

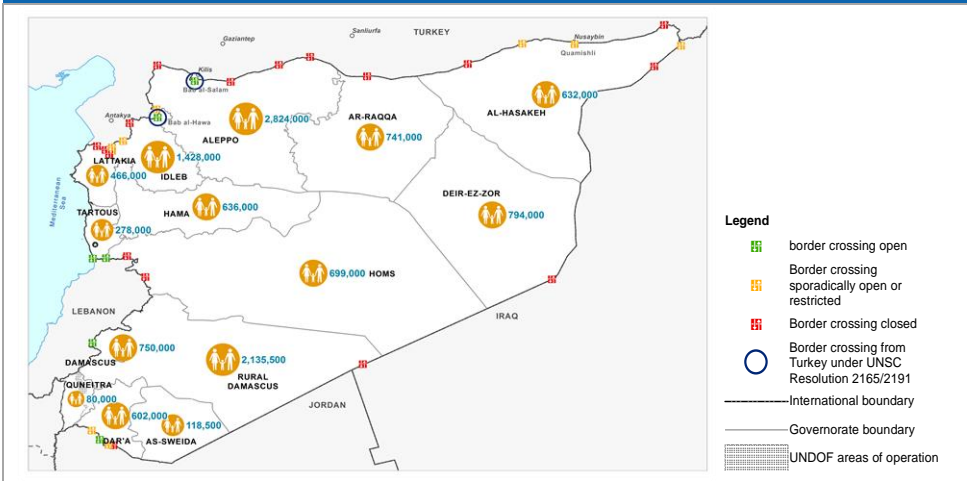
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Continued conflict between various non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and Government of Syria forces during the second quarter of 2015 has blocked many key access routes in Syria. International coalition forces have sustained an intense aerial bombardment campaign in Raqqa, Hassakeh and Aleppo provinces. Temporary fuel shortages threatened some health facilities and other programmes to halt operations temporarily. NSAGs launched a new offensive on the Shiite villages of Fua and Kefraya in response to Government of Syria's Zabadani offensive, which in turn prompted heavy government airstrikes in Binish, Taftanaz, and Maar Tamsrin leading to mass displacement with up to 80,000 civilians fleeing to nearby areas. Government of Syria air strikes and shelling of Aleppo and Idleb have had significant humanitarian consequences: many civilian installations such as markets, housing and businesses have been damaged.

The humanitarian cross-border response is described in more detail below. Overall, from January to June 2015, the UN and its partners have sent 32 consignments from Turkey (9 from Bab al-Salam, 23 from Bab al-Hawa) – to the Syrian Arab Republic under the terms of UNSC resolution 2165 and 2191 (2014), requiring the use of 1,020 trucks. 974 of these trucks used Bab al-Hawa border crossing while the remaining 46 crossed from Bab al-Salam border crossing. Shipped humanitarian assistance includes FSL aid for about 1,674,174 people; NFIs for 171,608 people; Health/medical supplies for almost 1,439,550 people; WASH for over 120,700 people. During the same period, the TRC facilitated the crossing of 3,708 truckloads of humanitarian supplies from 82 NGOs and other actors with a total value of approximately USD 75.5 million using nine border crossings along the Turkish-Syrian border. These supplies consists of items for FSL (41%), NFI (37%), Health (15%), WASH (6%), and Education (1%) sectors. Overall, crossborder humanitarian partners have reported activities in 13 governorates in Syria. The governorates with the highest number of partners and highest number of beneficiaries are Aleppo and Idleb. Other governorates with high levels of beneficiaries, and more limited number of partners are Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama and Rural Damascus. The main activities reported in Raqqa governorate is in WASH, with limited interventions in Health, FSL and NFI sectors.

KEY FIGURES

People in Need and Border Crossings



People in Need ¹

12.2 million

12.2* million people in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 7.6 million IDPs and more than 5.6 million children. An estimated 4.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance are in areas considered as hard to reach.

* The government of Syria does not recognize these figures

IDPs ²

7.6 million

Based on HNO estimate of Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 270 sub-districts in fourteen governorates.

IDPs in Camp ³

211,902

in 236 Camps

16%

increase since Jan 2015

IDP Camps in Idleb, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Lattakia & Deir-ez-Zor governorates

^{1,2} From Humanitarian Need Overview (HNO)

³ From CCCM ISIMM of May 2015

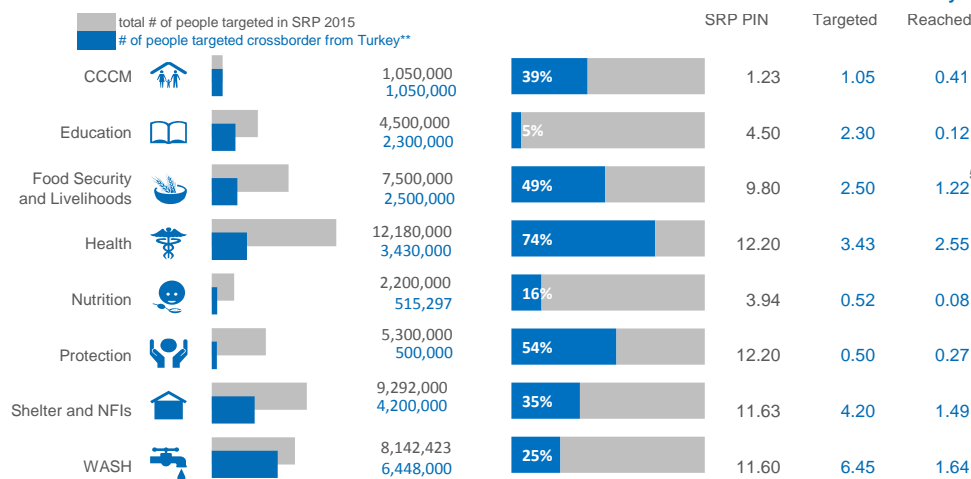
⁴ From Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and Turkey based clusters

⁵ The maximum number of people reached in a month over the course of 6 months. Average monthly reach is 1,052,115 people.

TARGETED AND REACHED ⁴ (figures below covering Jan - Jun 2015)

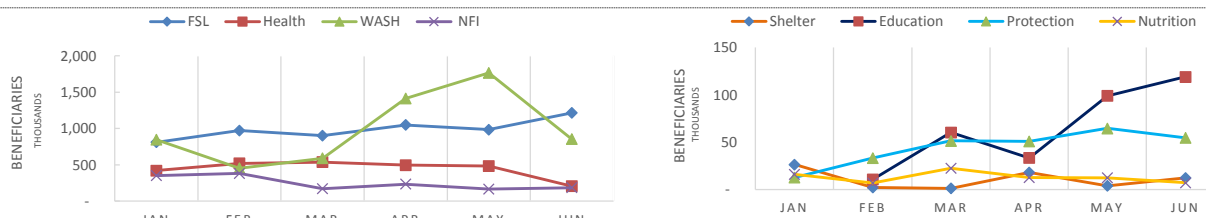
Number of people targeted

Individuals



** Crossborder target figures were consolidated by clusters in Turkey during the preparation of SRP 2015. Please note that original target figures for Nutrition were modified following the establishment of a separate Nutrition cluster in February; target figures for FSL used in the last dashboard represented Whole of Syria figures for the eight northern governorates in Syria while the target figure used in this Dashboard refers to the crossborder Turkey target figures only. Please note further that all clusters are currently reviewing their targets based on partner implementation capacity and the Whole of Syria Joint Operational Plans.

Trends Analysis (By Clusters)

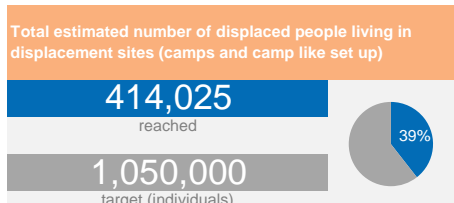


SRP 2015 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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

The reached figures below are for select key indicators only and therefore do not show all reached beneficiaries per sector.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



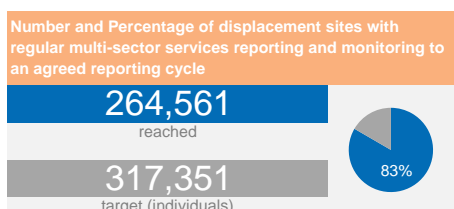
The CCCM Cluster prioritizes coordinating humanitarian response to the needs of IDPs in IDP sites, tracks displacement trends and shares analysis with other clusters to inform their response. CCCM's main priority is to ensure cluster members and partners reach IDPs with life saving assistance in a timely manner. For the second half of 2015, CCCM will work with the Shelter/NFI cluster for winterization preparedness. CCCM will continue to monitor displacement and movement trends and build scenarios for potential IDP influxes.

Needs

A primary need in IDP camps has been space. Almost all IDP camps in both Idleb and Aleppo have exceeded their capacities and can no longer receive new IDPs. The majority of IDP camps are informal, built either by IDPs or by non-technical people. In general, these camps do not meet SPHERE standards for the minimum dignified space for IDPs in camps. With winter approaching, one of the pressing needs in the IDP camps is winterization. The main gaps in the informal settlements will be heating fuel, tent replacement and graveling.

Response

The CCCM Cluster continues to update the number of camps and the number of IDPs living in the reachable IDPs camps and settlements on a monthly basis. The CCCM also conducts monthly multi-sectoral gap analysis for the services provided in these camps. Furthermore, the CCCM Cluster is tracking IDP movements in the governorates of Aleppo and Idleb. As of May 2015, the Cluster reported 211,902 IDPs living in 236 camps and settlements. Cluster members have been able to cover shelter needs at 46 per cent, NFI at 84 per cent, water at 76 per cent, sanitation at 76 per cent, and food at 71 per cent. During the month of May, the CCCM Cluster tracked the movement of 218,367 IDPs in the governorates of Aleppo, Hama and Idleb.



Gaps

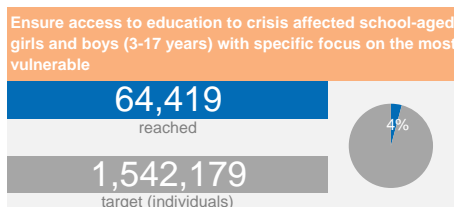
According to CCCM monitoring matrix "ISIMM", the major gap in the IDP camps remains the lack of agencies' capacity to provide management support. The consolidated data show sectoral response gaps as following: 54% Shelter, 16% NFI, 21% Water, 24% Sanitation, 24% Waste Removal, 24% Food, 96% Health and 97% Education.

Plan/Forecast

Despite several major IDP influxes, the number of IDPs in camps and settlements has not significantly increased. This is because IDP camps are considered as a last resort and most camps are already full. Nevertheless, the June 2015 data demonstrate a 14 per cent increase in the number of IDPs, the highest increase for 2015. The CCCM continues to track IDP movements and trends and collect data for future planning.

Data is collected from the IDP camps and services provision table. For more information please contact the CCCM Sector Coordinator, Dher Hayo, Email: hayo@unhcr.org & IMO Said Abdullah, Email: abdullsa@unhcr.org

EDUCATION



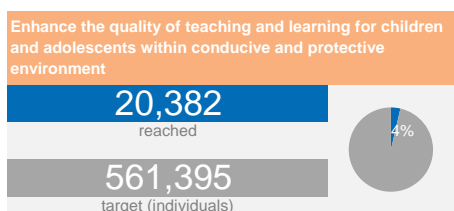
The Education Cluster prioritizes that children and youth affected by conflict and displacement in areas reached from Turkey access their right to participate in protective and quality education.

Needs

Education needs are rehabilitation of learning spaces, provision of new learning spaces, provision of textbooks and learning materials, and support to teachers. The level of psychosocial stress, and vulnerability of children and youth needs to be addressed in response activities.

Response

Education key response elements include provision of safe learning spaces, provision of textbooks and learning materials, and teacher development and support. Through June around 88,000 beneficiaries have been reached with some type of education support – many of them have been reached with a complete education package.

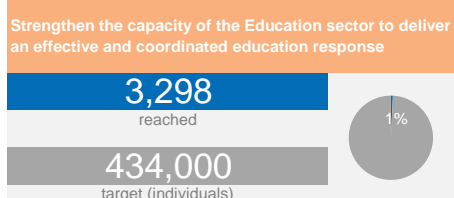


Gaps

Difficulties with access and the necessity for partners to pause programmes due to security concerns have caused delays in implementation prompting response gap. Information gaps on activities of partners still remain. Cross border partners primarily respond in Idleb and Aleppo, but also respond to smaller numbers of beneficiaries in Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia and Quneitra.

Plan/Forecast

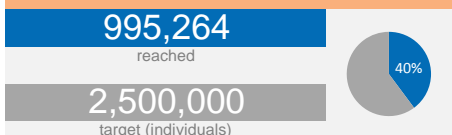
Partners have planned services including rehabilitation of schools and training of teachers with a strong focus on developing Psychosocial Support Activities.



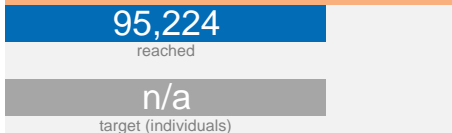
Data is from Jan - Jun 2015 as reported by 18 partners. For more information please contact elizabeth.lock@savethechildren.org

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% individuals vs target achieving the minimum standard 1600kcal pp/day on a monthly basis, due to the provision of assistance equal or greater than 1500kcal pp/day



Number of beneficiaries receiving livelihoods inputs (agricultural, livestock/or other inputs)



The reporting period is Jan - Jun 2015 (Turkey-based partners only) and August 2015 for the forecast (only Turkey-based partners). For more details, please contact: info.syria@foodsecuritycluster.net

The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster priorities are addressing the critical needs of conflict-affected populations in Syria by increasing the accessibility to food, and providing livelihoods and agriculture assistance.

Needs

From the 9.8 million food insecure people in Syria, a total of 7 million people are targeted on a monthly basis to receive a minimum caloric transfer of 1,600 kcal per day through different types of modalities. Moreover, 2.5 million people are targeted to receive livelihood and agriculture assistance in order to support local economies by making them self-reliant, thereby avoiding aid-dependence.

Response

From Jan to Jun 2015, more than 6 million people were reached by Turkey-based actors with food baskets, cooked meals and mixed food items, providing more than 80 percent (4,972,729 people) of the beneficiaries with the minimum 1600 kcal per day (cumulative figures). On average, 1,052,115 people were reached every month between Jan-Jun, of which 828,788 people received a caloric transfer of 1600 kcal per day (78 percent). The maximum number of people reached in a month over the course of 6 months is 1,215,260 in June, of which 995,264 people received a caloric transfer of 1600 kcal (81 percent). Moreover, an average of 1,282,666 people received bread and flour assistance between January and June. Turkey-based partners reported livelihood support through direct distribution of goods and vouchers for 95,220 individuals during the first six months of 2015.

Gaps

A harsh security environment and poor access continue to hinder aid delivery and response. Assistance from Turkey-based actors is concentrated in Idleb and Aleppo governorates but activities were also reported in Hama, Lattakia, Homs, Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, Quneitra and Ar-Raqqa.

Plan/Forecast

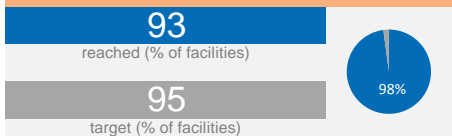
Based on 28 partners' forecast, over 1,547,000 beneficiaries are expected to receive food baskets, cooked meals, mixed food items, cash and food vouchers in August 2015. In addition, over 1,165,000 individuals are expected to receive bread and flour. 26,236 individuals will be supported with agriculture and livelihoods activities.

HEALTH

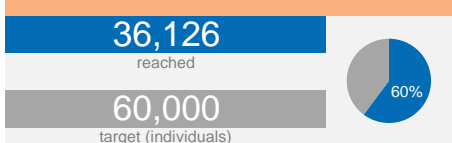
Number of primary health care consultations



Percentage of facilities submitting weekly surveillance reports



Number of deliveries attended by a skilled attendant



Health Cluster key priorities include (1) responding to the health needs of people in need due to intensified conflict in Idleb, Aleppo and Hama governorates, (2) fortifying physical infrastructure of hospitals affected by aerial attacks, (3) advocating for stopping attacks on health facilities, health staff and ambulances, (4) establishing routine immunization services in northern Syria, (5) finalizing HeRAMS and establishing a health information system platform

Needs

Health key needs are as follows; (1) medical equipment, surgical supplies and medicine for hospitals to treat additional caseload due to intensification of conflict and damages produced by attacks on health facilities, (2) protection of health facilities and staff, (3) routine immunization services, (4) information on health status and health services of affected population in northern Syria.

Response

Medical equipment and supplies to address excess demand continues to be provided by health cluster partners to hospitals and primary health facilities in Idleb, Aleppo and Hama. A key part of response is to systematize collection of information and development of methodologies for verification on attacks of health facilities, health personnel, patients and ambulances. Health and Protection clusters work on joint advocacy efforts against attacks on health facilities and personnel.

Gaps

Knowledge about functionality of health facilities and health status of populations. Resources for rebuilding and running costs for some facilities in conflict affected areas.

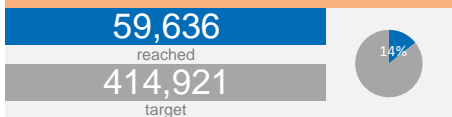
Plan/Forecast

Data collection for HeRAMS started on 2 July and is currently ongoing. Research findings are expected to be available by the end of August. Verification of attacks on hospitals, health staff, patients and ambulances for the months of April, May, June for Idleb and Aleppo is underway. A report is currently being produced and will be released in August. Discussions and consultations on the format of the future Health Information System (HIS) platform have started.

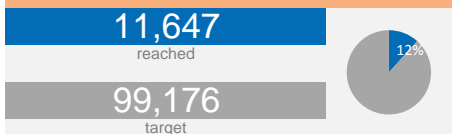
Indicator data covers from Jan - Jun 2015. For more information please contact: cva@euro.who.int and/or health.coordination.turkey@gmail.com

NUTRITION

Number of children under 5 screened for acute malnutrition



Number of pregnant and lactating women counselled on appropriate IYCF



This data covers Jan - Jun 2015. For more details please contact: [Aileen Wynne, awynne@sy.goal.ie](mailto:Aileen.Wynne@sy.goal.ie)

Nutrition Cluster key priorities are five-fold: (1) building a nutrition evidence base, (2) promoting scaled up, well-targeted direct nutrition interventions, (3) cross-sectoral coordination, (4) routine data gathering and integrated IM systems, (5) capacity building of partners.

Needs

Nutrition key needs are (1) access to appropriate infant and young child feeding programmes that address infant formula distribution, systematic screening and treatment for acute malnutrition, (2) coordinated high quality assessments with high coverage, integration of nutrition sensitive interventions with in FSL, WASH, Health etc, and (3) nutrition surveillance system.

Response

Nutrition cluster members reached 80,355 new beneficiaries between January-June 2015. SMART surveys took place in Aleppo and Hama during May and June. The HPF allocated \$10m to 15 organisations to implement integrated nutrition and health programs. 10 organisations attended a Training of Trainers (ToT) on infant and young child feeding. A capacity building strategy for members is currently being developed.

Gaps

Overall major gaps are lack of technical capacity particularly in infant and young child feeding, management of acute malnutrition, uncontrolled distribution of infant formula, lack of timely or high quality nutrition data.

Plan/Forecast

With HPF funds nutrition actors plan to reach more than 500,000 beneficiaries over 12 months. A capacity building strategy is being developed. TOTs in integrating nutrition within health programming will take place in August and September. Information Management tools for this type of programming will be developed and finalised in coordination with the Whole of Syria sector coordinators.

LOGISTICS

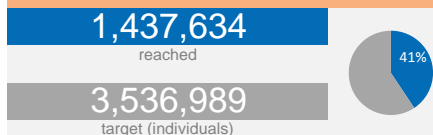
The Logistics Cluster priorities are ensuring INGOs and NGOs have clear access and understanding of Turkish Custom's Standard Operating Principles (SOPs) and procedures for humanitarian cargo crossing into Syria.

Most INGOs / NGOs have started using commercial channels for sending their humanitarian cargo to Syria. As the commercial cargo has a separate lane and is usually overloaded with normal commercial trucking, the cluster is exploring options to add a commercial lane for humanitarian cargo.

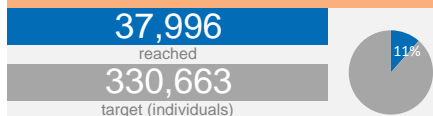
For more information please contact: rizwan.ali@wfp.org

SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

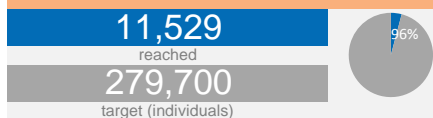
NFI assistance - # of persons whose NFI needs are met



Shelter assistance - # of persons having access to adequate shelters



of persons who started shelter-related livelihood initiatives



Shelter and NFI key priorities are (1) increasing the volume of the contingency stock pile in order to respond displacement of populations or severe weather conditions, (2) increasing access to Shelter/NFI solutions through voucher or cash modalities, (3) improving existing shelter space through "sealing" intervention in sub-standard building and rehabilitation of housing units.

Needs

Shelter/NFI key needs have been cash assistance mainly for rent purposes, heating systems and fuel supply during winter and shelter rehabilitation.

Gaps

A major gap for the Shelter/NFI cluster is to agree on a clear and common strategy with members and donors to address IDPs' fuel needs for the next winter season. Another gap to be addressed is identification on winterization needs, prioritization of interventions, revision on the NFI standard kit, exploration of alternative heating options. HPF - Cluster Emergency Stockpile funding gaps will have to be addressed in order to ensure preparedness for emergency response and winter needs.

Response

Since the beginning of 2015, Shelter/NFI cluster response has focused mainly on winterization kit distributions (21%), single item distribution of clothes (9%), and bedding (7%). The Cluster reached 1,536,203 beneficiaries with Shelter and NFI activities. The Shelter response has been carried out through cash for rent, rehabilitation programs and shelter tool kits installation. Sub-districts with higher levels of coverage include A'zaz, Dana, Jebel Saman, and Saraqab.

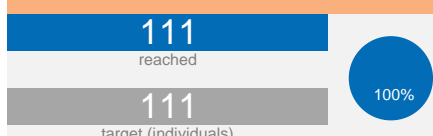
Plan/Forecast

The Cluster plans to continue distributing NFI and vouchers with priority to newly displaced, to increase shelter assistance through shelter tool kit installations, cash for rent, vouchers for housing units rehabilitation and regular replenishment of the emergency stockpile for contingency plans.

For more information please contact: lubrano@unhcr.org, Altuna.Soylemezoglu@rescuee.org, and beyazay@unhcr.org

WASH

of Water, Sanitation and Sewage systems supported via Operations and Maintenance



of individuals reached by direct provision of supplies, goods and cash assistance, (such as emergency water, hygiene items, vouchers)



of affected people with improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services (target as per SRP is 8,142,423)



WASH cluster priorities are to provide emergency WASH services to newly displaced persons, rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure for existing IDPs and vulnerable host communities with basic services, and continuation of basic services for IDPs at border camps.

Needs

The conflict in Idleb, IDP influxes and those living in collective centers, informal settlements, and border camps required regular distributions of water and hygiene items. Water quality testing and treatment, hygiene promotion, vector control measures, and solid waste management were needed to reduce incidences of skin and water-borne diseases.

Gaps

Key gaps include limited access, and lack of space at border camps. Also, the increased morbidity levels in the last quarter indicates a greater and more focused effort is needed to reduce the incidences of water borne diseases.

Response

Water trucking and hygiene kit distributions formed the bulk of emergency response in Aleppo and Idleb governorates. However, the rehabilitation and support of water infrastructure played a key role in providing water to those displaced from Idleb. In efforts to reduce leishmaniasis, a large bed net distribution and indoor spraying program was implemented through most of Northern Syria.

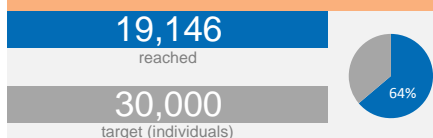
Plan/Forecast

Revise and implement response plan for water-borne diseases in close coordination with the Health Cluster. Rehabilitate WASH infrastructure in strategic locations as part of emergency preparation. Collect field data for winterization planning.

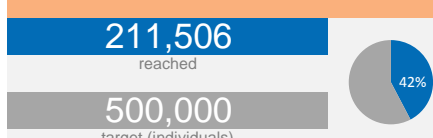
Figures in this report are from Jan - Jun 2015. For more information please contact: wash.coordination.turkey@gmail.com

PROTECTION/CHILD PROTECTION/GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

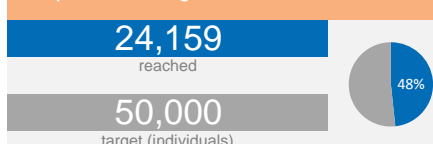
of girls, boys, women and men receiving Risk Education in communities



of girls and boys, including children with special needs and caregivers, reached with PSS support initiatives



of women and girls receiving support (psychosocial) in safe spaces and through mobile teams



Protection priorities are to increase affected populations access to safe protection services, with emphasis on the specific needs of the most vulnerable; enhance operational and technical protection capacity of communities, humanitarian actors and authorities; mitigate protection risks and promote accountability of duty bearers through identification and analysis of protection concerns & awareness raising/advocacy efforts.

Needs

Protection key needs constitute mentorship initiatives to support partners to expand protection activities and to provide quality prevention and response services to affected populations. Other needs include quality information on protection risks and specified community needs for protection services, particularly in isolated or besieged areas; programming to reduce and mitigate the protection consequences of the conflict; and expanding participatory approaches to assessments and programming.

Gaps

Protection related major gaps are threefold; (1) detailed and contextualized information about protection risks for programming and advocacy purposes, (2) referral pathways to support quality multi-sectoral response services as well as specialized protection services such as family tracing, and (3) providing comprehensive and survivor-centered response to GBV due to limited access, expertise and a small number of actors mainstreaming of protection (including GBV mitigation measures and child protection mainstreaming) within the overall humanitarian response through the other clusters.

Response

Strengthening the emergency response capacity continued to be a priority for the Protection Cluster, focusing on field-level coordination. Child Protection actors conducted an assessment on violence against children, access to services, and children associated with armed groups in five governorates. The GBV-Health cluster collaboration progressed, with an emphasis on ensuring a survivor-centered approach, maximizing quality, access, and availability of GBV services.

Plan/Forecast

The Protection Cluster will continue its collaboration with other clusters on advocacy around attacks on civilian facilities through tool development and guidance related to IHL violations. The Child Protection and GBV Sub-Clusters will continue to develop and rollout SOPs and pilot referral pathways.

Please note that data provided in this report covers the period Jan - Jun 2015. For more information please contact: manning@unhcr.org, victoria.shepard@rescuee.org, abdullsa@unhcr.org