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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Up to 1.5 million people now need humanitarian assistance inside Syria.
- More than 461,000 people have received WFP food assistance so far in June.
- International NGOs are joining the response.
- More than 92,000 Syrian refugees are receiving assistance in neighbouring countries.
- Reconnaissance missions completed for UN field presences, but staff deployment is hampered by security concerns.
- Additional funding is required for a stronger response inside Syria and in neighbouring countries.

## FIGURES

People in need in Syria	Up to 1.5 million
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Number of assisted Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries	92,002
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## FUNDING (US\$)

### 180 million

sought by the UN for activities inside Syria (US\$)

### 42.7 million

Received/pledged so far for UN activities inside Syria

### 84 million

requested under the Regional Refugee Response Plan (US\$)

### 30.7 million

received so far for Regional Refugee Response Plan

## Humanitarian situation

### Humanitarian situation deteriorates

The humanitarian situation in Syria continues to deteriorate. Civilians attempting to flee from fighting need urgent assistance and protection. Local resources are stretched and there is restricted access to basic services in areas affected by fighting. It is now estimated that up to 1.5 million people need humanitarian assistance. Aid agencies continue to face significant access constraints to reaching people in need.

### Needs grow in areas most affected by fighting

Visits by UN relief agencies to Homs and Idlib over the past two weeks have found that increasing numbers of people are leaving their homes and communities' vulnerability is growing. In Idlib Governorate, where fighting continues, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) reports that 350,000 people now need assistance. This is an increase of 150,000 people since the Government-led assessment at the end of March. These people include hundreds of families displaced from Aleppo Governorate and from within Idlib Governorate. Less than half of these people have received assistance.

SARC reports that 250,000 people require humanitarian assistance in Homs Governorate, with two thirds of those in need currently receiving assistance. Communities in Homs have suffered increased violence in the past two weeks. Over 100 public buildings are being used as temporary shelters for people who have fled their homes. Hundreds of people are reportedly trapped in the Old City, unable to leave because of ongoing armed confrontations. A humanitarian pause negotiated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) may provide an opportunity for civilians to leave and aid to be delivered. Local communities have so far provided the majority of assistance, including temporary housing, food and other basic items. However, their ability to help has diminished and local donations to SARC are decreasing.

### Increased number of people fleeing to neighbouring countries

The number of people seeking refuge in neighbouring countries is increasing. According to UNHCR, 86,293 refugees are registered in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey—an increase of more than 19,081 from 31 May—and 92,000 Syrians are receiving assistance in neighbouring countries (5,710 of whom are awaiting registration). Nearly 700 people crossed into Jordan in the past week.

## Humanitarian response increases but gaps remain significant

### International non-governmental organizations join the response

The Danish Refugee Council, HELP (Germany), International Medical Corps and Premiere Urgence have received preliminary approval to provide health, hygiene promotion, shelter, livelihoods and remedial education assistance in Dar'a, Homs, Hama and Rural Damascus governorates. The organizations are now visiting locations to finalize their operational plans with SARC.

### Food assistance doubles

As of 14 June, more than 461,000 people had received WFP food assistance in 11 out of 14 planned governorates. The food-assistance distribution is ongoing in Damascus, Dar'a and Deir-ez-Zor city. WFP aims to reach a further 40,000 people in the coming week to meet its June target of 500,000 people.

Number of WFP beneficiaries targeted in June (Source: WFP)		
Governorates	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage
Homs	75,000	15
Rural Damascus	75,000	15
Aleppo	55,000	11
Damascus	50,000	10
Dar'a	40,000	8
Hama	40,000	8
Tartous	37,500	7.5
Idlib	35,000	7
Deir-ez-Zor	35,000	7
Al-Hassakeh	22,500	4.5
Lattakia	22,500	4.5
Al-Raqqa	7,500	1.5
Quneitra	2,500	0.5
Sweida	2,500	0.5
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Over the past two weeks, the ICRC, in cooperation with SARC, has delivered more than 13,000 food parcels—some including fresh vegetables and bread—to more than 55,000 people. Many of these people are displaced in the governorates of Homs (including villages in the Houla plain and Baba Amr neighbourhood), Rural Damascus, Hama and Idlib. The IFRC has helped SARC provide 18,800 food parcels.

Food assistance will increase in July, as WFP plans to increase its beneficiaries from 500,000 to 850,000 people. This will require an additional 40 percent in funding, as specified in the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan.

### Urgently needed basic items will reach more than 80,000 people in June

Families who have relocated due to the fighting urgently need basic items, such as hygiene kits, diapers, sanitary napkins, kitchen sets, mattresses, children's clothing, recreational kits and blankets. UN agencies, through SARC and local partners, will distribute basic items to more than 80,000 people by the end of

June. The IFRC has distributed 12,600 mattresses, 32,640 blankets, 11,388 kitchen sets and 22,403 hygiene sets.

UNRWA reports that since August 2011, 18,000 Palestine refugee families living in Syria have been categorized as vulnerable due to the situation in Syria. So far, 5,600 of these families living in Homs, Hama and Dar'a have received extra cash assistance. By the end of June, UNRWA aims to have assisted 11,000 of the families.

### **WHO and the Ministry of Health complete assessment of health-care facilities**

Health-care facilities in areas affected by fighting have suffered service disruptions and shortages of essential medicines. WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, has conducted a survey of 344 state primary health-care facilities and 38 public hospitals in seven governorates (Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Tartous, Idlib, Deir-ez-Zor and Dar'a). Fifty-six per cent of primary health-care facilities are fully functioning, 43 per cent are only partially functioning and 1 per cent are not functioning. Of the 38 hospitals surveyed, only 50 per cent are fully functioning. Due to remote physical location and insecurity, 13 per cent of facilities were inaccessible.

SARC has received health kits from UNHCR to cover the needs of more than 20,000 people, and trauma kits that can provide emergency treatment to 300 wounded people.

### **Child-Friendly Spaces and remedial education assist displaced children**

Thousands of displaced children have had their education disrupted, some for more than a year. There is a lack of space in host-community schools, and there are security concerns for young girls attending classes. In addition, some schools no longer provide classes as they are being used as shelters for displaced people. To help pupils catch up on lost time, UNICEF has supported remedial classes in 17 schools, providing education and recreation assistance to more than 4,800 pupils. In the first half of June, in partnership with SARC, UNICEF also supported four community-based Child-Friendly Spaces, which have the capacity to reach up to 2,000 children in Rural Damascus and Damascus. It also continued supporting four multi-disciplinary units in SARC's primary health facilities.

## **Agencies face delivery constraints**

### **Insecurity hampers establishment of UN humanitarian field presences**

The Syrian Government and the UN have agreed to establish four UN humanitarian hubs. As the Syrian authorities are respecting this agreement, UN agencies and SARC completed reconnaissance missions to Homs and Idlib (3-5 June), Dar'a (6 June) and Deir-ez-Zor (9-11 June), during which they assessed the logistical and security conditions. Based on the assessments, hubs may initially be established in Homs and Deir-ez-Zor. Logistical and security constraints have required the team to consider a base in Aleppo to cover Idlib and Hama. However, given the deteriorating security situation, the deployment of staff to field locations is on hold. Agencies continue to develop alternative methods for delivering assistance, such as identifying local partners who can channel assistance.

## Fuel shortages present operational constraints for aid organizations

The shortage of transport fuel in Syria continues to raise concerns. Agencies purchasing fuel vouchers from the Syrian Government have been informed that fuel vouchers will not be issued to UN agencies until August. To address this shortage, WFP is looking at establishing a 100,000 litre depot inside Damascus for the UN. UNRWA, which has some fuel reserves in Syria, will work with WFP to find a solution.

## Assisting refugees in neighbouring countries

UN agencies and NGOs continue to assist refugees in neighbouring countries. In Jordan, there are now 26,371 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR. They are primarily located in the cities of Amman, Ramtha, Mafrq, Irbid, Zarqa and Ma'an. A quarter of the new King Abdullah Park transit site for single male asylum seekers in Ramtha has been completed, with sanitation, water, shelter and shading facilities in place. In Lebanon, 27,780 refugees are being assisted (22,530 of whom have been jointly registered by UNHCR and Lebanon's High Relief Commission). However, programme delivery has been affected by several cross-border clashes in the north. In Iraq, UNHCR has registered 5,258 refugees, and 460 Syrians await registration. The Ministry of the Interior has authorized a six-month temporary residence for Syrian citizens living in Domiz camp in Dohuk (Northern Iraq). Residency cards are now being issued. In Turkey, the Government and the Turkish Red Crescent Society, with the support of UNHCR and UNCT, are providing assistance to 32,134 Syrian refugees registered in camps in the border provinces of Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis and Sanliurfa.

No. of Syrian refugees	JORDAN	LEBANON	IRAQ	TURKEY	TOTALS:
Registered and assisted	26,371	22,530	5,258	32,134	86,293
Assisted (awaiting registration)	-	5,250	460	-	5,710**
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>26,371*</b>	<b>27,780</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>32,134</b>	<b>92,003</b>

\*Some 30,000 to 50,000 have been identified by local organizations as in need of assistance. \*\*Figures are based on estimates and might vary.

WFP provides support, either through a food-voucher system or direct food assistance, to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. It is in discussions with the Turkish Government regarding support to its response. WFP is supporting 67,000 refugees with food assistance in neighbouring countries, with a plan to increase to 120,000.

## Coordination inside and outside Syria

### Sectoral working groups rolled out to enhance coordination

In Syria, the roll-out of sectoral working groups is continuing under the leadership of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC). The Food, Health, Logistics and NFI/Shelter groups are meeting every two weeks. A dedicated Mental Health and Psychosocial Support subgroup and a Community Services/Protection Working Group have been established.

### Regional Refugee Response Plan revised to meet increasing needs

Given the increasing number of refugees in neighbouring countries, UNHCR is coordinating the revision of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP). It will be extended until the end of 2012 and presented on 28 June in Geneva.

## More funding urgently required for a stronger response

UN agencies and their partners are seeking US\$264 million to respond to humanitarian needs inside Syria (\$180 million for 44 projects over six months) and in neighbouring countries (\$84 million for the RRP). As of 18 June, the humanitarian response inside Syria is 22.5 per cent funded and the RRP is 36 per cent funded.

The Syria Emergency Response Fund (ERF), managed by the RHC, has received \$2.1 million, with a further \$3.3 million reported in pledges. A package of proposals to support the operational capacity of six SARC branches, and to strengthen the coordination between SARC, Government and the UN, is under review. A recent joint NGO/SARC field mission will determine the formulation of further project proposals to be implemented by NGOs. Discussions are also underway concerning ERF funding for underfunded projects from the Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan. Several NGOs in Jordan and Lebanon have indicated their interest in applying for funding, with one proposal already submitted for review.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has played a key role in the swift disbursement of funds for the response: \$13.8 million has been allocated for life-saving activities inside Syria and \$9.1 million has been contributed to the refugee response in neighbouring countries. This includes \$2.1 million in Turkey, \$4 million in Jordan and \$3 million in Lebanon.

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