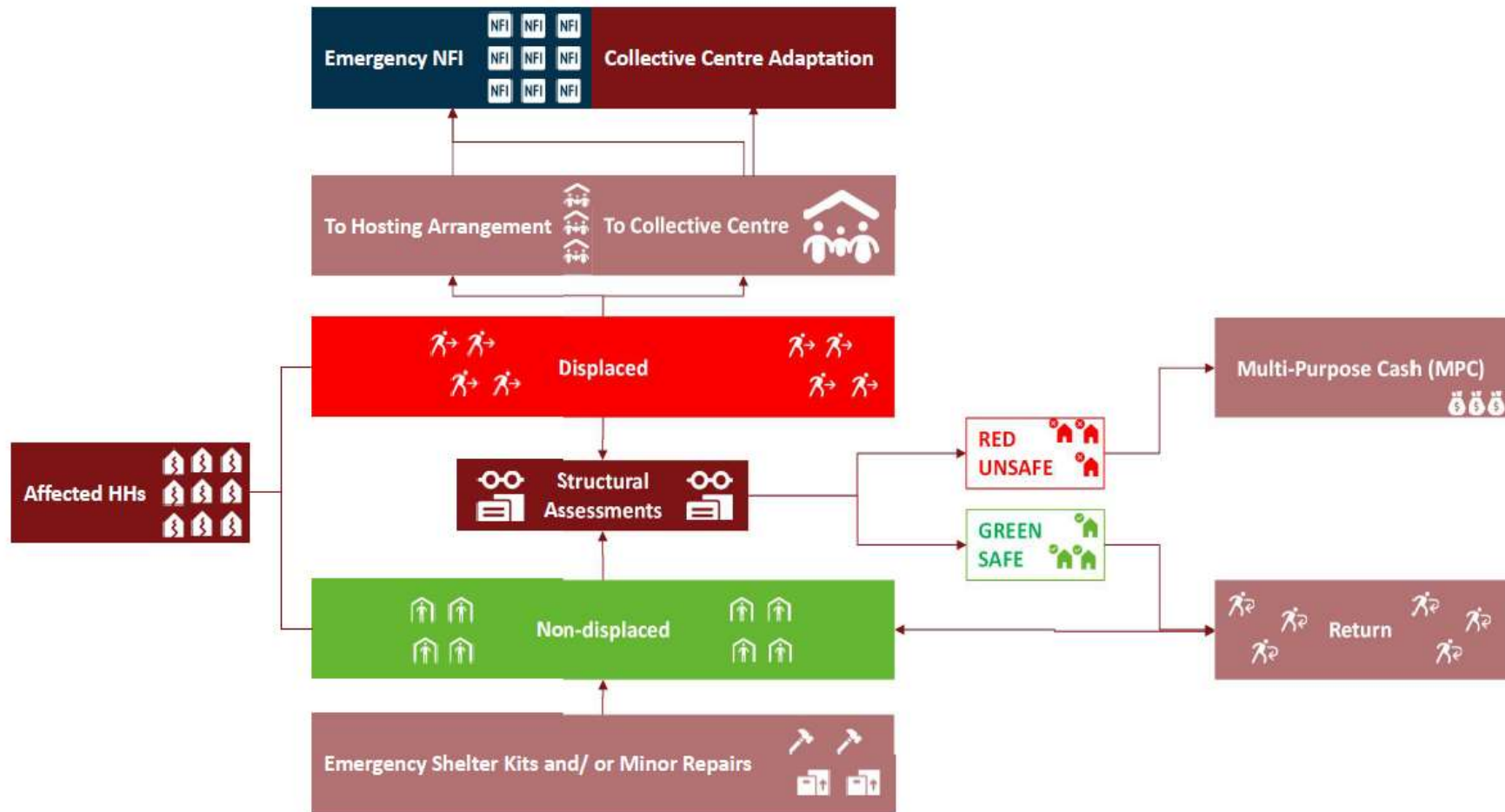


In a Nutshell - SNFI Earthquake Response Strategy



Shelter & Non-Food Items Sector Strategy

Earthquake Response

[Revision 03 - February 19th, 2023]

Situational Overview

The series of earthquakes that struck Syria and Türkiye on February 6 and 7 caused widespread damage of buildings and associated displacement. Assessments are ongoing, yet a comprehensive evidence-based understanding of needs cannot be determined to date. Thousands of families are without shelter in open areas, or seeking refuge in damaged buildings, reception centres, collective centres, or being temporarily hosted by other families. Freezing temperatures, snowfall and heavy rain further threatens life and health, particularly in children, elderly, and people with pre-existing vulnerabilities.

Coordination Architecture

The humanitarian actors' response to the impact of the recent earthquakes is coordinated through the existing whole of Syria and Hub level (HCT, HLG, NESF¹) coordination architecture, please refer to Appendix 1 for more details. National HCT level SNFI sector coordination architecture is outlined in Figure 1 below. SNFI coordinators work hand in hand with their counterpart local authorities at ministry, governorate and municipal levels.

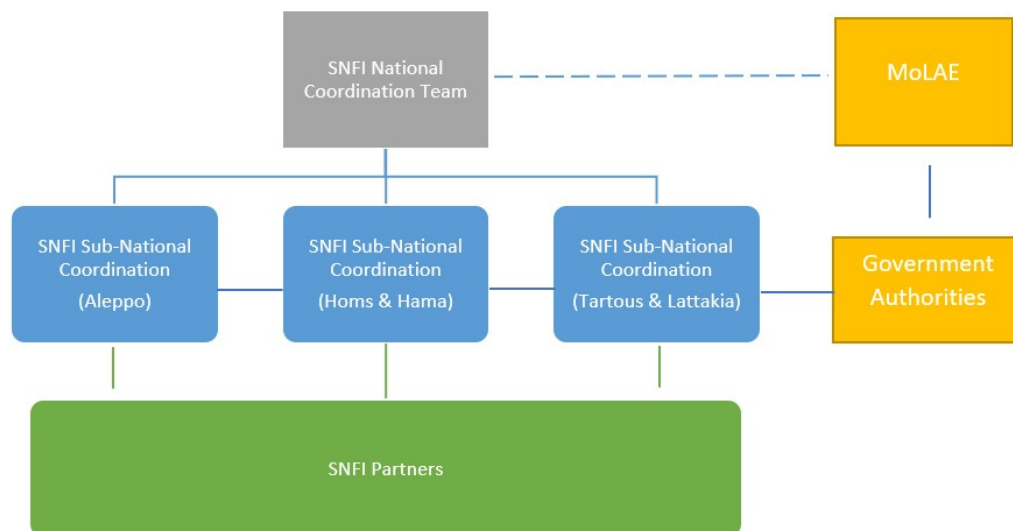


Figure 1: SNFI Earthquake Response Coordination Architecture – Syria HCT Area

¹ HCT: Humanitarian Country Team response area, also known as 'Syria Hub'.

HLG: Humanitarian Leadership Group, also known as North West Syria X-B response.

NESF: North East Syria Forum X-B response.

Damage Assessment Framework & People in Need

The SNFI sector, in conjunction with key stakeholders, and in the absence of a comprehensive needs assessment, has developed a damage assessment framework². The objectives of the damage assessment framework are to; a) estimate the level of damage to residential buildings/ shelters, b) determine the People in Need (PiN) and degree of emergency SNFI assistance required, and c) permit the development of an activity based costing framework to estimate the SNFI financial requirement. Refer to Appendix 2 for details of the damage assessment framework and associated assumptions.

The SNFI sector estimates a whole of Syria shelter PiN of approximately 5.3million people affected by the earthquake, experiencing a level of shelter/ housing damage which may range from broken window through to total building collapse. However, many of those affected cannot be assisted by a humanitarian shelter response, as they require heavy rehabilitation/ reconstruction beyond the scope of the shelter sector response. In these cases, such assistance is typically provided by development actors under a more development framework post humanitarian relief efforts.

As such, the SNFI sector estimates that approximately 900,000 people are in need of humanitarian shelter and NFI assistance. Within Government of Syria controlled areas, the SNFI PiN is 2.7million people, out of which 395,000 are targeted for SNFI assistance with through a SNFI Flash Appeal amount of \$27.5million USD.

Strategic Approach to the SNFI Response

The following outlines the overarching strategic objectives, sector objectives, and associated activities for the earthquake response and under the Flash Appeal³, launched on 14th of February, 2023 and valid for a period of three months.

Strategic Objective 1: Provide timely life-saving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the earthquake.

[SNFI Sector Objective 1.1: Provide life-saving SNFI support to people whose houses have been destroyed/ damaged by the earthquake]

- Activity 1.1.1: Adaptation of collective centres for temporary occupancy
- Activity 1.1.2: Provision of emergency NFIs
- Activity 1.1.3: Provision of emergency tents/ temporary shelters

SNFI sector partners prioritize this component of the response through emergency shelter & NFI provision to those affected. This is achieved through the identification and adaptation of collective centres to ensure suitability for temporary occupancy in accordance with humanitarian standards,

² The Damage Assessment Framework was developed based on available secondary data, i.e. earthquake intensity across the most affected areas, overlaid with building/shelter types (from MSNA 2022), with application of assumed building damage levels per building/ shelter type, and resulting in an estimation of the people in need (PiN) of shelter assistance. Please refer to Annex 2 for more details.

³ To access the Flash Appeal – [click here](#).

inclusive of essential actions⁴ on GBV recommended by the IASC. Emergency tents⁵ and other forms of temporary shelters will be provided, where needed. NFI kits include core and winter NFI items, such as; winter clothing, rubber boots, mattresses, sleeping mats, high thermal blankets/ sleeping bags, kitchen sets, jerry cans, plastic sheeting, solar lamps, heaters & fuel. NFI assistance will be provided through gift-in-kind or cash based interventions (where markets are functional and items present).

Strategic Objective 2: Support livelihoods and basic services in areas affected by the earthquake.

[SNFI Sector Objective 2.1: Provide life-sustaining shelter support to people whose houses have been damaged by the earthquake.]

- Activity 2.1.1: Provision/ installation of emergency shelter kits/ materials
- Activity 2.1.2: Undertaking minor repairs to damaged housing

SNFI sector partners will support households who continue to reside in buildings which have experienced minor damage and have been cleared by authorities as 'structurally safe'. This assistance will include emergency shelter kit/ material assistance and minor repairs which will support household level safety & security (doors, door frames, locking mechanisms), privacy, protection from the elements (window frames, glass, plywood, plastic sheeting), access to basic services (water/ sanitation related plumbing, piping, fixtures & fittings). This will be implemented through; community based self recovery and technical guidance (cash based intervention), direct material provision, and contractor engagement.

Strategic Objective 3: Ensure protection of people affected by the earthquake

[SNFI Sector Objective 3.1: Support sectors, authorities and partners with equipment and capacity to undertake relief activities]

- Activity 3.1.1: Mobilizing items & equipment to support authorities & debris removal
- Activity 3.1.2: Removal of community level debris
- Activity 3.1.3: Support structural assessments

SNFI sector partners will assist early recovery and livelihood efforts through mobilising equipment and undertaking community level debris removal to ensure safe access to/ from communities and buildings (cleared by authorities as being 'structurally safe'). This will be rolled out through contractor engagement and community mobilization. SNFI partners will also support local authorities and the Syndicate of Engineers to undertake structural assessment of buildings to which people are afraid to return.

The prioritisation of activities, as they relate to the stages of emergency and to SNFI actors, are as follows;

⁴ Essential actions recommended by the IASC for the SNFI sectors include assessments, analysis and planning; resource mobilisation; implementation; coordination and, monitoring & evaluation which are adequately considered in the strategy. SNFI actors will aim to support, where feasible, protection & GBV actors.

⁵ GoS has accorded special approval for the provision of emergency tents in severely affected areas where people whose shelters sustained significant damaged and where adequate Collective Centre capacity is unavailable.

Priority 1

CC identification & structural assessment

Mobilisation of emergency tents & NFIs from contingency stocks

Mobilisation of equipment to support relief efforts

Priority 2

Rapid structural assessment of damaged building

Assessment of CCs & adaptation in accordance with humanitarian standards

Priority 3

Mobilisation of emergency shelter kit/ material provision

Support community self recovery through minor repairs (CBI or contractor engagement)

Priority 4

Support debris removal at community level

Needs Assessment

Sector coordinators supported OCHA in the development of a harmonised cross sectoral needs assessment tool which was issued to area HCTs for roll out. Sector partners and sub-national coordination teams are progressing with data collection through the unified intersectoral needs assessments tool across key geographic areas. Refer to Appendix 5 of this document for details of the SNFI indicators and questions therein.

Description of Activities & Modalities

The following section provides a brief description of each SNFI activity and the associated modalities of implementation;

Activity 1.1.1: Adaptation of collective centres for temporary occupancy: This activity involves the identification of buildings (public administrative buildings, schools, mosques, similar) by local authorities, technical assessment (to ensure structural safety) and contractor engagement to undertake adaptation of the collective centres with regard to compliance with humanitarian standards. Accessibility constraints for people with specific needs and safety of women and adolescent girls should be considered by shelter actors while adapting collective centres for temporary occupancy. Please refer to Appendix 3 for details of the technical assessment to determine compliance with humanitarian standards. Partners are also referred to the Syria HCT shelter sector collective centre guidelines for more information. This activity is implemented through contractor engagement.

Activity 1.1.2: Provision of emergency NFIs: The objective of this activity is to provide timely lifesaving and life sustaining NFI support to the most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake to maintain health, dignity and personal safety; and also enable protection from the prevailing harsh winter conditions. The items recommended for provision of emergency NFIs are identified in Appendix 6. The delivery modality can either be Gift-in-Kind or cash based intervention. For guidance on Cash Transfer Values [for NFI], please refer to Appendix 6

Activity 1.1.3: Provision of emergency tents/ temporary shelters: This activity involves the release (from contingency stocks), distribution, and installation of emergency tents in lands identified by local authorities to act as emergency shelters for persons displaced by the earthquake and who cannot be accommodated in collective centres. UNHCR currently holds 'family tents' in contingency stocks which can be released to shelter partners upon request from authorities. Refer to Appendix 4 for specifications of the UNHCR family tent. Supplementary assistance via MPCA [Multi-purpose Cash

Assistance] for people whose shelters are fully damaged is being planned by the Multi-Purpose Cash [MPC] sector with the objective of permitting households to secure adequate accommodations for a period of 6 months (minimum). Refer to MPC sector for more information.

Activity 2.1.1: Provision/ installation of emergency shelter kits/ materials: This activity includes the provision of emergency shelter kits/ materials for those who are not displaced, yet their homes have been subjected to minor/ moderate damage. The activity aims to support household level safety & security (doors, door frames, locking mechanisms), protection from the elements (window frames, glass, plywood, plastic sheeting), access to basic services (water/ sanitation related plumbing, piping, fixtures & fittings). This is implemented through the direct provision of shelter kits/ materials from contingency stocks (where present) or as procured from the local market.

Activity 2.1.2: Undertaking minor repairs to damaged housing: This activity has a similar objective to the previous but is implemented through community based self-recovery (cash). In this activity, households which are not displaced, yet their homes have been subjected to minor/ moderate damage, are provided with earmarked unconditional cash to undertake minor repairs relating to safety & security (doors, door frames, locking mechanisms), privacy, protection from the elements (window frames, glass, plywood, plastic sheeting), access to basic services (water/ sanitation related plumbing, piping, fixtures & fittings).

As a second phase, this activity can also be undertaken through contractor engagement which may take longer to mobilise due to the need for assessment, BoQ preparation, contractor engagement, and implementation. Shelter sector partners are asked to engage with families in the design of proposed interventions to understand and (where feasible) cater for the needs of women, girls, and persons with specific needs.

Activity 3.1.1: Mobilizing items & equipment to support debris removal and relief activities: This activity aims to act as a space for SNFI partners to support local authorities in the mobilisation of essential items and equipment to support relief efforts. This may include, but not be limited to; generators, emergency lighting, heavy machinery, etc.

Activity 3.1.2: Removal of community level debris: This activity links to and supports the ERL sector in rubble/ debris removal. While the ERL sector will focus on rubble removal from main transportation and relief routes, SNFI partners will complement through the removal of rubble at community level, particularly informed from local authority led structural assessments where buildings/ communities have been cleared as structurally safe.

Activity 3.1.3: Support structural assessments: SNFI partners will support local authorities in the structural assessment of residential buildings which aims to permit (where safe to do so) families to a) return to their homes and reduce overcrowding in collective centres and hosting arrangements and b) identify people living in unsafe buildings.

The proposed activities will be designed and implemented by SNFI partners by considering the physical barriers for people with disabilities and safety, especially for women and girls. For further guidance on accountability to the affected population [AAP] in response to the earthquake aimed at ensuring the participation, engagement and inclusion of affected population, please refer to Appendix 7.

Cash Specific Guidance

The SNFI sector recommends the implementation of cash as a modality for assistance in the following activities;

Activity 1.1.2: Provision of emergency NFIs

Activity 2.1.2: Undertaking minor repairs to damaged housing

Monetisation of the provision of emergency NFIs should be guided by the preference of the affected population and the availability of functioning markets/items in the location where assistance is being provided. The NFIs to be considered for the earthquake should be a combination of core and winter items as identified in the sector objective 1 above. Refer to Appendix 6 for the list of comprehensive NFIs identified by the sector for the emergency response.

The sector recommends that NFI partners provide a comprehensive package of items (see Appendix 6), especially to the families taking shelter in collective centres for medium to long term, as most likely they lost all of their possessions. The cash transfer value of the comprehensive NFI package is USD 347/SYP 1,567,500. In circumstances where the partner's resources are limited, the recommendation is to provide a minimum number of items as outlined in Appendix 6 to permit families to withstand difficult conditions, compounded by displacement and harsh winter weather. The cash transfer value of the minimum NFI package is USD 167/SYP 754,900.

Supporting Local Authorities

Mobilisation of Equipment: SNFI partners are supporting local authorities in the mobilisation of items and equipment to support immediate relief efforts. This includes, but is not limited to the provision of generators, emergency lighting, heavy machinery, other.

Collective Centre Structural Assessment: SNFI partners have and continue to support local authorities with the structural assessment of collective centres identified for temporary occupancy.

Rapid Structural Assessment of Residential Buildings: SNFI partners are currently supporting local authorities City Councils, municipalities, and government entities through rapid structural assessments in priority areas of affected areas. The objective of this assessment is to determine the structural integrity of residential buildings, therefore a) permitting (where safe to do so) families to return to their homes and reduce overcrowding in collective centres and hosting arrangements and b) identify to local authorities where families continue to reside in building determined to be structurally unsafe.

Debris Removal: SNFI partners are working toward the mobilisation of capacity to support the ERL sector in debris removal at the community level.

Build Back Better: SNFI partners are currently working on the adaptation of globally utilised 'build back better' materials to assist local authorities and communities with technical knowledge to build back enhanced earthquake resistant masonry housing. Materials will be adapted to the local context, translated into Arabic, and delivered to communities through in person capacity building initiatives and WhatsApp groups.

Technical Working Groups

Damage Assessment: The SNFI sector (with UNDP and UN-Habitat) has established a damage assessment working group to; a) support authorities in the enhancement, digitization, and effective roll out of the rapid needs assessment, b) to produce damage assessment mapping to support authorities and shelter actors in operational prioritisation, and c) aim to support (if feasible) determination of the extent of residential building damage caused by the earthquake (through satellite imagery & remote sensing).

Cash for Minor Repairs: The SNFI sector has established a cash for minor repair working group to establish technical guidelines around the provision of cash for minor repairs toward community self recovery.

Risk & Mine Awareness

As proposed assessments and activities will take place immediately post conflict, UNMAS will lead on the provision of mine/ UXO awareness training.

Cross Sectoral Linkages

This strategy and related activities complement the efforts of Early Recovery and Livelihoods [ERL], Protection, WASH and CCCM sectors, to leverage and realise the potential of multi-sectoral response and ultimately meet the overarching objective of providing lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance. SNFI partners will work closely with the ERL and WASH sectors to coordinate debris removal and minor rehabilitation of damaged housing in the affected regions. This way limited resources and human capacity can be leveraged to enhance the resilience of the affected population.

SNFI partners will closely coordinate with WASH sector in identifying plumbing infrastructure which is damaged and ensure repair as part of the rehabilitation of damaged housing to ensure that clean water for sanitation and hygiene is available. People living in the last resort sites are considered to be the most vulnerable as they completely rely on the humanitarian aid to meet their needs. Hence coordination between SNFI and CCCM actors is paramount to address the critical shelter and NFIs needs of people affected by earthquake.

The SNFI sector will support protection mainstreaming throughout the SNFI response, including, but not limited to, household and community level engagement in intervention design and roll out [through presence of female staff during assessments to capture and address female specific needs, please refer to Appendix 7 for guidance on AAP]. Enhancing mainstreaming of gender-based violence mitigation measures e.g. segregated lines for females and males during distributions, ensuring the presence of female staff during distribution. SNFI will coordinate with GBV AoRs so that protection partners can map existing risks and ensure that adequate mitigation measures are incorporated.

Resource Mobilisation

The Flash Appeal process has been launched with sector specific inputs provided to OCHA for compilation prior to launch. To support this, resource mobilisation mechanisms, such as CERF and SHF

are currently in motion. With regard to the latter, SHF flexibility provisions are being utilized to provide immediate assistance to people in need. These include;

Cost Extension (Top up): cost extension for ongoing SHF-funded projects are being granted on case-by-case basis. Cost extensions are expected to have clear set of activities (in line with sector strategy), targets as well as relevance and demonstrated operational capacity by partner.

Contingency Budget Line: Partners that already have contingency budget line(s) in their projects are permitted to deploy this budget to respond to the affected population by the earthquake. Before deployment of the contingency budget, the partner shall provide information on the activities, people targeted and corresponding budget utilization, and ensure there is no duplication of costs with other budget lines. Deployment of the contingency budget line requires prior written approval by the HFU (through e-mail).

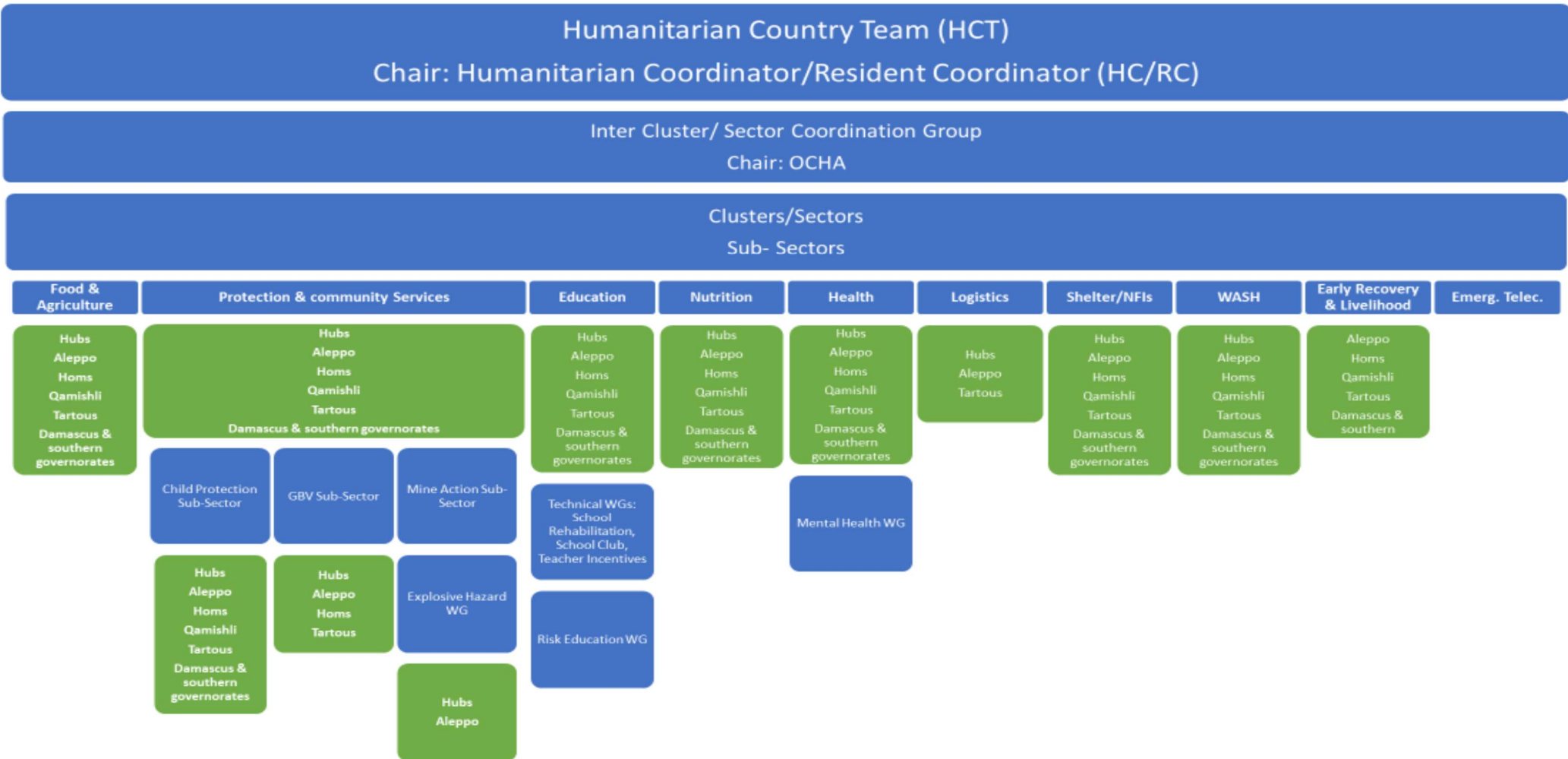
Reporting

With an aim to guide the sectors response, enable effective planning, resource mobilisation and communicate response via SNFI flash update (which is a summary of key highlights of the ongoing response, partner capacity and specific needs/gaps); the sector has developed a basic Activity Info tool to gather information on a. Emergency Response being provided and b. Availability of Contingency Stock which the partners are requested to provide as per timeline described below:

- a. Earthquake Response Tracking: is essentially a simplified version of 4Ws form and aimed at collecting the most basic and essential information. Through this reporting form only the earthquake emergency response/ activities noted in this strategic will be collected (and kindly note partners undertaking regular Shelter and NFI activities which are not related to the emergency earthquake response, are requested to report via the Monthly 4Ws Activity Info Form). During the initial stage of the response, partners are requested to report the response progress daily by 15:00 and updates provided beyond 15:00 shall be incorporated in the following days report. [Earthquake Response Tracking Activity Info Form link](#)
- b. Contingency Stock Tracking: the sector is moving away from recording contingency stock through excel sheets to Activity Info, with an aim to capture the resources allocated to the earthquake response. Partners are requested to report the existing capacity by 15:00 on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Updates to the tracker give an indication of the prevailing capacity to the evolving needs and help the sector in undertake necessary advocacy. [Earthquake Contingency Stock Activity Info Form link](#)

As the nature of the response gradually evolves the reporting timelines will be revised based on the stakeholders requirements and duly communicated.

APPENDIX 1: Syria HCT Coordination Architecture



APPENDIX 2 – Damage Assessment Framework

The damage assessment framework was developed using available data, as follows;

The ‘People in Need’ (PiN) figure equates to the number of people in need of any form of shelter/ NFI assistance be it from a broken window through to total building collapse.

The emergency response, mobilised through the Flash Appeal (FA), will respond (only) to the emergency component of this PiN in the form of the strategic priorities and associated activities outlined in the paper, i.e. the SNFI target will be significantly less than the SNFI PiN.

Calculation of the PiN is based on;

- Earthquake intensity (5 thru 7);
- Grouping of buildings/ shelters that are considered to act similarly when subjected to seismic activity;
- Populations residing in such buildings/ shelters;
- Assumed damaged levels per building/ shelter based on the earthquake intensity.

The building/ shelter groupings are as follows;

- a) Residential structure/ CS (undamaged)
- b) Residential structure/ CS (damaged – pre EQ)
- c) Non-permanent (makeshift building/ concrete block shelter)
- d) Non-permanent (tent/ prefabricated unit)

APPENDIX 3 – Collective Centre Assessment Tool

General

Date of assessment:

Name of CS:

Location of CS:

Population Figures

Total number of people residing in CS:

of males:

of females:

of children:

Shelter

Is the building in structurally stable condition i.e., no obvious damage/ cracks to key structural members (columns/ beams/ roof slab/similar)? Yes/ No

Total number of rooms occupied for the purposes of sleeping:

Room 1.

Approximate floor area (m2):

Total number of occupants:

Are unrelated HHs residing in this room? Yes/ No

Are the windows in good condition/ provide protection from the elements? Yes/ No

Is the door to the room secure and lockable? Yes/ No

Room 2.

Approximate floor area (m2):

Total number of occupants:

Are unrelated HHs residing in this room? Yes/ No

Are the windows in good condition/ provide protection from the elements? Yes/ No

Is the door to the room secure and lockable? Yes/ No

Room 3.

Approximate floor area (m2):

Total number of occupants:

Are unrelated HHs residing in this room? Yes/ No

Are the windows in good condition/ provide protection from the elements? Yes/ No

Is the door to the room secure and lockable? Yes/ No

[and so on, please complete for all rooms occupied]

Are the rooms equipped with the necessary NFIs (i.e., mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows, torches, similar): Yes/ No

Please indicate the number of NFI items/ kits required:

WASH

Number of functioning toilets accessible to males:

Number of functioning toilets accessible to females:

Number of non-functioning toilets:

Are doors to toilet cubicles secure and lockable? Yes/ No

Comment:

Number of functioning washbasins accessible to males:

Number of functioning washbasins accessible to females:

Number of non-functioning washbasins/ taps:

Comment:

Number of functioning bathing facilities accessible to males:

Number of functioning bathing facilities accessible to females:

Number of non-functioning bathing facilities:

Comment:

What is the total water storage capacity of the water tanks for the CS? (m3):

Is the water distribution network from tanks to tap functioning? Yes/ No

Comment:

Are there sufficient wastebins to receive the solid waste produced by the occupants (both at the room level and at the primary collection point)? Yes/ No

Please indicate the number of additional bins required:

Is the municipality/ local authority/ other in agreement to collect the solid waste at the necessary frequency? Yes/ No

Is there presence of vectors (rats/ mice/ snakes/ mosquitos/ similar) in the CS: Yes/ No

Fire

Is there a suitable number of fire extinguishers in the common areas of the CS? Yes/ No

Is there fire extinguishers/ fire blankets present within the cooking areas of the CS? Yes/ No

APPENDIX 4 – Specifications of the UNHCR Family Tent (current solution)

Below are the main technical specifications for UNHCR family tents, more detailed specifications can be found here – [UNHCR Family Tent](#)

1. MATERIALS

All canvas materials for the tent must be in accordance with the specified characteristics and with ISO 10966, if not specified otherwise hereunder.

1.1 SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE OUTER TENT ROOF CANVAS	
Denomination and norms	Required minimum values
1. Composition, ISO 1833	Poly-Cotton: (Polyester/Cotton blended fibers yarns). Cotton: 40% (± 10), polyester: 60% (± 10) = Polyester: 50% to 70%, with balance in cotton.
2. Specific weight (g/m ²), ISO 3801	350 g/m ² $\pm 15\%$ in finished state.
3. Colour	Natural white, not dyed.
4. Water vapor permeability, ISO 17229	Minimum 2000 g/m ² /24h.
5. Tensile strength (N), ISO 13934-1 To apply on 10 test pieces of plain canvas. To apply on 5 test pieces with seams, cut from the tent, perpendicular to the seam.	Warp and Weft 850 N minimum. For plain canvas test: 5 test pieces in warp 5 test pieces in weft. On seams, the grab test is applied on 25 mm width in the 50 mm sample.
6. Tear resistance (N), Started, ISO 9073-4	Warp and Weft 60 N minimum.
7. Water penetration resistance, ISO 811 Test pieces of plain canvas.	30 hPa minimum, with increasing speed at 100 mm per minute.
8. Rain penetration resistance, ISO 5912 Test piece is the complete outer tent only.	Resistance to rain as per point 4.2.11 applying procedure as point 5.6 during 2 h on one end and 3 h on one side.
9. Dimensional variation, ISO 7771 When soaking in water.	Maximum 3%.
10. Resistance to micro-organisms On tensile strength under ISO 13934-1 after BS6085 (soil burial 28 days). To apply on 10 test pieces of plain canvas and 10 test pieces with seams.	Maximum 30% of strength loss on minimum required value and maximum 50% strength loss on original value of the same product. For each type of test: 5 test pieces in warp 5 test pieces in weft.

APPENDIX 5: Rapid Needs Assessment SNFI Indicators & Questions

Indicator 1: # of HHs identified as in need of emergency NFI support

How many households are in need of emergency non-food item assistance (mattresses, high thermal blankets, winter clothing)?

Indicator 2: Degree of NFI response which could be supported through cash-based modalities

Which of the following basic items are unavailable in your local market?

- All items are available
- Mattresses / sleeping mats
- Thermal blankets
- Winter Clothing
- Don't know/unsure

Indicator 3: # of HHs identified as in need of emergency shelter support

How many households are currently in need of emergency shelter (tents, space within collective shelters)?

Indicator 4: # of HHs currently residing in structurally unstable buildings

How many HHs currently remain within what may be structurally unstable buildings (i.e., partially collapsed or at risk of collapse)

Indicator 5: # of HHs with potential health/ protection related concerns

How many HHs have been displaced from their homes and are currently hosted by/ sharing with other HHs?

APPENDIX 6: CASH Transfer Value for NFI assistance

NFI SECTOR & HCT Cash Working Group

Cash Transfer Value for NFI assistance for Earthquake Response, 2023

Last Update: 22/02/2023

[Comprehensive Package]

		Items	Units		Unit Rate	Sub-Total	Total - USD	Total - SYP
HH size 5	Cash for emergency NFIs [Earthquake response]	Winter clothing kit	1	\$	50.56	\$ 65.73	\$ 346.62	SYP 1,567,500
		High Thermal Blankets	5	\$	6.40	\$ 8.32		
		Winter Jacket (Men)	1	\$	22.00	\$ 28.60		
		Winter Jacket (Women)	1	\$	30.00	\$ 39.00		
		Mattresses	3	\$	15.28	\$ 19.86		
		Rubber Boots	3	\$	14.00	\$ 18.20		
		Solar lamps	2	\$	22.11	\$ 28.75		

[Minimum Recommended Package]

		Items	Units		Unit Rate	Sub-Total	Total - USD	Total - SYP
HH size 5	Cash for emergency NFIs [Earthquake response]	Winter Clothing kit	1	\$	50.56	\$ 65.73	\$ 166.92	SYP 754,900
		High Thermal Blankets	5	\$	6.40	\$ 8.32		
		Mattresses	3	\$	15.28	\$ 19.86		

Exchange Rate SYP/USD: 4,522

Inflation Rate 30%

APPENDIX 7: AAP Key Messages

Guidance note on Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) in Response to the Earthquake Emergency in Syria – [click here](#)