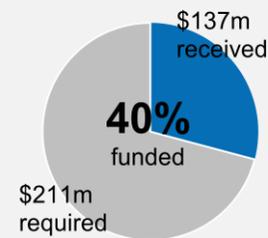


Appeals

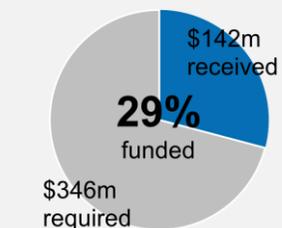
Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan 2012 (SHARP)

US\$348 million requested



Regional Refugee Plan

\$488 million requested

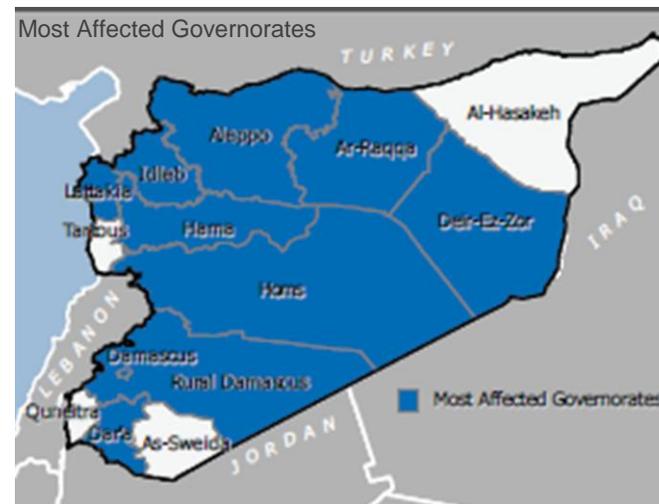


Crisis Description

- Main drivers and features of the crisis:** Armed conflict, insecurity, lack of respect for International Humanitarian Law, including indiscriminate assaults on densely populated civilian neighbourhoods, use of imprecise and indiscriminate weapons, extra-judicial summary executions of civilians, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and torture.
- Recent trend:** The security situation continues to deteriorate as conflict spreads to heavily populated areas in the country's two largest cities – Aleppo and Damascus - and also in the city of Al-Raqqa, in north-central Syria, as well as to the border with Turkey. Increasing numbers of people are displaced both internally and across borders. Refugee numbers have tripled since June, peaking during August and September.
- Impact:** The violence has led to the killing of thousands of men, women, and children, some deliberately targeted, whilst others have been killed due to the use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas. Countless homes, clinics, hospitals and other essential infrastructure such as water and sanitation systems have been destroyed or severely damaged. Large-scale displacement is resulting in overcrowded shelters with insufficient sanitary facilities. Host communities' capacity to support is being stretched and in many locations they are themselves facing food, medicine and water shortages. Blockades and curfews imposed on cities facing hostilities have prevented residents from obtaining water, food and medical care.

Key Figures

2.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance	10 out of 14 governorates affected by conflict	3 million people food insecure or at imminent risk of food insecurity (1.5m)
1.2 million internally displaced persons	336,000 Syrian refugees registered in neighboring countries and North Africa	225,000 Palestinian refugees affected



Constraints

Funding The Syria Humanitarian and Regional Refugee response plans remain severely underfunded	Capacity Limited number of partners authorized to provide humanitarian assistance	Access Insecurity, roadblocks, and checkpoints constrain humanitarian access
Movement restriction	Admin. Excessive bureaucracy in obtaining visas and travel authorizations	

Most Affected Groups



IDPs
Many of the 1.2 million IDPs are located in schools and public buildings, which often lack or have limited heating and sanitation facilities. Many IDPs are hosted in local communities whose capacity to support them has been stretched given the general water, food and medicines shortages. IDPs commonly leave everything behind, lack access to employment and increasingly rely on humanitarian assistance.



Children
About half the Syrian IDPs and refugee populations in neighbouring countries are children (UNHCR). Children as young as 9 years old have been targeted during conflict (War Child, July 2012). The use of heavy weaponry creates fear and trauma, especially among children. Children have been subjected to abuse and need special care to recover (Save the Children, September 2012).



Refugees
With limited access to local networks, refugees and migrant workers are particularly vulnerable. Syria currently hosts 500,000 Palestine refugees, 225,000 of them are directly affected by the crisis; in order to address their needs, UNRWA has launched a revised response plan amounting to \$44 million. About 6,000 Palestine refugees have fled to Lebanon and about 1,400 to Jordan. At the end of August 2012, Syria also hosted about 86,000 registered Iraqi refugees and 877 Iraqi asylum seekers; 44,000 Iraqis have returned to Iraq since June.



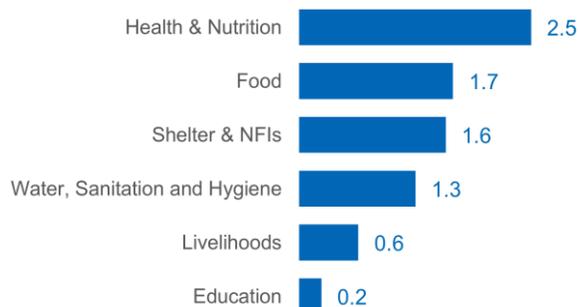
Women & girls
Women and girls have reportedly been victims of rape and other forms of sexual violence during the conflict, including during detention (Human Rights Watch, June 2012; Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria, August 2012). Collective shelters provide limited privacy and increase the risk of gender and sexual-based violence. Women and girls who have been forced to flee to neighbouring countries are at risk of exploitation and trafficking (IRC July 2012).

Baseline Indicators

Population (UNDP HDR '11)	22m
GDP per capita (UN Data '11)	\$2,931
Forecasted unemployment '12 (EIU)	18%
<5 mortality per 1,000 live births (UNICEF '10)	16
Life expectancy (UNDP HDR '11)	76 years
Human Development Index Rank (HDR '11)	119 out of 187

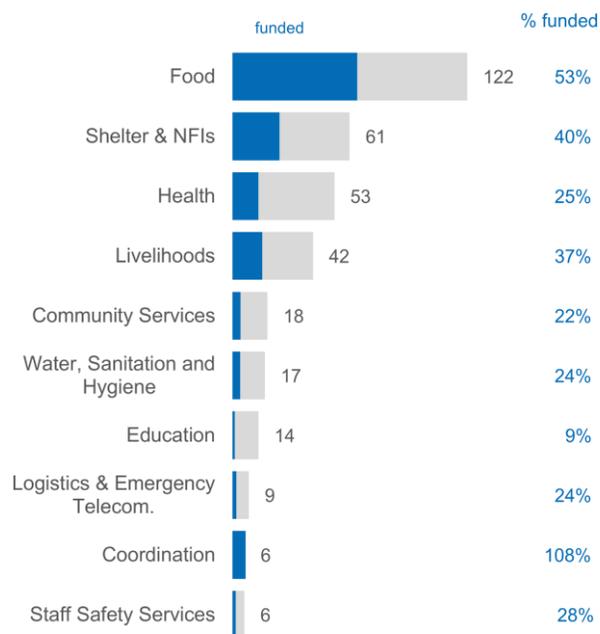
Humanitarian Response Plan '12

Number of People targeted by sector (in million)



Please note these figures are approximate and that one person may receive assistance from more than one sector

Funding as of 8 Oct 2012 (in million US\$)



Sectors	Situation	Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67 per cent of public hospitals and 8 per cent of public primary health facilities have been destroyed or sustained damage (assessed by WHO and the Ministry of Health). The Ministry of Health highlighted low stocks of essential drugs and lack of certain medicines for chronically ill patients. Local pharmaceutical production has been severely disrupted; storage facilities for imported medicines have been destroyed. Staff shortages, insecurity and lack of transportation further impede access to services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2012, WHO has provided health assistance to more than 60,000 people. It has also built the capacity of 139 health workers in the areas of Early Warning Alert Response System for communicable diseases (90) and vaccination (49). Between January and September 2012, more than 210,000 people received reproductive health services, including more than 8,500 safe assisted deliveries and over 13,500 received psycho-social support through UNFPA-supported clinics throughout the country. In the same period, UNFPA distributed over 660 reproductive health kits and provided training to over 770 health workers.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 million Syrians are at imminent risk of food insecurity, including 1.5 million who need urgent and immediate food assistance over the next 3-6 months (FAO/WFP/Ministry of Agriculture assessment, June 2012). Conflict and displacement are resulting in increased food insecurity, including among the 1.2 million internally displaced people. Other constraints in food security include the effect of consecutive droughts, increased production costs, disrupted market access and shortages in wheat production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the security challenges, humanitarian assistance continues to reach more people every month. To enhance its humanitarian response capacity, the United Nations is developing partnerships with local non-governmental and community based organizations in both opposition and government-controlled areas. WFP has increased its food distribution from a target of 850,000 beneficiaries in August to 1.5 million people in September, in line with SARC data on assistance needs. As of 4 October 2012, dispatches for the September cycle had been completed with 70 per cent of rations having been distributed.
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 600 schools and other public buildings are hosting IDPs across Syria (Ministry of Education/UNICEF). Many of the 1.2 million IDPs are staying in these facilities. IDPs typically need mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits and cooking sets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between July and mid-September 2012, more than 380,000 people received hygiene kits, more than 66,000 received blankets, and more than 115,000 received mattresses from UN agencies and humanitarian partners. In view of the upcoming winter season, humanitarian agencies are upscaling interventions in the areas of shelter rehabilitation and the provision of essential winter items.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions in collective shelters are challenging, especially with regard to access to adequate water and sanitation. People in conflict areas typically suffer from lack of adequate water, hygiene and sanitation due to access constraints and the destruction of civilian WASH infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICRC has recently completed the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 125 IDP centres in Aleppo, Damascus and Homs. ICRC has also provided drinking water for people staying in schools, public buildings and host communities in Aleppo, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Deir Ez Zor and Homs. ICRC and SARC have provided safe drinking water in 37 schools in Aleppo, Damascus and Rural Damascus, assisting 70,000 people. Upgrades to water and sanitation facilities in Homs have benefitted 300,000 people.

Coordination

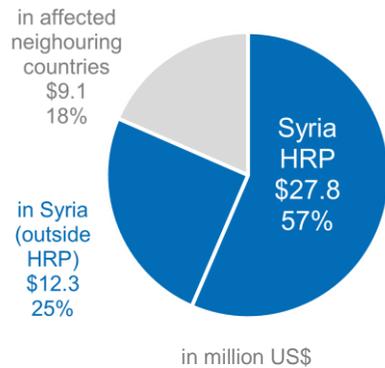
- United Nations Regional Humanitarian Coordinator: Mr. Radhouane Nouicer
- **Entities of the UN system present in Syria:** FAO; OCHA; UNDP; UNDSS; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNRWA; WFP; WHO. Other international organisations: IOM
- United Nations and its humanitarian partners have set up ten sector working groups in the areas of: Community Services/Protection; Food; Health; Education; ICT; Livelihoods; Logistics; NFIs/Shelter; WASH; and Psychosocial Sub-group.

Funds

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

\$49.2 million allocated (since May 2011)

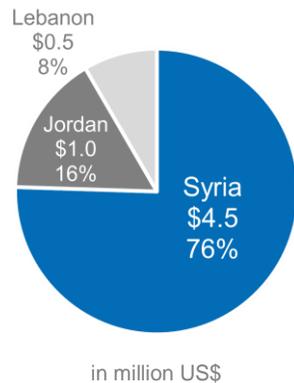
57% allocated to Syria Humanitarian Response Plan



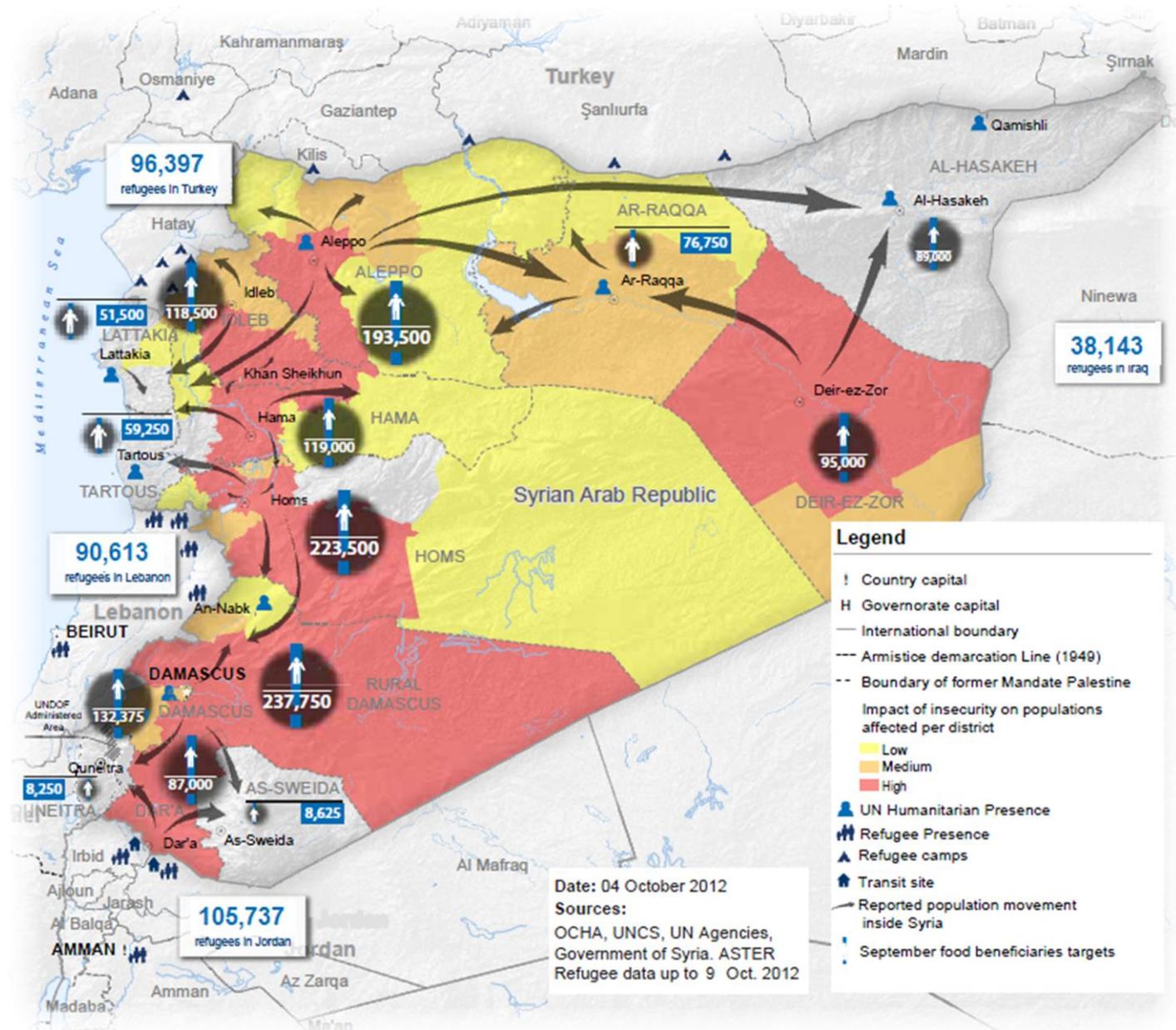
Emergency Response Fund (ERF)

\$5.9 million allocated

76% allocated to Syria



Humanitarian Snapshot as 4 October (Refugee data up to 9 Oct)



Trend Analysis

As of 8 October 2012, there were about 336,000 Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries (i.e. 330,890) and North Africa (i.e. 5,562). Numbers have increased significantly in August and September when about 180,000 new refugees registered and/or were assisted in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

