoods. Severe losses of livelihoods, economic impediments including the impact of the unilateral economic and financial measures imposed on Syria, displacement and high levels of poverty all require partners in the Early Recovery and Livelihoods sector to pay particular attention to the restoration of the livelihoods of the most vulnerable, including Palestine refugees. This will entail reviving local markets to inject cash into the local economy, restoring small and medium enterprises and businesses, and availing emergency economic relief to poor affected people through micro-financing mechanisms, including loans and grants, in addition to preventing further losses of productive assets and adoption of negative coping strategies through assets replacement and business start-up kits. Strengthening the capacities of the labour force to re-enter the labour market according to the emerging priority fields is also a strategic initiative in this sector.

Innovative local solutions in reuse and recycling of solid waste and organic waste will be sought, including the promotion of bio-gas technologies.

Enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups (including youth, female-headed households, elderly, Palestine refugees and people with disabilities) through targeted rehabilitation and livelihoods support. Vulnerable groups should be prioritized in early recovery programming as experience has shown that their marginalization further increases in times of crisis. Syrian female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the elderly, youth and Palestine refugees will require particular attention to avail adequate livelihoods opportunities and address their immediate needs. Indeed, increased numbers of female-headed households are observed in shelters and host communities. Youth require particular efforts for engaging them in constructive community-based socioeconomic activities promoting social cohesion, active participation and inclusiveness.

Strengthen the assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring capacities of international and national humanitarian actors and communities for a coherent and coordinated early recovery and livelihoods response. Coordination with all stakeholders involved in the early recovery and livelihoods work is a priority to ensure synergy and coherence, avoid duplication and optimize the use of available resources. This will ensure that early recovery elements and the resilience-based approach are both mainstreamed in other sector working groups' strategies and

plans. Particular capacity development activities will be implemented to increase awareness of the resilience-based approach and early recovery mainstreaming, and strengthen the planning and implementation capacities of all involved stakeholders for coherent and effective ER&L results. Advocacy for resilience-based planning and early recovery mainstreaming will rely on evidence-based and informed assessments conducted by various partners in the ER&L sector.

Capacity development, gender, protection and crisis-sensitive planning and environmental considerations will be taken into account in the development and implementation of the ER&L sector plan.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: Enhance the resilience of affected people and institutions through labor-intensive rehabilitation of basic and social infrastructure	Supports Strategic Objective Resilience 3
Indicator	Target
1.1 Number of basic and social infrastructure repaired and functional	254
1.2 Number of affected people with better access to basic and social infrastructure	1,302,000
1.3 Number of people employed in infrastructure rehabilitation	18,360

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Establish and implement Cash-for-Work and labour-intensive schemes for debris and solid waste management and rehabilitation in shelters, neighboring areas and host communities	18,831,900
Establish and implement Cash-for-Work and labor-intensive schemes for the restoration and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure in relatively stable areas, areas of return and hosting communities	25,224,554

Sector Objective 2: Strengthen the coping mechanisms of affected people through the restoration of disrupted livelihoods	Supports Strategic Objective Resilience
Indicator	Target
2.1 Number of affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets, vocational training...)	83,250
2.2 Number of businesses revived (agricultural, industrial, commercial, small-scale...)	2,000
2.3 Number of people employed in livelihoods restoration activities	8,000
2.4 Number of households benefiting from rural agricultural support	18,000

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Support self-employed, micro- and small-scale enterprises through grants, loans and assets replacement with particular focus on vulnerable groups	19,010,890
Develop and implement tailored short-term vocational, skills and business development trainings as per emerging market needs, including job placements	11,213,000
Restore agriculture-based livelihoods to build resilience of rural communities through participatory priority identification, community based rehabilitation of productive assets and infrastructures, skills training and rural income generation schemes	6,000,000

Sector Objective 3: Enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable groups (among small-scale farmers and businesses, youth, female-headed households, the elderly, Palestine refugees and people with disabilities) through targeted rehabilitation and livelihoods support	Supports Strategic Objective Resilience
Indicator	Target
3.1. Number of people with disabilities benefiting from rehabilitation services and livelihoods support	17,000
3.2. Number of female-headed households benefiting from livelihoods support	10,000
3.3 Number of youth-led initiatives promoting social cohesion	50,000

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Develop and implement an integrated rehabilitation programme for PwD offering various services such as disability aids, physiotherapy, livelihoods support	6,912,000
Develop and implement Cash-for-Work, assets support, grants and toolkits provision and vocational training for women-headed households	11,463,960
Develop and implement participatory youths-led community-based activities aiming at promoting social cohesion	1,305,720

Sector Objective 4: Strengthen the assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring capacities of international and national actors and communities for coherent and coordinated early recovery and livelihoods response	Supports Strategic Objective: Coordination, Response capacity
Indicator	Target
4.1 Number of WoS ER&L sector coordination meetings	20
4.2 Number of communities trained in ER&L and resilience-based approaches	281
4.3 Damage and livelihoods assessment	1
4.4 Early Recovery and Resilience Strategy	1

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Develop the capacities of partners in ER&L and resilience based approaches	1,322,725
Conduct targeted livelihoods and damage assessments for the development of an integrated Early Recovery and Resilience strategy (WoS)	1,004,400



EDUCATION

WoS Focal Points: Dina Craissati (dcraissati@unicef.org),
 Francesco Calcagno (fcalcagno@unicef.org)
Syria Coordinator: Amson Simbolon (asimbolon@unicef.org)
Turkey Coordinator: TBC, Lana Wreikat (lwreikat@unicef.org)
Jordan Coordinators: Dina Craissati (dcraissati@unicef.org),
 Francesco Calcagno (fcalcagno@unicef.org)
Technical line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Education



PEOPLE IN NEED

4.5 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

4.5 million



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

224 million



OF PARTNERS

29

OF WHICH, PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

137 million

The protracted nature of the Syria crisis has weakened the capacity of the education system to address the education rights and needs of affected children and adolescents in the country. During emergencies, education saves and sustains lives and protects children and adolescents against exploitation and harm by providing them with the necessary skills and structured learning routines to survive, cope and face adversities. Furthermore, education instills the needed resilience and hope that directs the energies of young generations positively towards better futures and peace.

The overarching goal of the Education Sector is to provide access to safe and quality education to affected children and adolescents and to strengthen the capacity of the education stakeholders, including communities and local authorities, to deliver an effective education response. In line with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education, the No Lost Generation Initiative and the ‘do no harm’ principles, the Education Sector partners will support scaled access to pre-primary, primary and secondary schools as well as non-formal and vocational education opportunities, especially for the most vulnerable in hard-to-reach areas. It will continue rolling and systematizing the back-to-learning campaign with a communication strategy to restore the civilian character of schools and reduce their use as collective shelters and for other purposes than education. Investments in supply and demand initiatives will be simultaneously made in order to address the multiple barriers to access (school rehabilitation; essential teaching and learning materials; school feeding programmes; school transportation).

The Education Sector partners will intensify their efforts to improve the quality of education provision through enhanced pedagogy and child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies. Diverse formal and non-formal contents will be developed and implemented to cater to the different learning needs. Teachers and education personnel will be trained and supported to deliver on formal curriculum, self-learning material, digital learning modules, remedial and accelerated approaches, life skills and vocational training. M&E systems will be strengthened to better inform targeting and programming, and policy frameworks will be developed to ensure that the education of children and adolescents is accredited and certified. The Education Sector will focus on inter-sector and inter-agency collaboration as well as national and UN Hubs coordination to boost complementarity, maximizing the use of limited resources and improving response effectiveness and quality.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: Ensure access to education to crisis affected school-aged girls and boys (3-17 years) with specific focus on the most vulnerable	Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3
Indicator	Target
1.1 Number of children and adolescents (girls, boys) affected by the crisis who have access to formal and non-formal education opportunities	3.5 million

Output	Budget (US\$)
Schools are rehabilitated and learning spaces are established with basic furniture and gender-sensitive wash facilities as per INEE Minimum Standards	50,855,345
Essential teaching and learning materials are provided	36,273,426
School feeding programmes in targeted areas are provided	24,026,146
Back-to-school and other awareness-raising campaigns targeting all stakeholders are implemented	1,351,358
School transportation to and from hard-to-reach, insecure and distant areas is facilitated	125,000

Sector Objective 2: Enhance the quality of teaching and learning for children and adolescents within conducive and protective environment	Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3
Indicator	Target
2.1 Number of educational programmes/initiatives that are being implemented at district level	4.5 million

Output	Budget (US\$)
Children and adolescents are provided with a formal curriculum, with certification through textbooks, self-learning material and digital learning modules	23,001,173
Children and adolescent are provided with non-formal and alternative content (remedial and accelerated learning and life skills-based education).	25,439,895
Adolescents (aged 14-17) are provided with vocational training (formal and non-formal)	5,774,269
Teaching and learning through child-centered, protective and interactive methodologies is strengthened	3,110,385

Sector Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of the Education sector to deliver an effective and coordinated education response	Supports Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5
Indicator	Target
3.1. Number of education actors who enhance an effective and coordinated education response	480,000

Output	Budget (US\$)
Professional development and incentives are provided for teaching staff	49,679,207
Capacity of education actors on INEE Minimum Standards and other crisis-relevant issues (including coordination and risk reduction) is strengthened	1,857,921
M&E capacities of education actors (rapid assessments, school-based data collection, EMIS) are developed and strengthened	547,445
Capacities of education stakeholders to advocate for needs and rights of children to education in crisis contexts are developed and sustained	1,450,293



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

WoS Focal Point: Samer Abdeljaber (samer.abdeljaber@wfp.org),
 Salma Farouque (salma.farouque@wfp.org)
Syria Coordinator: Samer Abdeljaber (samer.abdeljaber@wfp.org)
Line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates



PEOPLE IN NEED
Humanitarian actors



PEOPLE TARGETED
Humanitarian actors



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.31 million



OF PARTNERS
Humanitarian actors

Outline of the sector approach

The Syria Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) was formally activated in January 2013 to provide common telecommunication services to the humanitarian actors responding to the crisis in Syria and surrounding countries. Since the Cluster was activated, ETC has deployed common services across the region and prepositioned telecommunication equipment at regional hubs in an effort to drive rapid response. Supporting the activities of the Cluster, WFP has dedicated ETC staff in Jordan and support staff inside Syria, Lebanon and Turkey.

In 2015, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster will continue to offer common services in operational areas across several countries, namely, Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. The Cluster, with WFP as provider of last resort, will continue coordination, information management, and provision of services. To this end, assessment missions will be an ongoing activity of the Cluster to identify gaps and plan work to fill them. In addition, the Cluster will continue its coordination work between humanitarian actors and dissemination of information to assist the humanitarian actors.

As global ETC lead, WFP has established strong collaboration with partner agencies including UNHCR, UNDSS and UNICEF to deliver common services. A need for ETC support to deploy radio services has been identified at common operational locations in Syria (radio operators in Damascus and UN hubs), Turkey (eg. Gaziantep) and project planning has commenced. In 2015, specialized radio training will be conducted in Syria and the region as required, to enhance the capacity of the staff of humanitarian actors and radio room operators.

In 2015, monthly Syria ETC teleconferences will be held to ensure coordination and information-sharing on a global level and, in line with the Whole of Syria regional approach for 2015, working group meetings will be held at a local level. To ensure a consistent flow of information, relevant information will continue to be made available to humanitarian actors via the dedicated Syria ETC webpage at: www.ictemergency.wfp.org/web/ictopr/emergencies2012/syria. The ETC will continue to share information management (IM) products including maps, situation reports and field assessments.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: Provide security telecommunications, voice and data connectivity services to the humanitarian actors to improve operational and security environment for staff and assets.	Supports Strategic Objective 2
Indicator	Target
1.1 Number of common operational areas covered by common security telecommunications network. (T-1: Deployment of services)	5
1.2 Number of common operational areas covered by data communications services. (T-2: Deployment of services)	5

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Common services (including radio programming, radio coverage, data connectivity, training and coordination) in operational areas in Syria and surrounding countries (Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq) on behalf of humanitarian partners	624,000
Assessment missions and enhancement of common services (includes procurement of equipment and services)	

Sector Objective 2: Maintain an information management platform for information sharing on ETC activities and other related issues.	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
2.1 Information management and collaboration platform established and maintained up-to-date (T-4: IM)	Platform operational
2.2 Number of information management (IM) products (maps, SitReps) produced and shared via email, task forces and on the Syria ETC website	30
2.3 Number of global and local coordination meetings conducted	24

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Maintain a platform for information sharing and coordination	268,000
Prepare information management products and host meetings	
Coordinate information sharing among the various stakeholders to ensure the delivery of essential data and security telecoms services	

Sector Objective 3: Provide training to humanitarian workers on the use of common telecommunications equipment and services.	Supports Strategic Objective 5
Indicator	Target
3.1 Number of UN agency/NGO staff members trained in ETC services, e.g. radio communications (T-3: Training)	150

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Conduct ETC training with a focus on radio training at common operational areas inside Syria	63,000

Sector Objective 4: Build preparedness capacity to ensure adequate support can be provided to any expansion of humanitarian operations.	Supports Strategic Objective 5
Indicator	Target
4.1 Number of radio operators deployed in common operational areas inside Syria	31

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Work with UNDSS and UNDP to extend the deployment of radio operators at the common radio rooms in UN Hubs	355,000



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

WoS Focal Point: Francesco Baldo (francesco.baldo@fao.org)
Syria Coordinator: Perseverance Ganga (perseverance.ganga@wfp.org);
 Jacopo Damelio (jacopo.damelio@fao.org);
Turkey Coordinator: Francesco Baldo (francesco.baldo@fao.org);
 (info.syria@foodsecuritycluster.net)
Jordan Coordinator: Francesco Baldo (francesco.baldo@fao.org)
Line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of
 Agriculture and Agrarian Reform



PEOPLE IN NEED

9.8 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

7.5 million*

7 million Food and cash
2.5 million Agriculture

*Approx. 2 million receive
both



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

1.218 billion

US\$ 1.089 billion on Food
 Assistance
 - US\$ 124 million on Agriculture
 * Some additional US\$ 5 million
 required for coordination,
 capacity building, amongst
 others



OF PARTNERS

50

Food Security and Agriculture Sector Approach

In 2014, most Syrians were severely affected by food insecurity further deteriorating across Syria, as the crisis caused continued degradation of the productive sectors, assets, and livelihoods, as well as diminishing resilience at the household level. Unilateral economic and financial measures imposed on Syria severely impacted on the economy, in turn exacerbating hardships and increasing humanitarian needs in the food sector through commodity shortages, high prices of food, agricultural inputs and fuel, and deteriorating public services. Low crop and livestock production combined with import constraints, insecurity, and high transportation costs reduced the availability of food and pushed prices up to an all-time high (above 300% in some instances). All indicators suggest that food security will continue to deteriorate in 2015, undermining the coping mechanisms and challenging the remaining resilience of the most vulnerable groups. Based on the most recent available information, it is estimated that around 9.8 million people in Syria are in need of various and sustained levels of food, agriculture, and livelihood-related assistance. Of the total number of people in need, it is estimated that 6.8 million people are highly food insecure in priority districts, including 460,000 Palestine refugees requiring food assistance (out of the total 560,000 registered in Syria).

In this context, the 2015 strategy of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector in Syria follows a holistic approach to support food-insecure households with emergency food and cash transfers in a bid to meet their food needs, while at the same time enhance their resilience through the provision of resources and assistance to rebuild their livelihoods. During 2015, the Sector plans to broaden and deepen its response to support up to 7.5 million people across all 14 governorates, including 460,000 Palestine refugees. In addition to the Sector efforts and in coordination with its members, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement plans to provide food assistance to a further 1.2 million vulnerable Syrians (though it is not seeking funds through this 2015 Strategic Response Plan to do so).

Agriculture remains the backbone of livelihoods in rural areas. Despite the challenges posed by the crisis, food insecurity can be effectively addressed in a sustainable manner with agricultural initiatives, aimed at restoring productive household capacities. In this regard, the current response plan has a stronger emphasis on agriculture with the ultimate goal of improving the food security of vulnerable farmers and herders, build resilience within affected communities and reduce their dependence on continuous external assistance.

Targeting of the sector response will be based on the following key parameters:

Priority will be given to groups most vulnerable to food insecurity. These include: IDPs, Palestine refugees, and host communities; the unemployed and urban poor; casual labourers; and, small-scale farmers and herders.

Among IDPs, groups most susceptible to food shortages are those IDPs living in collective shelters. The crisis has also exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities among certain groups, including children (in particular, those below age 5), female-headed households (which often struggle to access food and have limited livelihood income-generating opportunities), the elderly, people living with disabilities, youth, and those with chronic diseases. The sector will prioritize these groups and will seek deliberate synergies with other sectors to benefit the same target group and strengthen their resilience.

Considering the above, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector has established four strategic response objectives and related activities to improve overall food security, strengthen the resilience of the affected people and enhance the response capacity of national actors. Activities will continue to include cross-cutting issues such as environment, gender and disability in the programming and implementation of activities.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: Provide life-saving and life sustaining assistance to meet the food needs of the most vulnerable crisis affected groups		Supports Strategic Objective 2
Indicator	Target	
1.1 Percentage of assisted households that have an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	80%	
1.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with a monthly family food ration (reported by gender and age group)	6,174,800	
1.3 Number of beneficiaries provided with emergency food ration (reported by gender and age group)	800,000	
1.4 Number of beneficiaries provided monthly with wheat flour and bread	1,650,000	
1.5 Number of beneficiaries provided monthly with cash assistance (reported by gender and age group) and/or vouchers	540,000	
1.6 Quantity of food assistance distributed yearly	990,000MT	

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Distribution of relief food assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian families affected by the crisis in 14 governorates	845,000,000
Distribution of monthly relief food assistance to the most vulnerable Palestine refugees affected by the crisis	58,200,000
Distribution of monthly relief cash and vouchers assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian families and Palestine refugees affected by the crisis	148,000,000
Distribution of Wheat flour, bread and bakeries support	38,000,000

Sector Objective 2: Protect and strengthen the assets base, support income generating activities and increase agricultural production.	Supports Strategic Objective 3
Indicator	Target
2.1 Number of households provided with agriculture inputs (reported by gender and age group)	139,400
2.2 Quantity of cereal seeds distributed	35,000 MT
2.3 Number of households benefiting from horticulture and small-livestock production support	97,300
2.4 Number of households receiving livestock support	80,000
2.5 Quantity of animal feed distributed	25,000 MT
2.6 Number of animals treated/vaccinated	4,000,000
2.7 Number of beneficiaries receiving food for assets support assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by gender: women, men, girls, boys)	470,000
2.8 Number of individuals trained with new skills and skills by type and unit of measure	18,700
2.9 Number of households supported with income-generating activities	6,200
2.10 Number of households enrolled for cash for work activities and/or receiving agricultural vouchers	10,300

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Distribution of agricultural inputs (wheat and barley seeds) to Syrian families affected by the crisis in 14 governorates	49,325,000
Support to horticulture and small-livestock production (vegetable and legume seeds, tubers, poultry kits, small ruminants etc.)	15,425,000
Distribution of animal feed and provision of veterinary services	10,000,000
Food for Assets and enrolment in vocational training skills related to farm and on-farm alternative livelihoods	39,200,000
Income generation activities	4,500,000
Cash-for-Work activities and agricultural vouchers	5,200,000

Sector Objective 3: Effectively coordinate the Food Security Sector/Cluster partners in the Whole of Syria framework	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
3.1 Number of national or international organizations reporting emergency food and agriculture responses	50
3.2 Capacity building strategy developed	1
3.3 Number of partner/counterpart trainings conducted	9
3.4 Number of coordination meetings held at national (various hubs) and WoS level	52
3.5 Number of sector summaries and updates produced at national (various hubs) and WoS level	24

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Coordinate the activities of the FSC at hub and WoS level	2,200,000
Advocate for and ensure timely, effective and coordinated food and agriculture responses under a Whole of Syria approach	
Monitor the food security and agriculture situation and provide regular updates to partners	
Develop a capacity building strategy for sector partners that includes a gap assessment	200,000

Sector Objective 4: Enhance the capacity of national partners to deliver food security and agriculture initiatives to the most vulnerable people	Supports Strategic Objective 5
Indicator	Target
4.1 Number of partners (local NGO) receiving capacity building training	20
4.2 Number of early warning bulletins produced and disseminated	6

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Capacity building of national partners to strengthen understanding of risk identification, preparedness, response and monitoring	2,000,000
Strengthen drought management measures and early warning and food security information systems	400,000
Training for partners and counterparts on food security issues and responses	300,000



HEALTH

Wos Focal Point: TBD

Syria Coordinator: Karim Shukr (shukrk@who.int)

Turkey Coordinators: Camilo Valderama (valderramac@who.int),

Jennyfer Dulyx (health.coordination.turkey@gmail.com)

Jordan Coordinators: Eba Pasha (pashae@who.int),

Dustin Kleissen (dustin.kleissen@rescue.org)

Line ministry (only for Damascus based agencies): Ministry of Health



PEOPLE IN NEED

12.2 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

12.2 million



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

317 million



OF PARTNERS

42

The health system in Syria continues to be heavily affected by the crisis, despite concerted efforts by health authorities and humanitarian aid agencies to alleviate the health impact on the people in need, especially the most vulnerable groups, including women, children and IDPs.

Children less than 5 years of age are amongst the most vulnerable groups, especially in rural areas, followed by the elderly and children aged between 5 and 12. Other particularly vulnerable population groups include the chronically ill, people with disabilities, and child-headed households. Moreover, women are in need of reproductive health services, including antenatal, delivery and postpartum care, while men are in acute need of access to trauma care and mental health services.

Since the inception of the crisis, primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services in the country have deteriorated due to damaged health facilities, power outages, and shortages of lifesaving medicines, medical supplies, and qualified healthcare professionals, including female health workers for reproductive health services. The quality and equity of provision of services in public health facilities have been significantly affected with 57 per cent of public hospitals reported to be partially functioning or completely out of service (HeRAMS), while 63 per cent of public basic Emergency Obstetric Care Centres are non-functional (PHC Centre Assessment, September 2014). The limited availability of health services in some parts of the country requires patients to travel 20–160 km to reach the nearest hospital, while referral services are frequently not functioning (MSNA). The private sector, which provided medical services to over 50 per cent of the population prior to the crisis, has also been severely affected, since most of the private health service professionals have either been displaced or left the country. The UNRWA health system has been similarly affected, with 9 of 23 health facilities closed due to damage, destruction or insecurity, requiring the establishment of 11 new health points serving displaced Palestine refugees.

All these factors have contributed to increased morbidity and mortality, outbreaks of communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases, and increased risk of complications due to the shortage in chronic disease medicines, in addition to a high number of people suffering from or being vulnerable to mental ill-health and psychosocial distress and disorders. Moreover, as water and sanitation systems and services have deteriorated, the incidence of waterborne diseases has also increased.

Using a multi-pronged approach, the Health Sector's response activities target the most affected people based on multiple needs assessments and analysis, taking into consideration the necessity of providing equitable and needs-based support to all individuals affected by the crisis.

The Sector's strategy for the 2015 SRP has been developed around the following five primary strategic objectives:

- 1) **To protect and access affected people** through advocating for safe access to health services for women, girls, men and boys.
- 2) **To provide lifesaving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance** through specific initiatives focusing on:
 - Primary healthcare for women, girls, men and boys (including services for reproductive health, child health and immunisation, management of malnutrition and mental health), and strengthening of referral services.
 - Rehabilitation of services for people living with disabilities.

- Availability of essential medicines and supplies.
 - Expansion and strengthening of the communicable disease surveillance and response system.
 - Provision of outreach activities to improve safe access to health services for affected people.
- 3) To strengthen resilience, livelihoods and early recovery**, through supporting health services and empowering communities with health coping strategies by focusing on: i) reinforcement of community-based health services and initiatives; and, ii) small-scale rehabilitation of damaged health facilities, including physical, human resources, equipment/supplies rehabilitation.
- 4) To strengthen coordination, information management and joint planning** through: i) reinforcement and harmonization of the health information system and tools at country level; ii) conducting of joint assessments by the three hubs, followed up by effective monitoring and evaluation of activities; and, iii) reinforcement of the Whole of Syria coordination mechanism by designating dedicated focal points.
- 5) To enhance capacity of responders and communities** to strengthen health sector preparedness and response capacities by: i) building the technical capacity of healthcare providers including NGOs and local NGOs; and, ii) development of joint-preparedness and response plans.

The multi-pronged approach for the 2015 SRP is based on a strong synergy between the three hubs and the Health, WASH, Nutrition, Food Security and Logistics Sectors, allowing for complementary initiatives at different levels as well as reinforced coordination and cooperation between hubs and sectors to permit humanitarian responders in Syria to address cross-cutting issues in an effective way.

Sector Objective 1: Increase safe access and provision of health services	Supports Strategic Objective 1
Indicator	Target
1.1 Number of advocacy reports	12
Activities	Budget (US\$)
Advocacy for increased safe access to health services by affected people	397,300

Sector Objective 2: Enhance the provision of life-saving and life-sustaining health services	Supports Strategic Objective 2
Indicator	Target
2.1 Number of trauma cases supported	1 M
2.2 Number of PHC facilities supported, including for MCH services	1,000
2.3 Number of people living with disabilities supported with rehabilitation services	100,000 disabled individuals
2.4 Number of treatments provided	15 M
2.5 Number of children U5 covered with polio NIDs per campaign	2.9 M U5
2.6 Number of children U5 covered with measles campaigns	2.7 M U5
2.7 Number of infants covered with DPT3	570,000 U1
2.8 Percentage of health facilities submitting weekly surveillance reports	70%
2.9 Proportion of deliveries attended by a skilled attendant	90%
2.10 Number of health facilities providing NCD management	1,000
2.11 Number of health facilities with integrated mental health services	130
2.12 Number of consultations provided through outreach activities	1.5 M

2.13 Number of Palestine refugees with access to health services, including hospital care	480,000
2.14 Number of consultations at UNRWA health facilities	750,000
2.15 Number of hospital procedures provided by UNRWA	16,000

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Strengthening trauma and injuries care	51,143,000
Provision of health services to affected people including maternal and child health	22,659,030
Strengthening the provision of rehabilitation services for the people living with disabilities	6,960,621
Provision of essential medicines and supplies	64,115,810
Support immunization services	28,773,000
Strengthening and expanding the communicable disease surveillance and response system	9,304,798
Support Reproductive Health services including Emergency Obstetric and SGBV care	29,770,709
Strengthening the management of non-communicable diseases	39,578,530
Support mental health services	7,485,785
Strengthening outreach activities to improve safe access to health services	16,376,904
Direct delivery of primary, secondary and tertiary health care services to 480,000 Palestine refugees through the UNRWA health system	6,600,000

Sector Objective 3: Strengthen health services and empower communities with health coping strategies	Supports Strategic Objective 3
Indicator	Target
3.1 Number of community health workers trained	2,024
3.2 Number of health facilities rehabilitated	35
3.3 Percentage of rehabilitated health facilities functional	100%


Activities	Budget (US\$)
Reinforcing community-based health services and initiatives	3,910,695
Small-scale rehabilitation of damaged health facilities (including physical, HR, equipment/supplies rehabilitation)	12,026,000

Sector Objective 4: Improve coordination for effective health response	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
4.1 Number of WoS HIS reports	4
4.2 Number of HMIS reports	4
4.3 WoS 4Ws	4
4.4 Number of joint assessments conducted	1
4.5 Number of dedicated focal point(s) for WoS (1 per hub and 1 WoS)	4
4.6 Number of WoS coordination meetings conducted, including teleconferences	12

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Strengthening health information systems	1,632,874
Conduct joint health assessments by 3 hubs	1,146,000
Reinforce WoS sector coordination mechanism	3,132,390

Sector Objective 5: Strengthen health preparedness and response capacities for health	Supports Strategic Objective 5
Indicator	Target
5.1 Number of healthcare providers trained	21,250
5.2 Number of preparedness plans developed, including for Winter and Summer	3

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Building the technical capacity of healthcare providers	12,586,870
Develop joint-preparedness and response plans	310,000




LOGISTICS CLUSTER


WoS Focal Point: Louis Boshoff (louis.boshoff@wfp.org),
 Hamza Mohmand (hamza.mohmand@wfp.org)
Syria Coordinator: Louis Boshoff (louis.boshoff@wfp.org)
Turkey Coordinator: Rizwan Ali (rizwan.ali@wfp.org)
Jordan Coordinator: Finne Lucey (finne.lucey@wfp.org)
Line ministry (for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates




PEOPLE IN NEED
Humanitarian actors



PEOPLE TARGETED
Humanitarian actors



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
9.8 million



OF PARTNERS
Humanitarian actors

Outline of the sector approach

In 2015, The Logistics Cluster will continue its coordination, information management, and provision of common services by WFP as the provider of last resort (including land transport, humanitarian convoys, emergency airlifts, storage, and contingency fuel stocks). In addition, a key focus for 2015 will be the coordination and transshipment support of overland transport via the border crossings mentioned under Security Council Resolution 2165, as well as capacity building trainings for logistics staff across the region.

The Logistics Cluster was activated for the Syria crisis in January 2013. This activation covered the facilitation of humanitarian logistics into Syria from surrounding countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey), and within Syria itself. In support of its Cluster activities, WFP has dedicated Cluster staff in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. The logistic cluster provides services and will be covering activities into Syria and within Syria as part of the WoS approach. In Jordan this involves coordinating convoys that are implemented by IOM. In Turkey this involves offering transshipment services and coordination for UN agencies when needed. This holistic approach of having one project/Cluster covering activities into Syria and also within Syria is in line with the UN’s stated policy of a Whole of Syria approach.

For 2015, common transport is being phased into cost-recovery, while other activities will remain free to users. To reach the most isolated and cut-off locations in Syria, six emergency airlifts have been budgeted into the plan for 2015 as a contingency measure. Additional flights will be conducted on a cost-recovery basis. Specialized logistics trainings will be conducted in Syria and the region as required to enhance the capacity of humanitarian staff in areas such as warehouse management, customs, and transport.

The Logistics Cluster has established a robust logistics coordination and information platform that encompasses several countries in the region, in line with the Whole of Syria regional approach for 2015. Bi-monthly meetings are held in Damascus, weekly meetings are held in Gazantiep, and meetings are held in Amman and Beirut on a monthly basis in order to discuss logistics bottlenecks and develop common solutions for the humanitarian response. The Logistics Cluster will continue to produce and share information management (IM) products including maps, situation reports, fuel price analyses, infographics, customs information, and real-time flash logistics updates. To ensure a regular and coherent flow of information, relevant information is available to humanitarian actors via a dedicated Syria Logistics Cluster webpage at: www.logcluster.org/ops/syr12a

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: To provide logistics services inclusive of surface transportation, emergency airlifts and warehousing to humanitarian organizations responding to the Syria crisis	Supports Strategic Objective 2
Indicator	Target
1.1 Number of organizations assisted with transport services	20*
1.2 Number of organizations assisted with storage services	20*
1.3 Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	95%
1.4 Number of convoys per month	4
1.5 Number of emergency airlifts conducted	6

*The number of organizations targeted for 2015 (20) is based on the 2014 baseline figure, where 18 organizations have been served so far this year.

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Common services (including common transport, storage, humanitarian convoys, emergency airlifts, coordination/transshipment support) from surrounding countries as well as from Logistics Cluster hubs inside Syria to locations across Syria, on behalf of humanitarian partners ⁴	8,600,000

Sector Objective 2: To improve inter-agency logistics coordination and information management in order to support humanitarian actors	Supports Strategic Objective 4
Indicator	Target
2.1 Number of Coordination Meetings held	40
2.2 Number of Information Management (IM) products produced and shared on the Logistics Cluster website	50

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Establish and maintain a platform for information sharing and coordination	1,000,000

Sector Objective 3: To enhance capacity of humanitarian actors via dedicated Logistics Trainings	Supports Strategic Objective 5
Indicator	Target
3.1 Number of logistics trainings held	4
3.2 Number of humanitarian staff members trained	80

Activities	Budget (US\$)
Conduct warehouse management and transportation trainings	25,000

⁴ In 2015, the Logistics Cluster will continue the storage and transport of gender- and protection-focused relief items such as Female Health and Hygiene Kits for UNFPA, UNRWA, and UNICEF in support of their gender/protection programmes in Syria. In addition, in all its contracts with transporters and storage providers, the Logistics Cluster/WFP includes a specific clause on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

Sector Objective 4: To maintain a contingency fuel reserve for operational needs	Supports Strategic Objective 5
Indicator	Target
4.1 Stock of diesel available in case of fuel shortages	50,000 litres in stock
Activities	Budget (US\$)
Establish and maintain a WFP Fuel Depot in case of future fuel shortages in Syria	200,000



NUTRITION

WoS Focal Point: James Kingori (jkingori@unicef.org)
 Syria Coordinator: Muhiadin Abdulahi (mabdulahi@unicef.org)
 Line ministry (for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Health



PEOPLE IN NEED

3.94 million

2,456,000 children U5,
1,467,000 pregnant and
lactating women



PEOPLE TARGETED

2.2 million

1.5 million children U5 and
700,000 pregnant and
lactating women



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

50,706,992



OF PARTNERS

24

Considering the poor nutrition situation and the presence of multiple aggravating factors, the need for robust preventive nutrition services complemented by curative services and close monitoring of the nutrition situation are proposed and prioritized by the nutrition stakeholders in Syria.

Based on the aggregated analysis of multiple data, the severity ranking for the various governorates, as reflected in the nutrition sector ranking, will guide the type and scale of the response to be prioritized in 2015. Some strategic undertakings--like capacity strengthening and nutrition surveillance--will, however, cover the entire country.

The Syria nutrition sector estimates that about 3.9 million⁵ children and pregnant and lactating women are in need of nutrition services across Syria. The type of response and the target people and beneficiaries are described below.

Four nutrition sector objectives have been identified under the two strategic objectives that focus on life saving and strengthening the resilience of affected people.

Provide lifesaving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable.

1. Promote preventive nutrition services for vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian response, focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient initiatives and optimal maternal nutrition.
2. Strengthen the systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases using internationally approved guidelines and treatment products.
3. Promote nutrition situation analysis using standard tools and screening for children and women in need of nutritional support.

Strengthen resilience, livelihood and early recovery through communities and institutions.

1. Promote responses and practices that enhance the optimal nutritional well-being of the Syrians through multi-sectoral analysis, integrated response, behavioural change efforts, response coordination strengthening and technical capacity strengthening.

The respective nutrition services will be implemented through the existing health systems, alongside some food security-related initiatives and as stand-alone nutrition activities.

⁵ The 3.9 million people in need of nutrition services include 2,456,000 children under 5 and 1,467,000 pregnant and lactating women. The nutrition services include screening, treatment of malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, and promotion of the appropriate IYCF practices. Activity targets consider the implementation capacity and access possibility.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: Promote preventive nutrition services for vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian response, focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient initiatives and optimal maternal nutrition

Supports Strategic Objective 1

Outcome indicator: Nutrition status of children maintained below the 10% GAM rates

Output	Indicator	Target	Budget (US\$)
1.1 Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices			
1.1.1 Complementary food distribution/ provision to children aged 6-23 months	Number of children aged 6-23 months who received complementary foods	370,000 ⁶	4,214,606
1.1.2 Facility and community based counselling for and awareness raising on breastfeeding and complementary feeding	Pregnant and lactating women counselled on appropriate IYCF	440,000 ⁷	864,000
	Number of appropriate IYCF awareness sessions conducted	9,600 ⁸	
1.1.3 Capacity strengthening of health workers on IYCF to effectively render services	Number of health workers trained on IYCF services	1000	378,000
1.2 Provision of micronutrient supplementation through healthcare network, campaigns and community-based food and nutrition activities			
1.2.1 Micronutrient supplementation to women and children	Number of children (6-59 months) who received multiple micronutrient supplements for 6 months.	1,500,000 ⁹	11,932,527
	Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrients including iron folate for 6 months	700,000 ¹⁰	
1.2.2 Vitamin A supplementation through health facilities (routine) and during campaign	Number lactating women reached with Vitamin A	350,000 ¹¹	75,058
	Number of children aged 6-59 months reached with Vitamin A	1,500,000 ¹²	
1.2.3 Distribution of lipid-based nutrient supplements through health facilities and alongside food distribution and advocacy/promotion of dietary diversification	Number of children aged 6-36 months reached with LNS	147,000 ¹³	23,172,908

⁶ 30% of 6-23 months old (whereby 60% of the total U5 are 0-23 months while 6-23 months is estimated to be 50% of U5 year old).

⁷ 30% of total pregnant and lactating women considered under people in need.

⁸ Each of the 200 priority surveillance supporting facilities conduct 4 sessions per month for children under 12 months.

⁹ 70% coverage of 6-59 month-old children; 6-59 month-old children represent 90% of all U5.

¹⁰ 50% coverage of the total pregnant and lactating (P/L) women in need.

¹¹ Lactating women represent 50% of P/L women, then aim at with 50% coverage

¹² 70% coverage of 6-59 month-old children; 6-59 month-old children represent 90% of all U5 (same as MNP).

¹³ 60% coverage of 0-59 month children are aged 6-36 months. Target is 10% coverage, considering storage and logistics.

Sector/Cluster objective 2: Strengthen the systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases using internationally approved guidelines and treatment products
Supports Strategic Objective
Outcome indicator: 40% of all estimated malnourished children are reached and treated using approved treatment guidelines

Output	Indicator	Target	Budget
2.1 Development/adoption of the national CMAM guidelines and train/orient stakeholders on the guidelines	Guidelines adopted		950,144
	Number of health staff trained on CMAM guidelines	1000	
2.2 Facility- and community-based screening for acute malnutrition	Number of P/L women screened for malnutrition	150,000	364,576
	Number of children screened for malnutrition	660,000 ¹⁴	
2.3 Treatment of acutely malnourished children	Number of children with severe acute malnutrition treated	21,000 ¹⁵	6,267,623
	Number of children who are severely malnourished with medical complications treated	2100 ¹⁶	
	Number of children with moderate acute malnutrition treated	66,000 ¹⁷	
	Number of mothers at risk of malnutrition	44,000 ¹⁸	

Sector/Cluster Objective 3: Promote nutrition situation analysis using standard tools and screening for children and women in need of nutritional support
Supports Strategic Objective 1
Outcome indicator: 50% of the governorates have their nutrition situation updated

Output	Indicator	Target	Budget (US\$)
3.1 Facilitate collection and consolidation of the health facility-based nutrition screening data	Number of health facilities equipped and regularly submitting nutrition screening data	200	214,000
3.2 Conduct governorate-level rapid nutrition assessment using SMART methodology	Number of governorate-level rapid nutrition assessments conducted	13	692,876
3.3 Capacity strengthening of public health staff on rapid nutrition assessment	Number of staff trained in rapid nutrition assessment	130 ¹⁹	809,554

¹⁴ 60% coverage of children targeted by lipid based nutrient supplements (LNS beneficiaries -1.1 million).

¹⁵ 30% of the 70,000 total SAM caseload (i.e. with and without complications).

¹⁶ All SAM cases with medical complications, which are estimated as 10% of the target SAM cases.

¹⁷ Target MAM cases: 50% of the total MAM caseload of 132,800).

¹⁸ 50% of the total pregnant and lactating women MAM caseload (88,000).

¹⁹ 10 staff forces per governorate.

Sector/Cluster Objective 4: Promote response and practices that enhance optimal nutrition well-being of the Syrians through multi-sectoral analysis, integrated response, behavioural change efforts, response coordination strengthening and technical capacity strengthening

Supports Strategic Objective 3

Outcome indicator: Multiple sectors deliver integrated response activities in at least 3 governorates in a coordinated manner to address people's vulnerability

Output	Indicator	Target	Budget (US\$)
4.1 Multi-sectoral analysis to identify factors undermining the population's nutritional wellbeing and likely response	Number of governorates where multi-sectoral analysis is conducted	4	-
4.2 Strengthening multi-sectoral linkages (nutrition, health, WASH, food security) for integrated response	Number of programme sites with multi-sectoral activities developed and jointly implemented	3 sites	555,120
4.3 Regular consolidation of the 3W matrix on nutrition response to purposes of analysing coverage/gap on response and advocacy with other sectors	Quarterly Whole of Syria 3W matrix on nutrition response	4 (quarterly)	216,000



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

WoS focal point: Yoko Akasaka (akasaka@unhcr.org)
Damascus: Yoko Akasaka, Henri Stalder (stalder@unhcr.org)
Gaziantep: Francesca Lubrano (lubrano@unhcr.org),
 Dave Wemyss (Dave.Wemyss@rescue.org)
Amman: Kleva Riza (rizak@unhcr.org), Carlo Gherardi (carlo.gherardi@nrc.no)
Line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Local Administration;
 Ministry of Social Affairs



PEOPLE IN NEED SHELTER:
1,668,000²⁰
NFI:
9,965,000



PEOPLE TARGETED SHELTER:
882,000
NFI:
8.41 million



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
639,504,053



OF PARTNERS
37

The Sector will focus assistance on vulnerable groups with beneficiaries varying from IDPs, host communities, returnees, and refugees and upwards of 170,000 individuals seeking shelter and basic services in 144 camps along border areas with Turkey. While newly displaced populations require immediate life-saving support, long-term displaced people and other beneficiary groups will require continuing life-sustaining support. People-in-need living in the areas where the basic commodities are available would likely be supported with financial assistance to restore living space and environment. Financial assistance, along with in-kind assistance, is expected to stimulate local economies as well as to empower people to determine their own needs. Palestine refugees remain exceptionally vulnerable, with disproportionately high levels of displacement and deprivation, requiring a broad spectrum of NFI and shelter assistance.

The 2015 shelter response strives to explore a broader scope of shelter response options, and to transform emergency-oriented initiatives towards durable, stable and resilience-oriented solutions, including addressing HLP issues for shelter. As shelter support is an immediate provision to displaced and affected people, the shelter response should be accompanied with other basic services and activities to promote dignified living environments. To this end, the sector strives for concerted efforts for enhanced coordination between, and in alignment with, other sectors' responses. This will ensure needs beyond basic shelter/NFIs are met, and to continue to improve their living conditions and strengthen their resilience and capacity for self-sustenance.

Whereas NFI distribution is an integrated part of shelter responses and both shelter and NFI responses are complementary in nature, the NFI operation in Syria is able to reach a larger and more varied number of beneficiaries than the shelter programme, and is often the first element of emergency assistance to a crisis. The protracted nature of the crisis has created long-term displacement, depleting the limited resources of both the displaced and hosts, and has also continuously curtailed income opportunities throughout the country. While NFI programming has focused on emergency responses as life-saving activities, prolonged displacement has led to replenishment of essential needs to ensure that beneficiaries live in a dignified manner.

In line with the Whole of Syria approach, coordination and communication amongst all stakeholders will be strengthened, including beneficiaries, communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies and IOM.

²⁰ The quantified information is available only from MSNA.

Harmonized programme implementation will be ensured both inter- and intra-hub, such as the development of minimum standards (e.g. for shelter and NFIs kits), monitoring mechanisms, beneficiary selection criteria, etc.

The sector will aim at building the capacity of national partners with appropriate financial, human and knowledge resources to increase the self-sustainability of partners, and strengthen the sectors' capacities. Capacity building also focuses on community empowerment and development, including the reinforcement of protection awareness, environmental knowledge and management skills.

Sector Objective 1: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support to people in need	Supports Strategic Objective 2 Lifesaving 2
Indicator	Target
1.1 Number of families having access to adequate shelters	90,000
1.2 Number of households whose NFI needs are met	1,500,000

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Provision of adequate housing solutions, rehabilitation of public shelters, and upgrading of private shelters	54,322,452
Distribution of kits, tools, and shelter materials for owner/tenant-based shelter upgrade and rehabilitation	31,298,750
Distribution of tents as emergency solutions	4,450,816
NFIs provision and distribution to the people in need	377,699,684
Cash-based assistance for essential NFIs for vulnerable groups	14,105,000
Procurement and maintenance of a Shelter and NFI emergency preparedness stockpile	17,448,150
Distribution of regular cash-for-NFI and in-kind assistance to crisis-affected Palestine refugees	77,180,777
Management and maintenance of emergency collective shelters for displaced Palestine refugees and other civilians	1,100,000

Sector /Cluster Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of individuals, families, and communities through recovery-promoting and livelihood-strengthening shelter/NFI response	Supports Strategic Objective 3 Resilience 3
Indicator	Target
2.1 Number of families receiving technical and legal assistance for shelter solutions	2,600
2.2 Number of families who started shelter-related livelihood initiatives	44,000

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Technical and legal assistance to owners and tenants, and community-based physical rehabilitation of structures and infrastructures	111,360
Shelter-related livelihood initiatives focusing on cash for work, cash for rent and other shelter activities	19,203,187

Sector/Cluster Objective 3: Strengthen coordination between all relevant stakeholders to promote cohesion and accountability through adequate and timely delivery of shelter/NFI response	Supports Strategic Objective 4 Coordination 4
Indicator	Target
3.1 Number of regional coordinated workshops, events and projects	5

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Planning and realization of inter-agency, inter-sectoral workshops, events and activities related to regional, national and local response planning	3,974,800
Support to sector, agencies and organizations for shelter/NFI-related assessment, distribution and post-distribution monitoring activities	5,374,000

Sector/Cluster Objective 4: Capacity building of actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria, including NGOs, local NGOs, and other stakeholders	Supports Strategic Objective Response Capacity 5
Indicator	Target
4.1 Number of sector workshops/trainings held	60
4.2 Number of sector participants attending the workshops/trainings	1080

Activity	Budget (US\$)
Establishment of and support for dedicated Operation and Maintenance (O&M) units incl. technical equipment, logistics and material support for capacity building	3,976,480
Stakeholder (group) -focused workshops and trainings pertaining to shelter/NFIs planning, implementation and monitoring	1,818,400
Recruitment and secondment of shelter/NFIs staff with specific relevant expertise	556,800



WASH

WoS Focal Point: Roberto Saltori (rsaltori@unicef.org)

Syria Coordinator: Begna Edo (ebegna@unicef.org)

Turkey Coordinator: wash.coordination.turkey@gmail.com

Jordan Coordinator: Roberto Saltori (rsaltori@unicef.org)

Line ministry (only for Damascus-based agencies): Ministry of Water Resources



PEOPLE IN NEED

For Water, Sanitation and
Sewage Systems
SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1

All affected
population

For Humanitarian WASH
supplies and services
SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2

11.6 million



OF PARTNERS

36



PEOPLE TARGETED

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1

16,550,000

* For WASH SO1 this is total
affected population.

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2

8,142,423



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

168,914,381

Outline of the sector approach

The crisis, together with the unilateral economic and financial measures imposed on Syria, has affected the WASH sector. Two main challenges for the WASH sector have been identified: the urgent need to mitigate the continued disruption of water and sanitation services due to the incremental damage to infrastructure coupled with inadequate maintenance; and, the continued need to supplement support to WASH systems with the provision of immediate humanitarian assistance to displaced people, Palestine refugees, host communities and people in hard to reach areas affected by the crisis. The WASH response has therefore been designed around two different strategic lines.

- 1) **Provide long-term support in sustaining the operations of existing WASH systems, including water supply production, treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and targeted solid waste management.** It is recognized that in order to reach the most vulnerable, the entire system needs to be supported. Therefore, the target population of this strategic objective is the entire affected population of Syria. Activities under this objective will include rehabilitation, improvement and augmentation of essential physical infrastructure, provision and installation of spare parts, equipment and consumables, stipends, operations and maintenance of the systems, and capacity building activities (i.e. training for operators and managers). The general support for WASH systems, while benefitting the entire population, will particularly benefit the most vulnerable, reducing gender-specific risks. Great emphasis is given to the provision of hygiene kits, designed with particular attention to the needs of women, adolescent girls and infants, and dedicated post-distribution monitoring is designed to collect information for their continuous improvement. In IDP settings, recommendations from SPHERE on gender-friendly programming and implementation are strictly followed by all implementing partners. Moreover, all capacity-building programmes for NGOs include a component on gender-specific humanitarian WASH programming. Environment protection and mitigation of public health risks will be incorporated as a cross-cutting measure to the response plan, with enhanced coordination with sector members.
- 2) **Providing short-term humanitarian assistance to meet both the immediate survival needs of displaced people and host communities and, in the longer term, to cope with the disruption of services caused by the crisis.** The target population of this strategic objective is represented by displaced people, communities in hard to reach areas, host communities, and residents of areas where the ordinary WASH services are disrupted. Humanitarian activities might include direct assistance such as water trucking, provision of hygiene items, household water treatment and storage and cash or vouchers programmes. This will be conducted

alongside community mobilization on emergency sanitation, adequate water treatment and storage, water conservation, solid waste management, public health risks, and basic but essential repairs. Activities under this strategic objective might also include construction of sanitation facilities (temporary and permanent) and hand washing facilities; WASH in schools, health facilities and public spaces; WASH infrastructure in IDP settings; the construction of waste water treatment plants and septic tanks. An important component of humanitarian WASH will include the mitigation of disease outbreaks. This will include building capacity of national and local NGOs and institutions.

- 3) **Strengthening of the coordination structure and information management protocols in line with the WoS approach.** Efforts will particularly reinforce complementarity of initiatives, with the objective of a more comprehensive coverage, and better monitoring of activities.

Sector Objectives and Activities

Sector Objective 1: Support to water, sanitation and sewage systems to ensure continuous services for affected people in Syria		Supports Strategic Objectives 2, 3 Lifesaving, Resilience
Indicator	Target	
1.1 Number of water, sanitation and Sewage systems supported via continuous operations and maintenance	minimum 305	
1.2 Number of people served by supported water, sanitation and sewage systems	16,550,000	
1.3 Number of local scheme technical teams trained in operations and maintenance	50	
Outputs		Budget (US\$)
Water, sanitation and sewage systems supported via continuous operations and maintenance		61,056,829

Sector Objective 2: Deliver humanitarian WASH supplies and services to most vulnerable people		Supports Strategic Objectives 2,5 Lifesaving, Response Capacity
Indicator	Target	
2.1 Number of individuals reached by direct provision of supplies, goods and cash assistance, (such as emergency water, hygiene items, vouchers)	7,600,000	
2.2 Number of individuals reached by community mobilization and hygiene promotion activities	7,600,000	
2.3 Number of individuals benefitting from access to improved WASH facilities and services	8,142,423	
2.4 Number of local organisations (institutions, national NGOs, local NGOs) whose capacity is enhanced	45	
Outputs		Budget (US\$)
Beneficiaries reached with supplies, cash assistance and community mobilization activities		69,707,628
Households with access to improved WASH facilities and services		34,369,844
Local institutions with improved capacity		1,555,079

Sector Objective 3: Whole of Syria WASH coordination structures enhanced	Supports Strategic Objective 4 Coordination
Indicator	Target
3.1 Number of sets of WoS monthly analytical maps produced	12
3.2 Number of sector-specific needs assessments conducted and analysed	1
3.3 Number of WASH WoS partner sector working groups operational	3
Output	Budget (US\$)
WoS sector coordinated in three hubs	2,225,000