

SITUATION OVERVIEW

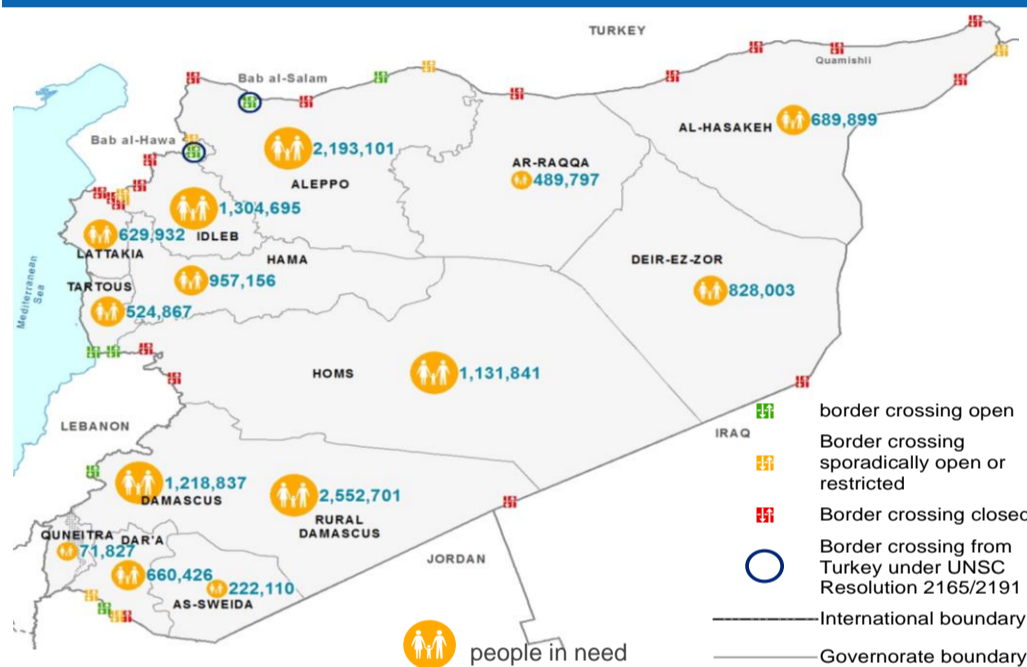
During January, hostilities between the Government of Syria (GoS) forces and Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) decreased significantly following the ceasefire agreement that was brokered by Russia and Turkey in December 2016. This decrease proved to be short-lived after hostilities reignited in the Wadi Barada area, in January, and Dar'a city in February, after which the ceasefire came to an end. In March, hostilities also broke out in the northern countryside of Hama governorate between GoS and NSAGs, displacing at least 52,000 people. April saw a chemical attack on Khan Shaykun town in Idleb governorate that resulted in 87 fatalities, and at least 21 attacks on health care across the country. With regards to Humanitarian access in the north-west, the reporting period was characterized by an increased in the interference of NSAGs in humanitarian work. Meanwhile, evacuations to the northwest continued, with more than 30,000 people arriving from Al-Waer, Barzeh, Qaboun and other locations. Following the collapse of the December 2016 ceasefire agreement; Russia, Turkey and Iran brokered another agreement, which created four de-escalation areas across the country (Idleb, Northern Rural Homs, Southern Syria and Eastern Ghouta).

While hostilities between GoS forces and NSAGs ebbed and flowed, hostilities against ISIL remained ongoing throughout the reporting period. The Syrian Democratic Forces continued their offensive against ISIL in Ar-Raqqa governorate and launched a battle for the control of Ar-Raqqa city in June. By the end of June, 227,610 individuals were displaced as a result of the hostilities that began in November 2016, in Ar-Raqqa governorate. In February, Turkish-supported NSAGs took control of Al-Bab city in the eastern countryside of Aleppo governorate. In March, GoS forces launched a large-scale offensive to exert control over the ISIL-held towns of Khafsa, Dayr Hafir and Maskana, which led to the displacement of thousands of people.

According to the cluster response data (4Ws) of Jan - Jun 2017, 165 sub-districts (1,118 unique reported communities by 5 clusters) have been reached from Turkey. Around 63 sub-districts have been consistently reached. Education cluster reached 403,000; FSL 2 million average monthly; Health provided 6.4 million medical procedures (including 6 million outpatient consultations); NFIs were provided to 859,000 and shelter to 126,000; Nutrition helped 456,000; protection services were provided to 597,000. The highest number of beneficiaries reached are in Idleb and Aleppo Governorates.

KEY FIGURES

People in Need and Border Crossings



People in Need ¹

13.6 million

People in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017, of whom 5.8 million are in acute need of multi-sector assistance.

An estimated 4.54 million people in need in hard-to-reach areas which includes 0.54 million in besieged locations.

1,2 From Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2017
3 From CCCM ISIMM of June 2017

IDPs ²

6.3 million

Based on IDP taskforce estimation of IDPs as of June 2017.

IDPs in Camp ³

358,186

in 341 locations

50%

increase in numbers of IDPs since Jan 2016

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

TARGETED AND REACHED (figures covering Jan - Jun 2017)

Number of people targeted (Whole of Syria)

% reached

Number of people (million)

Cluster	Individuals	% reached	Whole of Syria (HRP PIN)	XB Turkey Targeted	XB Turkey Reached
CCCM	1,008,617 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 450,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	84%	1.01	0.45	0.38
Early Recovery	13,800,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 5,500,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)		13.80	5.50	n/a
Education	6,100,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 4,600,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	9%	6.10	4.60	0.40
FSL	9,000,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 9,000,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	31%	9.00	9.00	2.79
Health	12,800,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 12,800,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	50%	12.80	12.80	6.36
Nutrition	4,400,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 2,650,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	17%	4.40	2.65	0.46
Protection	13,500,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 9,700,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	6%	13.50	9.70	0.60
Shelter	4,300,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 740,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	17%	4.30	0.74	0.13
NFIs	5,800,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 4,900,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	18%	5.80	4.90	0.86
WASH	14,900,000 total # of people in need (HRP 2017) 14,800,000 total # of people targeted (HRP 2017)	14%	14.90	14.80	2.12

Funding

3.4 billion

US\$ requested in HRP 2017



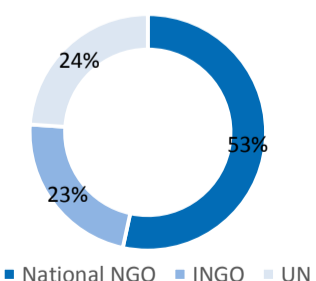
Financial Tracking Service (FTS), 15 Aug 2017

Humanitarian Fund in Turkey (HF)

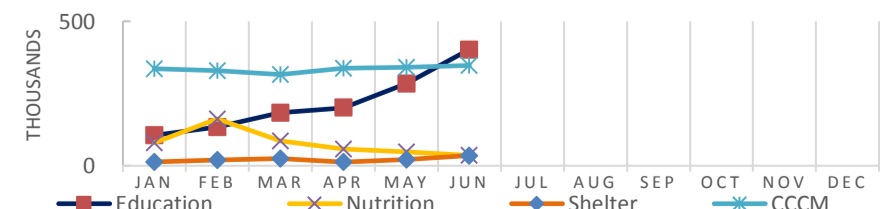
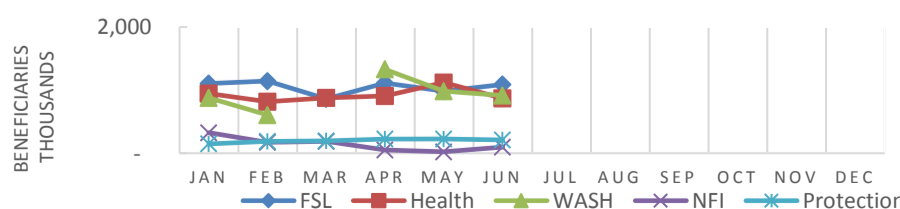
23.4 million US\$ allocation in 2017

38.8 Contribution by donors in 2017 includes 15.7m pledged amount




Funding allocation by type



Trends Analysis



HRP 2017 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1  Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people, with emphasis on those in areas with higher severity of needs, including UN-declared besieged and hard-to-reach areas
- 2  Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks, and respond to protection needs through supporting the protective environment in Syria, by promoting international law, IHL, HRL and through quality, principled assistance
- 3  Increase resilience and livelihood opportunities and affected people's access to basic services, especially among the most vulnerable households and communities

Situation Overview continued from page 1

During the same period, UN delivered 2,355 truckloads of humanitarian assistance using Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salam border crossings (82% via Bab al-Hawa). Shipped assistance included Health supplies for 1.5 million people (additional vaccines for 564,634 children under 5); food assistance for over 785,000 people (589,000 monthly average); NFI and Shelter items for 356,000 people; and WASH supplies for about 165,000 people; Nutrition items for 86,000; and Education materials for 178,000 people in 3 Governorates (Idleb, Aleppo and Hama). The highest number of beneficiaries reached are in Idleb and Aleppo.

From Jan – Jun 2017, the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) facilitated the crossing of 4,510 truckloads of humanitarian supplies from 37 INGOs and over 627 Local NGOs/other actors including Turkish and Syrian NGOs, with a total value of US\$88 million using five border crossings along the Turkish-Syrian border. Sectoral breakdown of the assistance facilitated by TRC is: 58% Food, 27% Shelter/NFI, 9% Health and 4% WASH.

In the first half of 2017, Education, FSL, Shelter/NFI and Protection clusters reported providing cross-border assistance to approximately 1.2 million Syrians in the form of cash and vouchers. Out of this, 28% received cash, and 72% vouchers. Approximately 19% of FSL's total response consisted of cash and vouchers for more than 1 million. Shelter/NFI reported assisting 148,776 people with cash and voucher activities, which comprised approximately 15.1% of its total response. Protection cluster reported 26,214 beneficiaries with cash and voucher activities, which is approximately 2.18 % of all response. 8 agencies also reported distributing multipurpose cash grants to 202,404 new IDPs worth at least a total of 2.8 million USD in the first half.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Key Planning Figures for 2017



Cluster Priorities

The first priority of the CCCM cluster is to ensure that life-sustaining activities continue in a coordinated manner serving as many residents as possible in need-based IDP Sites. CCCM will ensure that the Do No Harm principle is applied in all steps of response coordination and that camps are not pull-factors. Promoting more accountable management structures within IDP sites and ensuring that the different segments of the community are equally involved in decision making processes, ensuring a more effective use of scarce resources and to improve conditions in IDP sites of last-resort is the second priority of the Cluster.

Key Indicators

of IDPs living in IDP sites provided with life-saving assistance



of displaced persons identified during a sudden mass displacement



% of IDP settlements reporting improved infrastructure from the CCCM infrastructure checklist



Camp data is collected from Cluster members providing services in IDP camps while IDP data is provided by all cross-border humanitarian actors. Data is triangulated by the Cluster. For more detail contact hayo@unhcr.org, awadm@unhcr.org, zanazzi@unhcr.org and ergul@unhcr.org

Needs

The majority of the settlements are informal, lacking humanitarian or accountable management structures. These IDP sites are used only as a measure of last-resort after IDPs have exhausted all other financial and social assets. Consequently, the residents of IDP sites are amongst the most vulnerable relying on humanitarian assistance to meet their most basic life-sustaining needs; food, water, sanitation, NFI and health are daily needs that need to be address consistently. Lack of funding and the critical downsizing of some key cluster members created some critical gaps in the camps in terms of management and meeting the multi sectoral needs. Moreover, the lack of land for new camps remains a gap, as many of the current settlements are overcrowded.

Gaps

Lack of space in camp is the major gap together with the lack of funding after some key actors were forced to downsize activities due to funding issues. As of June 2017, according to the CCCM's IDPs Sites Integrated Monitoring Matrix gaps in multisectoral life-saving assistance in the IDP sites are as follows: 35 percent Shelter, 32 percent NFI, 30 percent Food, 13 percent Sanitation, 12 percent Waste Removal and 10 percent Water. Moreover Health and Education remain the least covered activities. Furthermore due to the informal nature of the IDP sites, majority of the IDP sites are either self-managed by the IDPs themselves or by the owners of the land. Very few NGOs are able to provide camp management services and hence management remains one of the major gaps.

Response

The CCCM- run reception centers remained the main recipients of recent cross-line arrivals from center and souther Syria. The Cluster members continued providing multi-sectoral lifesaving assistance in these locations. The CCCM cluster conducts monthly multi-sector gaps analysis of service provision in IDP camps and settlements. As of June 2017, the Cluster reported 358,186 IDPs living in 341 IDP sites in northern Syria. In the second quarter of the year, Cluster members were able to cover Water need at 90 per cent, Waste removal for 88 per cent, Sanitation at 87 per cent, Food needs at 70 per cent, NFI needs for 68 per cent, and Shelter for 65 per cent. The Cluster is also coordinating the displacement tracking in northern Syria, as of June 2017, CCCM Cluster verified and triangulated 1,224,571 displacements in the northern governorates of Syria since September 2016.

Plan/Forecast

The cluster is establishing four reception centers in Aleppo and Idleb governorates to provide protection services, temporary shelter and multi-sectoral assistance during short-period displacements. Cluster is establishing two planned camps in Idleb for the most vulnerable IDPs. In preparation to the upcoming winter, the cluster is reinforcing basic infrastructure in IDP sites and preventative activities such as tent insulation, sewage system rehabilitation and the provision of environment-friendly heating and cooking solution in tents and fire mitigation measures are also ongoing. The cluster is scaling up field-based capacity development initiatives for NGOs and IDP committees to mitigate any potential access deterioration, while also reaching out to more Syrian grassroots and field-based NGOs to involve them in coordination systems.

EDUCATION

Key Planning Figures for 2017

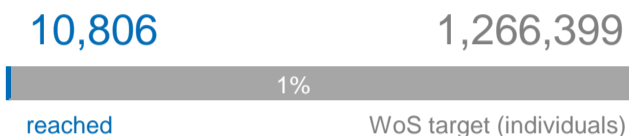


Cluster Priorities

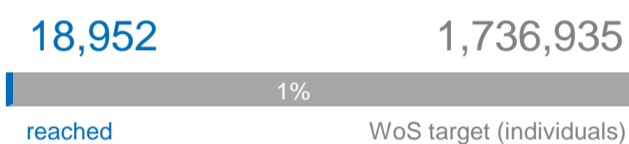
The Education Cluster's key priorities are to support the coordination of education response and implementation of education programming in camps and informal settlements, besieged, hard to reach and militarily encircled areas with an aim to increase access, improve quality and strengthen the system. With general meetings, emergency planning meetings and working groups the cluster promotes sharing of information, experiences, tools and practices. The Cluster continues to support ad hoc requests from members in order to strengthen the timeliness and accountability of the response.

Key Indicators

of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in non-formal education



of children receiving school supplies



of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives



Needs

Access to safe, protected, quality learning environment continue to be the cluster's main priorities. With the increase in IDP movement towards north, in particular from besieged areas, there is an increased need for accelerated learning and catch up programmes. Fighting between different armed groups and attacks on education are still widespread, which discourages families from sending their children to school and causes suspension of education activities. Accreditation and certification are not available in most parts of Syria; children receive education without recognition which further discourages attendance to school. Most schools are not fully operational, lack WASH facilities and need rehabilitation. There is very limited education opportunities available in camps.

Gaps

The need for rehabilitation of education facilities and accelerated learning programmes is on the rise. Attacks on education and other security issues caused suspension of education activities. Accreditation remains a critical gap in non-government controlled areas. The cost of providing education activities in besieged areas continue to increase.

Response

The cluster has 106 members and about 75 of them are implementing education activities either directly or through an implementing partner in 11 governorates with assistance primarily concentrating in Idleb and Aleppo. Since the beginning of the year, cluster members reached 403,304 beneficiaries with education activities. 10,806 children enrolled in non-formal education and 10,309 received incentives.

Plan/Forecast

Members of the education cluster continue to provide equitable and quality education for children and youth in a very difficult operational environment. It is expected that there will be an increase in the response where there is high IDP movement, especially in non-formal education, rehabilitation, payment of teacher incentives and teacher trainings.

Data in this report covers Jan-Mar from Turkey XB partners only. For more information, please contact: ayse.kocak@savethechildren.org or mdmunk@unicef.org

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD

Key Planning Figures for 2017



Cluster Priorities

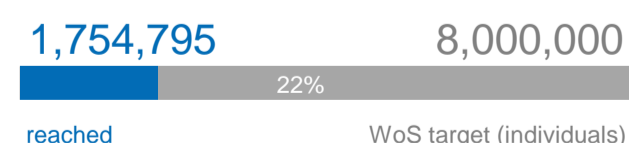
The FSL cluster priorities are addressing critical needs of people in need in Syria by increasing accessibility of food to those in need, and providing livelihoods and agriculture assistance including livestock support. FSL cluster members have also stepped up their response to IDPs due to increasing displacements in Northern Syria.

Key Indicators

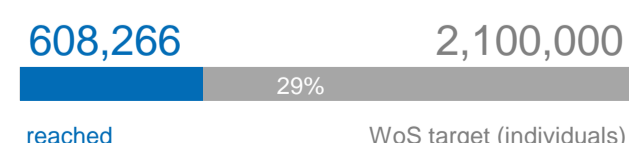
Number of people assisted by emergency responses (RTEs, cooked meals, etc)



Number of people receiving regular food assistance by different modalities



Number of people receiving livelihoods/agriculture inputs (at household or catchment area)



Needs

At Whole of Syria level, the FSS Sector targets 2 million people (projected in HNO 2017) with emergency rations and 8 million people with a monthly basis support, with a minimum caloric transfer of 1,600 kcal per person per day, through different types of modalities. Moreover, the Cluster targets 5.1 million people with livelihood and agriculture assistance to support resilience, minimize dependence on humanitarian aid and strengthen local economies along the value chain.

Gaps

Due to the escalating conflict, access remains the key challenge. Many of the IDPs destinations remain inaccessible by FSL cross-border partners leading to inadequate/delayed response (Jarablus, Menbij, Ar-Raqqa) and other besieged and hard to reach areas such as Eastern Ghouta and Rural Homs. There is a risk of additional depletion of livelihood assets (including livestock) for IDPs as well as host communities.

The response reporting period covers January - June 2017 as reported by approximately 46 FSL Cluster cross border members. For more details, please contact : info.syria@fscluster.org

Response

Since January 2017, FSL Cluster members reached an average of 1,047,110 people with food baskets, a cumulative 2,666,930 beneficiaries with emergency food rations while an average of 714,982 people received bread or flour support. The FSL cluster reached a total of 608,266 beneficiaries with agriculture and livelihood activities since January 2017. Assistance from cross-border partners was primarily concentrated in Idleb, Aleppo and Hama governorates though activities were also reported in Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Homs, Latakia and Rural Damascus governorates. This response was by an average of 46 cross-border partners

Plan/Forecast

For August forecast, FSL Cluster members plans to reach 1.15 million people with food baskets, 1.01 million people with flour/bakery support and 131,865 people with livelihood support. The ongoing IDP response with emergency food rations will continue using both Humanitarian Funds (HF) and non-HF funding.

HEALTH

Key Planning Figures for 2017

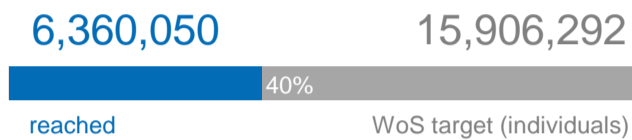


Cluster Priorities

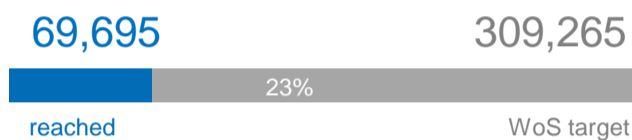
Health cluster key priorities are 1) Maintaining the existing delivery of health care 2) Reinforcement and rehabilitation of health facilities, including physical structure to provide safe and secure environments for health service delivery 3) Strengthening comprehensive trauma care and associated disability 4) Strengthening of medical referral system 5) Reproductive health care for women of child bearing age 6) Strengthening routine vaccination program 7) Mental health support and psychiatric care 8) Health promotion programmes

Key Indicators

of medical procedures



Number of trauma cases supported



% of facilities submitting weekly surveillance reports



Needs

1) Essential primary and secondary health care services, including maternal and child health 2) Human resources for health with focus on female health workers 3) Expansion of routine vaccination services 4) Operational support to run hospitals and trauma centers 5) Operational support to maintain ambulance systems 6) Protection of health care and safety of healthcare workers 7) Fortification of health facilities 8) Mental health support and psychiatric care.

Gaps

Health Cluster is facing huge challenge to maintain the quality of primary and secondary health care due to limited resources. There are significant gaps in availability of specific drugs and medical supplies (anesthesia drugs, orthopedic consumables, ICU medication and blood bank consumables), human resources, and resources to support health operations. The ambulance and referral system require proper coordination and management.

Response

Health Cluster provided 6,083,490 outpatient consultations, 59,267 deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant, treated 69,695 war related cases, and referred 95,875 cases for specialized care. Health cluster supported Al-Waer evacuation by providing medical evacuation for 114 critically ill patients, and vaccination for 2,374 children. Treatment was provided to more than 800 people, who were injured during Khan Shaykun chemical attack and Al Rashdeen bombing. Health Cluster supported capacity building activities of health partners. More than 30 routine immunization centers were made operational in Idleb, Aleppo, Hama and Homs.

Plan/Forecast

The essential package of PHC is being rolled out in Saraqeb and DHIS2 is being piloted in selected 18 health facilities in two phases. The capacities of 21 selected hospitals will be enhanced to deal with the incidents of chemical attacks. The performance of Health Cluster functions will be assessed. The capacity building of health workforce will continue, with focus on PHC, emergency and trauma care. More than other 30 routine immunization centers will be opened during the next quarter mostly in Aleppo.

Indicator data cover the period of Jan - Jun 2017. For more information please contact tanolij@who.org and aalomar@sams-usa.net and/or Elameinm@who.int (IM)

NUTRITION

Key Planning Figures for 2017



Cluster Priorities

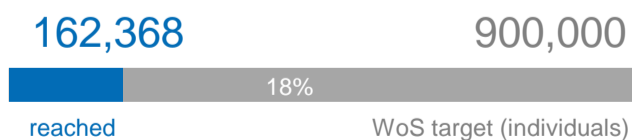
Nutrition cluster priorities include providing timely response to displacement from Ar-Raqqa and Deir Ez-Zor governorates, as well as evacuations to north-western Syria. Through the deployment of rapid response teams, the cluster will provide integrated critical life-saving treatment and preventative services, and will finalize a barrier analysis survey in four locations (two urban and two camps), which will help understand the barriers that prevent mothers from following proper IYCF practices. The Cluster will also work to finalize a DHIS report and test it through the nutrition partners.

Key Indicators

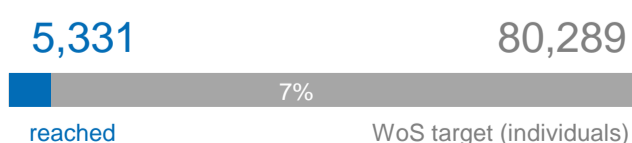
of children under 5 and PLW screened for acute malnutrition



of pregnant and lactating women counseled on appropriate IYCF



number of children under 5 and PLW treated from malnutrition



Needs

There is a critical need to provide a timely, effective and quality nutrition response to the new IDPs, which would appropriately address their needs.

Gaps

Nutrition cluster received only 17% of the funding requested in HRP. Urgent funding is required to fill the funding gap. 1m USD is needed to cover the response for the evacuations and new displacements from Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Arsal Lebanon.

Response

From January to June 2017, the cluster screened 252,105 children under 5 and PLW; counseled 162,368 pregnant and lactating women on appropriate IYCF; and admitted a total of 1,060 severely malnourished children aged 0-59 months, 4,170 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 224,729 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition to treatment programmes. Treatment for severely and moderately malnourished children has been established in 94 out of 349 communities. A total of 98,250 children under 5 and 21,314 PLWs received micronutrient supplementation and LNS/HEB.

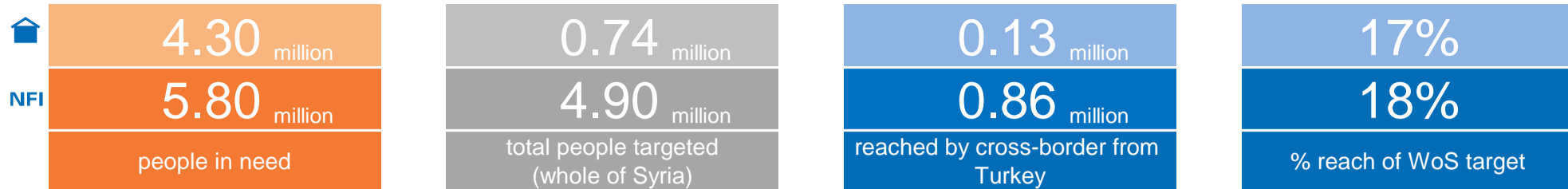
Plan/Forecast

Nutrition cluster is conducting barrier analysis in Idleb in 4 communities (2 urban areas and 2 camps) which will help the cluster understand the barriers that prevent mothers from following proper IYCF practices. The Nutrition cluster participated in an assessment conducted by FSL cluster and collected IYCF practices data in Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Idleb governorates. Nutrition surveillance was launched in May 2017 in Aleppo, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa, Dier ezz-Zor, Daraa and Quneitra. Screening and treatment of acute malnutrition will continue and a scale up of such activities where needed. Third and fourth rounds of IYCF campaigns will take place in 200

Please note that data provided in this report covers the period Jan - Jun 2017. For details, please contact: wmadani@unicef.org, nutrition@pac-turkey.org

NFI SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

Key Planning Figures for 2017

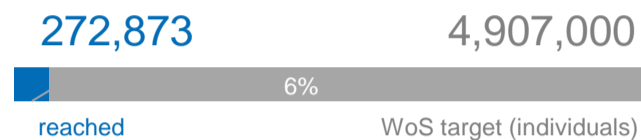


Cluster Priorities

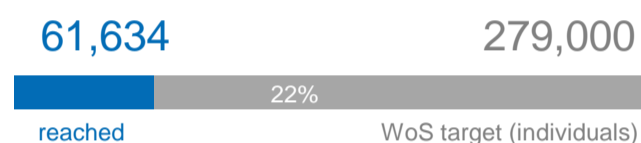
Shelter/NFIs cluster priorities are: 1) Assess and provide the most vulnerable with life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support. 2) Orientate programming towards sustainable solutions that build resilience. 3) Developing the Cluster in terms of common strategies, standards and guidelines. 4) Enhance emergency response coordination, capacity and strategies between hubs while increasing the number and response capacity of local partners. 5) Prioritize NFI support to newly arrived IDPs, particularly those from "evacuation" agreements.

Key Indicators

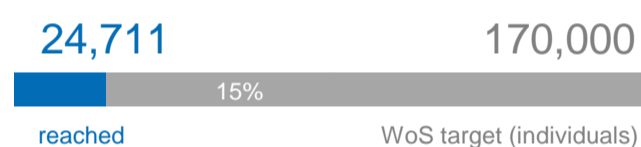
of people whose needs in relation to core and essential NFIs are met



of people whose emergency shelter needs are met through shelter provision



of people assisted with durable shelter solutions



For more information please contact: pascuala@unhcr.org, dwemyss@globalcommunities.org

Needs

From January to June 2017, a total of 621,000 displacements have occurred to or within northern Syria. 242,000 arrived to Aleppo governorate, 196,000 to or within Raqqqa Governorate and 150,000 to Idlib Governorate. Therefore, both shelter and NFI needs have increased considerably since the HNO 2017 Data. Newly displaced arrivals are prioritized for NFI support and where possible to shelter solutions. Limited access restricting effective programming continues to be an extreme challenge to the Cluster. HLP issues have become a priority for different shelter solutions.

Gaps

Access remains the primary obstacle for cluster interventions. Partners often have the means to respond but are unable to due to conflicting parties and/or government entities. Due to the high volume of emergency responses the cluster has supplemented partners' needs utilizing the HF Contingency Stock which at times has reached critical lows having a direct impact on response capacity. Consideration of key HLP issues in shelter activities remain a gap.

Response

From Jan to Jun of 2017, the Cluster assisted almost 985,000 beneficiaries. The majority being seasonal NFI supplements including fuel, stoves and winter clothing. Emergency support to 60,000 individuals was provided through the HF Contingency Stock and 41,000 reached through HPF funded projects. Shelter initiatives included sustainable repair/rehabilitation of housing, rehabilitation of emergency shelters, provision of seasonal shelter assistance and transitional housing solutions. Sub-districts with the highest coverage were Dana, A'zaz, Atareb, Kafr Batna and Daret Azza. Cluster also responded to the emergencies such as Raqqqa Response, the Idlib Response and evacuations from Rural Damascus and Homs.

Plan/Forecast

The cluster is working in cooperation with all WoS hubs regarding access restrictions. The ongoing Raqqqa offensive, the current fighting among armed groups in Idlib and the expected "evacuation" of Eastern Ghouta in Rural Damascus is likely to lead to numerous new displacements that may choose or be forced to be displaced to Aleppo and Idlib.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Key Planning Figures for 2017

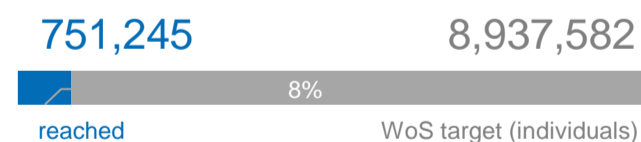


Cluster Priorities

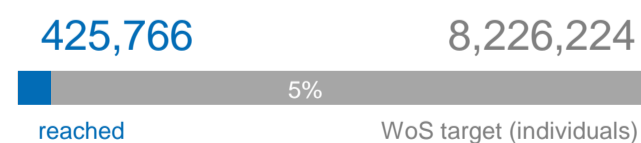
WASH cluster priorities are to provide emergency WASH services to both existing and new IDPs, rehabilitate and maintain infrastructure in strategic locations, continue basic services for IDPs at border camps, and reduce risks related to water borne diseases.

Key Indicators

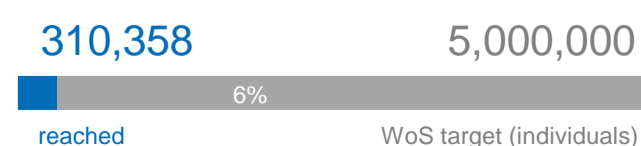
Estimated number of people served by repair, rehabilitation, augmentation of water systems



People reached by Distribution of essential WASH NFIs and Hygiene promotion



People reached by Improved access to lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services



Needs

Key WASH needs include basic services for the new IDPs in northern and eastern Aleppo, and Idlib governorate, and providing WASH support for evacuations.

Gaps

Key gaps include lack of electricity to operate WASH systems, latrines at border camps and access to communities near active military conflict.

Response

Key responses water trucking, construction of emergency latrines, hygiene kit distributions, rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and informal settlements for new IDPs in northern and eastern Aleppo and Idlib governorate. The response for EAC evacuations continued and included distribution of Aqua tabs and hygiene kits, rehabilitation and support for existing boreholes, and water trucking. Three household community-level WASH assessments, in addition to an informal assessment of Azaz informal settlement were completed during this quarter. Data analysis completed for all assessments.

Plan/Forecast

Continue with WASH activities for informal settlements and prepare for possible influx of new IDPs. Conduct a workshop on cost recovery in water infrastructure and sanitation infrastructure. Continue to support existing water and sanitation projects.

Data in this report are from Jan - Jun 2017. For more information please contact: omar.sobeh@watan.foundation



PROTECTION/CHILD PROTECTION/GENDER BASED VIOLENCE/MINE ACTION

Key Planning Figures for 2017

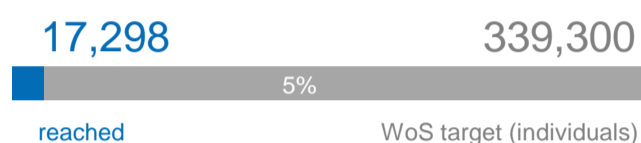


Cluster Priorities

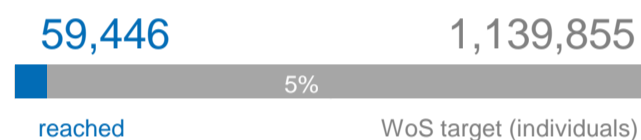
The Protection Cluster priorities are 1) Increase the protection of populations at risk from the consequences of the conflict through sustained advocacy, risk mitigation and enhanced protection responses; 2) Strengthen the capacity of national and community-based actors to assess, analyse and respond to protection needs; 3) Scale up sustained services in accessible locations and improving the quality of child protection programming through enhancing the capacity of actors to deliver vital protection services such as specialized services and community based child protection interventions for conflict affected children; 4) Survivors of GBV have access to quality comprehensive GBV services and measures are in place to prevent and reduce risks of GBV; and 5) Reduce the impact of explosive hazards within Syria through clearance and risk education activities.

Key Indicators

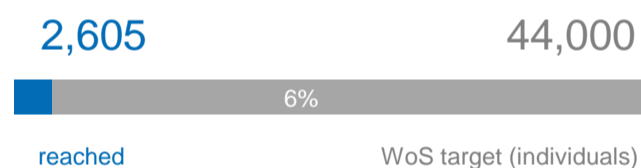
of people reached through awareness raising sessions on protection risk mitigation



of beneficiaries reached with women and girls empowerment and GBV prevention activities



of girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services through case management



Needs

Protection: Sustained access and ability to monitor protection situation of the affected population; and provision of specialised services related to Housing, Land and Property and civil documentation and community based protection remain key needs. Child Protection: Mentorship initiatives to support partners expand activities, and to provide quality prevention and response services to affected population both in accessible and hard to reach or besieged locations are needed. GBV needs include increasing availability of GBV survivors centered services and guaranteeing safe and equal access to services and opportunities for women and girls including GBV survivors. Mine Action: Needs include access for specialised mine action personnel to assess the impact of and remove explosive hazards in communities.

Gaps

Number of GBV specialized services inside Syria has been increasing, services have started in former ISIL controlled areas but access of partners remains limited. Efforts on standardization of approaches are needed to ensure services meet minimum quality standards in line with SOPs, and services are tailored to meet needs of most vulnerable groups such as adolescent girls and women and girls with disabilities. Due to restriction of access between different armed opposition groups in Northern Syria, child protection partners are facing challenges in actively responding and addressing protection concerns of children living in Menbij, Jarablus, Azaz and Rural Aleppo, especially, family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children in these areas. CP partners witnessed increased cases of family separation due to massive population movement as a result of the conflict and uncoordinated evacuations. Partners reported limited funding and in-existence of community-based foster care arrangement for unaccompanied and separated children.

Plan/Forecast

Emergency response preparedness: the Protection Cluster and Sub-Cluster Coordinators are reviewing the Cluster's emergency response package and process in collaboration with key members to further strengthen and standardize protection emergency response services. GBV SC and an INGO will offer a series of trainings and technical mentoring for members of the GBV SC. The aim of the capacity building initiatives involving a total of 20 organizations is to improve the quality of the PSS response and ensure standardized quality services in line with the SOPs. GBV SC is developing a strategy for addressing needs of adolescent girls in Syria in relation to GBV and Reproductive Health. It will organize specific consultation, learning sessions and tools on adolescent girl programming. CP Sub-cluster is planning to conduct alternative care in emergencies training from 9th-11th August 2017 for child protection partners.

Response

Protection Cluster members responded to increasingly frequent evacuations into Idleb Governorate: - Four protection actors responded to evacuees from Al-Wa'er and five protection actors responded to the evacuations from Madaya and Zabadani with the Protection Cluster's emergency package. Services include psychological first aid and psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied children, distribution of recreational kits for children, mine risk education, child-friendly spaces, gender-based violence (GBV) case management, distribution of dignity kits and referrals and information sharing for other services. - Protection Cluster members also conducted rapid protection monitoring to better understand the risks faced by communities before, during and after the evacuations – key findings are shared with relevant Clusters and the humanitarian leadership for programming and advocacy purposes.

GBV service delivery points continue to grow in number and additional locations are covered, this is mostly done through women and girls safe spaces which are now 46, and clinics. The participation of the GBV SC members in emergency response has been continuing through provision of PFA and distribution of dignity kits.

The GBV sub cluster disseminated a translated final version of SOPs in arabic and continued the capacity building efforts to support the provision of quality survivor centered services. In the reporting period the GBV SC conducted four learning sessions and two trainings for GBV practitioners, a clinical management of rape training for health providers and a referral workshop with different actors. Moreover, the GBV SC launched a second round of the capacity building initiative . A capacity assessment was conducted to identify gaps and inform the content of capacity building initiative. In coordination with the technical global reference group the sub cluster conducted an assessment on the feasibility of roll out of GBV IMS.

Regarding mainstreaming and risk mitigation, the GBV SC holds a consultation for the integration of GBV in the Sphere standard revision process to ensure GBV principles were reflected and GBV risk mitigation activities inserted in other sector actions. The GBV SC and gender focal point have been working on the roll out of GBV guidelines in the following clusters FSL, CCCM and Education, Protection clusters following up on plans of action for risk mitigation activities.

CP sub-cluster finalized the Inter-agency harmonized CP messages for awareness raising. These include messages that prevent family separation, physical abuse, early marriage, birth registrations, psycho-social distress, birth registration, children associated with armed forces/groups, exploitation including worst forms of child labour and abduction. Children and adults have been consulted through focus group discussions and survey and their preferred options for receiving messages have been taken into account. Messages will be designed as posters, leaflets, color books and animation images.

Monitoring technical working under the CP sub-cluster was established in June 2017, two days workshop on child protection situation and response monitoring was conducted from 8th-9th June 2017. A total of 12 participants attended the workshop with representatives from 3 UN agencies, 2 INGOs and 5 National NGOs. The overall aim of the workshop was to acquaint monitoring working group members with the Inter-agency CP situation and response monitoring toolkit and the process of establishing a monitoring system.

New risk education materials developed, printed and made available by Mine Action Sub Cluster for use by humanitarian actors.

Please note that data provided in this report covers the period Jan - Jun 2017. For more information please contact: shepard@unhcr.org, and chalak@unhcr.org

EARLY RECOVERY

Key Planning Figures for 2017



Cluster Priorities

The main priorities of the early recovery are 1) to empower affected communities and individuals including adolescents and youth through enabling better and safe access to essential services through restoration of basic infrastructure and socio-economic infrastructure adopting labour-intensive schemes. Rehabilitating disrupted livelihoods and social protection schemes. 2) to foster social cohesion and local participation for more resilient communities: The sector's strategy is to empower people in their communities through capacity building and ensuring local engagement in emergency response activities. Adolescent and youth inclusion is a key element of the programme's design. 3) to enhance resilience through providing better opportunities enabling less harmful coping mechanisms for affected people and vulnerable groups (especially female headed households, adolescents and youth) through the rehabilitation and restoration of disrupted livelihoods in parallel to social protection schemes.

Needs

As livelihoods have broken down, millions of people have been thrust into poverty, while recurrent displacement, loss of assets, the impact of unilateral coercive measures, and weakened social protection schemes have further compounded vulnerabilities across the country. This is severely limiting livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable categories of the Syrian population such as youth, female-headed households and people living with disabilities. Further, an estimated 5.8 million Syrian adolescents and youth, in particular, have been left with minimal opportunities for employment and engagement in society. IDPs returning to areas of origin face difficulties reviving their businesses due to loss or damage of productive assets, among other factors. As people have run out of options, they have increasingly resorted to negative coping mechanisms, exposing women, children, and other vulnerable groups to significant protection risks.

Gaps

The major gap is insufficient investment in sustainable job creation.

Response

The response aims at ensuring the provision of sustainable and efficient service delivery and basic community infrastructure; establishing adequate livelihoods as part of socio-economic recovery, and; promoting social cohesion and communities' engagement in early recovery efforts to strengthen the resilience of affected people in coping with the effects of the protracted crisis.

Plan/Forecast

Formulation of a livelihood strategy in collaboration with sector partners and donors to stimulate the creation of sustainable job opportunities.

For more detail contact Francesco.baldo@undp.org

LOGISTICS

Key Planning Figures for 2017



Cluster Priorities

To provide a logistics coordination and information platform to the humanitarian community, as well as transshipment services at Bab al-Hawa (BAH) and Bab al-Salam (BAS) Hubs to all Turkey based UN Agencies and their Implementing Partners (IPs), as mandated by the UN Security Council Resolution. To conduct logistics-related trainings to enhance expertise.

Needs

There is a need to support agencies in coordinating transshipments at BAH and BAS to enable the provision of support to vulnerable populations and the prepositioning of relief supplies in Syria. Regular Logistics Cluster meetings are needed to avoid information gaps and duplication of efforts. Logistical trainings are needed to support a strengthened logistics response.

Gaps

The limited number of trucks that can pass the border on a daily basis in Bab al-Hawa represents one of the major constraints to the transshipment operations. Currently, the number of trucks that are allowed to cross per day is limited to 22; this number could be increased upon authorities' approval and upon procurement of an additional X-Ray machine (currently in process). The Logistics Cluster has already developed a preparedness plan in case the Bab Al-Hawa hub needs to be expanded.

Response

Between Jan-Jun 2017, the transshipment of 420 trucks from Kilis / Bab al-Salam and 1,930 trucks from Reyhanli / Bab al-Hawa was facilitated. 31 people from 20 organisations were trained on warehouse management and procurement. Twelve Logistics Cluster meetings were held in Gaziantep and Antakya.

Plan/Forecast

Support smooth transshipment operations at UNSC-mandated border crossings. Organise logistics-related training based on partners' feedback. The Logistics Cluster has the capacity to scale up its support and organize ad hoc convoys on short notice if needed, security and access permitting, in response to developments of the situation on the ground.

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