

Response Plan for the Syrian Humanitarian Operations from Turkey

July 2014 – June 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its fourth year of the conflict, the civilian population in Syria continues to bear the brunt in terms of humanitarian needs and protection. Estimates indicate that 10.8 million people¹ are in need of humanitarian assistance, 6.5 million of whom are IDPs, and over 2.9 million have fled to neighbouring countries. There are over 100 known internally displaced camps housing over 160,000 people near the Turkish border and the number continues to rise. Compounding the humanitarian needs of the displaced, are the needs of 4.7 million people² who reside in 'hard-to-reach' areas, and the roughly 220,000 people, who live in besieged areas.

Access to affected populations remains a main constraint for humanitarian organisations providing assistance and services. Government consolidation in central and southern Syria has blocked almost all cross-border access routes to opposition areas in Homs and Damascus. Government forces advances in Aleppo have seen incremental moves to surround the city, threatening the only access route in opposition-controlled neighbourhoods. ISIS expansion in the northeast has prompted Turkish authorities to close key border crossings from Turkey, while access to areas under Kurdish control remains highly restricted, as a result of restrictions placed by Turkish authorities on Kurdish authorities or Government of Syria controlled crossings.

While humanitarian access is difficult, it is not impossible. Few opposition groups have categorically denied access to populations in need with the exception of a besieged area and Kurdish areas, which have been subject to varying degrees of restricted access. Meetings with opposition groups on humanitarian principles and the need to ensure free humanitarian access to populations in need have sensitised many armed groups to their responsibilities in areas under their influence or control. Access negotiations are often undertaken for a specific delivery to a specific location. Such localised level negotiations is practical given the multitude of opposition actors on the ground, and the lack of a centralised command structure coordinating most opposition groups.

Despite the risks and challenges, over 35 international NGOs, a significant number of Syrian NGOs,³ and at least 25 Turkish NGOs provide humanitarian assistance and services to those in need and who are reachable from Turkey.

As a result of the increasing humanitarian needs, coupled with the increasing complexity of the humanitarian operation for Syria based in Turkey, the Humanitarian Liaison Group (HLG),⁴ decided that it should have a response plan, covering twelve months and all humanitarian sectors. In February 2014, stakeholder consultations with all constituent groups took place in Gaziantep and Antakya to discuss the way forward on designing a plan that would satisfy the needs of the humanitarian community. In April 2014, roughly 150 people from 95⁵ organizations, donors, and sector working groups met and agreed on six key strategic objectives that a response plan for humanitarian operations in Syria from Turkey should have. Following that workshop, the sector working groups met with their respective members to determine what critical priorities they should focus on, and what the cost to address those priorities should be.

The 2014 to 2015 Response Plan identified six strategic objectives:

- 1 Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions.

¹ Represents an estimate for the entire country (SG Report, 26 June 2014 – Report at: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/427). The Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (December 2013) determined that the 111 sub-districts out of a total of 173 sub-districts in eight Governorates assessed, the population estimates are as follows: 7.5 million people in need and 4.1 million internally displaced.

² Represents an estimate for the entire country (SG Report, 26 June 2014 – Report at: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/427).

³ It is estimated that over 700 Syrian NGOs have been created, though only around 20 percent are active in the provision of humanitarian assistance in Syria.

⁴ Chaired by the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, the HLG is comprised of international NGOs (up to four), Syrian NGOs (up to four), Turkish Red Crescent / Turkish NGOs (up to three), 4) UN agencies (up to three), and representatives from the donor community (up to four).

⁵ Among the 95 organisations present: 36 Syrian NGOs, 28 INGOs, 7 Turkish NGOs, 5 UN agencies & 2 RC/RC

- 2 Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards.
- 3 Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services.
- 4 Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria.
- 5 Strengthen the protection environment at the community and national level to prevent or mitigate violations and promote respect for international human rights and international humanitarian law.
- 6 Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis.

The Strategic Objective provided the sectors with the necessary guidance to draft their respective response plans, which contain the following key elements:

The **Camp Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM) Working Group** intends to provide timely updates on IDP camps and IDP figures; monitor and follow-up on gaps in providing lifesaving assistance in the camps; and support the improvement of camp management and camp coordination. Embedded in undertaking all its activities, CCCM partners intend to improve the protection environment in the camps.

The **Education Working Group's** overall objective is for children and youth in communities affected by conflict and displacement to be able to access their right to participate in protective and quality education. This will be achieved by providing essential education services and inputs to targeted communities; while also engaging in policy framework, coordination efforts, sector capacity building, advocacy, and the development of appropriate standards.

The **Food Security and Livelihoods Working Group's** overall objective is to ensure that basic food needs of the population are met. Further, it is to support family resiliency and their ability to resume income-producing livelihoods. This will be achieved through a two-pronged approach: first, access to food is increased through regular and predictable provision of food; and second, access to resources and income is increased through provision of productive assets and inputs coupled with the training and support needed to ensure utilization of inputs and assets.

The **Health & Nutrition Working Group** intends to further increase the quality of and access to life saving and sustaining health services, including management of trauma cases, emergency cases, and emergency obstetric cases. A priority will be to reduce morbidity and mortality by re-establishing routine expanded programmes on immunisation. While recognising the need to increase access to equitable life-saving quality of care, it is understood that providing protection of health facilities and health staff remains a priority.

The **Logistics Working Group (LWG)** intends to maintain a repository of logistics information, identify common logistics challenges, and explore avenues to enhance the operational responses. The LWG brings the major actors together to plan aid delivery, to avoid congestion and puts organisations with different capacities together for bilateral exchanges.

The **Protection Task Force's** critical focus will be on the development of a comprehensive protection monitoring and reporting system with analysis and response capacity. To date, protection monitoring has been *ad hoc*. The Protection Sector identified five priority protection activities and several key advocacy areas. Specialized training will be offered to members who lack expertise.

The **Shelter and NFI Working Group** intends to focus on the continued influx of IDPs to new camps and collective shelters, as they will need to be supported with shelter provision and/or refurbishment of collective shelters (including schools, warehouses and mosques).

The **WASH Working Group** has divided its response into two categories: one, humanitarian/relief related interventions (delivery of basic WASH services mostly to displaced populations in camps and collective centers); and two, early recovery/developmental initiatives (looking to the re-activation of destroyed/broken systems), with a considerable overlap between them by activities that run parallel to both contexts (such as solid waste management activities, be they in camps or in communities).

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

The monitoring and reporting framework, which consists of 3W reporting, the humanitarian Dashboard and sector reports rests within present reporting structures, with the flexibility for modifications to measure the humanitarian response, ensuring accountability against results and commitments articulated in this Plan.

The Response Plan covers all cross-border operations from Turkey to Syria, but does not necessarily reach the entirety of the country. This Plan estimates that USD 521 million is required to address humanitarian needs in accessible areas over the next twelve months.

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing volume of humanitarian aid delivery from Turkey to Syria, coupled with the equally increasing complexity of the humanitarian operation, resulted in a decision being made by the Humanitarian Liaison Group (HLG)⁶ that there is a need for an overarching strategic vision on how humanitarian assistance can best be provided cross border.

In February 2014, a specialist on humanitarian response planning met in Gaziantep and Antakya with all constituent groups to discuss the way forward on designing a plan that would satisfy the needs of the humanitarian community. The broad agreement reached, and endorsed by the HLG, was that an inclusive workshop should be held to set the direction of the response plan followed by Sectors drafting their respective plans.

In April 2014, roughly 150 people from 95⁷ organizations, donors, and Sectors came together to agree on the key strategic objectives that a response plan for humanitarian operations in Syria from Turkey should have. Prior to the workshop mini workshops were held with Turkish and Syrian NGOs to sensitise them more fully to this new and unfamiliar process. With the guidance from the workshop outcomes and the HLG, the Sectors held their respective meetings to draft their plans.

This document is the result of this collaborative approach.

2. CURRENT SITUATION

The armed conflict in Syria continues unabated and has intensified in recent months. It is a conflict characterized by widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and a disregard for the protection of civilians. Active conflict lines and the blocking of humanitarian access by government forces and non-state armed actors has impacted on the civilian population tremendously.

Recent estimates indicate that 10.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, 6.5 million of whom are IDPs, and 4.7 million reside in 'hard-to-reach' areas;⁸ while over 2.9 million have fled to neighbouring countries. Furthermore, up to 220,000 people are besieged, principally by government forces in a number of locations in central and southern Syria, as well as by non-state armed actors in government controlled areas of northern Syria. Humanitarian workers continue to face violence and kidnapping across the country, further cementing access challenges.

Over 160,000 people have been killed with another 18,000 reported missing following detention by security forces and roughly 8,000 have been kidnapped or detained by various parties to the conflict.⁹ The psychosocial effects of the conflict have devastated families, and nearly all civilians are affected in some way.

There are over 100 IDP camps in the northern governorates of Syria that the humanitarian community is aware of. Initially these camps represented a last-resort for many IDPs, who tended to exhaust other "preferable" alternatives such as: living with host communities, renting private accommodation, or living in public buildings close to their areas of origin. However, this prolonged conflict has resulted in people running out of the preferable options much sooner, or they no longer exist, and therefore, more and more IDPs move to the camps directly. Between January and May 2014, the number of IDPs living in camps increased from 108,000 to 154,435 - a 43 percent increase.

Children have been a major victim of this conflict, not only in terms of child protection issues, but also due to a lack or limited access to education. In eight governorates in northern Syria, there are an

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⁷ 36 Syrian NGOs, 28 INGOs 7 Turkish NGOs, 5 UN agencies, 2 RC/RC

⁸ Represents an estimate for the entire country (SG Report, 26 June 2014 - http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/427). The Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (December 2013) determined that the 111 sub-districts out of a total of 173 sub-districts in eight Governorates assessed, the population estimates are as follows: 7.5 million people in need and 4.1 million internally displaced.

⁹ Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, as stated in the April 2014 SNAP report, p. 3.

estimated 1.7 million (56 percent) school age children and youth out of school.¹⁰ More than 18 percent of the 22,000 pre-crisis schools throughout Syria have been destroyed, militarized, or put into use as collective shelters.

Health facilities continue to be targeted, and the provision and delivery of services is increasingly difficult. For example, in Ar-Raqqa, non-state armed actors are preventing the entry of medical supplies from outside the governorate.¹¹ Over 460 medical personnel have been killed since the beginning of the conflict.¹²

Provision of water and sanitation has been severely disrupted by the conflict. The chemical supply chain, electricity supply, and maintenance capacity across the country has nearly collapsed. Effects of this have been particularly severe in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Idlib, Homs and Rural Damascus.

Without livelihoods or ability to generate income and having exhausted all savings as the crisis becomes protracted, IDPs are in need of assistance and support to meet basic food needs. Additionally, many in host communities are also in need of food assistance to ensure their basic survival needs are met.

Logistics remains a continuous challenge, and is of particular significance given that a large proportion of humanitarian aid delivered is commodity based. A number of bottlenecks such as: transference of cargo to Syrian based/registered trucks, deteriorating road conditions, physical security and safety of driver and truck, limited technical expertise of Syrian staff, and communication breakdown, are all obstacles to the smooth delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The failure to settle the conflict by means of diplomacy and a political process coupled with the proliferation of warring parties suggests that this conflict is likely to continue on the same scale, or even intensify, in the short- to mid-term. Humanitarian access in this context will remain difficult though not impossible.

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian access in Syria is constrained by a number of issues, including the closure of key border crossings, live conflict on key access routes and restrictions placed on access by different armed groups and the Government of Syria. Over recent months, an intensification of conflict, including intra-opposition conflict, has sharpened these constraints.

Government consolidation in central and southern Syria has blocked almost all cross-border access routes to opposition areas in Homs and Damascus, besides small amounts of cash assistance. Government forces advances in Aleppo have seen incremental moves to surround Aleppo city, threatening the only access route in opposition-controlled neighbourhoods.

ISIS expansion in the north-east has prompted Turkish authorities to close key border crossings, in Tell Abiad and Jarablus, severely restricting access to Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh from Turkey. This compels humanitarian actors to reach the north-east from the Bab al-Salam border across multiple active front-lines. ISIS expansion has brought them into direct conflict with armed opposition groups in Deir-ez-Zor. Not only has fighting blocked all access to the governorate, along the highly contested main road, but it has also prompted both sides to engage in reciprocal blocks on humanitarian access; whereby ISIS blocks humanitarian access to opposition-controlled Deir-ez-Zor, lead opposition groups block humanitarian assistance to ISIS-controlled Ar-Raqqa.

Access to areas under Kurdish control remains highly restricted, as a result of restrictions placed by Turkish authorities on Kurdish, or Government of Syria, controlled crossings in Al-Hasakeh and rural Aleppo. ISIS has blocked humanitarian access to Kurdish-controlled areas from inside of Syria.

Areas under the control of a broad range of armed opposition groups, in Idlib, Aleppo, rural Lattakia and northern Hama, remain nominally accessible, given that the relevant crossings of Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salam are open, and given a relative lack of live ground conflict en route. Nevertheless, aerial and artillery bombardment by Government forces present a continued threat to overall security in these areas.

¹⁰ Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

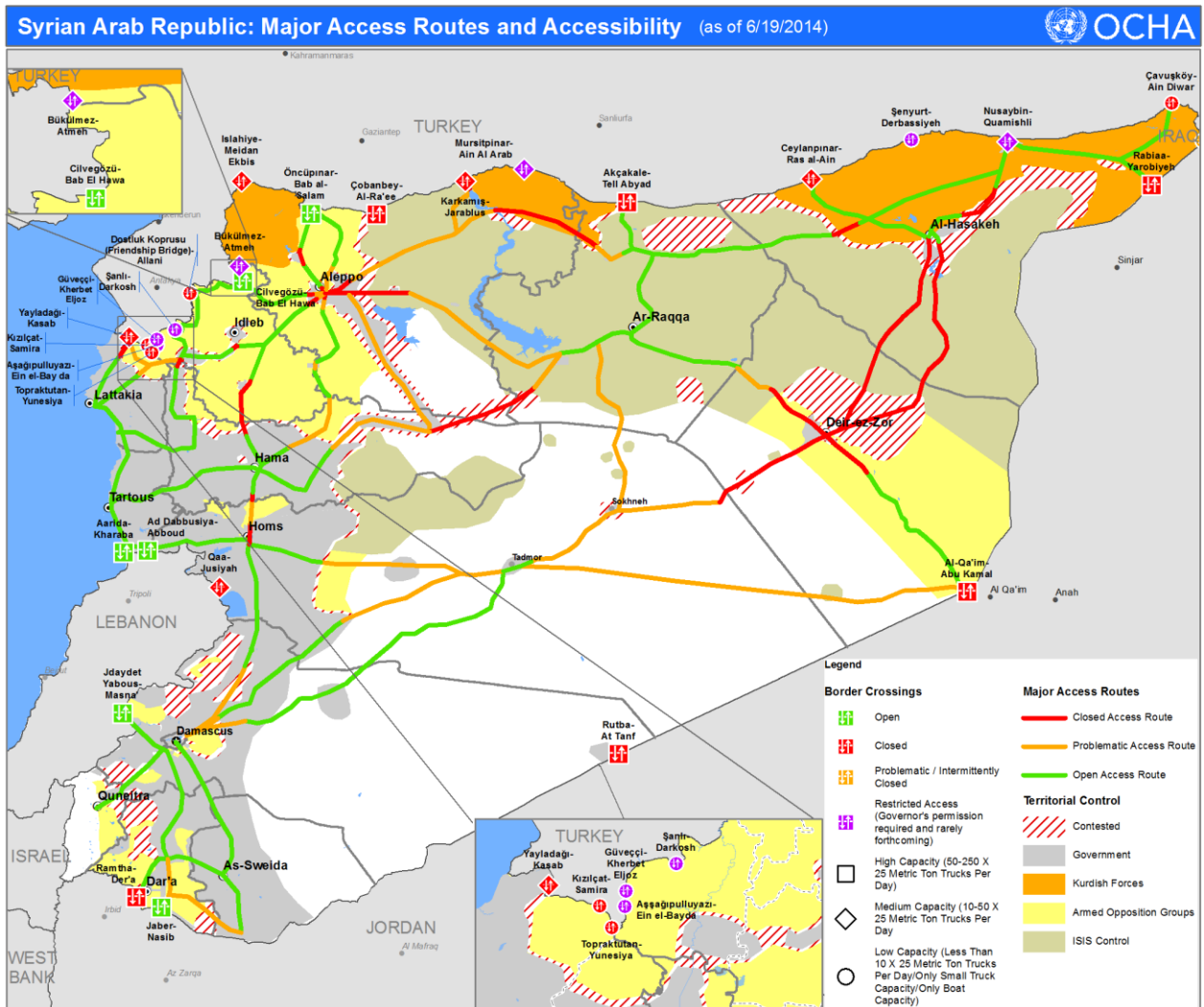
¹¹ Syrian Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

¹² Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) <http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/syria-map>

While humanitarian access is difficult, it is not impossible. Few opposition groups have categorically denied access to populations in need with the exception of a besieged area and Kurdish areas, which have been subject to varying degrees of restricted access. Meetings with opposition groups on humanitarian principles and the need to ensure free humanitarian access to populations in need have sensitised many armed groups to their responsibilities in areas under their influence or control. Access negotiations are often undertaken for a specific delivery to a specific location. Such localised level negotiations is practical given the multitude of opposition actors on the ground, and the lack of a centralised command structure coordinating most opposition groups.

Generally, opposition groups in the northwest seem to take a more 'liberal' approach to humanitarian aid delivery. Organisations can decide how best to deliver their aid, as they are not encumbered upfront by what kind of assistance they are allowed to provide, or to whom it should go. While checkpoints exist, usually they do not automatically or consistently impede the delivery of aid, though delays may occur. In the northeast, humanitarian organisations face greater impediments. ISIS, who controls all major cross-border access routes, tend to impose restrictions not only in their areas of control, but *de facto*, impose restrictions in areas not under their control as they control the access routes to those areas. This can result in significant delays in aid delivery as extensive preparatory humanitarian negotiations first have to take place.

To ensure the best possible outcome, namely that humanitarian aid reaches those with the greatest need some organisations, particularly those operating in the northeast, practice a low profile approach. The use of smaller tonnage and fewer vehicles at a time, no branding, and the use of commercial carriers are common modalities employed.



3. SCOPE OF RESPONSE








Driven by six strategic objectives, addressing lifesaving needs and protection violations, as well as resilience, recovery, capacity building of local partners and enhancing coordination of operations, the Response Plan provides an overarching framework for operations from Turkey. The Plan provides direction to the operation, is a base for channelling humanitarian funding, and brings visibility to the Turkey based organisations undertaking cross-border operations.

Recognising 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 concert with this approach, humanitarian actors will focus on improving service delivery, reducing beneficiaries exposure to protection threats, and scaling up local capacities to improve service and assistance delivery to those most in need.

Geographic Coverage

The Response Plan covers all cross-border operations from Turkey to Syria, but does not necessarily reach the entirety of the country.

Summary of geographic coverage by sector

Governorates							
	CCCM	Education	Food Security and Livelihoods	Health and Nutrition	Protection	Shelter and Non-Food Items	WASH
Aleppo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Al-Hasakeh		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ar-Raqqa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Damascus				✓	✓		
Deir-ez-Zor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hama		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Homs		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idleb	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lattakia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rural Damascus		✓		✓			

Time Frame

The Response Plan covers the period from July 2014 to June 2015, with a review after six months.

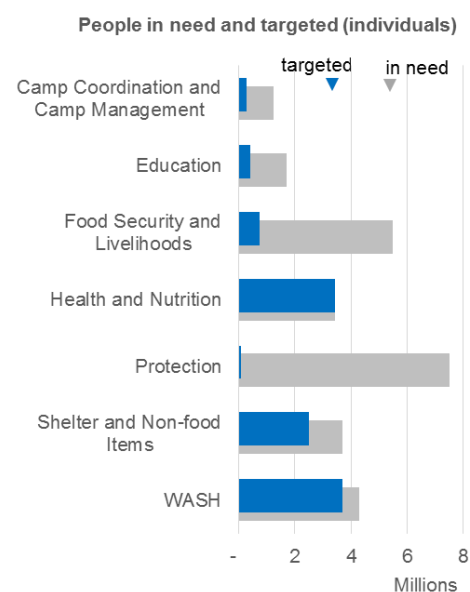
Summary - Cross Sector

The Inter-Sector Coordination Group estimates that USD 530 million is required to address humanitarian needs in accessible areas over the next twelve months. (See detailed table below)

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

Summary of people in need, targeted and budget requirements

Sector Working Groups	People in Need	Targeted	Requirement (US\$) ¹³
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1,233,000	300,200	13,600,000
Education	1,700,000	434,000	20,077,000
Food Security and Livelihoods	5,500,000	750,000 (monthly)	165,842,000
Health and Nutrition	3,430,000	3,430,000	116,980,064
Protection	7,500,000	100,000	16,577,800
Shelter and Non-food Items	3,700,000	2,500,000	152,000,000
WASH	4,300,000	3,700,000	45,006,000
Total (US\$)			530,082,864



Summary of sector working group objectives / activities by Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objectives							
	CCCM	Education	Food Security and Livelihoods	Health and Nutrition	Protection	Shelter and Non-Food Items	WASH
SO1	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
SO2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SO3		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SO4	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
SO5	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
SO6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹³ The USD requirement by each sector working group represents the total cost to fund humanitarian assistance and services listed in their respective response plans. The funds represent what is required and not what has been pledged or earmarked.

4. COORDINATION

The coordination architecture operating in Turkey for Syria is highly dynamic and complex. Building on existing working groups previously chaired and coordinated by the NGO Forum, Sector Working Groups were established in the first half of 2013, and currently information is systematically collected through 3Ws (*Who does, What, Where*). (Refer Annex II for 3W map of ongoing or completed activities as reported in April 2014.) Coordination comprises of three constituent groups: international NGOs, Turkish NGOs, and Syrian NGOs, in addition to Red Crescent Societies, UN agencies, and Donors.

Technical and strategic guidance is provided by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Humanitarian Liaison Group (HLG) respectively. The latter reflects main the constituent bodies undertaking humanitarian activities in Syria. Currently the HLG is chaired by the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, who is based in Amman. Recently, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for Turkey was appointed (based in Gaziantep), and will take on the responsibility to chair the HLG.

There are around 35 international NGOs based in either Gaziantep or Antakya that provide humanitarian assistance and services inside Syria. The NGO Forum, established in 2012, is a coordination body for the NGO community; and represents the interests of its members in various coordination fora such as the HLG and ISCG.

Of the roughly 700 Syrian NGOs that reportedly have been established in the last three years, around 20 percent were assessed as providing assistance inside Syria. There are around 20 to 30 Syrian diaspora NGOs based in Turkey operating inside Syria and registered mainly in Northern America, Europe, Turkey and the Gulf Countries. In addition, there are numerous locally established (grassroots) Syrian NGOs. Most operate through their own funding and/or are implementing partners to international NGOs. By their very nature, Syrian NGOs enjoy a high degree of humanitarian access inside Syria, and are present even in besieged and hard-to-reach areas. Turkey-based Syrian NGO networks are being established, with the aim to coordinate activities and build the capacities of their members. Overall, Syrian NGOs (and especially grass root level organizations) are increasing their participation in various international coordination mechanisms resulting in stronger linkages between Syrian NGOs, international NGOs, Turkish NGOs and donors. For instance, the recently established Syrian National Alliance has appointed a coordinator, who has a seat in the HLG.

Turkish NGOs have responded to the crisis in Syria since the beginning of the conflict. Some well-established, with a long history of international aid delivery; while others are newly formed and are composed of volunteers active on both sides of the border. Currently, there are around 25 Turkish NGOs operating from Turkey in Syria mainly in coordination and partnership with Syrian NGOs.

In addition to OCHA's role within the Inter Agency Standing Committee's humanitarian coordination structures, OCHA regularly engages at the local and national levels with the Government of Turkey's coordination counterparts, such as: the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkish Ministry of Interior, the Coordinating Governor for the Syria Response, local Governors and the Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency Office (AFAD). Key areas of engagement are on issues related to access, procedures on cross-border aid delivery and international organizations based in Turkey, as well as, other humanitarian issues.

Monitoring and Reporting








The monitoring and reporting framework, which consists of 3W reporting, the humanitarian Dashboard, and sector working group reports, rests within present reporting structures. The framework has sufficient flexibility to provide for modifications to measure the humanitarian response, and to ensure accountability against results and commitments articulated in this Plan. Sectors will encourage their partners as well as affected communities to be a part of monitoring. To enable effective monitoring and reporting from partners, capacity enhancement options will be explored through the sector working groups and necessary training / sessions can be arranged. Stakeholder inclusion will be ensured by sectors and partners for a better understanding of responses, to address gaps, and to provide effective support.

The monitoring and reporting framework will ensure inclusion of cross cutting issues like gender, environment and protection and will endeavour to mainstream them. It is anticipated that monitoring will assist in decision making and channelling focussed responses.

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

The sector working groups will continue to report through the 3Ws at the sub district, settlement level, and camp, align their output indicators to the activities. Sectors will monitor progress on the basis of their own indicators outlined under each objective. Additionally, sectors will select two to three key indicators at the outcome level for inclusion in the Dashboard. Reporting will be done on a monthly cycle unless a need arises for a change in periodicity; if so, it will be done through consultations. The figure for people in need will be agreed within the HLG and will be reviewed periodically, as data from new assessments becomes available.

Number of partners in each sector working group

							
	CCCM	Education	Food Security and Livelihoods	Health and Nutrition	Protection	Shelter and Non-Food Items	WASH
Number of partners contributing to the Response Plan	31	13	11	13	18	30	16

5. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1: Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Responsibility
# of specific advocacy statements or actions conducted	10	Protection Sector

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Responsibility
# of facilities conducting community health awareness sessions	642 facilities	Health Sector
# of health facilities/sentinel sites reporting to EWARN	172 sentinel sites	Health Sector
# of children aged <5 vaccinated against measles	314,345 children	Health Sector
# of children and youth with access to safe and well-equipped learning spaces	Target as listed in Education sector outcomes 1.1 and 1.2	Education Sector
# of education service providers and stakeholders trained in EiE context, pedagogy, and psychosocial well-being and other relevant topics	Target as listed in Education sector outcomes 2.1 and 3.1	Education Sector
# of students that improve quality of learning by benefitting from psycho-social or other well-being activities based in schools or TLS	Target as listed in Education sector outcome 2.2	Education Sector
# of people reached with interventions that enable them to obtain at least 1,600 kcal pp/pd or 40kg or above per month for household of 5-6 people	100,000 HH	FSL Sector
# of beneficiaries from evidence based vulnerable populations served with NFI commodities or the equivalent coverage in CBRs	1.9 million individuals	Shelter/NFI Sector
# of beneficiaries supported by shelter rehabilitation and/or replacement	600,000 individuals	Shelter/NFI Sector
# of types of shelters provided and rehabilitated	TBC	Shelter/NFI Sector
# of planned IDP camps established	10 planned IDPs Camps with 5,500 IDP/camp)	CCCM Sector
# of boys and girls receiving psychosocial support through CFSS.	40,000	Protection Sector
# Children registered and released from armed groups and forces.	200 children	Protection Sector
Referral mechanisms will be established for GBV survivors, including medical and psychosocial support	3 IDP camp clusters	Protection Sector

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

# of people benefiting from new waters systems constructed in support of IDPs	109,000	WASH Sector
# of people benefiting from latrine constructed / rehabilitated	101,000	WASH Sector
# of people benefiting from hygiene kits	863,200	WASH Sector

Strategic Objective 3: Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Responsibility
# of children and youth with access to safe and well-equipped learning spaces	Target as listed in Education sector outcomes 1.1 and 1.2	Education Sector
# of farming HH provided with agriculture package sufficient for 1 ha	12,000 HH	FSL Sector
# of pastoral HH provided with livestock package	3,000 HH	FSL Sector
# of HH provided with vegetable production package	1,000 HH	FSL Sector
# of HH provided with poultry package	1,000 HH	FSL Sector
# of people benefiting from water systems supported with major repairs / overhauls	2.235 million	WASH Sector

Strategic Objective 4: Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Responsibility
# of education service providers and stakeholders trained in EiE context, pedagogy, and psychosocial well-being and other relevant topics	Target as listed in Education sector outcomes 2.1 and 3.1	Education Sector
# of dedicated camp specific CCCM focal points recruited and trained	20 camp focal points	CCCM Sector

Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the protection environment at the community and national level to prevent or mitigate violations and promote respect for international human rights and international humanitarian law

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Responsibility
# of students that improve quality of learning by benefiting from psycho-social or other well-being activities based in schools or TLS	Target as listed in Education sector outcomes 2.2	Education Sector

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

# of IDP camps with existing committees	50 IDP Camps	CCCM Sector
Humanitarian actors trained in protection mainstreaming using context-specific protection mainstreaming tools	200	Protection Sector
Package of context-specific protection mainstreaming tools developed	1	Protection Sector

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis

Indicator	Target	Monitoring Responsibility
# of joint assessments undertaken	TBC	Shelter/NFI Sector
# of joint distributions conducted	TBC	Shelter/NFI Sector
# of 4Ws Collected, analyzed, circulated	12 4Ws	FSL Sector

6. SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Sector chair agency: CCCM, ACTED & NRC

Contact: Dher Hayo, HAYOD@UN.ORG

PEOPLE IN NEED ¹⁴	PEOPLE TARGETED ¹⁵	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1,233,000	300,200	13,600,000
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	IDP camps in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Idleb and Lattakia Governorates	
# OF PARTNERS	31	

Sector Analysis

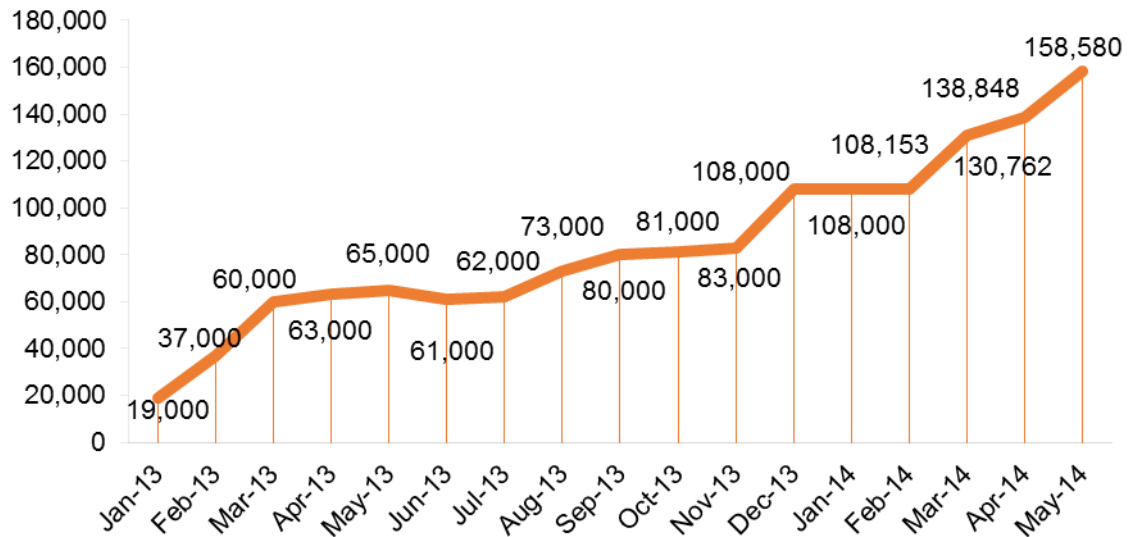
The security situation in Syria continues to deteriorate, resulting in increased numbers of civilians forced to flee their houses to seek safer locations. There are over 100 IDP camps in the northern governorates of Syria. Initially these camps were considered a last-resort for many IDPs, who first exhausted other “preferable” alternatives such as: living with host communities, renting private accommodation, or living in public buildings close to their areas of origin. The prolonged conflict has resulted in people running out of the preferable options much sooner, or those options simply no longer exist, and therefore, move directly to the IDP camps. Between January and May 2014, the number of IDPs in camps increased from 108,000 to 158,580 (+47 percent). The IDPs are scattered between the 108 camps in the governorates of Idleb, Aleppo, Lattakia, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor.

Most CCCM WG members are not able to provide direct camps management support in these camps, mainly due to access constraints because of a lack of security and the absence of *de facto authorities* with which to engage with. Only a few IDP camps are supported by humanitarian agencies. Instead, the vast majority of the camps are “self-established”, and generally lack the minimum requirements of professional management and adherence to humanitarian principles and recognized international technical standards. The absence of controlled oversight in establishing IDP camps resulted in scattered micro-camps housing only a few numbers of IDPs, and a proliferation of smaller self-established camps surrounding existing camps. The random nature of these camps has impacted negatively on the provision of assistance and has made it extremely challenging to monitor and follow-up on the provision of the services. Many micro camps are not interested in receiving joint services but want separated packages of services, which represents a technical challenge for CCCM members.

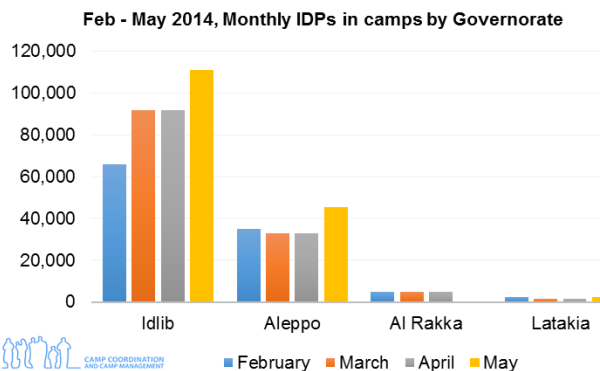
In many IDP camps, the established IDP committees are not representative of the population in the camp; and therefore, IDP usually are not part of the decision making process in these camps. Camp leaders / committees have proven to be a constant challenge to addressing protection concerns, and to responding to needs in the camps.

¹⁴ This is the accumulative figure of the total foreseen IDP number in camps combined with SINA figures of IDPs in open spaces/spontaneous camps and the total number of IDPs in public buildings.

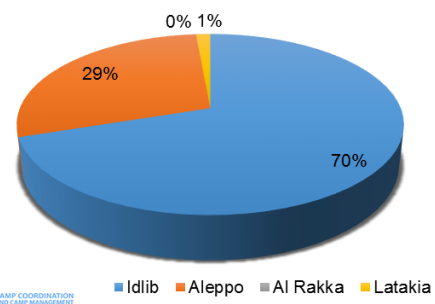
¹⁵ This represents the average of the monthly increase in the number of IDPs since January 2014 multiplied by one year, divided by two



Monthly IDP figures (Source: CCCM sector  CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT)



May, 2014: IDP % in Camps by Governorates



Sector Response

The CCCM WG response builds on three pillars:

- 1 Provide timely updates on IDP camps and IDP figures. This is done by continuous monitoring and by undertaking regular updating exercises to determine the numbers of camps, their locations, and numbers of IDPs residing in the camps. The CCCM WG has developed a Master Monitoring Table (CCCM MMT) of Camps, IDP Numbers, and services provided in the camps. This tool is a reference tool for all responses and gaps in IDP Camps. The information is triangulated and updated on a biweekly basis and shared with the relevant stakeholders.
- 2 Monitor and follow-up on gaps in providing lifesaving assistance in the IDP camps. The CCCM provides continuous gaps analysis through regular monitoring exercises. While the CCCM monitors service provisions, covering sectorial gaps is implemented in close coordination with the respective sectors.
- 3 Support improved camp management and camp coordination, and improve the protection environment in the camps. In an effort to address the lack of proper camp management, CCCM members have introduced a “focal point” approach by assigning general and sector specific focal points to camps where CCCM WG member organizations operate. The Focal Points also act as sources of information on IDP numbers and on the protection situation. The CCCM triangulates all data collected. Furthermore, the CCCM has developed and is implementing a CCCM capacity development strategy, which includes both camp

management and protection elements. To the extent possible, CCCM members will establish planned IDP camps with the aim of meeting protection and technical standards.

CCCM members will scale-up the “focal point” approach by allocating additional resources and, if funds allow, assign dedicated focal points to the camps. Members will work on developing camp management and camp coordination capacities to mainstream protection and to meet the minimum protection and technical/SPHERE standards. In order to ensure inclusive coordination, the CCCM WG will outreach to all relevant humanitarian stakeholders and involve them in the coordination setup.

Strategic Objective 1: Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions

Sector Objective 1

Mainstream protection into CCCM’s data collection methodologies for effective advocacy purposes

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Enhanced data collection on the protection situation in IDP Camps for persuasive advocacy purposes	Enhance data collection techniques and ensure that it captures data on protection including vulnerabilities and security situation	All data collection tools and methodologies are protection mainstreamed	<i>(Cost embedded in other activity budgets)</i>

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Sector Objective 2

Established planned IDP camps and streamline the provision of life-saving assistance in IDP Camps

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Enhanced capacity to provide immediate lifesaving assistance to support IDPs during a sudden influx	Support the establishment of planned camps	# of planned IDP camps established (target : ten planned IDPs Camps with 5,500 IDP/camp)	10,000,000
	Establish contingency stocking warehouse in each governorate	# of contingency warehouse established (target: five warehouses)	2,100,000
	Establish contingency space in existing camps, surrounding areas, or new camps	# of IDPs absorbed by contingency space	200,000

Strategic Objective 4: Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria

Sector Objective 3

Develop the local capacities of camp coordination and camp management

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Capacitated accountable camp management and	Recruit and develop the capacities of dedicated camp sector focal points	# of dedicated camp specific CCCM focal points recruited (target: 20 camp focal points)	480,000

camps-support expertise in place	Streamline and develop the capacities of camp leadership, IDP committees, and local NGOs	# of trainings provided (target: 12 trainings)	300,000
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Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the protection environment at the community and national level to prevent or mitigate violations and promote respect for international human rights and international humanitarian law

Sector Objective 4

Mainstream protection into all CCCM activities and strengthen the protection environment in IDPs Camps

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Create a protective environment for IDPs in camps and camp management is enhanced	Establish IDP Committees in the IDPs Camps including representatives of the most vulnerable groups and individuals	# of IDP camps with existing committees (Target: 50)	150,000
	Implement IDP registration activities in the IDP Camps	Gender disaggregated registration data is available for 50% of the IDPs in the Camps	
	Establish complaint and feedback mechanisms	# of camps with existing complaint/feedback mechanism	<i>Cost embedded in other activity budgets</i>

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis

Sector Objective 5

Strengthen the coordinating among the CCCM members and outreach to other relevant humanitarian actors involved in supporting IDP camps

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Enhanced inclusive coordinated approach among the CCCM members	Continue CCCM Sector Coordination Support	CCCM Coordination Team in Place	370,000
	Develop and adopt context relevant Standard Operating Procedures adhered to by all CCCM members	# of developed and adopted policies and SOPs	
	Map and involve the main humanitarian stakeholders in coordination setups	Relevant humanitarian actors participating CCCM Coordinating Structures	
Sub-total CCCM			13,600,000


EDUCATION

Sector chair agency:		Save the Children
Contact: Maryanna Schmuki		maryanna.schmuki@savethechildren.org
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.7– 2.3 million (children, youth, education personnel)	434,000 (children, youth, education personnel, stakeholders)	20,077,000
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Lattakia and other areas accessible from Turkey	
# OF PARTNERS	13	

Sector Analysis

Overview

The Syrian conflict has had serious and at times devastating impact on public services, including the provision of education. The SINA assessment found that children are considered the most vulnerable group across all sectors.¹⁶ In eight governorates covered by the SINA assessment. There are an estimated 1.7 million (56%) school age children and youth out-of-school,¹⁷ in a country where primary school enrolment reached nearly 100% before the onset of the conflict. Estimates for out of school children and youth stand at 2.3 million in Syria.¹⁸ It is reported that primary and secondary enrolments have decreased by 1.9 million students in 2012-2013, over the previous school year.¹⁹ A significant number of students attending school are at risk of dropping out.²⁰

This situation leaves a large number of children and youth without access to safe schools and learning opportunities, and also are vulnerable to a host of other threats associated with this conflict. These risks include child labour, recruitment into armed forces, and early marriage in addition to undue levels of exposure to violence and trauma. Children in contested areas, or in areas with high concentrations of IDPs, remain the most vulnerable.²¹ Access to education for Palestinian refugees has been compromised while access to higher education hindered as well.²²

More than 18 % of the 22,000 pre-crisis schools throughout Syria have been destroyed, militarized or put to use as collective shelters. 3,465 schools apparently have been destroyed or have sustained damage; while another 1,000 schools are being used for collective shelters.²³ There is also widespread use of schools for military purposes by parties to the conflict.²⁴

In areas accessed from Turkey, an in-depth education sector assessment has not been done, resulting in a gap in information and reliable data. What is known is that there is a significant gap between the capacity of the known education actors, and the acute need for education. The capacity to scale up to meet the magnitude of needs in the coming year is uncertain.

In 2014, members of the Education Working Group reported reaching approximately 180,000 students and education personnel, compared to the need of 1.7 – 2.3 million children and youth out-of-school. There also appears to be significant gap in the teaching force. Registration figures show

¹⁶ Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

¹⁷ Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

¹⁸ Under Siege - The devastating impact on children of three years of conflict in Syria, UNICEF, March 2014

¹⁹ Syrian MoE, Sept, 2013, https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/2014_Syria_SHARP.pdf

²⁰ Under Siege - The devastating impact on children of three years of conflict in Syria, UNICEF, March 2014

²¹ SNAP: Regional Analysis Syria – Part I: Syria - 4 April 2014

²² Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 24 Jan 2014

²³ SNAP, Regional Analysis Syria – Part I: Syria – 4 April 2014

²⁴ Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 24 Jan 2014

that the Ministry of Education has lost more than 52,500 teaching staff (22 per cent) since the beginning of the crisis, many of whom have become displaced.²⁵

Education challenges

Beyond the sheer number of children and youth out-of-school and non-operational schools, the education system in Syria, and particularly education in the northern governorates,²⁶ face serious challenges to provide quality learning options. The broadest of these challenges are: access to education, the quality of learning, and the effects of psycho-social stress on students and teachers – all of which are closely inter-related.

Challenges to access and quality - Due to the conflict, widespread insecurity and displacement, accessing learning opportunities in schools or other sites is becoming increasingly difficult. Schools are not perceived as safe places.²⁷ The risk of travelling to and from school is seen as significant, with children risking injury from bombing, crossfire, as well as targeted attacks, abductions and violence during their school commute and while in school. Another factor is the reduced quality of education with a lack of supplies, overcrowding and lack of qualified teachers. Many schools operate on double shifts. Economic factors are pressuring families to send children out to work or to do domestic chores. In addition to concerns over security risks, parents have cited the cost of sending children to school, including transport and materials, as a prohibitive factor.²⁸

Attacks on schools - Since the beginning of the crisis, schools, teachers and students have been targeted for attacks by all parties, severely disrupting children's right to access education.²⁹ Numerous schools have been reportedly hit by airstrikes and heavily shelled, most recently in Aleppo, Idleb, Dar'a, Hama, and Homs.³⁰ As threats persist -- schools continue to be attacked, children are still targeted for abuse and recruitment by armed forces, the dangers from crossfire, shelling, bombing and UXOs and mines remain -- many parents are reluctant to send their children to school.

Teacher availability and qualification of teachers poses issues of quality of learning in those schools that are operating in many areas accessed from Turkey. There is anecdotal evidence that qualified teachers are largely unavailable. Some education providers have reported operating with volunteer teachers, and in some schools it is reported that up to 60% of teachers are under-qualified volunteers. Teachers, volunteers and other education personnel are not equipped with the skills necessary to provide psycho-social support to students, first aid, psychological first aid, or safety responses in schools.

Certification - accreditation and curriculum have emerged as serious concerns among education actors, parents and education personnel. In contested areas and other hard to reach areas it has become increasingly difficult to administer and certify exams at the close of 9th and 12th grades. Accreditation at all levels has become a problem, and there is an assumption that this has led to an increase in school dropout and lower enrolment rates, a trend likely to continue until this issue is resolved. Various versions of the curricula are being used by different education actors, further complicating the issue of testing and accreditation.

Youth and girls at risk - The SINA found that although children and youth as a group are at risk, boys age 15-18 are at greatest risk for being recruited into armed forces and into the labour market, and this risk is even greater in active conflict zones. In addition there are fewer opportunities for youth being offered by education and other humanitarian actors.³¹ In an assessment where children were consulted, they reported that parents were preventing them to go to school, especially girls.³² In some cases girls are seen more at risk than boys due to insecurity and early marriage.

²⁵ Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 24 Jan 2014

²⁶ Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, Homs, Idleb, Ar-Raqqqa, Hama & Lattakia

²⁷ War Child Holland, Syria Child Rights Situation Analysis January 2014

²⁸ War Child Holland, Syria Child Rights Situation Analysis January 2014

²⁹ Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 24 Jan 2014

³⁰ Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 24 Jan 2014

³¹ Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

³² War Child Holland, Syria Child Rights Situation Analysis January 2014

Response challenges

Access for humanitarian actors to provide education support has been seriously curtailed by several factors, including insecurity, difficulty in getting materials across the border, lack of coherent educational governance and policy framework, and large scale displacement in hard to reach areas.

Many children and youth live in camps and in contested areas of the country. Some agencies have been forced to cease education programs in Aleppo, and may be forced to do the same in other insecure areas. In many IDP camps and in certain locations, there are either very limited or no learning opportunities available. Families from Homs reported that most school buildings had been either damaged or turned into shelters, storage facilities or military bases.³³

Without a regional policy framework in place for education, issues such as certification, accreditation, and curricula have progressed slowly. A lack of fully functioning governance structures in education slows progress on a viable policy framework, and hinders the capacity of the education sector to respond at scale.

Sector Response

The overall Education Working Group Objective is:

Children and youth in communities affected by conflict and displacement in areas reached from Turkey, access their right to participate in protective and quality education.

The sector will provide essential education services and inputs to target communities, while also engaging in policy framework, coordination efforts, sector capacity building, advocacy and development of standards that are appropriate for the context. The need is so great that only a portion of children and youth in need of protective learning opportunities will likely be reached.

Key activities will focus on programs and activities that increase access to education while improving quality and providing a safe and protective environment:

- 1 Construction and rehabilitation of schools or temporary learning spaces (TLS);
- 2 Schools or TLS provided with equipment, furniture, or WASH inputs;
- 3 Teachers, volunteers or education personnel provided with incentives or remuneration and classroom kits, will have increased capacity and be able to apply improved teaching methods EiE concepts, psycho-social concepts;
- 4 Children and youth accessing learning will receive school materials (school bags, notebooks, school supplies, etc.), textbooks, or supplementary learning materials;
- 5 Students will benefit from participating in school based psycho-social, well-being, and recreational programs, school based health activities, and nutrition activities.

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Strategic Objective 3: Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services

Sector Objective 1

Children and youth have increased access to safe and well-equipped learning spaces

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Outcome 1.1 Increase in available schools (infrastructure) and other temporary learning spaces (TLS) that offer a	424,993 children and youth have access to learning in schools, temporary learning spaces, or improved learning environment 9,081 teachers reached with support	# of schools, or TLS, constructed (target 21) # of schools, or TLS, rehabilitated (target 291)	10,904,000

³³ Under Siege - The devastating impact on children of three years of conflict in Syria, UNICEF, March 2014

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

<p>supportive learning environment</p>		<p># of schools, or TLS, supplied with furniture and/or equipment (target 128)</p> <p># of schools, or TLS, supplied with heating fuel (target 145)</p> <p># of schools, or TLS with WASH inputs or improvements (target 306)</p> <p># of teachers provided with incentives or remuneration, who provide education in improved learning environments (target 9,081)</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2 Sufficient and appropriate educational supplies, materials and are available for students/teachers for a supportive educational environment</p>	<p>419,955 Students and teachers receive supplies and materials to engage in quality learning opportunities</p>	<p># of teachers in target schools provided with teacher/classroom kit or materials (target 2,434)</p> <p># of students in target schools or TLS provided with school materials (school bags, notebooks, school supplies, etc.) (target 417,700)</p> <p># of students in target schools or TLS reached by sets of textbooks (ratio of textbook usage 1:1 unless noted) (target 257,300)</p> <p># of students in target schools or TLS accessing alternative or accelerated curriculum (target 20,182)</p>	<p>7,673,100</p>

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards.

Strategic Objective 4: Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria

Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the protection environment at the community and national level to prevent or mitigate violations and promote respect for international human rights and international humanitarian law

Sector Objective 2

Learning opportunities are of high quality and take place in a protective environment

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Outcome 2.1 Education service providers improve knowledge and skills to provide quality education to students affected by displacement and conflict	3,338 Education service providers gain knowledge, skills to provide quality education in EiE context, including support for psychosocial wellbeing.	# of teachers trained in teaching methods and EiE concepts (target 2,100) # of education personnel trained in psycho-social support concepts (target 1,567) # of education personnel trained in school management techniques (target 853)	738,200
Outcome 2.2 Students experience improved quality of learning through psycho-social or other well-being activities	51,700 students that improve quality of learning by benefitting from psycho-social or other well-being activities based in schools or TLS	# of students participating in school based psycho-social well-being activities (target 20,600) # of students attending learning settings with recreational kits or supplies (target 51,700) # of students participating in school based health activities (target 5,750) # of students participating in school based nutrition activities (school-feeding) (target 5,750)	314,800

Strategic Objective 1: Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions

Strategic Objective 4: Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis

Sector Objective 3

Coordination, advocacy and capacity within the sector are strengthened leading to improved delivery of safe, protective education in affected communities

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Outcome 3.1 Capacity of Syrian NGOs, communities and other humanitarian actors in education sector is systematically strengthened	1,594 education stakeholders, community members are trained in EiE, INEE Minimum Standards and other relevant topics (human rights, international humanitarian law, etc.)	# of education stakeholders who have received training on relevant topics ³⁴ (target 1,594)	236,950
Outcome 3.2 Coordination and advocacy within the education sector and between education and other sectors is strengthened	<p>Ensure linkages to other networks and development agencies</p> <p>Initiate communications, guidance and advocacy on preventing, mitigating, and responding to attacks on schools</p> <p>Support the development of minimum standards for teacher remuneration, curriculum, certification, and other areas.</p> <p>Liaise with relevant regional and other actors to review options for certification and accreditation of schooling</p> <p>Ensure relevant sectoral IM systems are in place to identify gaps and avoid duplication and monitor sector achievements</p> <p>8 inter-sectoral processes included education issues</p> <p>8 advocacy statements that include education issues</p>	<p># of key messages on education for Syrian communities prepared and communicated to internal and external audiences in ongoing communications</p> <p># of key stakeholders provided key messages on education for Syrian communities</p> <p>Concept note produced on advocacy on attacks on schools, linkages made with global bodies</p> <p>Produce initial recommendation of harmonizing teacher salary scales</p> <p># of organisations engaged in inter-sector assessments</p> <p># of organisations engaged in sector specific assessments</p>	210,000
Sub-total Education			20,077,050

³⁴ This should capture all those who are not teachers or direct school staff, which should go under 2.1



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

Sector chair agency:	WFP / FAO & GOAL	
Contact: Francesco Baldo Davide Rossi	Francesco.baldo@fao.org drossi@sy.goal.ie	
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
5.5 million	750,000 (monthly)	165,842,000
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb and Lattakia	
# OF PARTNERS	11	

Sector Analysis

Food security and livelihoods have suffered immensely following the conflict resulting in death and destruction and roughly 6.5 million IDPs with another 2.7 million refugees in neighbouring countries.

In the geographic areas covered by the Turkey based response it is estimated that 5.5 million people are food insecure, including 4.9 million in moderate need and 590,600 in acute or severe need. According to the most recent assessment conducted by the ACU (DYNAMO), the total number of people in acute need is 1.9 million. Of this, 1.6 million were in Aleppo and over 800,000 in Idleb, both areas with significant programming from partners based in Turkey. Without livelihoods or the ability to generate income and having exhausted all savings as the crisis becomes protracted, IDPs are in need of assistance to meet basic food needs. Additionally, many in host communities are also in need of food assistance to ensure their basic survival needs are met. For many, the only food available is that provided by humanitarian actors, either local or international.

Data

The lack of livelihood data in general, and particularly the absence of information disaggregated by livelihood type or economic profile, has led to a general response that does not differentiate support needed for different segments of the population.

Recent assessments conducted by organizations working in northern Syria have found that support for the resumption of livelihoods is crucial, and is becoming a key theme.

According to the Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) conducted in various critical markets, it revealed that among various factors leading to food insecurity, access is of greater concern than availability. Families are unable to purchase food because of a lack of income. The erosion of livelihoods, the lack of access to basic food due to declining incomes, and weakened purchasing power were reported in the SINA to be the foremost reasons contributing to food insecurity.

Access to food is more critical than availability, as food is becoming increasingly expensive and therefore more difficult to afford for an ever increasing section of the population whose resources have been depleted over the past three years. This might be further exacerbated by the poor harvest forecast for this year.

Crop production

A combination of drought conditions, insecurity, rising costs of inputs and fuel prices jeopardized the 2013 crop harvest. Insufficient rains affected major rain-fed crops in the most productive areas while insufficient input supply and high labour costs affected agricultural activities. The ongoing crisis prevailing in several governorates has, in many cases, prevented farmers from accessing their farmlands during crucial stages of crop development and harvest.

FAO's yield calculations, based on the Agricultural Stress Index (ASI), projected a 2014 wheat yield level of 1.97 million tonnes, which is 18 percent below last year's poor crop and 38 percent below the five-year average (2009-13).

With the expected below-normal cereal harvest and the subsequent widening gap between local production and domestic requirements, pressure on food inflation is likely to remain high over the

coming months. Food security of poor households in conflict and insecurity-affected areas with limited access to subsidized wheat, and who experience loss of employment opportunities, disruptions to markets and trade activities, are expected to deteriorate further.

Livestock

Livestock contributes substantially to the livelihoods and food security of the population of Syria and supports a large portion of the poor, rural women and children, landless and marginalized farmers particularly in arid and semi-arid areas. Livestock are an important source of food and job opportunities and sometimes the only source of income for steppe (Badia) population. The livestock sector has been severely affected by reduced access to feed sources, high animal feed costs, and reduced veterinary supplies and services. Reduced access to veterinary services, combined with uncontrolled livestock movement poses severe threats to animal and human health within Syria and across the country's borders, due to the increasing spread of transmissible animal diseases and zoonosis.

Livelihoods

The link between food security and livelihoods is particularly pronounced in Syria. The recently released FAO GIEWS Update (15 May 2014), stated that insufficient support to agriculture would further exacerbate the already fragile food security situation within Syria and further reduce the productive capacity of affected vulnerable smallholders.

Findings from recent assessments found that opportunities to engage in livelihoods for Syrians remaining in Syria have dramatically reduced. The FAO GIEWS Update (15 May 2014) stated that, "continued and strengthened assistance is required for food and the agricultural sector to support livelihoods."

While the current situation poses multiple challenges and constraints to providing alternative livelihood options to those in need, beneficiaries with any residual capacity must be supported through provision of productive assets, capacity building, and other necessary livelihoods inputs.

Sector Response

Affected populations are the first responders to their own needs, but as the crisis has continued, their capacities to cope with the impact in all areas of daily life are under serious strain.

A livelihood assessment will be launched during the course of year, in eight governorates. Roughly 4,000 households will be interviewed in order to assess and differentiate potential livelihoods conditions.

The overall objective of the FSL sector response not only includes ensuring that basic food needs of the population are met, but also to support family resiliency and their ability to resume income-producing livelihoods.

This is articulated in a two-pronged approach:

(1) Access to food increased through regular and predictable provision of food, either through in-kind food baskets, cash, vouchers, cooked meals, or a combination thereof; and to support to bakeries either through the provision of inputs or other support to ensure bread is available in communities.

Aiming at a minimum of 1,600 Kcal per person per day and 200 grams of bread per person per day.

(2) Access to resources and income increased through provision of productive assets and inputs and the training and support needed to ensure utilization of inputs and assets. Training and support includes entrepreneurs and small business owners trainings, pre crisis livelihoods rehabilitation, vocational training, start-up grants, cash for work, and support for the resumption of Farmer's Associations. At the same time, by preserving and protecting crucial assets of vulnerable rural populations the efforts for building resilience at multiple levels from the individual upwards are being strengthened. Measures that improve livestock health also directly respond to the household food security and livelihood needs as well as contribute towards poverty reduction through significant improvements in livestock production.

In terms of resumption of livelihoods, the EMMA's have found that inputs are largely available, but priced beyond the reach of the majority of producers. Additionally, the high cost of diesel used for irrigation and ploughing, coupled with the inability to access inputs have led some producers to cease farming. The high cost of fuel required to run generators for irrigation has resulted in an overall

decrease in land use by 75%. Prior to the conflict, the Syrian Government subsidized agricultural inputs, including seeds, tubers and fertilizers. In areas of northern Syria which are currently not controlled by the Government, there are no agriculture subsidies. This, coupled with the provision of inputs from Turkey, rather than locally within Syria, has driven up the overall cost to small scale farmers to plant.

Following distribution of wheat and barley seeds (250Kg/HH), farming tools and fertilizers, each household will be able to cultivate at least 1 hectare. This means that a targeted family (six members/household on average) can cover their needs for 12 months, based on a daily consumption of 0.5 kg of grain, and sell the surplus. The expected production of rain-fed and irrigated crops would be an average of 2.2MT/Ha, with an expected value of the crop of approximately 430 USD on average³⁵.

For families with little space and no access to land and scarce water resources, micro-gardens represent simple and low-cost opportunities. Micro-gardens are environmentally and socially friendly and allow people to harvest self-grown vegetables for their own consumption or sale. The choice of crops to be grown can be determined by the beneficiaries, based on their preferences.

Poultry and poultry feed will offer the possibility of producing eggs for family consumption and enhance protein intake, with the possibility of selling excess production during several months following the distribution of the laying hens. Considering the current pressure on vulnerable households, and the erosion of their resilience capacities, backyard poultry offers a fast and easily implementable opportunity for reducing food household expenditures.

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Sector Objective 1

Access to 1,600 kcal for 600,000 people on a monthly basis provided.

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Access to food increased	Regular/Predictable provision of food (basket) – must provide 1,600 kcal pp/pd, as recommended by FSLWG to ensure adequate nutritional value (micronutrients)	# of people reached with interventions that enable them to obtain at least 1,600 kcal pp/pd or 40kg or above per month for household of 5-6 people (target: 100,000 HH)	124,800,000 ³⁶
	Provision of Cash and voucher – the value of the cash must be sufficient to obtain food that meets at least 1,600 kcal pp/pd Commodity voucher – commodities the voucher is redeemed for must be sufficient to obtain food that meets at least 1,600 kcal pp/pd		
	Cooked meals – in camps and for people on the move – the cooked meals provide 550g/per person (with bread)		
	Bakery support/subsidized bread – at least 1 packet of 1.2kg per HH of 5-6 persons/ 200g of bread pp/pd / 166g of flour.	600,000 people reached with 200g of bread pp/pd	30,000,000 ³⁷

³⁵ In rain-fed cultivation, wheat can yield up to 1.7 tonnes per hectare while under irrigated condition it may yield an average of 3.5 tonnes per hectare; sowing goes from early October to end of December with harvest taking place in May/June.

³⁶ Annual current capacity (100,000 HH per month). Varying costs in areas – particularly besieged: USD 499,2 million annually for 400,000 HH per month based on 1.9 million individuals in acute need per most recent assessment

³⁷ Increase in prices expected due to poor climactic conditions

Strategic Objective 3: Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services

Sector Objective 2

Sector strategic objective 3A: Support and protect resilience communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public service

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Access to resources and income increased	Provision of productive assets (either in-kind or through CTP) (seeds, tools, fertilizer, pesticides; treatment of animals, vaccination of animals) and training/extension services	12,000 farming HH provided with agriculture package sufficient for 1 ha	5,400,000
		3,000 pastoral HH provided with livestock package	1,500,000
		1,000HH provided with vegetable production package	1,000,000
		1,000 of HH provided with poultry package	2,000,000
	Vocational training, start-up grants for microenterprise, kitchen gardens within camps/collective centers	2,000 HH provided with micro gardening package	120,000
	One Food security/Livelihood assessment conducted in 12 months	8 governorates covered by the livelihood assessment 4,000 HH interviewed during the assessment	350,000
Cash for work-trainings	6 cash for work trainings	12,000	
Farmers Association – collective knowledge cooperatives	8 Farmers Association 1 per district 8 cooperatives (1 per district)	160,000	

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis

Sector objective 3

Improve the FSL humanitarian response in reducing gaps and overlaps.

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
FSL partners/stakeholders better informed about the general Food Security situation in Syria.	Systematic collection of information regarding the activities and forecast plan (both cross-line and cross-border)	12 of 4Ws collected, analyzed, and circulated	
	Monthly gap analysis between needs (as the result of assessment) VS response	12 gap analysis assessed per sub-district	
	Monthly report	12 FSL reports	500,000
Sub-total FSL			165,842,000



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Sector chair agency:	Save the Children	
Contact: Jennyfer Dulyx	health.coordination.turkey@gmail.com	
PEOPLE IN NEED ³⁸	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
3.43 million	3.43 million	116,980,064
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Lattakia, Rural Damascus	
# OF PARTNERS	13	

Sector Analysis

Direct Conflict Impact: Access, Trauma & Emergency

In part, due to the deterioration in the security situation and the resulting IDP increase within the first three months of 2014, the number of people in acute need of health services was reported to be 726,019 with Aleppo city, Rural Damascus and Deir-ez-Zor as being the most affected areas.³⁹ In addition, 2014, health facilities continue to be targeted, and provision and delivery of services has become increasingly difficult.⁴⁰ Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) reported 191 deaths caused directly by the denial of access to medical assistance, and 468 medical personnel killed since the beginning of the conflict.⁴¹ By March, bombardments were continuous and plans were being explored to move health services underground. Most pharmacies are either closed or partially functioning and in Aleppo City, while dialyses centres function only two days a week. Anaesthesia and chronic disease medications, as well as, human resources such as vascular and orthopaedic surgeons are scarce. The health workforce is decreasing as health staff are either under attack, fled the country for safety, or leave for higher salaries in safer areas near the border. Sometimes unqualified staff provide health services, an issue of particular concern in Ar-Raqqa, Hama, and Idleb.⁴² In addition, the health workforce has been further affected as the Government of Syria (GoS) has stopped paying health salaries in areas controlled by armed groups.⁴³ Finally, many health centres are closed or operate below capacity as electricity is severely limited. Many facilities report to be without piped water.

The DYNAMO assessment reports that 61% of the mortality and 67% of those injured by conflict are men; while 11% and 16% respectively are children under five.⁴⁴ According to a report on refugees in Syrian neighbouring countries, "22 per cent of 3202 surveyed Syrian refugees have an impairment; 6 per cent have a severe impairment and 80% of injuries were sustained as a direct consequence of war in Syria.⁴⁵ An unpublished assessment found that about 15% of the study population in Menbij area had a disability. Yet, health infrastructures that take into account people with disabilities by adding ramps and appropriate toilets for easier access to facilities are rare. One organization reported 10,000 patients with disabilities from the Damascus area are being treated in one centre in a neighbouring country. Continuous bombings as well as missile strikes, chemical and armed group attacks have increased in Aleppo City, Idleb and Hama, and have clearly caused a breakdown in chronic disease management and placed a severe demand on trauma, emergency, mental health and physical rehabilitation services.

³⁸ Syrian Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

³⁹ Dynamo Report v.2, p. 11 IMU-ACU, May 2014

⁴⁰ Syrian Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

⁴¹ Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) <http://www.physiciansforhumanrights.org/syria-map>

⁴² Syrian Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

⁴³ Syrian Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), December 2013

⁴⁴ DYNAMO Report v.2, p. 27,28 IMU-ACU, May 2014

⁴⁵ Hidden Victims of the Syrian Crisis: Disabled, injured and older refugees. Help Age International & Handicap International. Page 6. Help Age International. 2014.

Communicable Diseases

More than 5,000 Measles cases were reported from week 30 in 2013 to week 14 in 2014 especially in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor. There have been 80 reported Acute Flaccid Paralysis cases, 13 confirmed WPV cases from 2013, and 29 clinically compatible Polio cases. There has been a breakdown in routine EPI: the difficulties around re-establishing routine EPI include cold chain needs and security issues with vaccination campaigns.⁴⁶ WASH activities are severely restricted covering only 15% of the country and many resulting diseases have been reported including 13 cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Aleppo. Zoonotic diseases are also a concern – most recently several cases of H1N1 were reported. Finally, increasing numbers of TB are being reported, especially in Aleppo.⁴⁷

Reproductive Health & Child Health Services

Reproductive health services continue to be of concern in terms of accessibility and quality. Obstetrician/Gynaecologists are scarce; and there is a reported lack of available female staff, referral systems remain weak and hospital births are poorly followed up. In a couple of sub-districts in Deir-ez-Zor, it has been reported that 80% of women are now delivering at home with the assistance of midwives; while in other areas waiting lists for C-sections are long, with OBGYN working seven days a week.

Regarding child health, many actors have reported that children under the age of fifteen may account for about 50% of the population in diverse areas. A indicated that there are nearly no paediatric health structures and few departments deal with new-born and child health in Syria. Gender based violence has been documented.

Nutrition

It was expected that the conflict would lead to increased reports of malnutrition. Risk factors include lack of money to purchase formula, as well as poor education and knowledge of IYCF practices. Stunting, lack of food diversity, and an increase in the number of consultations for anaemia have been reported. Ar-Raqqa, an area known for previous malnutrition continues to report cases.

Sector Response

On average since January 2014, nine health actors have reported on a monthly basis to the 3Ws, and working group members have reached a reported 3,327,780 beneficiaries since January 2014. The health sector itself is comprised of many more actors with diverse capacity and reach. There is consensus in the sector that there is a need to further increase the quality of and access to life saving and sustaining health services, including management of trauma cases, emergency cases, and emergency obstetric cases. There is a need to provide fair salary scales and benefits that take into account work conditions of health professionals, as well as strengthening of health structures to provide diagnostic services, Chronic Disease Management as well as re-establishing specialized services such as TB programmes. These are essential inputs that are needed to improve access and quality of services. Measures to accommodate the needs of the disabled in communities should be planned for and longer-term rehabilitation should be available to prevent disabilities post operation.⁴⁸

In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, re-establishing routine EPI is a high priority. The EWARN system needs to be strengthened by increasing the number of actors reporting, inter-sectoral response to priority diseases, revising the manual (e.g. to add Leishmaniasis), identification of referral labs, as well as, activating an outbreak control team and adding a governorate level officer in each governorate.

There is a need to focus on child health programs including screening and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), as well as nutrition screening and treatment. Reproductive health services such as BEMoNC and CEMoNC are particularly important in view of the fact that the C-section rate was high prior to the crisis and demand remains high.

⁴⁶ Early Warning Alert & Response Network (EWARN) Turkey based North Syria Bulletins

⁴⁷ Early Warning Alert & Response Network (EWARN) Turkey based North Syria Bulletins

⁴⁸ Hidden Victims of the Syrian Crisis: Disabled, injured and older refugees. Help Age International & Handicap International. Page 6. Help Age International. 2014.

In addition to increasing access to equitable life-saving quality of care, there is an agreement that supporting health system functions, early recovery, and providing protection of health facilities and health staff should be a priority for the health sector.

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritizing the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Sector Objective 1.1

Increase access to quality, equitable, lifesaving, primary and secondary health services in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Improved Access to Quality Health Services	Adequate, trained and skilled health staff retained	# doctors per 10,000 population (target: 500)	7,715,692
	Increased access to quality and affordable health services such as diagnostic services and Chronic Diseases Management, including referral	one PHC per 10,000 population (target: 98 PHC)	25,525,283
	Establish and support health programmes, (including Mental Health, physical rehabilitation)	# of health facilities providing physical rehabilitation (target: 8 health facilities) # of health facilities providing psychosocial support (target: 9) # of health programmes established (target: 4)	3,378,722
	Availability of quality Specialist Services enhanced	# of health facilities with functioning blood bank services (target: 9)	5,289,900
	Establish or enhance Community Health	# of facilities conducting community health awareness sessions (target: 642)	1,122,000
	HC facilities are appropriately rehabilitated	# of health facilities rehabilitated (target: 34)	750,497
Improved trauma management, surgeries and care for trauma cases	Qualified and capable specialized health workforce	# of qualified surgeons per emergency treatment facility (target: 56)	1,344,000
	Equipped medical facilities for care of trauma patients	# of fully functioning emergency treatment facilities/100,000 (target: 36)	18,020,480
	Improved Referral System	# of number of functioning ambulances per emergency treatment facility (target: 88)	15,088,030

Sector Objective 1.2

Enhanced prevention and control of epidemic prone and other communicable diseases through improved EWARN/Surveillance outbreak investigation and response

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Reduced morbidity and mortality from outbreaks of communicable disease	EWARN/Surveillance (including AFP surveillance - AFP Rate >2/100,000 children under 15 years) strengthened, two way reporting according to international standards and in a coordinated manner, with all health stakeholders	# of health facilities / sentinel sites reporting to EWARN (target: 172) % of sentinel sites timely reporting to EWARN (target: 85%)	2,400,000
	Teams for investigation of, and response to outbreaks	# of referral labs identified (target: 6)	442,000

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	established and functional in each governorate	# of response teams established (target: 8 teams, 181 staff trained at all administrative levels)	
	Tools, guidelines, logistics and medical supplies for investigation and response to outbreaks developed and provided	EWARN guideline updated	483,089

Sector Objective 1.3

Increased access to high impact emergency obstetric and routine emergency obstetric and routine reproductive maternal neonatal and child health services including immunisation

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Reduced child morbidity and mortality due to avoidable causes	Reestablish routine immunization: schedule to be the same regardless of the service provider	# of children aged <5 vaccinated against measles (target: 314,345 children) # of health structure with appropriate cold chain support (HeRAMS) # of facilities providing regular vaccination services (target: 29)	10,224,340
	Strengthened standardized programme of child health, including screening and reestablishing Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)	Proportion of primary health care facilities implementing child care programmes (target: 17 facilities)	83,800
	Infant and young child feeding practices are improved	# of newborns who received breast milk within the first 24 hours after birth (target: 10,000) # of infants 0–6 months of age who are exclusively breast-fed (target: 10,000) # of mothers of children under 2 years attending education and counselling on optimal IYCF practices # of new infants under 6 months receive targeted BMS substitute and Infant formula (target: 10,000) # IYCF counselors and outreach workers trained in IYCF-E	1,360,000
	Acute malnutrition is effectively treated	# of health facilities implementing routine nutrition status screening (target: 8) % of designated health facilities providing therapeutic care for acute malnutrition according to WHO guidelines (target: 100%) # referral clinics treating cases of severe acute malnutrition with complications according to WHO guidelines (target: 4)	262,000
	Children and pregnant and lactating women access micronutrients from targeted supplementary or fortified foods, supplements, or multiple-micronutrient preparations	% of children 6-59 months who have received multi-micronutrient supplementation within the past 6 months	408,000
Nutrition responses are scaled up to respond to the needs of the	Improved access to standardized nutrition service packages through assessment, surveillance, diagnosis and treatment	% of health facilities conducting screening for Malnutrition (target: 90)	518,320

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affected populations			
Infant and young child feeding practices are improved	Encourage the mainstreaming of nutrition activities into other sectors	# of focal points trained (target: 44)	5000
Reduced maternal morbidity and mortality due to avoidable causes	Improved access to basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care	one facility providing (BEmONC)/100,000 (target: 56)	4,264,809
	Increased access to comprehensive emergency maternal Obstetric and Neonatal Care	# of facilities providing (CEmONC)/100,000 (target: 19)	2,674,258
	Routine maternal reproductive health services strengthened	Proportion of health centres providing case management of sexual assault (target: 40%) # of health facilities providing family planning services (target: 168)	1,698,250

Strategic Objective 3: Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services

Sector Objective 2

Support health system functions and early recovery by providing technical support and capacity building at different levels to enhance resilience of communities

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Increased resilience through enhanced capacity of health workforce	Capacity of health workforce at all levels increased	# specialized medical trainings conducted (target: 104) # of staff trained (target: 934)	2,824,665
	Community based health service programmes strengthened, or established according to need (including monitoring and evaluation)	# of community health workers trained (target: 3,688)	10,119,296
Early recovery of health systems	Strengthen role of health authorities (at governorate, district and sub-district level)	# of focal points supported at administrative level (target: 25)	250,000
	Establish common Health Information System	# of health facilities applying the common HIS # of monthly report # of staff trained to fill out form	50,000
	Training of health staff in drug consumption monitoring and appropriate pharmacy management to return to normalcy and avoid stock outs	# of trained staff in using appropriate tools such as software (target: 40)	30,000
	Training of staff in maintenance of health facilities equipment	# of staff trained to maintain HF equipment (target: 30)	10,000

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis

Sector Objective 3

Strengthen coordination with humanitarian and development health actors to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of a health strategy and increase impact

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Enhanced coordination of health partners and other actors	Improved transparency and information sharing	# of health partners reporting 3Ws # of gaps identified and covered Health Bulletin produced % of HWG meetings where translation available for Arabic and Turkish (target: 100%)	304,000
	Coordinated inter-sectoral coverage of gaps in health services for better utilization of resources	# of Action plans developed by geography or topic # teachers in the education sector reporting children in need of psychosocial, psychiatric or medical care to health sector # of reports of GBV, malnutrition, stunting and pregnancy cases without access to services reported by CCCM and FSL sectors # of health staff trained to identify people in need of psychosocial support of torture, sexual assault, elderly and child abuse by protection sector	20,000
	Contingency Plans developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated, (including assistive and mobility devices such as wheelchairs and crutches)	# of contingency plans developed, including for cholera # of hubs with pre positioned medical supplies	213,633
	Increase capacity of HWG members and partners in the development proposals, financial accountability and transparency, project management	# of training covering the different aspect of organizational management (target: 5) # of staff trained (target: 20/topic)	100,000

Strategic Objective 1: Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions

Sector Objective 4

Advocate with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access, avoidance of targeting and protection of health facilities and health staff as stated in international laws and principles

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Enhanced safety of health facilities and health staff	Prioritised safety of health facilities and health staff on the protection agenda	# of specific joint advocacy statements or actions conducted by protection and health sectors on health facilities and staff	No budget needed
	Shared information on violence against health facilities and staff	# of reports of violence against facilities or health staff shared monthly with health and protection sector	No budget needed
Sub-total Health & Nutrition			\$116,980,064



PROTECTION

Sector chair agency: International Rescue Committee (IRC) / UNICEF

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PEOPLE IN NEED

7.5 million

in need of protection

PEOPLE TARGETED⁴⁹

100,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

16,577,800

(operational costs for all partners, protection mainstreaming and a protection monitoring and response project)

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Damascus, Idleb, Hama, Lattakia and Homs

OF PARTNERS

18

Sector Analysis

As has been widely acknowledged, Syria is a first and foremost a protection crisis. The United Nations “Rights Up Front” Plan of Action, a commitment made by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon, emphasises the imperative that the United Nations protect people, wherever they may be, in accordance with their human rights and in a manner that prevents and responds to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. This same obligation to protect people must lie at the heart of the Response Plan.

The protection situation in northern Syria continued to worsen in 2014, with increased numbers of people displaced (an estimated 793,000 displaced since the beginning of the year),⁵⁰ due primarily to ongoing and increased indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population. Such attacks include the continuous use of ‘barrel bombs,’ airstrikes, shelling and sniper attacks against hospitals, medical personnel, schools, markets, water facilities, crops, livestock and civilian neighborhoods. Mass displacement has resulted in a proliferation of IDP camps and settlements with sub-standard conditions and poor management that often includes war profiteering. Humanitarian access and freedom of movement remain huge challenges due to security issues, border constraints, and the control of several border crossings by extremist elements. The deprivation of basic necessities through besiegement is a prevalent tactic in the conduct of the conflict in Syria.

Protection information is extremely difficult to obtain and to verify. Tracking the migration of people within Syria is hugely challenging, making it hard to predict where people are going to plan a coherent response. Serious child protection issues including child recruitment, early marriage, and hazardous forms of child labour such as working in oil refineries have gone largely unaddressed, although they have been identified by the protection sector as priorities. Gender-based violence is of major concern and deserves much more attention, but due to cultural sensitivities and fear has been a difficult issue to raise. Over 18,000 people are missing following detention by security forces and some 8,000 have been kidnapped or detained by others.⁵¹ The psychosocial effects of the conflict have been devastating to families; with nearly all civilians are affected in some way. Extreme stress reduces people’s resilience to cope with the protracted crisis.

Humanitarian actors increasingly recognize that it is not acceptable to focus on the provision of material assistance without considering the protection principles and protection outcomes of humanitarian action. Ensuring the centrality of protection in the broader operations and the promotion of safety, dignity and access has significant implications for reducing men’s, women’s, girls’ and boys’ vulnerability and exposure to threats of violence, coercion, and deprivation.

⁴⁹ This figure includes only direct beneficiaries of protection services, many of whom receive multiple protection services, e.g. child protection, psychosocial services, referrals, etc. It does not reflect number of persons trained, reached through protection mainstreaming efforts, advocacy, etc.

⁵⁰ SNAP: Regional Analysis Syria—Part I: Syria – 4 April 2014, p. 1.

⁵¹ Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, as stated in the April 2014 SNAP report, p. 3.

Sector Response

A critical focus of the protection sector in the coming year is the development of a comprehensive protection monitoring and reporting system with analysis and response capacity. To date, protection monitoring has been ad hoc. The Protection Sector identified five priority protection activities and several key advocacy areas. Specialized training will be offered in areas where members lack expertise. The Protection Sector, in partnership with other sectors, will seek to address the following priority activities:

- 1 Preventing and responding to child protection concerns, especially the worst forms of child labour (specifically hazardous labour), child recruitment, early marriage, the risk of serious injury or death presented by Explosive Remnants of War, as well as, psychosocial stress, child abuse, children living in households where there is domestic violence, etc. Referral pathways will be developed as a priority;
- 2 Preventing and responding to gender-based violence (to include the development of referral pathways);
- 3 Preventing discrimination against persons with disabilities, minorities, older persons and other vulnerable groups throughout all sectors;
- 4 Mainstreaming protection and incorporating the principles of meaningful access, safety, and dignity into all humanitarian aid activities (including participation and empowerment of women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons; accountability to beneficiaries; assistance provided in proportion to need and without any barriers; avoid causing harm); and
- 5 Strengthening response to psychosocial distress through the provision of psychosocial support services including child and women-friendly spaces, and encouraging provision services to men and boys.

In addition, the Protection Sector identified key advocacy issues:

- the inclusion of protection in the emergency response and inclusion of a protection component in all assessments;
- strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability through livelihood programs; and
- advocating for a stop to indiscriminate attacks on civilians and for respect for international human rights and humanitarian law, including the right to seek asylum.

Strategic Objective 1: Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Protection concerns are communicated and addressed through inter-agency mechanisms	An interagency protection monitoring and reporting system will be developed and will provide regular reports to the humanitarian community, with recommendations on possible response strategies. The protection sector will contribute information to the UN Security Council Resolution 2139 reporting mechanism and other relevant reporting mechanisms	A comprehensive interagency protection monitoring system is operational and is being used to inform programming and advocacy # of specific advocacy statements or actions conducted. (target: 10) # of service providers trained in basic child protection, protection, psychological first aid and referral of protection cases. (target: 500) # of protection monitoring reports will be produced followed by response planning and implementation follow-up. (target: 12 reports)	1,500,000

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Children are protected from life-threatening and exploitative practices including worst forms of child labour such as hazardous labour and child recruitment) and, early marriage	<p>Activities to decrease risks including the promotion of education and skill building, creation of child-friendly spaces, training and psycho-social support, adolescent-specific livelihood and recreational programs are developed</p> <p>Training on prevention of child recruitment is followed by contact with armed groups involved in the use of children where security permits. A child recruitment database is developed to follow cases and track demobilization efforts.</p>	<p># of CFS increased by 50%</p> <p># of boys and girls receiving psychosocial support through CFSs. (target: 40,000)</p> <p># of trainings completed by the PTF (20 on CP, 10 on GBV and 10 on general protection issues). (target: 40 trainings)</p> <p>Children registered and released from armed groups and forces. (target: 200 children)</p> <p># of persons referred for psychosocial support increased by 30% by December 2014</p> <p>Major inter-sector (CP and Education) initiatives will be launched. (target: 2)</p> <p>Surveys will be conducted to evaluate the level of understanding of child protection issues. (target: 10 Camps)</p> <p>Information in CP reports is disaggregated by gender and age</p> <p>Camps have safe spaces for children and youth. (target: 30%)</p> <p>Children reporting sexual violence/abuse receive appropriate referrals. (target: 100%)</p>	6,717,800
Non-discrimination will be promoted throughout all humanitarian activities, with a focus on persons with disabilities, women, minorities, marginalized groups, older persons and others identified in need of protection from discrimination.	The PTF will engage with other sectors in a non-discrimination campaign targeted at inter-sector members and camp management	Key messages on non-discrimination and humanitarian principles will be developed and disseminated in unique ways, e.g. stickers on food baskets, etc.	200,000
Mine risk/ERW awareness activities will be conducted in partnership with organizations already engaged in mine risk education.	The PTF will engage with actors working on Mine Risk Education (MRE) and ensure that all PTF members receive MRE training and support.	<p>A MRE seminars will be held per camp cluster (target: 3 per cluster)</p> <p>Affected population provided with information on threats/dangers of land mines and ERWs and practical strategies to avoid them.</p>	300,000

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<p>The most vulnerable persons have increased access to basic services and protection. Aid must be based on need and prioritized according to those most in need, e.g. women-headed households, women who are alone, children, older people, persons with disabilities, minorities at risk, the most marginalized. Sometimes, the most at risk may not fit into these categories.</p>	<p>Sector coordinators collaborate to synthesize a unified vulnerability criteria. Standardized, vulnerability criteria is developed and shared among sectors</p>	<p>A vulnerability criteria information sheet will be developed and disseminated</p> <p>Referral pathways established and supported. Target: All camp clusters have established referral pathways</p> <p>Protection staff trained in referral systems and case management tools (target: 50%)</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>
<p>Gender-based violence prevention and mitigation activities will be supported and encouraged to reduce/mitigate GBV.</p>	<p>Training and awareness-raising on GBV identification and response conducted.</p> <p>Survivors of GBV receive information, services and support (PSS & Livelihood, etc.)</p>	<p># of TOT workshops on GBV will be offered to Syrian. (target: 3 TOT trainings)</p> <p>Referral mechanisms will be established for GBV survivors, including medical and psychosocial support. (target: 3 camp clusters)</p>	<p>2,500,000</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services</p>			
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Indicator</p>	<p>Budget (USD)</p>
<p>Services and activities that promote well-being and address distress are provided to those in need</p>	<p>The PTF will encourage the development of new programs related to well-being, friendly spaces created and PSS services provided</p>	<p>Workshops on “How to Develop a Psychosocial Program” (target: 4 workshops)</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>
<p>Separated families will receive necessary information and support</p>	<p>Restoring family links, ensuring focus on appropriate and timely responses</p>	<p>A functioning tracing system will be in place</p> <p>Separated and unaccompanied boys and girls reunified with families or placed in alternative family based care. Target: 100% of identified separated and unaccompanied children</p>	<p>750,000</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 4: Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria</p>			
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Indicator</p>	<p>Budget (USD)</p>
<p>Local communities strengthened to provide protection</p>	<p>Supporting and training to increase local capacity in responding to protection needs.</p>	<p>Camp coordination committees, local councils, health workers parents, etc. trained in basic child protection. Target: 100% of all</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>

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responses in accordance with international standards		established camp committees. At least 100 members of local councils and health care providers trained	
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the protection environment at the community and national level to prevent or mitigate violations and promote respect for international human rights and international humanitarian law			
Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Protection principles and standards will be integrated throughout the humanitarian response through the development of inter-sectoral activities focused on protection.	Focal persons on protection in all sectors, humanitarian organisation and other relevant groups identified. Workshops provided on protection principles and standards for a variety of stakeholders.	Focal points on protection will be identified in all sectors and will be offered sector-specific materials and support (including training for members)	200,000
Prevent exposing affected populations to further harm, reduce their exposure to protection risks and strengthen their safety and dignity	Build the capacity of humanitarian actors in mainstreaming protection and results-based protection programming through trainings and the sector-specific protection mainstreaming guidance	Humanitarian actors trained in protection mainstreaming using context-specific protection mainstreaming tools (target: 200) Package of context-specific protection mainstreaming tools developed (target: 1) % of sector projects that integrate protection mainstreaming principles and guidance	150,000
Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis			
Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Protection concerns are reflected in interagency or inter-sector assessments, emergency preparedness and response plans.	Data collection actors will be trained in the use of protection assessment tools. Protection actors will be engaged in all interagency planning processes and assessments.	Interagency or inter-sector assessments and emergency response plans will include protection.	250,000
Humanitarian actors are aware of protection principles and standards	Key messages will be prepared and disseminated to all sectors, with sector-specific protection information highlighted.	Key message information sheets are prepared for each sector.	10,000
Sub-total Protection			16,577,800



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Sector chair agency:		International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Contact: Dave Wemyss		dave.wemyss@rescue.org nfis.coordinator.turkey@gmail.com
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
3.7 million	2.5 million	152,000,000
1.3 million (Shelter)	600,000 (Shelter)	
2.4 million (NFIs)	1.9 million (NFIs)	
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb and Lattakia	
# OF PARTNERS	more than 30	

Sector Analysis

Estimates indicate there are approximately 6.5 million internally displaced Syrians in need of humanitarian assistance, and upwards of 158,000 seeking shelter and basic services in 108 camps along border areas with Turkey. As safe civilian space continues to be eroded by indiscriminate shelling, indiscriminate killing, and the deliberate firing on civilian targets, the numbers of people fleeing the violence in Syria is set to rise.

On-going partner assessments in all northern Syrian governorates indicate a massive need for shelter and non-food items. Markets have been severely disrupted, preventing communities from accessing essential non-food items. In areas where items are available for purchase, prices have increased due to interruptions in the supply chain, and vulnerable families have lost their sources of income and are not able to buy essential items. The main priorities quoted by beneficiaries and local leaders include household items such as: blankets, mattresses, and seasonal clothing.

Partners are also working closely together in providing shelters/tents to vulnerable populations and ensuring pre-existing shelters are maintained and refurbished on an ongoing basis.

Through the combined skills and shared expertise, the Shelter and NFI Working Group will coordinate responses and unify efforts. The Working Group is working towards harmonizing seasonal NFI baskets, mapping areas of coverage to identify gaps and advocating for other entities such as the UN and national NGOs, to work with the Working Group to ensure overall sector coordination is maximized.

Sector Response

During February and March 2014 an average of 14 Working Group national and international sector partners shared their sector activities on a monthly basis to the 3Ws. The 3W information showed that joint efforts reached approximately 700,000 beneficiaries which included 6,700 reached with shelter provision and/or refurbishment. The Shelter and NFI sector is continuously striving to improve response initiatives and is constantly working to increase information flows from all actors to ensure rapid interventions, elimination of gaps and minimize overlaps in service.

The sector is working to harmonize seasonal NFI baskets and will be providing approximately 280,000 summer and winter NFI kits and will provide upwards of 15,000 shelters in 2014. Partners are seeking alternatives to standard shelters/tents and are looking towards potential pilot programmes in the way of transitional or semi-permanent shelters. Partners will focus efforts on livelihood programmes including shelter rehabilitation utilizing local materials and expertise at regional levels. Furthermore, partners will work with the Cash Based Response (CBR) Working Group in order to help support local markets and to provide a minimum standard of assistance to areas that are inaccessible or are have been, and remain, difficult to reach.

The Shelter and NFI Working Group is also enhancing inter-sector cooperation particularly with CCCM, FSL, Protection, CBR TWG, and Logistics to maximize efforts in camps and outlying areas.

Due to the conflict and widespread insecurity, access remains a major constraint to the sector. Therefore, advocacy will continue with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access to provide continued life supporting assistance to the affected populations in a safe manner and in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards.

There are currently over 30 INGO and NGO actors working in shelter and numerous smaller donors provide shelter donations of tents to some IDPs. There are continuing influxes of IDPs into new camps and collective shelters (including schools, warehouses and mosques) that will need to be supported with shelter provision and refurbishment IDPs staying with host families increase the burden on shelter with up to 15 people sharing a room in some areas.

The SINA, conducted in November 2013 found 1.3 million people are in need of shelter assistance, of which around 250,000 are in acute need. The SINA found that the highest needs for shelter were reported in the governorates of Aleppo and Idlib, with heating and fuel, shelter materials, tents, and temporary shelters as the priority items and 27% of respondents mentioning lack of protection from weather conditions as the main problem.

Strategic Objective 1: Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Beneficiaries reached increases due to awareness of access issues which will initiate actions towards resolving it.	A sector letter drafted strongly advocating for increased humanitarian access.	# of organisations who provide input to the document # of organisations who acknowledge receipt of the document # of previously inaccessible locations where access is now improved	
Timely and unhindered provision and assistance to people in need.	An internal policy or SOP focusing on how to facilitate cross border/line right of entry as a WG.	Reduce timeline of cross border/line queues Continuous stream of cross border service	

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Sector service provision to the most vulnerable affected beneficiaries to improve basic living standards.	Improved access to households requiring assistance with NFI commodities or the equivalent coverage in CBRs ensuring timely assistance to conflict affected and host communities are reached.	# of beneficiaries served from evidence based vulnerable populations	136,000,000
Continued access will allow sector partners to assess the shelter needs and implement shelter programmes including transitional and semi-permanent structures leading to reconstruction efforts.	Unhindered access to shelters requiring provision, rehabilitation and/or replacement.	# of beneficiaries supported # of types of shelters provided and rehabilitated	14,000,000

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

Improved beneficiary targeting through shared data gathering and tools	Agreed upon vulnerability criteria and minimum service provision agreement.	# of partners implementing an established vulnerability criteria	
Harmony of commodities given to beneficiaries or the equivalent in vouchers. All locations receive like items and visible service impartiality mitigating the potential for conflict.	NFI kit Standardization of a minimum standard or meeting the equivalent needs through CBRs.	Procurement process in place well in advance of seasonal needs Improved timeliness of seasonal distributions Reduction in the number of negative PDM feedback	

Strategic Objective 3: Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Improve the livelihood opportunities for individuals and communities through implementation of shelter programs and activities.	New techniques working within communities for provision of shelter using local material and CBR based initiatives leading to increased coping mechanisms.	# of beneficiaries employed through shelter projects and initiatives Number of income generating shelter projects	300,000
Improved beneficiary capacity in innovative shelter solutions.	Vulnerable IDPs trained on construction techniques for sustainable environmentally friendly shelters.	# of communities and individuals trained # of prototype shelters built	400,000
Increase the beneficiary's ability to access basic household goods. CBR assistance and increased livelihood opportunities for communities	Work with CBR-TWG to establish a market "baseline" and track prices of common NFI goods, Conduct market capacity assessments to ensure programs are having positive impacts on the local markets and also to find more appropriate forms of programming in areas where there is limited access	Beneficiaries demonstrate an increased ability to access household goods Market capacity increase and deflation of commodity cost due to ongoing programming	50,000

Strategic Objective 4: Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
International and National partners conducting joint assessments and distributions. Self-sustainability of the national NGOs. Potential for National partner funding mechanisms to be put into effect.	Capacity building of national NGOs pertaining to assessment and distribution modalities. Engage National partners directly in the Working Group (i.e. attending meetings and increased sharing of information)	# of trainings held and types # of individuals trained # of national partners actively participating in Working Group meetings	100,000
Beneficiary services and reach improved	More in-depth and advanced field based	# of individuals and organizations involved in the trainings	

Response Plan, July 2014 - June 2015

through increased capacity of national NGOs. Increased National partner direct implementation improving the quality of services delivered.	training focusing on NFI and shelter assessments, logistics, accountability, procurement, standards, donor relations and compliance.		
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the protection environment at the community and national level to prevent or mitigate violations and promote respect for international human rights and international humanitarian law			
Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Protection is mainstreamed throughout intervention.	Trained protection mainstreaming focal person in all NGOs and training of community based protection focal points.	# of NGO and community based Protection focal persons	100,000
Extremely vulnerable individuals are prioritized for shelter/housing assistance.	Provision of shelter/housing assistance in collaboration with protection WG.	# of extremely protection-vulnerable households receiving particular assistance	1,000,000
Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis			
Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Improved services to the people of Syria by increased participation by the National NGOs.	WG Arabic speaking co-chair (and/or official translation) for the WG. Translation of all documents to Arabic and Turkish.	Increased and sustained National NGO attendance in sector meetings and inclusion in decision making processes	50,000
Gaps and overlaps are identified and addressed through effective coordination and timely information sharing.	Highlight inter and intra sector coordination and sharing of information with all partners.	# of new areas reached and serviced	
Avoiding assessment fatigue and enhancing relationships with beneficiaries through joint assessments conducted between actors initiating and complimenting sector service provision. Work in close collaboration with AWMG.	Coordination of assessments and responses – applies to INGO, NGO, and UN agencies.	# of joint assessments undertaken # of joint distributions conducted	
Sub-total Shelter/NFI			152,000,000



WASH

Sector chair agency:		IMC
Contact: Juan Luis Lopez Frechilla		wash.coordination.turkey@gmail.com
PEOPLE IN NEED ⁵²	PEOPLE TARGETED ⁵³	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
4.3 million	3.7 million	45,006,000
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb and Lattakia	
# OF PARTNERS	16	

Sector Analysis

Despite having limited water resources, before the conflict the Syrian population enjoyed drinking water coverage rates of 92% in urban areas and 86% in rural areas.⁵⁴ Large amounts of water supplied came from good quality groundwater from wells and springs though some of the areas and cities like Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor obtained their water from surface bodies (Assad Lake and the Euphrates River) that required centralized treatment. In sanitation, urban coverage was as high as 96% with households connected to sewer lines while this figure stood at 80% in rural areas. However, only 46% of rural households were connected to sewer lines, with the remainder discharged into pit latrines.⁵⁵ WASH systems were all state owned and required substantial annual expenses to undertake preventive maintenance and the day-to-day operations. WASH systems completely relied on the electricity sector for its operations.

Three years into the conflict, high levels of violence have negatively impacted the existing WASH infrastructure by disrupting the provision of spares, water treatment, chemical supply chains, power supply and O&M capacity across the country. According to SINA, some 4.3 million people are in acute or moderate need of safe water assistance. Water quality was identified as a major concern because of the state of disrepair of the tertiary distribution network, which affects both treatment and quantity. The lack of, and the rising price of fuel, in the context of a crippled electricity sector, further contributes to reduced access to availability of safe water and environmental sanitation services.

Due to the reduced access and availability of piped water, a portion of the population now depends on trucked water, which is not regulated and has seen increases in its price. Moreover in some cases, this expensive commodity is not affordable, and (where humanitarian actors are not providing it) people are resorting to unsafe water sources. Many households lack fuel and/or electricity, which is needed to boil water in their homes in the absence of systematic disinfection. This is especially the case in areas with high cases of confirmed polio. In fact, water problems were reported in 94% of Deir-ez-Zor, 78% of Aleppo, 75% of Homs, 72% of Al-Hasakeh, 71% of Idleb, 57% of Ar-Raqqa, 55% of Hama and 40% of Lattakia.

The collection and proper disposal of rubbish has ceased in many places due to the failure of municipal services. The resulting accumulation has increased the risk of vermin, vectors, and diseases. In general, the breakdown of WASH services has disrupted consistent:

- Safe drinking water in adequate quantity;
- Sewage disposal and treatment services for households, schools, health facilities, and other institutions and industries;

⁵² Based on SINA (Dec 2013) figure of 4.3 million in need of safe water.

⁵³ Figure calculated as the sum of people targeted by different agencies through sustained water interventions (repaired/constructed infrastructure) in the current response plan – (see *WASH strategic Objective 1*). “Sustainable water activities” beneficiaries are considered to best represent overall WASH coverage. Total predicted beneficiaries considering all activities (therefore expecting extensive double counting) would sum up to 10 million.

⁵⁴ WHO/UNICEF JMP: Coverage Estimated Improved Water Supply, Arab Republic of Syria, 2012.

⁵⁵ WHO/UNICEF JMP: Coverage Estimated Improved Sanitation, Arab Republic of Syria, 2012.

- Solid waste collection and disposal systems for environmental health and safety; and
- Access to basic personal hygiene materials.

Irregular electricity supply and lack of fuel for the use of standby generators is a major constraint in water supply in both high and low intensity conflict areas, followed by physical damage to the water infrastructure (higher in high-intensity conflict areas) and a lack of spare parts, technical expertise, and other resources for repairs and maintenance.

Lack of water treatment chemicals, dosing pumps and accessories at the central treatment level, *Aquatabs*, and similar chemicals at the household level were identified as the principle cause of problems with water quality. This is of particular concern in Deir-ez-Zor whose main water source is the Euphrates River where the bi-products of oil extraction and raw sewage are being disposed.

Similar to other services, solid waste management is also a growing concern especially in parts of Aleppo, Homs, Dier-ez-Zor, Idleb and Rural Damascus, and around IDP camps and collective centres. Solid waste management teams are often poorly equipped to properly collect and dispose of garbage, leading to random dumping sites and an increasing risk of vermin and vector prevalence.

Sanitation is of particular concern for IDPs in collective centres and camps, which have limited access to latrines and bathing spaces. In addition, limited maintenance has resulted in sewerage spill-over into the living environment and contamination of water supplies in certain areas. The breakdown in operation of waste-water treatment facilities and resulting discharge of raw sewage into fresh water bodies is increasing the risk of surface water contamination. This is of particular concern in Deir-ez-Zor and other areas, which rely on surface water sources.

Limited access to and availability of essential hygiene products (soap, sanitary towels, diapers, etc.) combined with a strained economic inhibits good regular practices amongst affected populations. Of particular concern are IDP populations in camps and collective centres where conditions exacerbate the risk of diarrhoea and other communicable diseases.

The combined factors of poor sanitation, damaged water and sewerage networks, diminishing solid waste collection services, and limited access to hygiene materials have exposed and continues to expose communities to very high public and environmental health risks, contributing to incidents of diarrhoea, typhoid and Hepatitis particularly in Aleppo, Homs, and Deir-ez-Zor. In addition to this, there are 27 confirmed cases of polio as reported by the Ministry of Health and 12 cases in Syria confirmed by other sources: 39 in total.⁵⁶ SINA reported high incidences of diarrhoea in children, skin disease, yeast infections in women, stomach inflammations and kidney diseases due to a lack of access to hygiene products and sufficient water.

2014 is the worst episode of drought⁵⁷ recorded in over 60 years, which will negatively affect the implementation of most WASH activities, as well as taking a toll on the national power grid, which in turn relies heavily in hydroelectric generation from dams. WASH agencies are adapting their strategies to factor water scarcity issues into their activities.

Sector Response

Since the beginning the coordinated WASH response in 2013, WASH Working Group partners have reached around 2 million people to date with a variety of WASH services. However, relatively few interventions have addressed the complete set of needed WASH interventions (water, sanitation, solid waste, hygiene). The sector has faced numerous challenges in reaching some of the hardest hit areas due to restricted access.

From January until end of April 2014, approximately 710,500 people have benefitted⁵⁸ from one or more WASH services provided. 530,000 have benefitted from water systems rehabilitation or construction while 51,000 people have benefitted from construction/rehabilitation of communal latrines, bathing and/or laundry facilities. 352,000 have benefitted from the provision of hygiene kits.

Current sector response can be broadly divided into two categories:

(a) humanitarian/relief related interventions (delivery of basic WASH services mostly to displaced populations in camps and collective centers); and

⁵⁶ Syria Crisis Polio Response Bulletin #4, April 2014, Polio Global Eradication Initiative

⁵⁷ Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) from Global Drought Monitor

⁵⁸ Excluding solid waste management services, which currently cover approximately 1.5 million people.

(b) early recovery/developmental initiatives (looking to the re-activation of destroyed/broken systems), with a considerable overlap between them by activities that run parallel to both contexts (such as solid waste management activities, be they in camps or in communities).

Strategic Objective 2: Provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to all Syrians in need prioritising the most vulnerable in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards

Strategic Objective 3: Support and protect resilience of communities, sustainable livelihoods and the rehabilitation of social and public services

WASH Objective 1: WATER

Water services meeting SPHERE standards are available to target needy population.

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
People affected by the conflict have increased access to safe water	Quantities of potable water made available through interim measures	61,900 beneficiaries receiving agreed minimum water quantities	1,100,000
	HHWT chemicals/filters etc made available	237,600 beneficiaries from HHWT support	750,000
	New water systems constructed in support of IDP camps	# of constructed water systems 109,000 beneficiaries	2,000,000
	Water systems supported with O&M (including treatment plants, network and boosting stations)	# of supported water systems 1,419,700 beneficiaries	7,160,000
	Water systems supported with major repairs/overhauls that are either non-functional or functional with a low efficiency	# of supported water systems 2,235,000 beneficiaries	9,000,000
	Water quality control systems set and functional	# of set & functional WQC systems 1,301,100 beneficiaries	390,000

WASH Objective 2: SANITATION

Sanitation services are available to needy target population including living in a clean environment, aiming at improved health and well-being and according to SPHERE standards.

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
People affected by the conflict have increased access to adequate sanitation facilities	Latrines constructed/rehabilitated and serving people	# of constructed/rehabbed latrines 101,000 beneficiaries	1,875,000
	Latrines supported with O&M	# of supported latrines 151,300 beneficiaries	1,725,000
	Bathing and/or laundry facilities constructed	# of constructed bathing/laundry facilities 133,100 beneficiaries	1,100,000
	Bathing and/or laundry facilities supported with O&M	# of supported bathing and/or laundry facilities 82,000 beneficiaries	135,000
	Camps and other needy locations supported with drainage activities in	# of camps supported against flooding 99,500 beneficiaries	525,000

	preparation for the rainy season		
	Sewage treatment and pumping facilities rehabilitated	# of rehabilitated sewage facilities 1,014,100 beneficiaries	760,000
	Sewage treatment and pumping facilities supported with O&M	# of supported sewage facilities 164,644 beneficiaries	120,000
People affected by the conflict live in an environment with acceptable hygienic/environmental sanitation standards	Locations supported with garbage collection campaigns	# of garbage collection campaigns 721,100 beneficiaries	700,000
	Locations sprayed and bed nets distributed as part of vector control activities	# of sprayed locations # of distributed bed nets 392,000 beneficiaries	373,000

WASH Objective 3: HYGIENE

Population in target needy areas are exposed to information promoting good personal hygiene and have the means to pursue a hygienic life style according to SPHERE standards.

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
People affected by conflict have increased knowledge of public health risks and adopt measures to prevent the deterioration of hygienic conditions, using culturally appropriate channels	Campaigns and visits for the dissemination and promotion of personal hygiene	# of campaigns 654,700 of beneficiaries reached Success indicator: results from monitoring methodologies (see below)	810,000
	Monitoring of key hygienic practices through KAP surveys or related methodologies	# of surveys conducted 550, 600 beneficiaries reached	150,000
People affected by conflict have the means to pursue a hygienic lifestyle according to sphere standards	Hygiene items distributed (vouchers, cash, kits) in support to hygiene promotion activities	# of hygiene items distributed 863,200 beneficiaries Success indicator: results from PDM surveys	15,790,000
	Implementation of PDM surveys to assess use of and beneficiary satisfaction	# of surveys conducted 449,500 beneficiaries reached	93,000

Strategic Objective 4: Systematically strengthen the capacity of Syrian civil society, including local NGOs and other humanitarian actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria

As per the WASH sector's Standard Operating Framework (SOF), strengthening of local capacities is a transversal line that should be factored into all WASH related activities when applicable.

Strategic Objective 5: Engage in joint advocacy with national, international, and non-state actors for unhindered access and protection of civilians, including the promotion of humanitarian space, cross border and cross line operations, and the lifting of sieges in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions

As per the WASH sector's Strategic Operational Framework, the WASH sector is committed to contribute to a protective environment for the affected population by mainstreaming protection across all activities.

Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen coordination and communication amongst and between all relevant actors, including communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies to promote cohesion and accountability of humanitarian actors responding to the Syria crisis

WASH Objective 4: COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

Establish, support and maintain a working setup and environment that is conducive to the achievement of the WASH sector activities.

Outcome	Output	Indicator	Budget (USD)
Coordinated information sharing and management across all WASH actors to inform effective provision of services, strengthen advocacy of WASH needs and encourage coordinated assessment and monitoring	Standardize data collection protocols and encourage coordinated field assessment and monitoring visits	Timely dissemination of relevant humanitarian information # of consultations from agencies and donors addressed	86,000
	Relevant sector information is timely disseminated (e.g. 4Ws, maps, GIS, units costs etc.) and agreed coordination tools and systems developed and maintained.	Maintenance/updating of online WASH resources platform Monthly 4Ws data analysis processed and disseminated	28,000
	Regular data analysis shared across all actors		10,000
Coordinating WASH activities involving local and international WASH stakeholders	Monthly minuted coordination meetings sustain high attendance levels by national and international agencies	# of agencies attending sector meetings All actors (national and international) effectively participate in meetings Meetings are conducted, minutes distributed	326,000
	Establishing TWGs to address specific technical issues	Gaps and overlaps in geographical coverage are timely identified TWGs/thematic meetings are organized when needed	
	Thematic meetings as needed in response to issue eg oil, drought, etc.		
Sub-total WASH			45,006,000

ANNEX I: List of Acronyms

3W	Who, What, Where
ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit
ASI	Agricultural Stress Index
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
CBR	Cash Based Response
CCCM WG	Camp Coordination and Camp Management Working Group
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Maternal Obstetric And Neonatal Care
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CP	Child Protection
CTP	Cash Transfer Program
EiE	Education in Emergency
EMMA	Emergency Market Mapping Analysis
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EWARN	Early Warning Alert and Response Network
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GIEWS	FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System
HeRAMS	Health Resources Availability Mapping System
HF	Health Facility
HH	Household
HHWT	Household Water Treatment
HLG	Humanitarian Liaison Group
HWG	Health Working Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices
LWG	Logistics Working Group
MMT	Master Monitoring Matrix
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MT	Metric Tones
NFI	Non-Food Items
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PHC	Primary Health Center
PHR	Physicians for Human Rights
PSS	Psychosocial support services
PTF	Protection Task Force
SINA	Syria Integrated Needs Assessment
SNAP	Syria Needs Analysis Project
SNGO	Syrian Non-governmental Organisation
SO	Strategic Objectives
TB	Tuberculosis
TLS	Temporary Learning Space
TNGO	Turkish Non-governmental Organisation
TOT	Training of Trainers
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
TWG	Technical Working Group
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPV	Wild Poliovirus
WQC	Water Quality Control

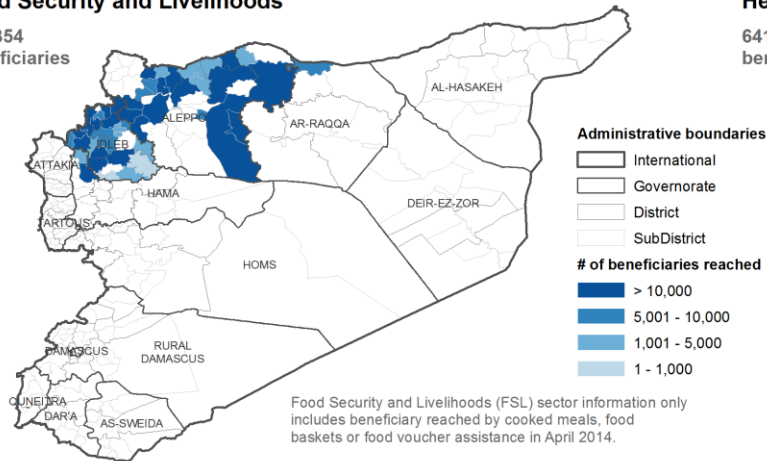
ANNEX II: 3W maps as reported in April 2014

Syrian Arab Republic: Near-Border Humanitarian Reach and Activities
April 2014



Food Security and Livelihoods

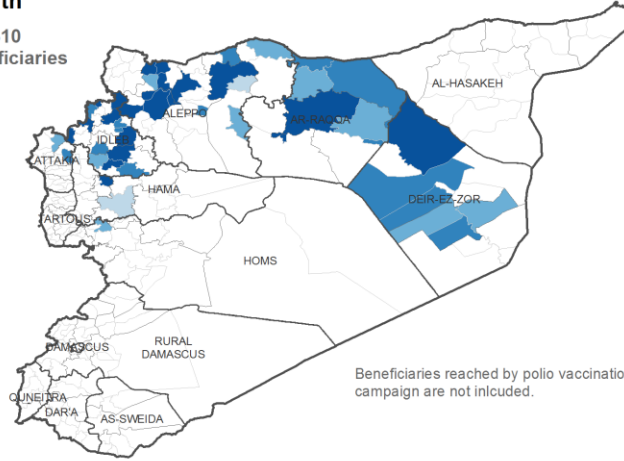
777,354 beneficiaries



Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) sector information only includes beneficiary reached by cooked meals, food baskets or food voucher assistance in April 2014.

Health

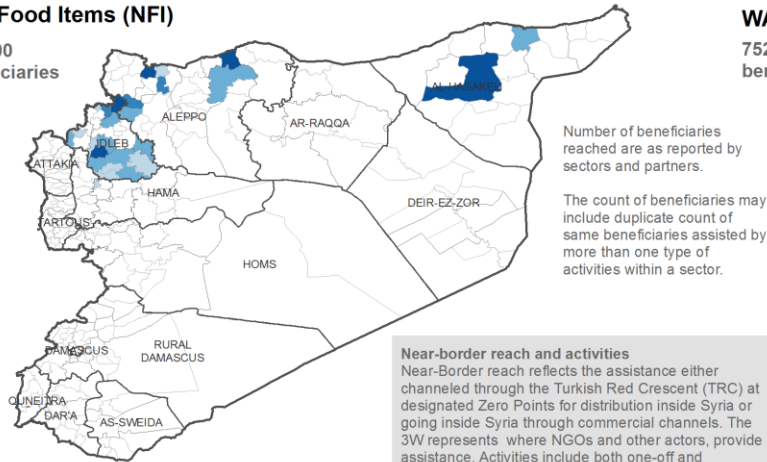
641,610 beneficiaries



Beneficiaries reached by polio vaccination campaign are not included.

Non-Food Items (NFI)

171,000 beneficiaries



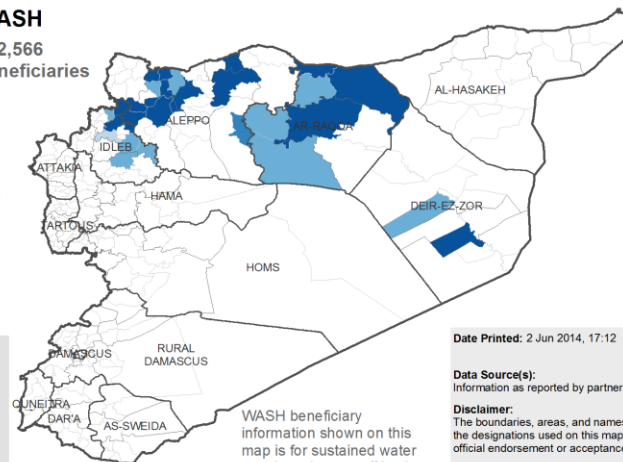
Number of beneficiaries reached are as reported by sectors and partners.
The count of beneficiaries may include duplicate count of same beneficiaries assisted by more than one type of activities within a sector.

Near-border reach and activities
Near-Border reach reflects the assistance either channeled through the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) at designated Zero Points for distribution inside Syria or going inside Syria through commercial channels. The 3W represents where NGOs and other actors, provide assistance. Activities include both one-off and repeated distributions. Activities vary in scale.

Number of beneficiaries reached for NFI shown in this map is for winterization kits, basic HH kits, kitchen sets, new born kits, NFI kits, summarization kits and NFI voucher assistance only.

WASH

752,566 beneficiaries



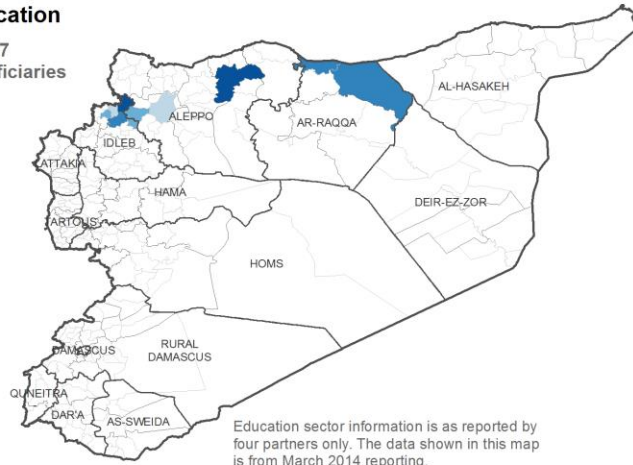
WASH beneficiary information shown on this map is for sustained water supply and a one-off hygiene kit distribution only.

Date Printed: 2 Jun 2014, 17:12
Data Source(s): Information as reported by partners and sectors
Disclaimer: The boundaries, areas, and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance.
Feedback: ochaturkey@un.org

MAP 1

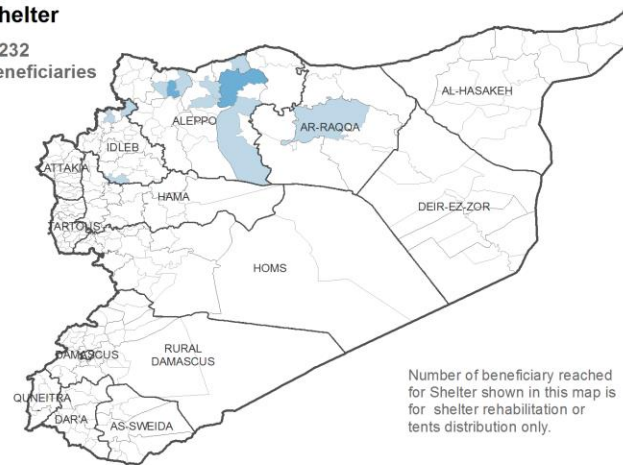
Education

64,347
beneficiaries



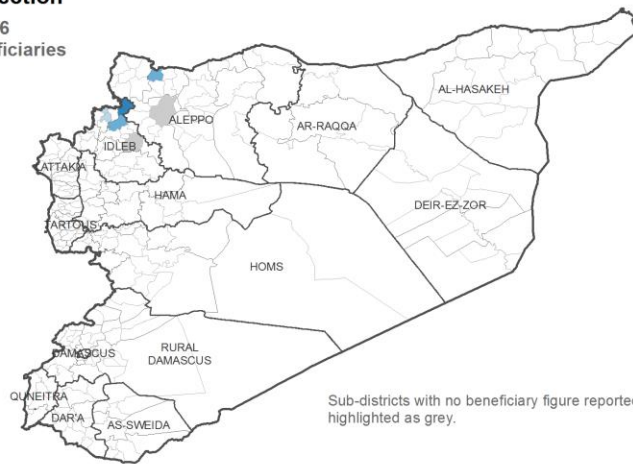
Shelter

7,232
beneficiaries



Protection

14,336
beneficiaries



Legend

Administrative boundaries	# of beneficiaries reached at sub-district
International	> 10,000
Governorate	5,001 - 10,000
District	1,001 - 5,000
SubDistrict	1 - 1,000

Number of beneficiaries reached are as reported by sectors and partners.

The count of beneficiaries may include duplicate count of same beneficiaries assisted by more than one type of activities within a sector.

Near-border reach and activities
Near-Border reach reflects the assistance either channeled through the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) at designated Zero Points for distribution inside Syria or going inside Syria through commercial channels. The 3W represents where NGOs and other actors, provide assistance. Activities include both one-off and repeated distributions. Activities vary in scale.

Date Printed: 2 Jun 2014, 17:14
Data Source(s): Information as reported by partners and sectors
Disclaimer: The boundaries, areas, and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance.
Feedback: ochaturkey@un.org **MAP 2**