

2016

HUMANITARIAN **NEEDS** OVERVIEW

PEOPLE IN NEED

13.5M

OCT 2015

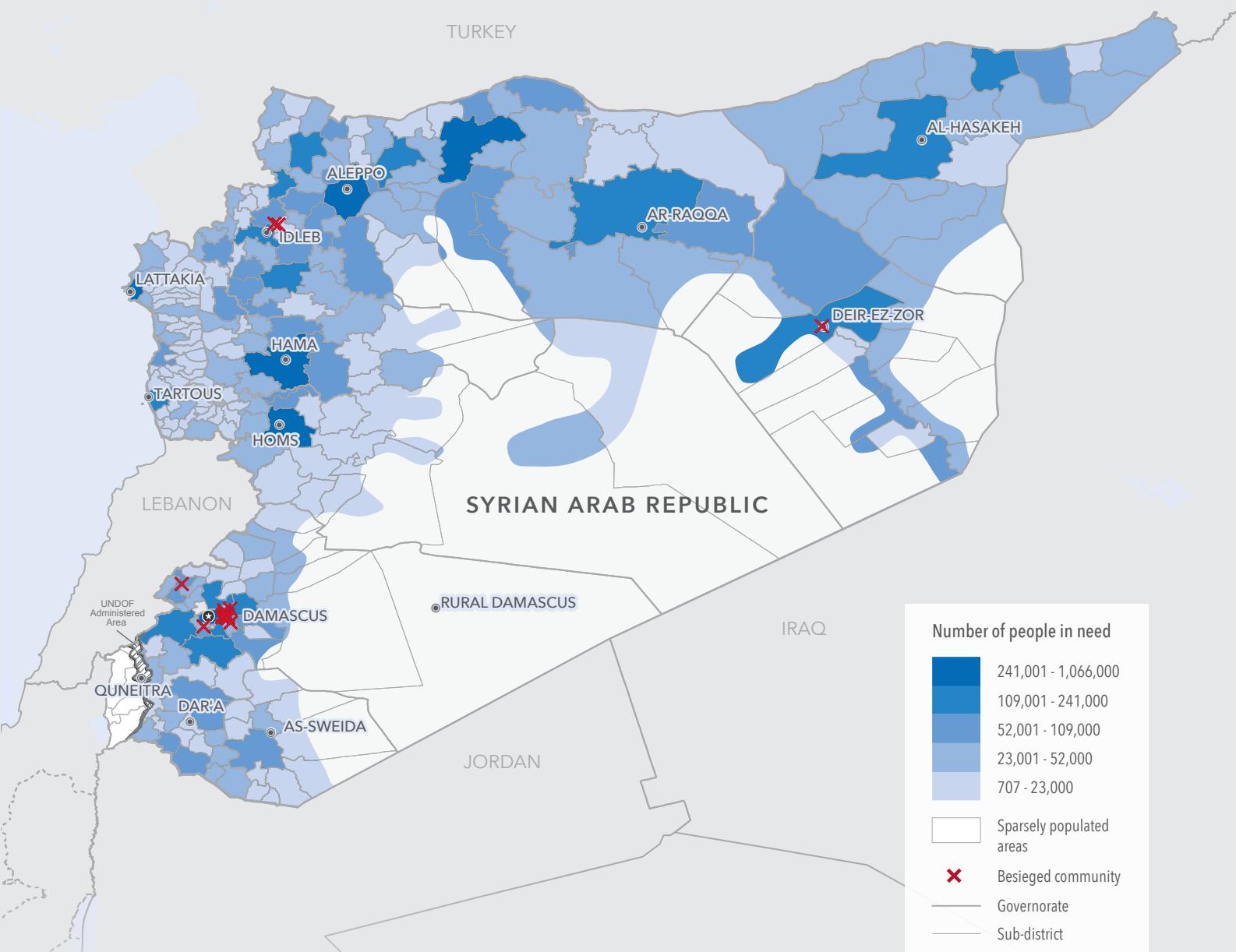
**SYRIAN ARAB
REPUBLIC**



PEOPLE IN NEED

 **13.5M**

Source: Needs Identification Framework (NIF)



PEOPLE IN HARD-TO-REACH AREAS*

4.5M

Source: UN

* Figure includes population in besieged areas

PEOPLE IN BESIEGED AREAS

0.39M

HUMANITARIAN**NEEDS & KEY FIGURES**

"I am running out of options... I can't go, it is too expensive and dangerous, I can't stay, it is too expensive and dangerous. I can't die, I have a family to take care of..."

Protection Focus Group Discussion

PEOPLE IN NEED

13.5M  Men **3.8 M**

 Boys¹ **3 M**

 Women **3.7 M**

 Girls² **3 M**

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

6.5M  Men **1.9 M**

 Boys **1.4 M**

 Women **1.8 M**

 Girls **1.4 M**

PEOPLE IN NEED HOSTING IDPs

1.3M  Men **0.4 M**

 Boys **0.3 M**

 Women **0.4 M**

 Girls **0.3 M**

PEOPLE IN NEED NOT HOSTING IDPs³

5.4M  Men **1.5 M**

 Boys **1.2 M**

 Women **1.5 M**

 Girls **1.2 M**

PALESTINE REFUGEES

450k  **280,000**

Palestine refugees
are internally displaced

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

1.5M

IRAQ REFUGEES

32k

CHILDREN IN NEED

6M

1. Boys and young men, 2. Girls and young women, 3. People in need, who have not been displaced nor are directly hosting IDPs

IMPACT OF THE

CRISIS

Maher Ghafari speaks of his city with tremendous pride and unbearable pain. "I don't know how to describe my feelings," said Ghafari, a Syrian humanitarian worker and water engineer. "In the last two days, I feel like I'm going to collapse."

But he doesn't collapse. He works around the clock with his team to provide children and their families in Aleppo with water as summer temperatures soar and taps run dry. It's the faces of the city's children, men and women that keep him going as they continue through frequent power cuts, intentional damage to water sources, and heavy fighting that crippled the main pumping station and left much of the city without running water for weeks.

Ghafari recalls a little girl who stood in line for hours to fill two small jerry cans only to realize that once full, they were too heavy for her to carry. "She just burst into tears," said Ghafari. Then an old man, abandoned, alone and afraid, holding a medical bag with fluid in one hand and a jerry can in the other. "He had no other option but to go and collect water on his own," said Ghafari.

Meanwhile, in Homs, Fatima, 6, is about to start school. Fatima and her family fled Palmyra when the city fell to ISIL militants. The look of worry and fear in Fatima's eyes is obvious as she quietly sits in her classroom. Far from home, Fatima misses her friends.

Ritaj is a ninth grader in the same school as Fatima. Gazing around the noisy classroom, Ritaj looks shy and lonely. She came from Raqqa last year fleeing the war. It is her first day in school in Homs. "I hope, one day I can go back home to Raqqa, where I like to be", she said breaking down in tears.

Fatima and Ritaj are amongst the 2.8 million IDP children in Syria. Some of them have been displaced more than five times. Fatima and Ritaj are the lucky ones. Rather than going to school, many girls and boys have no choice but to work to support their families. Other adolescent girls are forced to marry early to reduce the burden on their parents.

"Classrooms in Homs are overcrowded," says the Principal of the girls' school. "We have 50 students in one classroom to absorb the displaced children." Schools in the city and other

locations are overstretched. "We need additional books and classrooms." Seven classrooms are used as collective shelters to host 30 IDP families (135 people). The school also added makeshift tents to accommodate new families displaced from Palmyra and Rural Homs. 5,000 schools in Syria cannot be used because they have been destroyed, damaged, converted to IDP shelters or taken for military use.

Source: UNICEF, www.childrenofsyria.org, 2015

These stories could belong to any one of Syria's 7.5 million children. The conflict now spans almost half a decade. The largest protection crisis globally continues to unfold in Syria, as the humanitarian situation in Syria continues to deteriorate. More than half of Syria's population has been forced to leave their homes - over 10.5 million, one of the largest population displacement since World War II. 6.5 million people are now internally displaced within Syria and over 4 million are registered refugees in neighbouring countries and North Africa. During the course of 2015, 293,606 Syrians sought asylum in Europe.

Since 2011, an average of 50 Syrian families have been displaced every hour of every day. The humanitarian community now estimates that 13.5 million people in Syria need protection and some form of humanitarian assistance, including 6 million children. 8.7 million people are unable to meet their basic food needs, and 70 per cent of the population lacks access to safe drinking water. Health facilities, schools, and other essential services across the country are operating at reduced capacity or closed.

Three in four Syrians live in poverty. A deep economic recession, fluctuating national currency, sanctions, soaring food and fuel prices, and disrupted markets have contributed to Syrians' extreme vulnerability across the country.

Mar 2011 

Syrian Crisis begins

May 2011 

First refugee camp established in Turkey

May-Aug 2011 

EU and US impose sanctions on the Syrian government

Aug 2011 

First UN humanitarian assessment mission to Syria

DISPLACEMENT SNAPSHOT

- Population movement from Syria to neighbouring countries (as of 13 October 2015)
 - 2 M in Turkey**
 - 1.1 M in Lebanon**
 - 0.63 M in Jordan**
 - 0.25 M in Iraq**
 - 0.13 M in Egypt**
 - 0.02 M in North Africa**
 - 0.29 M Syrians arrived by sea to Europe in 2015**

Source: UNHCR

 Total IDPs
6.5 M
 Total Refugees
4.18 M

■ IDPs by hosting sub-district (in Thousands)

Jebel Saman	531
Damascus	436
Homs	336
Hama	266
Lattakia	246
Kisweh	183
Deir-ez-Zor	177
Dana	150
Ar-Raqqa	116
Al-Hasakeh	114
Menbij	109
Jaramana	107
Idleb	104
At Tall	102
Babella	100
Qudsya	92
Tartous	91
Afrin	86
Qatana	83
As-Salamiyeh	79

05

Source: NIF

As people exhaust their savings and resources, they are forced to pawn their future to survive. Children are withdrawn from school to be breadwinners, exposing them to exploitation, child labour and recruitment into armed groups and early marriage. Many men are left with no choice but to join armed groups or migrate in search of work. Women become more vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

Everyday decisions now concern matters of life and death. Civilians remain the primary victims of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Humanitarian partners estimate that upwards of 250,000 people have been killed in the conflict, including tens of thousands of children. In defiance of UN Security Council resolutions and international humanitarian and human rights law, parties to the conflict continue to impose sieges and blockades preventing civilian movement, away from areas of high risk or permitting the circulation of goods and assistance. They continue to engage in indiscriminate attacks on densely populated areas with barrel bombs and mortar attacks. They target civilians and destroy civilian infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, playgrounds, cultural heritage sites, places of worship, mills, bakeries and markets. Access to basic services such as water and electricity is used as a weapon of war. They continue to attack densely populated areas with shelling, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) and may have used chemical weapons against civilians. The unpredictability and danger of daily life spreads terror among civilians and fuels the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. The parties to the conflict have consistently breached fundamental international humanitarian law, committing wide-scale acts of murder, torture, rape, kidnapping and other inhumane acts with impunity.

As 2015 draws to a close, protection and humanitarian aid in Syria have reached a record high and, in the absence of a viable peace, the situation is expected to deteriorate and require even more sustained humanitarian support in the coming year.

Feb. 2012**March 2012****Jun. 2012****Dec. 2012**

UNGA resolution 66/253 condemns violence in Syria and appoints UN-LAS Joint Special Envoy

First ERC visit to Syria

Geneva Communiqué

100,000 Palestine Refugees and Syrians displaced by fighting in Yarmouk. More than 2 million people displaced and 4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance



Humanitarian Needs

13.5 M people in need of humanitarian assistance, of whom **8.7 M** are in acute need of multi-sectoral assistance

 At least **8.7 M** people are unable to meet their food needs and are engaging in negative coping strategies

25,000 trauma cases per month in 2015

70 per cent of the population without regular access to safe drinking water

 **5.3 M** people in need of shelter. **1.7 M** IDPs living in camps and collective shelters do not have access to life-saving multi-sectoral assistance

 **42 per cent** of pregnant women scheduling caesarian sections to plan deliveries rather than risk going into labour amidst conflict

 **In winter**, when freezing temperatures grip Syria, millions of families will need winter clothing and blankets. The bitter cold and damp have proven deadly for a mounting number of children

Crop production impacted by high labour cost, shortages of workers, crop destruction and fragmented markets with disrupted supply chains and severe damage to mills and bakeries

Access Constraints

4.5 M people living in hard-to-reach areas, including

 **0.39 M** people besieged. Children, the elderly, the chronically ill and those injured in shelling are most at risk from sieges and denial of aid

 **1 out of 3 children** under 5 not reached by routine vaccination

In besieged areas, **tens of thousands** of people subsist on grass and weeds, while warring parties prevent access to food and essential medicine

81 aid workers killed since the beginning of the crisis

Displacement

Over 11 million Syrians no longer living in their homes
6.5 M IDPs and **4.1 M** refugees in neighbouring countries

On average, **50 families** were displaced **every hour** from their homes over the last **5 years**

 More than **1M** new internal displacements are estimated in 2015

 Almost **500,000** Syrians applied for asylum in the EU, Norway and Switzerland. Half of which were received in 2015

MAJORITY OF DISPLACED FLED AFTER THEIR HOMES WERE DESTROYED AND/ OR DUE TO THE DIRECT THREAT OF VIOLENCE

IDPs in urban areas often live in sub-standard, over-crowded conditions. In some shelters, **70** people share a single toilet

 IDPs living in damaged shelters and unfinished buildings considered most at risk

Life expectancy among Syrians reduced by over 20 years since 2011

Conflict

 More than **250,000** people killed, including well over tens of thousands of children

, ,  and  weapon of war, exacerbating suffering and humanitarian need

 **June - August** 2015, one healthcare facility struck by aerial attacks every two days, severely disrupting the provision of services

654 health workers killed since the conflict began. Between 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the population suffer from psychological distress

 Over **1.2 M** homes damaged and **400,000** completely destroyed since the onset of conflict

 During 2015, the persistent, indiscriminate use of explosive weapons in residential areas has led to massive civilian casualties

 Increasing reliance on negative coping practices – sending children to work, marrying daughters early and allowing children to become involved with armed groups

DRIVERS, NEEDS & KEY FIGURES



Protection of Civilians

The primary causes of civilian casualties and displacement

- Indiscriminate attacks and use of explosive weapons in populated areas
- deliberate targeting of civilians or civilian objects
- sieges

Widespread and systematic violations of human rights by all parties to the conflict, including unlawful killing, arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment, sexual violence, enforced disappearances and the taking of hostages. In the first half of 2015, over **650** grave violations against children documented. Killing and maiming represented over **72 per cent** of documented cases

Girls and women increasingly vulnerable to child/forced marriage, domestic and sexual violence, and restrictions on freedom of movement

Boys at risk of recruitment into armed groups, detention, and engagement in dangerous child labour, including scavenging for explosive devices

Palestine refugees in Syria remain at high risk of detention and refoulement when seeking refuge in neighbouring countries

In 2015 communities identified the presence of **explosive remnants of war** as among the greatest risks in 50 per cent of governorates, a marked increase from 2014

"Violence has become normal.... they feel it is their right to hate us, insult us, beat us, rape us..."

Protection Focus Group Discussions

Thousands of children have been killed and injured as a result of indiscriminate or targeted attacks



Economic Decline

CONFLICT HAS HAD A CATASTROPHIC IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY, EXACERBATING THE EXTREME VULNERABILITY OF PEOPLE ACROSS SYRIA



Over three in four Syrians are now living in poverty. live in extreme poverty, unable to afford basic food needed for survival

Over half the working age population now unemployed, with loss of income affecting millions of dependents

In the last 18 months, fuel prices have more than doubled. Wheat flour has increased by 300 and rice by 650 per cent respectively, compared to pre-crisis figures

10 M people in need of livelihood opportunities

7.8 M people in need of better access to markets

Sanctions contribute to increasing vulnerabilities.

National wheat production is **40%** below pre-crisis levels leading to spiraling food prices



No Lost Generation

7.5 M children in Syria growing up knowing nothing but conflict

4,000 attacks on schools recorded since the beginning of the crisis

2.1 M Syrian children growing up as refugees

Over **2,000,000** children out of school



1 in 4 schools are damaged, destroyed or occupied

Multiple curricula taught with varying quality and uncertainty in certification

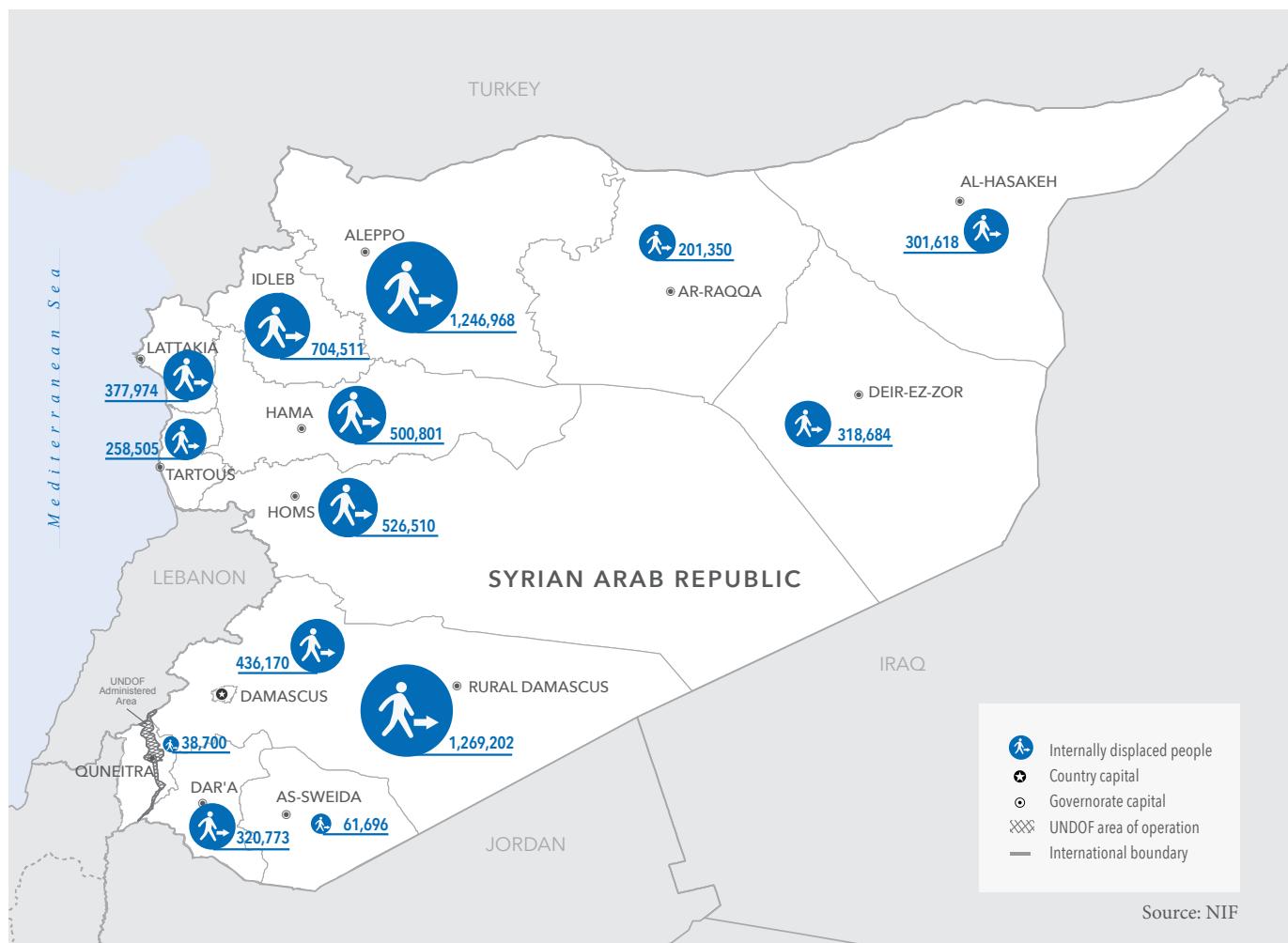
1 in 4 children at risk of developing mental health disorders

3 in 5 locations affected by child labour, including in its worst forms

Fears of radicalisation among adolescents

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

6.5 million people are internally displaced in Syria due to the conflict. While the total number of displaced people has reduced relative to 2014, the actual number of displacements per person has most likely increased as most have been displaced multiple times, making displacement a major source of vulnerability that compounds with every move. Additionally, some reduction in IDP numbers is attributed to many Syrians having left the country, no longer being internally displaced, but now facing challenges outside their home country. Most IDPs live in host communities rather than camps or sites, with thousands of communities across Syria hosting displaced people. As a result, host communities are themselves often stretched and in need of assistance. Mounting desperation and lack of alternatives among both IDP and host families has led to increase protection risks notably, family separation and child labour, including its worst forms, recruitment of children into armed groups, and forced and child marriage.



6.5 M IDPs

1.7 M IDPs live in 3030 camps and collective shelters

Jan 2013

First cross-line inter-agency mission to Talbiseh (Homs)

Mar 2013

More than 1 million Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt

Mar 2013

4.25 million IDPs inside Syria

Apr 2013

6.45 million IDPs and 6.8 million in need of assistance

BREAKDOWN OF

PEOPLE IN NEED

"Women here are powerless and they don't have anyone to rely on"
Protection Focus Group Discussions

The number of People in Need (PiN) continues to increase even as the overall population of Syria has decreased, as people leave or perish due to the conflict. The size of the population in need of some form of protection and humanitarian assistance has reached 13.5 million people. Humanitarian actors estimate that 8.7 million have a convergence of needs in multiple sectors, making them the most vulnerable.

PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR

NUMBERS IN MILLIONS	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED		Source: Multi-sector
	3.8M	3.7M	3M	3M	13.5M	13.5M	
Protection	3.8	3.7	3	3	13.5M	13.5M	
WASH	3.61	3.59	2.53	2.40	12.1M	12.1M	
Health	3.43	3.42	2.40	2.28	11.5M	11.5M	
Early Recovery & Livelihoods	2.75	2.74	1.93	1.83	9.2M	9.2M	
Food Security	2.48	2.47	1.94	1.83	8.7M	8.7M	
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1.96	1.95	1.37	1.30	6.5M	6.5M	
Education	0.15	0.15	2.8	2.6	5.7M	5.7M	
NFI	1.54	1.53	1.08	1.02	5.2M	5.2M	
Shelter and NFI	0.69	0.69	0.48	0.46	2.3M	2.3M	
Nutrition	-	1.3	0.93	0.89	3.1M	3.1M	



Jun 2013 ///

OHCHR reports more than 93,000 killed in the conflict

Sep 2013 ///

More than 2 million Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt

Oct 2013 ///

UN-OPCW mission starts

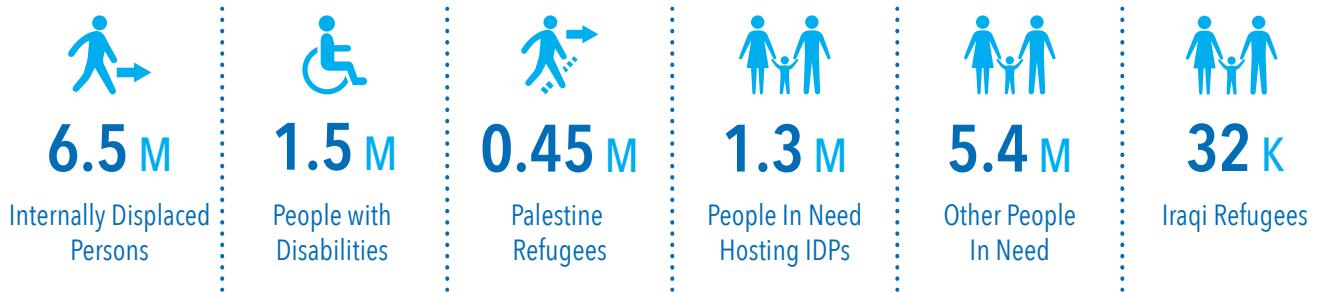
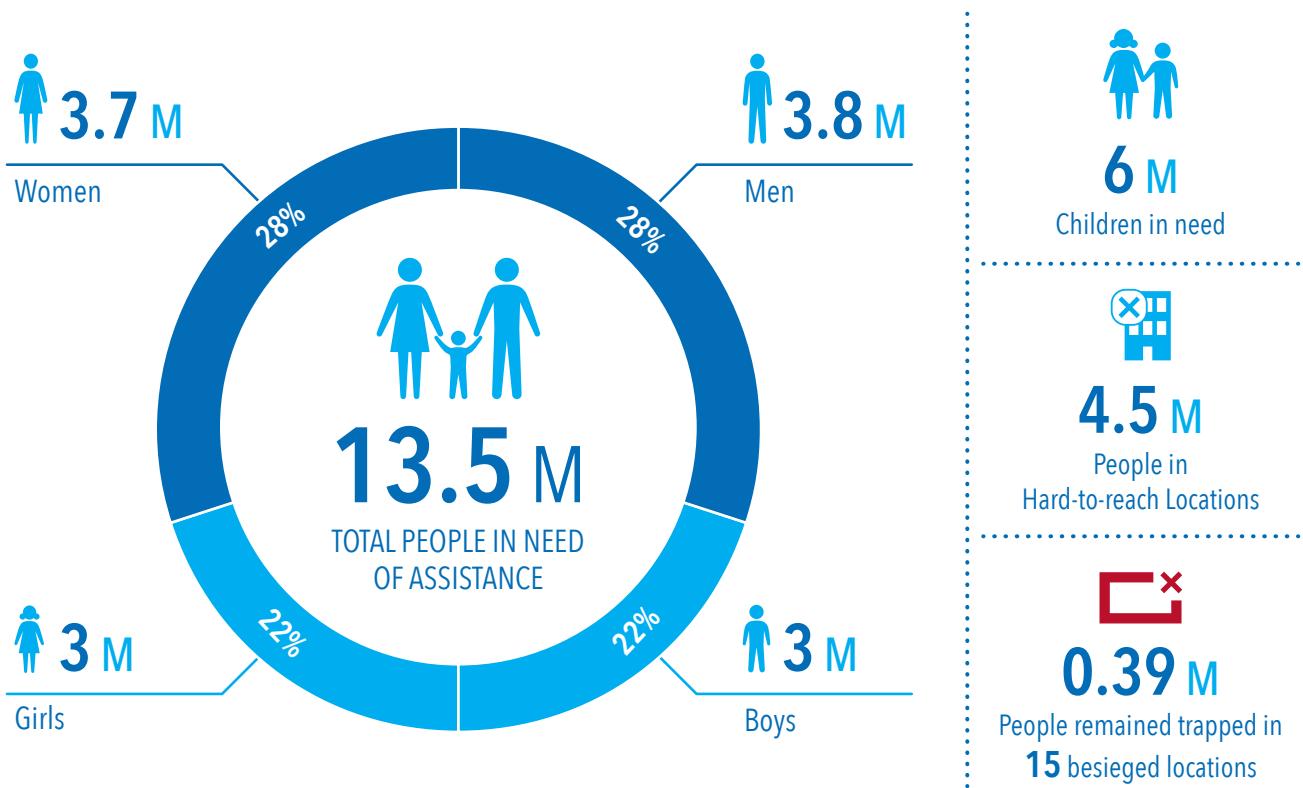
Dec. 2013 ///

9.3 million people in need

CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE IN NEED

Danger is everywhere... bombs do not differentiate between, men, women and children"

Protection Focus Group Discussion



Source: NIF and UN

8.7 M People are in acute need of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance

Feb 2014

UNSCR 2139
End of the siege in the old city of Homs

Mar 2014

First convoy across Nusaybin/
Qamishly border with the consent
of the Governments of Syria and
Turkey

Jun 2014

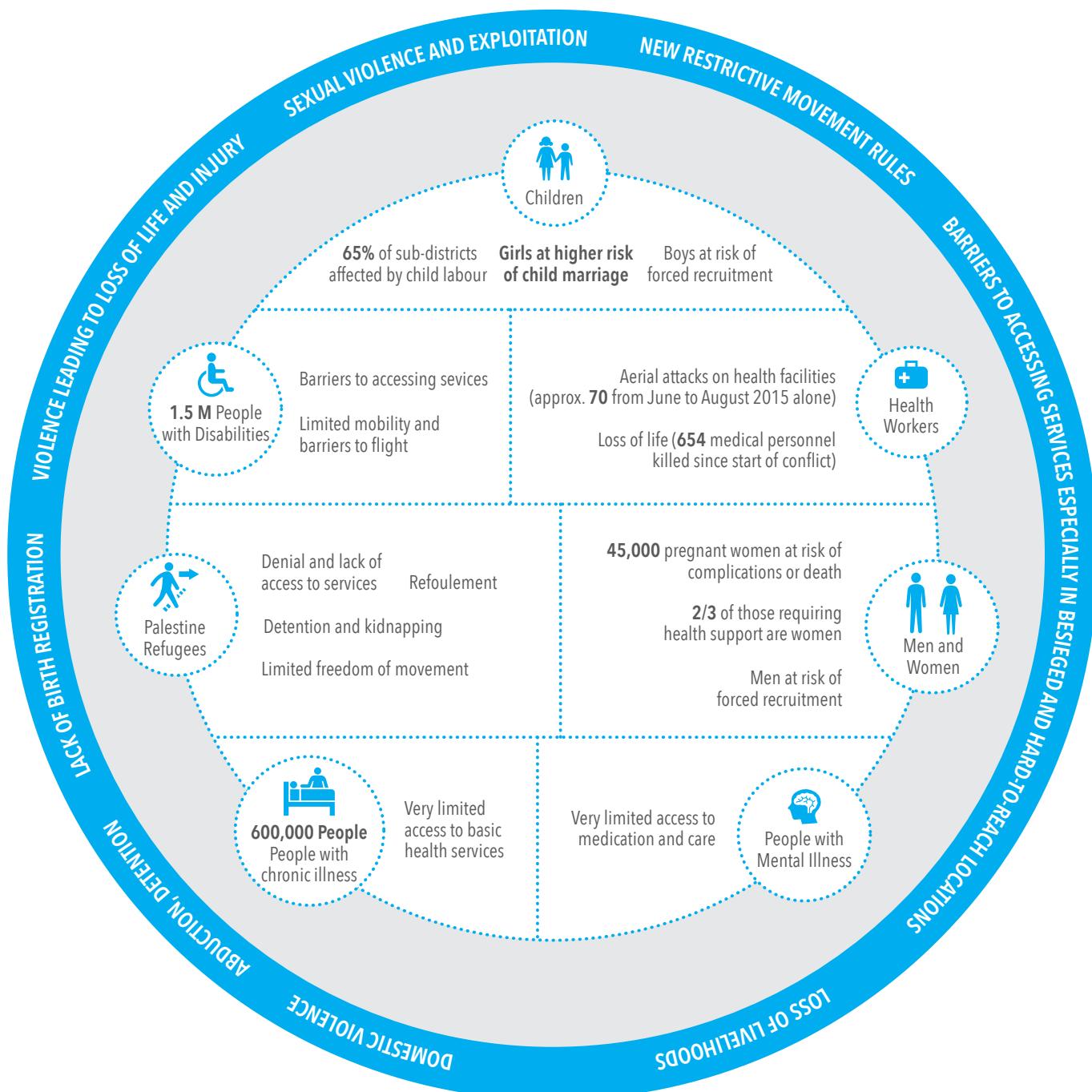
10.8 million people in need

July 2014

UNSCR 2165 authorising UN
cross-border operations from neigh-
bouring countries

VULNERABILITIES OF PEOPLE IN NEED

All people affected by the conflict in Syria require protection and assistance due to ongoing conflict and pervasive human rights violations in many areas. Assessment findings and secondary data show that women and girls, boys, men, the elderly, people with disabilities, IDPs, Palestine refugees, third-country nationals (including migrant workers), and minority groups all face specific protection risks in Syria. Vulnerabilities associated with age, gender, status, identity, ethnicity, religion, and profession have been heightened by the conflict and are generally exacerbated by proximity to conflict areas. Some groups and communities have been specifically targeted. As such it is important to focus not only on the most vulnerable but also on what different groups are most vulnerable to. This table is an example of some of the vulnerability/identity indicators in relation to actual risks and threats in Syria.





HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN URBAN CONTEXTS

KEY MESSAGES

- An estimated 70 per cent of Syrians inside the country today live in cities, some 11 million people
- Of these, over half are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance (urban PiN)
- Cities are a priority for humanitarian action for multiple reasons. Urban services and economies support vulnerable groups in the sub-district and even governorate. There is a concentration of multi-sectoral needs in specific neighbourhoods. Cities offer better access, and stabilizing cities supports populations and mitigates exodus.
- Priority urban sectors include water supply, electricity, food and agriculture, solid waste, livelihoods and shelter.

AFFECTED POPULATION GROUPS

An estimated 35 per cent of the current urban population are IDPs (4 million people).

Returnees are negligible, although there is a possibility that numbers will increase in the future.

In some sub-districts, cities host as much as 80 per cent of the total number of sub-district IDPs.

In some cities, more than 75 per cent of the urban IDPs are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance (Urban PiN).

Most affected urban populations are concentrated in besieged and hard-to-reach neighbourhoods, areas without established service-management systems, or hosting areas experiencing an overwhelming population increase.

The most vulnerable urban populations are people with mobility constraints, people without access to income or dependent on relief, and host communities experiencing conflicts between residents and IDPs.

Women and children make up the majority of the population in some neighbourhoods (for instance Barzeh, Yalda).

Many young people are leaving cities as refugees due to the lack of livelihoods, and are being replaced by an influx of Syrians from rural areas.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

CITY	URBAN PiN	URBAN PiN TOTAL POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE
Aleppo	609363	51	329056	280307
Homs	186008	36	96724	89284
Hama	157815	25	78907	78907
Deir-ez-Zor	143514	58	84673	58841
Raqqa	100485	42	58281	42204
Qamishli	56792	32	30100	26692
Al-Hasakeh	71628	38	38679	32949
Idleb	24795	61	15125	9670
Dara'a	34328	40	16477	17850
Barzeh	47250	50	20790	26460

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

WASH: Access to water is increasingly used as a weapon in the crisis. Waste water creates public health and water quality issues in certain areas (for instance Aleppo). Reliance on local wells may resolve short term problems, but may be inefficient, less reliable and may have long-term negative implications. There is a short-term focus on increasing operational capacity, energy supply, expanding storage capacity and demand management.

Shelter: Urban families living in private residences are in need of owner-based light rehabilitation. Rent payment is a major drain on incomes. Cash and voucher support should be explored, given that housing, land and property issues are emerging.

Health: Medicine prices are high. The Syrian Government decreed a 50 per cent increase in July 2015. Health care operational capacity is in decline across cities, and there has been a loss of professional staff due to exodus. A focus on professional staff retention is critical. Health services in cities serve the wider rural population, not just urban populations.

Education: Drop out rates are low in primary education, but higher in secondary. Education is a major draw for IDPs. Some areas are without a curriculum or have seen changes to the curriculum. Many facilities have been damaged and are in need of rehabilitation.

Food and nutrition: Urban markets are increasingly cut off from rural supply. Food prices are driven upward by lack of access to supplies and transport costs. There is a growing dependency on imported food due to the decline of agro-industry. Access to bread and cooking gas is often better in government controlled areas, where prices are monitored. Besieged urban areas are most critically in need of food.

Resilience: It is important that the humanitarian response supports the resilience of urban communities. For instance cash-for-work in the field of solid waste could strengthen the solid waste management system, or job-creation initiatives could be linked to the manufacture of relief items. Recovery measures should aim to revive strategic small- and medium-sized industries so as to stimulate economic recovery and job creation. For example, there is potential to encourage local procurement by engaging industries in the supply of relief materials, specifically in the food and Shelter and NFI sectors. Key job-creation sectors include shelter, markets, light industry and agriculture.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Responses must be tailored for each neighbourhood and should be coordinated in a multi-sector approach that combines both humanitarian and resilience interventions, where feasible with maximum participation of local communities.

The context remains predominantly humanitarian in some cities (Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor, Jasem, Yalda, Babel). Critical humanitarian needs are generally concentrated in a limited number of neighbourhoods within any city (eg. northern Qaboun, western Deir-ez-Zor, western Homs, southern and eastern Aleppo).

The context in other cities already requires more resilience-oriented responses (Homs, Barzeh, Beit Sahem, Al Tal, Jaramana). The main challenge in some cities relates to the longer-term settlement of IDPs (Qamishili, Hama, Tartous, Salamiya, Izra'a).

In some neighbourhoods, services and infrastructure have completely collapsed due to damage and decreased human and operational capacity (eg. Al Qusair, Homs, Aleppo). Needs sometimes are beyond recovery and rehabilitation (Homs Old City, Nawa, Central Deir ez-Zor, Western Qusair, Aleppo Old City).

Aug 2014

Sep 2014

Oct 2014

Dec 2014

More than 190,000 people killed in Syria since the beginning of the conflict

ISIL attack on Ayn Al Arab leads to the displacement of 220,000 people to Turkey

First International Coalition airstrike against ISIL.

3 million Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt

5.7 million children in need inside Syria, 7.6 million IDPs and 12.2 million people in need

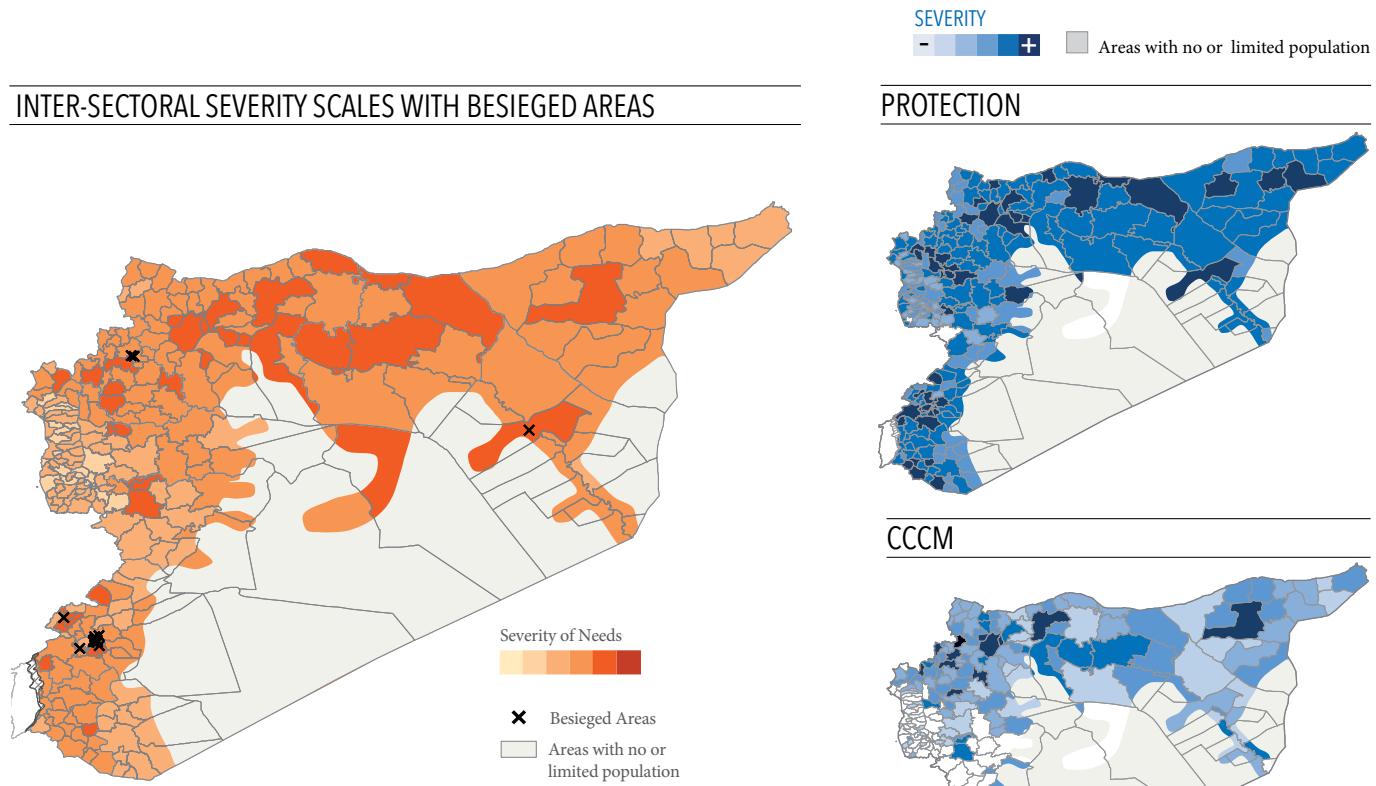
SEVERITY

RANKING

While people in all governorates of Syria have been affected by the conflict, those closest to conflict lines, in besieged or enclaved areas, in areas where civilian movement is restricted or impossible and the passage of goods is prevented, and areas with a high prevalence of IDPs are among the most acutely affected. In these areas, the convergence and severity of needs across all sectors is highest, requiring an urgent multi-sector response. Sectoral severity scales are key to identifying needs in respective sectors and help inform a programmatic response. Vulnerable groups of population experience increased protection risks in these areas, while protection monitoring and service delivery is seriously curtailed by lack of access.

SECTORAL AND INTER-SECTORAL SEVERITY SCALES

The inter-sectoral severity map shows the convergence of severity of needs, providing a cross-sectoral basis for joint planning and programming. Severity ranking at sectoral and inter-sectoral levels require ongoing monitoring due to the dynamic situation. Intra-sectoral analysis is done by sectors according to the sectoral severity they have identified across the 272 sub-districts in Syria.



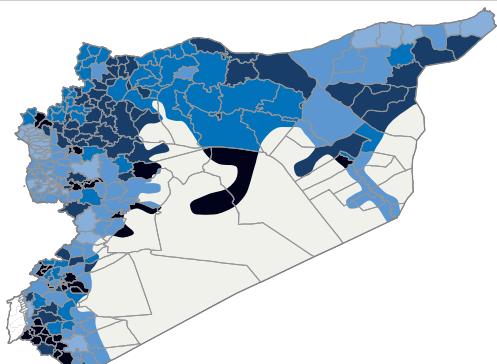
Source: OCHA

SEVERITY

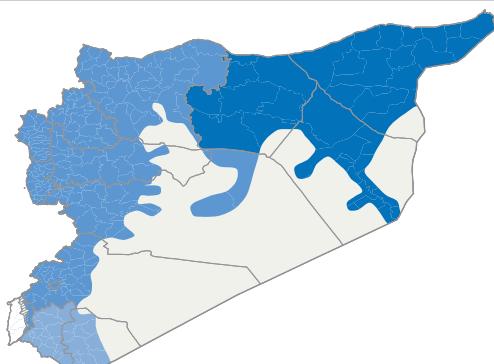


Areas with no or limited population

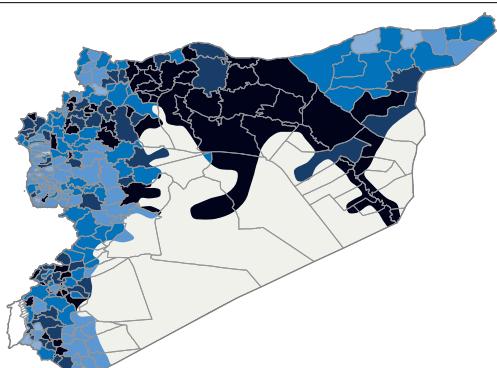
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS



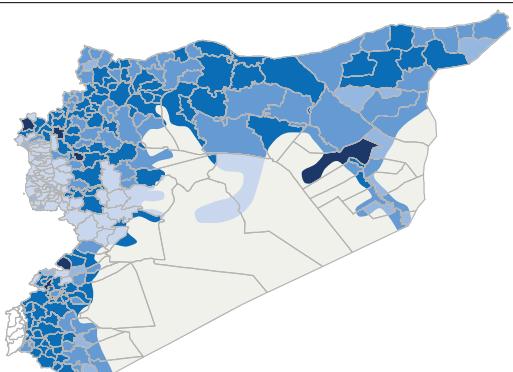
NUTRITION



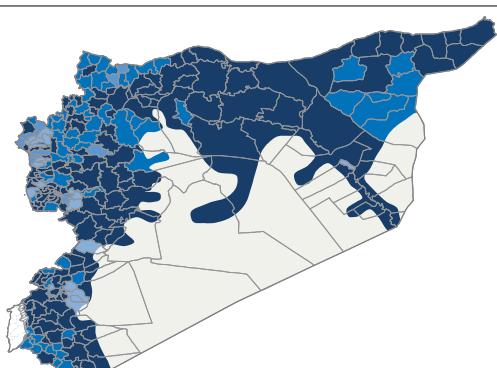
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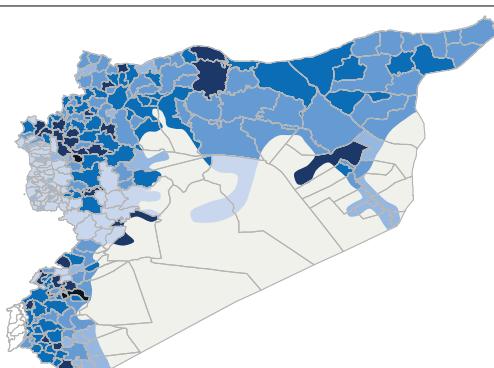
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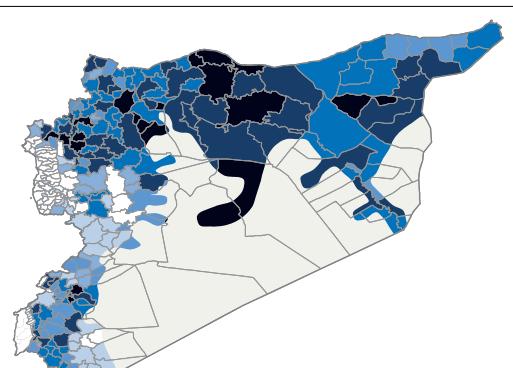
FOOD SECURITY



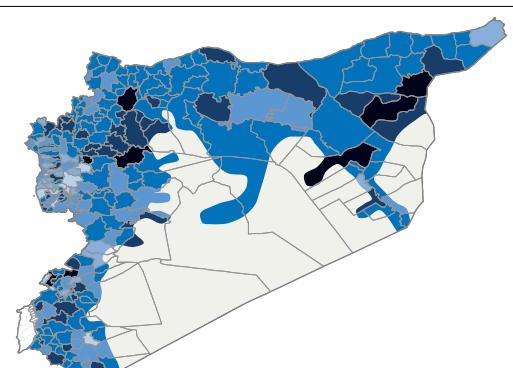
NFI



HEALTH



WASH



DATA COLLECTION

GAPS ANALYSIS

Humanitarian agencies have been able to reach millions of people in need with humanitarian assistance despite the extremely challenging operational context. The following table illustrates the number of “people reached” per sector against the 2015 SRP targets. It also allows comparison with 2016 PiN figures - the estimated number of people who require protection and humanitarian assistance. It is important to note that “people reached” may still have unmet humanitarian needs, including requiring continuous support in one sector and/or assistance from more than one sector. Humanitarian needs far exceed the humanitarian response due to both insufficient resources and impediments to humanitarian access.

SECTOR REACH VS PEOPLE IN NEED

Source: WoS Inter-sectoral Joint Operational Plan September 2015 (covering Jan-Aug)

16
**Strategic Response Plan (SRP 2015) Beneficiaries
 Sector achievements (Jan-Sep 2015)**

	Targeted 2015 SRP (million)	Reached Sep. 2015 SRP (million)	Reached Sep. 2015 (%)	People in need As per 2015 HNO	People in need As per 2016 HNO
Protection	5.3	1.5	28%	12.2	13.5
WASH	8.1	6.7	83%	8.4	12.1
Early Recovery	1.9	1.9	100%	11.2	9.2
Non-food items	8.4	4.8	57%	9.9	5.3
Shelter	0.9	0.2	22%	1.6	2.4
Food	7	6.4	91%	9.8	8.7
Agriculture	2.5	0.8	32%		
CCCM	1.1	1	91%	1.23	6.5
Education	4.5	1.5	33%	4.5	5.7
Nutrition	2.2	1.3	59%	3.94	3.2
Health	12	9.0	75%	12.2	11.5

As of August 2015, the health sector has: distributed over 15.98 million treatment courses; supported 452,000 trauma cases, as well as over six million medical consultations through NGOs; supported over 450,000 deliveries by skilled-birth attendants; and vaccinated 2.9 million children under five against polio.

Jan 2015 

Over one million people injured since the conflict began

Feb 2015 

YPG advances in Ayn Al Arab

Mar 2015 

Idleb city is taken over by non-state armed groups

April 2015 

Several thousand Palestine refugees displaced to Yalda, Babilla and Beit Saham from Yarmouk camp.
 Nasib border crossing no longer under GoS control and intensification of fighting in Dar'a

Obtaining reliable response monitoring data is the foundation for understanding what needs exist, whether they are being met, and how any shortfalls can be addressed. This has improved substantially in the past year, in part due to the introduction of the Whole of Syria approach and investment in coordination and information management capacity at sector/cluster level across hubs and field locations. Whole of Syria analysis is conducted jointly between humanitarian actors operating from the different hubs. Duplication and gaps in services in some sectors have significantly reduced, especially following the “Joint Operational Plans” developed in mid-2015 to re-prioritize activities for the second half of the year. Reducing such gaps in information has not only improved the effectiveness of the response but also made identifying and addressing inconsistencies in coverage easier.

While the sharing of timely, relevant data has improved, feedback from the Operational Peer Review (OPR) and multiple partners acknowledged that continued efforts are needed to improve the quality and quantity of data shared within the WoS approach. In addition, improvements can be made in the sharing of operational data at sufficient granularity to facilitate decision-making and coordination. Enhanced engagement with humanitarian actors who are not part of the Whole of Syria process would also facilitate a more comprehensive response.

Other challenges remain as well. Insecurity and regulatory constraints inhibit humanitarian access, diminishing the quality and timeliness of data. Due to the highly charged context, some constituents are reluctant to share response data, compounding the problem that data can quickly become out-of-date, or can be perceived to be one-sided. Humanitarian actors must therefore closely triangulate and verify data to ensure it is as reliable and impartial as possible. While highlighting needs and the extent to which they have been met, a gap analysis in the Syrian context also tends to illustrate the significant access challenges (as organisations are often forced to respond where access is possible instead of where needs are greatest); the volatility of the conflict and corresponding flexibility required in response (as numbers of people in need fluctuate in relation to original estimates and response adjusts accordingly); and the challenges in reporting (where gaps or overlap in reporting skew data).

Jun 2015		
120,000 people displaced due to fighting in Al-Hassakeh city June-September: Intensified fighting in Qalamoun area (Zabadani, Madaya) as well in Fuha/Kafraya (Idleb) affects at least 80,000 people		

July 2015		
4 million Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt		

Aug 2015							
428,735 Syrians applied for asylum in EU, Norway and Switzerland between 2011 and end-August 2015. 293,606 were received during the first eight months of 2015.							

13.5 M people in need, 6.5 million IDPs

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, OPERATIONAL PRESENCE AND

"Without ID, you cannot even move from one street to another..."

Protection Focus Group Discussion

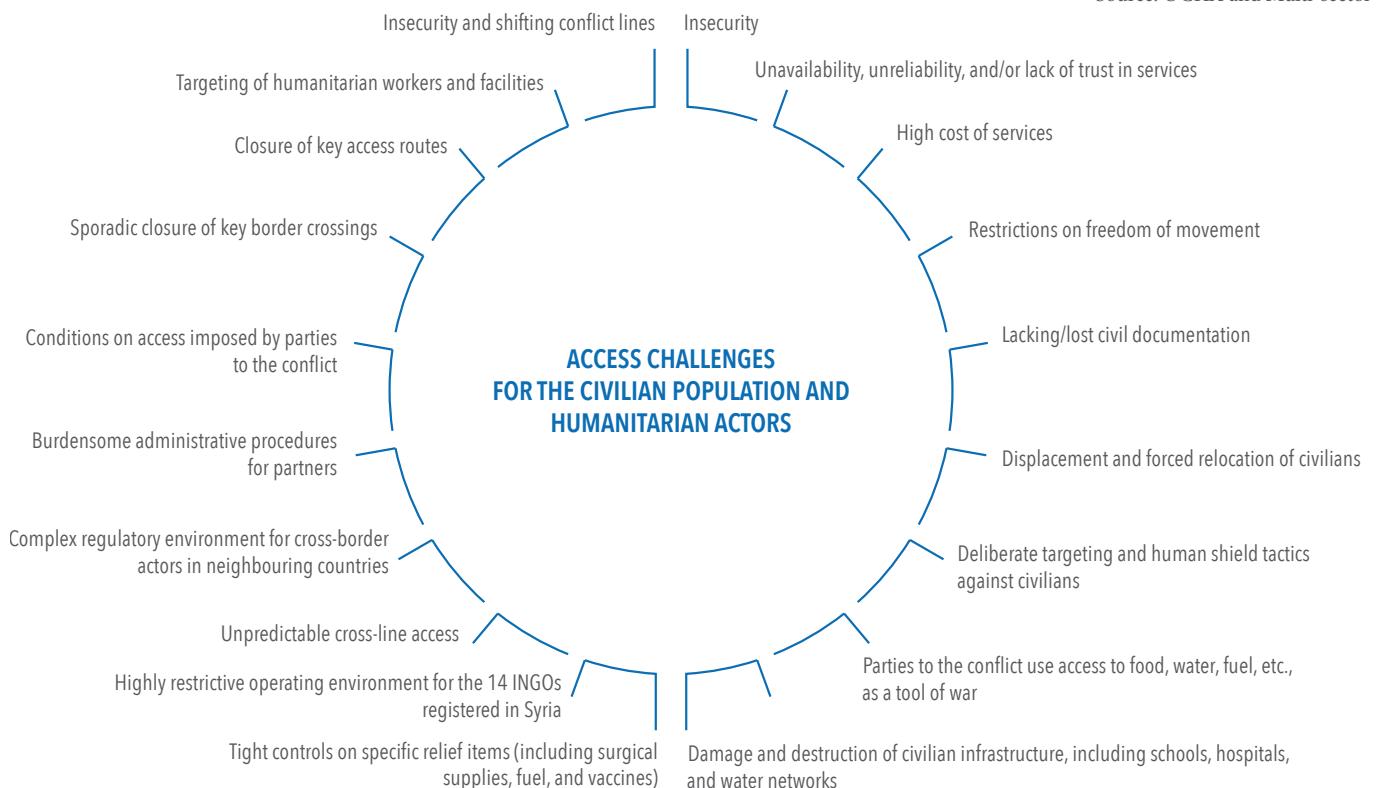
RESPONSE CAPACITY

The main constraints to a timely and effective humanitarian response in Syria are ongoing conflict and the denial of humanitarian access by all parties. Blocking humanitarian assistance has become a tactic of war. Conflict, shifting front-lines and insecurity, in addition to administrative and procedural hurdles imposed by all armed actors, continue to hinder the humanitarian community's capacity to undertake assessments, deliver protection services, assistance, and monitor response - thereby undermining efforts to promote accountability to affected people. All parties to the conflict disrespect their obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, resulting in the largest protection crisis of our time. Humanitarian workers often work in highly dangerous conditions, imperiling their lives and reducing their ability to do their work. The humanitarian community continues to advocate for unconditional and principled humanitarian access and to build the capacities of local actors in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, particularly those under ISIL influence. Nonetheless, serious challenges remain.

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ACCESS CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTORS AND CIVILIAN POPULATION

Source: OCHA and Multi-sector



Humanitarian action takes place in a highly volatile and insecure environment. Delivery of assistance has become increasingly dangerous. Targeted and indiscriminate attacks have destroyed infrastructure essential to an effective protective environment humanitarian response, including schools, hospitals, and markets. Delivery of humanitarian aid, especially medical items and surgical supplies, are routinely denied in hard-to-reach and besieged areas.

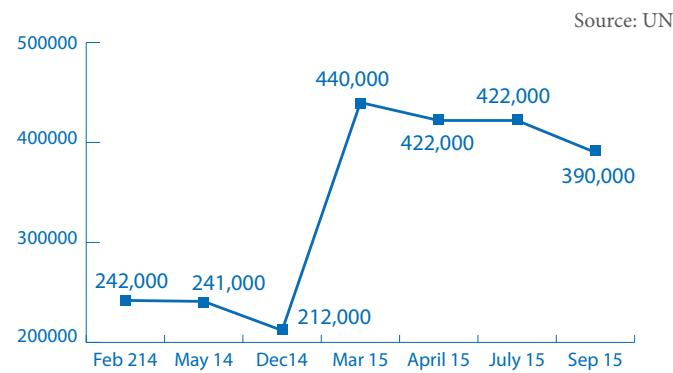
Humanitarian partners continue to improve monitoring efforts even in this complex environment – in particular third party monitoring modalities adopted by several agencies.

A) Access to besieged areas

People living in besieged locations remain trapped and denied access to food, water, and health care. Throughout Syria, parties to the conflict continue to use siege as a weapon of war, exacerbating an already grave humanitarian situation. Though some basic commodities are able to reach besieged areas through unofficial and irregular supply lines, their prices are inflated up to 1,000 per cent.

Between 1 January and 31 August 2015, UN agencies and their implementing partners were only able to reach an average of four per cent of people per month in besieged areas with health assistance, only 0.6 per cent with food assistance, and 0.1 per cent with Shelter and NFI or other humanitarian relief items. Despite UN Security Council calls, there is no indication that parties to the conflict will desist from using sieges in a manner violating international law.

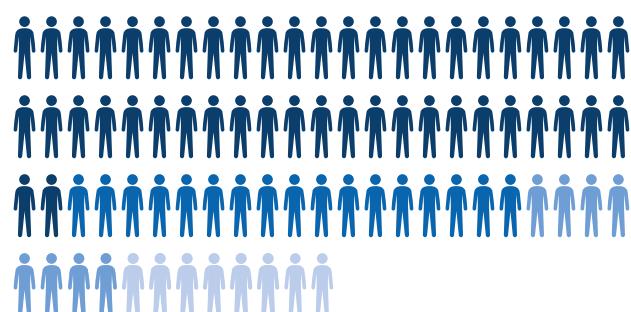
NUMBER OF BESIEGED PEOPLE



B) Access to hard-to-reach locations

Hard-to-reach areas are those are not regularly accessible for sustained humanitarian programming due to denial of access, active conflict, multiple security checkpoints, or failure of the authorities to provide timely approval. An estimated 4.5 million people in need of protection and humanitarian assistance live in hard-to-reach areas. Access to these locations is very limited, leaving the needs of vulnerable conflict-affected populations unmet.

81* AID WORKERS KILLED SINCE CRISIS BEGAN



SYRIAN ARAB RED CRESCENT 48 UNITED NATIONS 17

PALESTINE RED CRESCENT 8 INGO 8

Source: UN

Between 1 June and 31 September 2015, United Nations agencies reached a monthly average of 30 of the 127 hard-to-reach locations (ie 24 per cent of locations). Despite significant diplomatic pressure throughout 2015, there has been no tangible improvement in humanitarian access in hard-to-reach locations.

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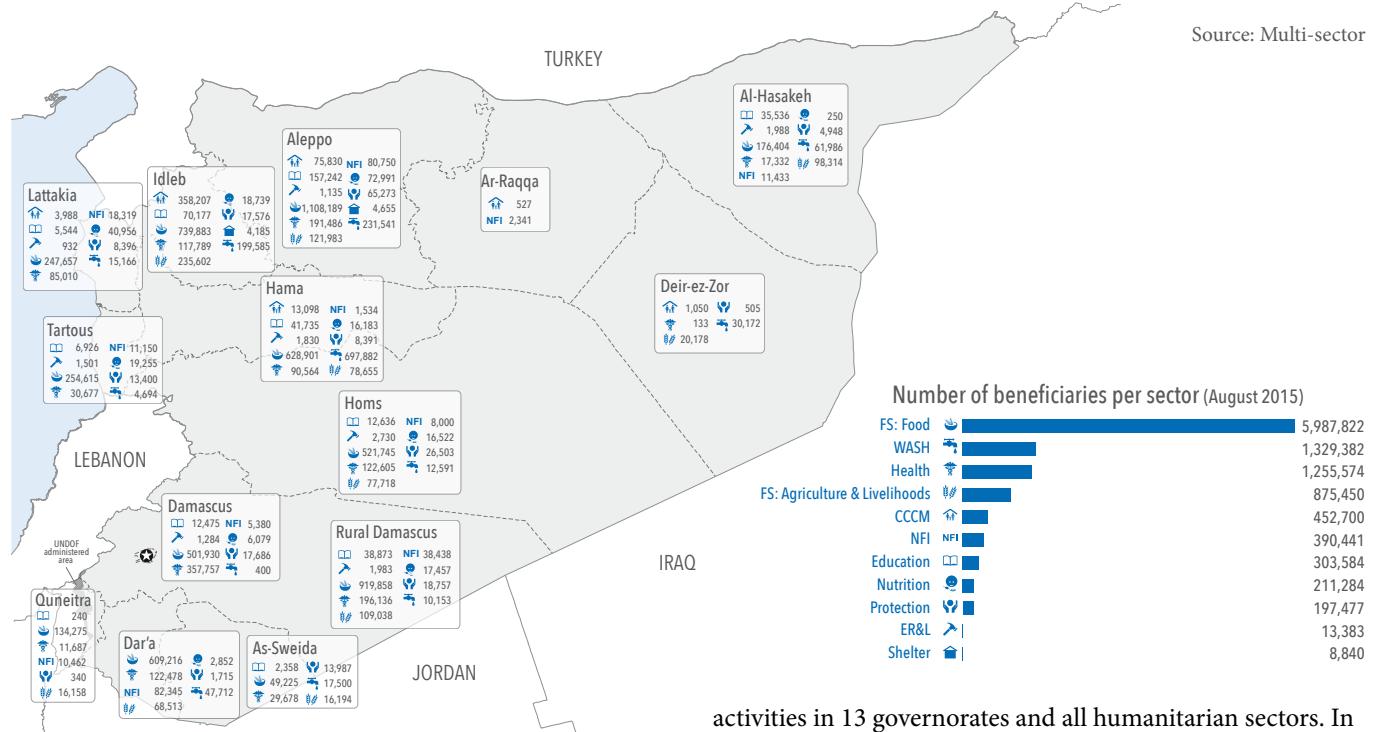
Note that the above information on the humanitarian response in besieged and hard-to-reach areas refers to the assistance that the UN and its partners are delivering through regular, cross-line, and cross-border modalities (as per UNSG Reports on Resolution 2139, 2165, 2191). The humanitarian community is making a collective effort to reach Hard-to-Reach locations including many INGO and Syrian NGO partners. Efforts are ongoing at the hub and WoS levels to capture information at sufficiently granular level enabling more complete reporting.

PEOPLE IN HARD-TO-REACH LOCATIONS



*Figures based on available reports, not including national NGOs

WHOLE OF SYRIA SECTOR REACH PER GOVERNORATE (AUG 2015)



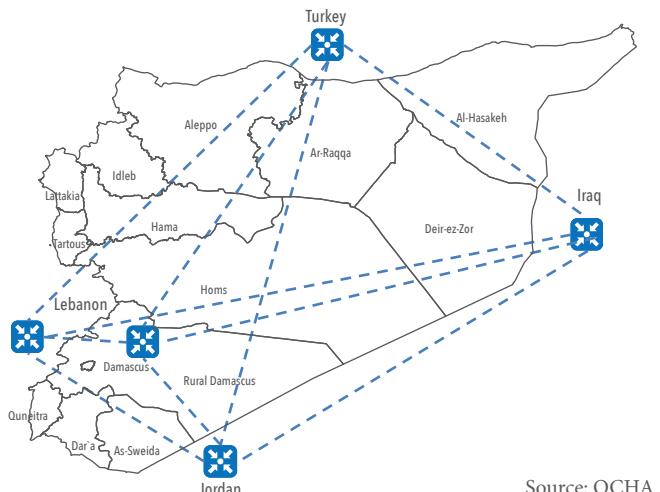
activities in 13 governorates and all humanitarian sectors. In mid-2014, the UN also began cross-border operations under UNSC resolutions 2165/2191, which acknowledged the need to provide assistance to people in need “using the most direct routes across borders and across conflict lines”. Alongside the UN cross-border operations under UNSCR 2165/2191, OCHA is aware of over 185 Syrian NGOs, working in humanitarian and development aid, of which over 75 participate in clusters and continue to deliver substantive quantities of assistance to Syria from neighbouring countries – in particular, Turkey and Jordan. Despite maintaining a strong presence throughout the country and markedly improved coordination and information sharing to help maximize reach, needs continue to outweigh the humanitarian community’s capacity to respond. Significant gaps remain in the coverage of hard-to-reach and besieged areas, including all ISIL-controlled areas.

C) Operational presence/response capacity

The humanitarian response in Syria is a complex operation with protection services and humanitarian assistance delivered to millions of people from multiple hubs (inside Syria, as well as from Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq). These hubs coordinate their activities through the Whole of Syria approach to ensure a principled and unified response across Syria. Beyond Damascus, the UN maintains a number of hubs in Syria, including Homs, Tartous, Aleppo, and Qamishli, to support outreach and coordination with humanitarian partners and other stakeholders. Additionally, the UN has a number of offices beyond the hubs (Lattakia, As-Sweida, Al-Hassakeh, Hama). Overall, 12 UN agencies, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), IOM, and hundreds of national and international NGOs are engaged in the provision of protection services and humanitarian assistance, implementing a wide range of programs across sectors and affected governorates. Inside Syria, SARC, 14 INGOs and more than 135 NNGOs are authorised to partner with the UN. The bulk of deliveries in Syria take place through the regular programme. Syrian staff and volunteers remain the first or front-line responders, working in extremely volatile and insecure environments. Forty-eight SARC, 17 UN, eight Palestine Red Crescent, eight INGO, and numerous Syrian NGO workers have died in the line of duty. These figures may represent significant underestimates given the challenges in obtaining reliable data in Syria.

The majority of cross-border assistance is provided by Syrian and international NGOs. These partners have been operating programs on a significant scale since 2012, with reported

WHOLE OF SYRIA APPROACH

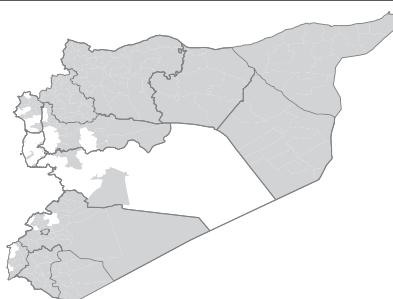


INFORMATION GAPS &

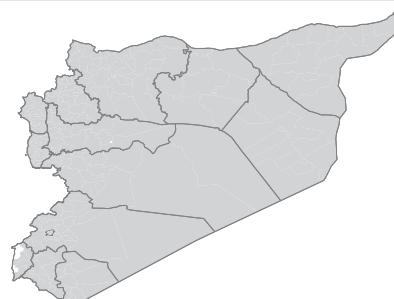
ASSESSMENT PLANNING

The complexity of the Syrian conflict and the associated constraints on access call for innovative approaches to comprehensive country-wide assessments of humanitarian needs. In 2015, the Syria Needs Identification Framework (NIF) brought together sector/cluster representatives from the hubs, Whole of Syria (WoS) sector coordinators/focal points, INGOs, Syrian NGOs and technical experts to consolidate assessments, harmonise methods and build a comprehensive picture of needs across Syria.

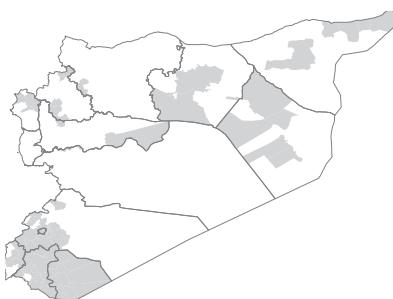
WOSA COVERAGE



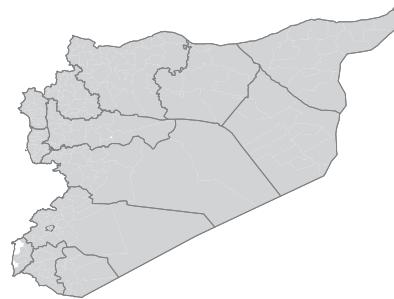
GOVERNORATE PROFILE COVERAGE



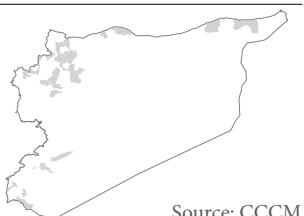
AREA OF ORIGIN COVERAGE



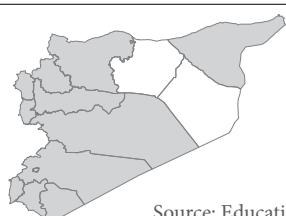
NPM COVERAGE



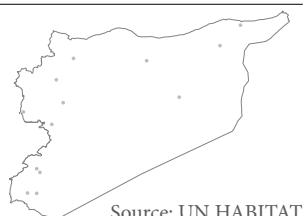
CCCM MATRIX



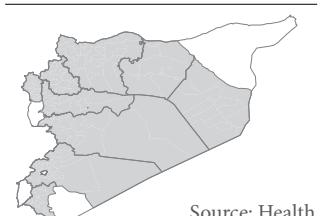
EDUCATION



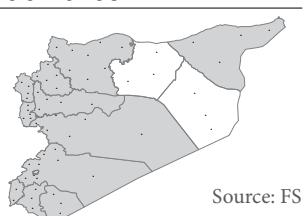
URBAN PROFILES



HEALTH



FOOD SECURITY



- 1- Assessments were conducted by the food security, education, nutrition, protection and health sectors.
- 2- CCCM tracks IDP movements on behalf of several sectors.
- 3- Co-lead agencies in food security sectors and their partners carry out some key assessments to build evidence concerning food security in Syria. The Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) by WFP and FAO was conducted in May 2015, and the report was published in July 2015. A household food security assessment was also conducted by WFP and partners in June/July 2015. It is the first countrywide, large scale food security survey conducted in Syria. The food security sector HNO is primarily drawn from the findings of this survey.
- 4- Periodic inter-sectoral monitoring over the last months such as the Area of Origin project, Dynamo and Needs and Population Monitoring allowed a sustained analysis of most sub-districts inside Syria.
- 5- The Governorates Profiles (GP) intersectoral assessment permitted a comprehensive set of information with comprehensive coverage across all of Syria based on networks on the ground and expert knowledge from all sectors operating from Damascus. The geographical scope of Governorate Profiles targeted all 14 governorates with a particular focus on areas with high needs or areas that have had little or no assessments carried out recently. The applied methodology was a non-probabilistic/purposive sampling based on primary data collected through 20 UN-led focus groups discussions, key informant interviews, inter-agency and agency field missions within Syria. Furthermore, a secondary data review was carried out to support the triangulation of these primary data sources. The secondary data review phase relied on existing assessments undertaken by sectors or other initiatives conducted from Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan. Each section of the questionnaire was associated to the confidence levels agreed upon within the WoS Needs Identification Framework (NIF) allowing further comparability and triangulation.
- 6- The Whole of Syria Assessment (WoSA) acted as a major “gap filling” exercise, building on all existing information and provided a solid basis for severity ranking, PiN calculation and trends analysis. The unified system data collection inside Syria involved more than 400 staff from 22 organisations and more than 1,400 interviews, operating from Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. The analysis of information was conducted in a collaborative process gathering more than 70 staff from all hubs and most sectors working on the Syria crisis. WoSA included a large-scale protection sector set of focus group discussions that provided valuable information informing the work of the humanitarian community. FGDs were organised from outside Syria with the support of local NGOs working with Amman and Gaziantep hubs. WoSA included expert focus group discussion of gender-based violence.

Despite major progress regarding data collection and analysis, the humanitarian community’s understanding of needs remains challenged by sub-optimal methodologies with clear limitations and a dynamic situation where the life span of information is short.

Information gaps remain at both the sectoral and inter-sectoral levels, highlighting the need to implement a joint humanitarian assessment. Such an assessment was prepared in 2014 but did not receive GoS go-ahead. Recognising the limitations of existing assessments, work will be undertaken to improve the quality and relevance of sector and inter-sectoral assessments. Special attention will be paid to the gender component, for instance by means of female enumerators and respondents, as well as ensuring the use of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) methodologies, while recognising geographical realities and limitations.

For areas that are difficult for humanitarians to access, including besieged and hard-to-reach areas, reliable humanitarian data is especially hard to collect. To help overcome these obstacles, one fall-back is triangulation of data between secondary data, information in the public domain, and such information as is obtainable on the ground. This is however no substitute for the full humanitarian access that is required to meet needs.

The situation in Syria is volatile and dynamic; thus, the information in this report should not be assumed to be static.

INFORMATION BY SECTOR

-  Protection
-  Camp Coordination and Camp Management
-  Early Recovery and Livelihoods
-  Education
-  Emergency Telecommunications
-  Food Security
-  Health
-  Logistics
-  Nutrition
-  Shelter and NFI
-  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PROTECTION

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



13.5M

Protection cluster adopted inter-sectoral PiN as the number of people in need of Protection

KEY MESSAGES

- Grave violations of IHL/IHRL continue, including direct or indiscriminate targeting of civilians, resulting in loss of life, injury and deprivation
- Entrenched gender-based violence (GBV)
- Enduring conflict is eroding coping mechanisms, with increasingly negative social practices, including child labour

AFFECTED GROUPS

Boys are at particular risk of recruitment into armed groups, detention and engagement in dangerous child labour, including scavenging for explosive devices. Girls and women are particularly vulnerable to child or forced marriage and are at high risk of domestic and sexual violence, reduced freedom of movement, detention, and limited access to services. Kidnapping, detention and forced recruitment are risks for men. Loss of livelihoods increases recourse to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, child marriage and family separation. People without civil documents face exclusion and challenges moving in search of safety and assistance. Palestine refugees in Syria are disproportionately affected by the conflict, due to poverty before the war, displacement along front lines, and a high risk of detention and refoulement when seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. Communities are under increased pressure and stress due to overcrowding, limited resources, increased demand on services, and the presence of armed groups.

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

As the conflict in Syria endures, populations face ongoing risks in their daily lives in the face of the immediate and indirect realities of conflict. Indiscriminate attacks, besiegement and armed conflict persist. As the conflict drags on, violence at the level of households and communities increases. Harmful coping strategies are evident throughout the country. Fear and acceptance of sexual and domestic violence impairs the ability of women and girls to access work, education and services. In many cases movement is limited to their homes. Almost one in five sub-districts reports severe problems with GBV. GBV cases are often very difficult to identify due to a code of silence due to the shaming effect GBV has on the standing of the individual and the family within the community.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PiN	MALE	FEMALE
Aleppo	2,804,853	1,419,601	1,385,252
Al-Hasakeh	755,254	382,252	373,002
Ar-Raqqa	541,272	273,950	267,322
As-Sweida	244,131	123,560	120,571
Damascus	1,066,261	539,660	526,601
Dara	615,603	311,571	304,032
Deir-ez-Zor	745,024	377,074	367,950
Hama	1,052,578	532,734	519,844
Homs	1,023,033	517,781	505,252
Idleb	1,224,773	619,886	604,887
Lattakia	708,062	358,367	349,695
Quneitra	65,266	33,033	32,233
Rural Damascus	2,147,167	1,086,731	1,060,436
Tartous	553,790	280,286	273,504
Total	13,547,067	6,856,486	6,690,581

Child marriage and labour are common symptoms of risks and families' worsening economic situations. High unemployment, growing frustration and over-crowding due to destruction and displacement is exacerbating these risks.

Recruitment of children into opposition armed groups is a key concern emerging across Syria, driven not just by political affiliations but also by a lack of livelihood and educational opportunities. Child labour, including involvement in smuggling, begging, salvaging of explosive remnants, is perceived to be a problem in 55 per cent of the country, with one in four locations in besieged or hard-to-reach areas.

Lack and loss of civil documentation limits peoples' ability to cope, compromising the ease of movement and, in some instances, access to humanitarian assistance, with 76 per cent of sub-districts considering this an issue of concern. Ongoing lack of birth and marriage registration for many people and loss of property deeds will have a long-term negative impact.

The presence of explosive remnants compromises peoples' ability to move safely, whether due to displacement or in order to access their livelihoods. 5.1 million people live in areas where explosive weapons have been used, of which 75 per cent are in densely populated areas.

The humanitarian response must address the interlinked nature of violence detailed above, including efforts to strengthen

en community-based strategies to enhance positive coping mechanisms and the engagement of authorities and duty bearers to reduce violence. The protection crisis within Syria requires a holistic response beyond the mandate of humanitarian actors. Removing threats to the lives, safety and dignity of civilians requires an end to conflict. It is essential to combat impunity and to ensure accountability, in order to prevent and respond to international humanitarian and human rights law violations. To this end better coordination of information management, analysis of violations and abuses and regular and timely advocacy messages are essential.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

There have been no positive changes in the protection environment within Syria in 2015. Protection actors are increasingly impeded. The armed conflict has intensified, further eroding peoples' resilience. Increased attacks on facilities such as health centres, schools and markets reduce communities' confidence in services and communal spaces. In 42 per cent of Syria's governorates, communities identified the presence of explosive remnants of war as one of the main protection risks, a marked increase from 2014. Displacement remains a strategy to seek safety.

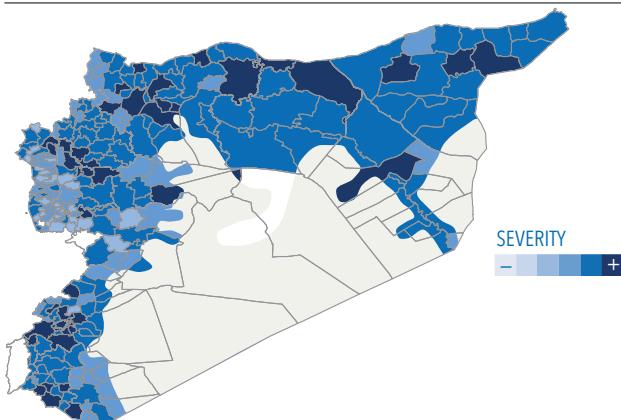
Grave child rights violations continue, with countless children killed and maimed. Recruitment, training and indoctrination of children into armed groups, sometimes by means of education activities, is widespread among non-state armed groups, and occurs at increasingly younger ages.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

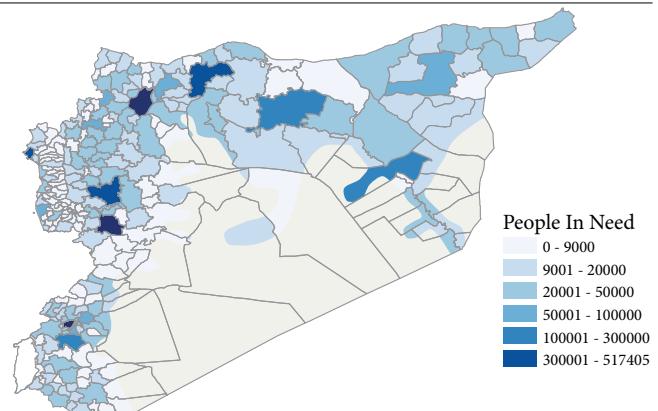
While risk of loss of life, injury, family separation and gender-based violence pervade Syria, there are clear geographical variations. Besieged areas face high restrictions on movement and access to services. Over 80 sub-districts in Syria report that over 50 per cent of the population face movement restrictions. Over 50 per cent of sub-districts assessed in Aleppo, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, Idleb and Quneitra identified lack or loss of civil documentation as a significant protection issue. Child labour was identified as a key issue of concern in 55 per cent of the country. Child recruitment is reported in 45 per cent of the country, including Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor.

Women and girls face new rules and restrictions that impact their daily lives in areas controlled by UN-designated terrorist groups, including dress code and movement restrictions. There are reports of conflict-related sexual violence by all parties of the conflict.

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

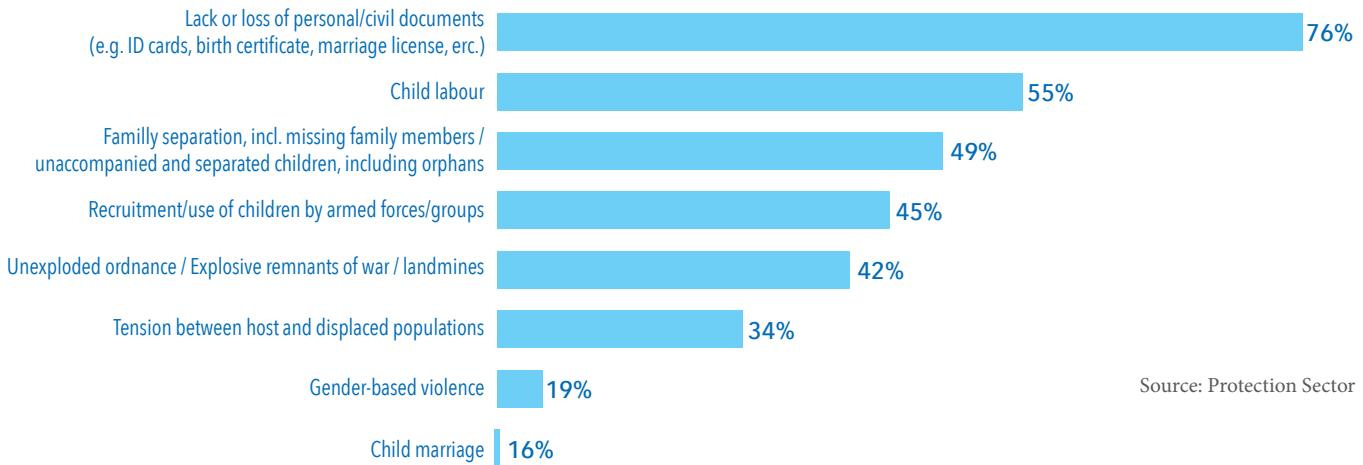


ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

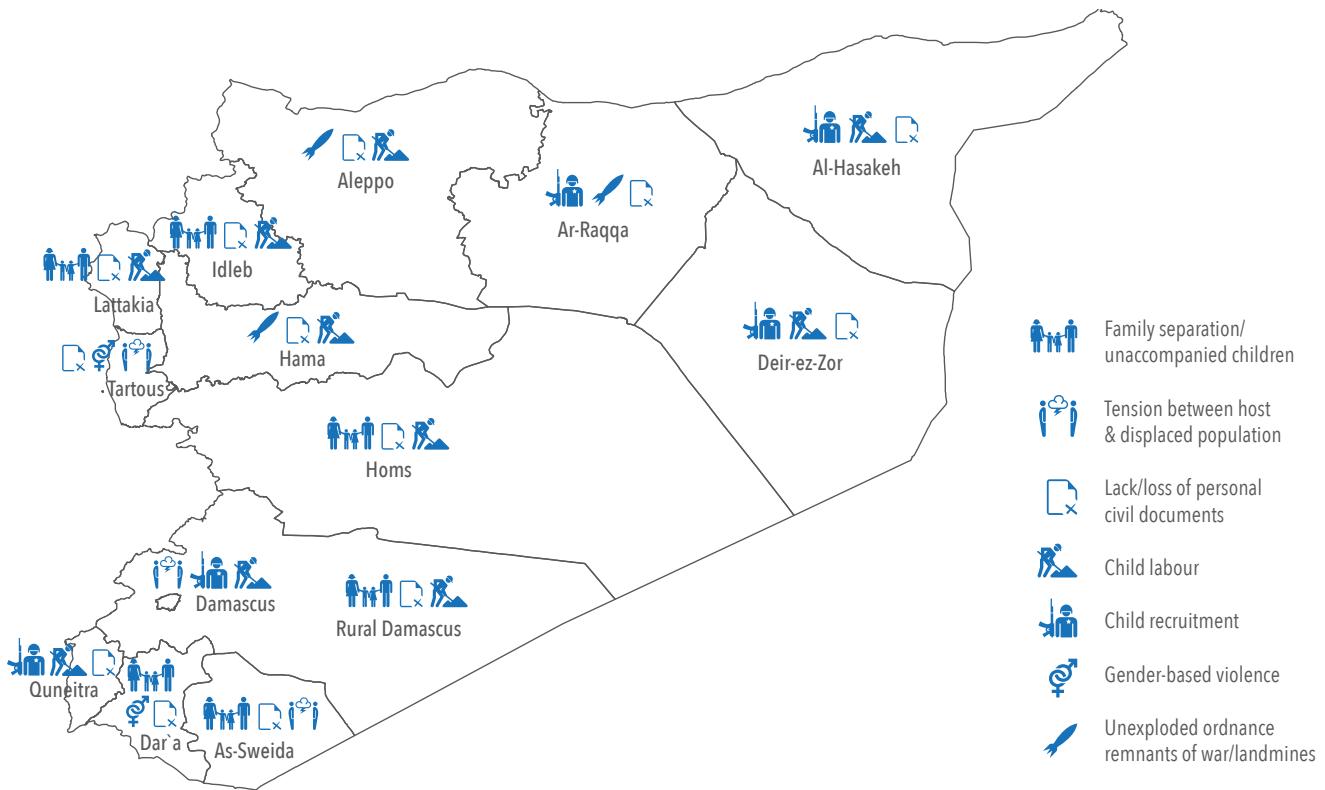


Source: Protection Sector

PROPORTION OF SUB-DISTRICTS WITH PERCEIVED PROTECTION ISSUES



MAIN PROTECTION ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY GOVERNORATE



Note: Incidents of individual violations of human rights are not included due to lack of systematic data beyond those available for grave child rights violations.

While GBV is not reflected in all governorates above, it was ranked very high over 50 sub-districts including Ar-Raqqa, Hama, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Dar'a and Tartous and was reported in more than 60 FGDs conducted in 2015.

Source: Protection Sector

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



6.5M

KEY MESSAGES

- There are an estimated 6.5 million IDPs, many of whom have been displaced multiple times
- Of these, 1.7 million IDPs are in need of life-saving multi-sector responses in camps and collective centres
- Camps and collective centres remain the last resort for IDPs
- Temporary displacements occur frequently.

AFFECTED GROUPS

While IDPs in general are vulnerable, the three most affected groups for the CCCM sector are:

- IDPs in collective centres (schools, public buildings, mosques, extensions that have been converted into temporary residence);
- IDPs in self-settled/spontaneous and informal camps;
- IDPs in organised and structured camps.

Within camps and collective centres, the following demographics are at still greater risk:

- Households headed by children;
- The elderly (60+ years);
- Women aged 18-59 (especially heads of households).

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

Of the estimated 3,030 collective centres (schools, public buildings, mosques, extensions that have been converted into temporary residences) inside Syria, only 88 have been targeted by a regular multi-sectoral response, notably due to restricted access in 2015. Yet these shelters are a refuge of last resort due to disrupted access and general lack of security.

Less than seven per cent of the camps and collective centres have accountable humanitarian management, hampering resource allocation and outreach of the most vulnerable IDPs.

Displacement trends are fluid and dynamic. Tracked by sector, in the two months of July and August 2015 at least 148,000 people were newly displaced or displaced a second time.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PEOPLE IN NEED			CAMP & CC RESIDENTS
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
Aleppo	1,253,138	634,243	618,896	366,945
Al-Hasakeh	301,617	152,655	148,962	67,348
Ar-Raqqqa	201,350	101,908	99,442	62,978
As-Sweida	61,697	31,227	30,471	10,989
Damascus	436,170	220,756	215,414	19,061
Dar'a	320,773	162,351	158,422	58,201
Deir-ez-Zor	318,686	161,294	157,391	65,095
Hama	500,800	253,467	247,334	101,551
Homs	526,509	266,479	260,031	60,791
Idleb	713,625	361,182	352,443	354,136
Lattakia	377,976	191,302	186,673	23,673
Quneitra	38,701	19,587	19,113	4,850
Rural Damascus	1,269,203	642,373	626,830	77,609
Tartous	258,507	130,836	127,670	67,029
Extrapolated at national level				404,001
Total	6,578,752	3,329,660	3,249,092	1,744,257

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

Camps and informal settlements still represent the last resort for IDPs. Of the total IDP population, only 4 per cent have sought refuge in tented camps (primarily self-settled), while 23 per cent have moved to collective centres. IDPs typically exhaust all other available alternatives before seeking out alternative settlements. For this reason tented settlements host the most vulnerable pockets of IDPs. Many camps function as transit centers, as IDPs tend to move out once other alternatives become available.

With the passage of time and the protracted crisis, vulnerability among IDPs is increasing, provoking secondary displacement. In 2015, 50 per cent of IDPs arriving in IDP camps and informal settlements came not from their homes but from other displacement sites.

Collective centres (schools, mosques, public/unfinished buildings, extensions used for residence) remain a strong community coping mechanism. There are an estimated 3,030 collective centres throughout Syria but only a handful are being targeted by a regular multi-sectoral response.

The shrinking humanitarian space in the eastern provinces of Syria has forced many IDPs in Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates to leave the IDP settlements. In Ghizlaniyyeh and Dhameer sub-districts of rural Aleppo, demand for collective centres vastly outstrips supply.

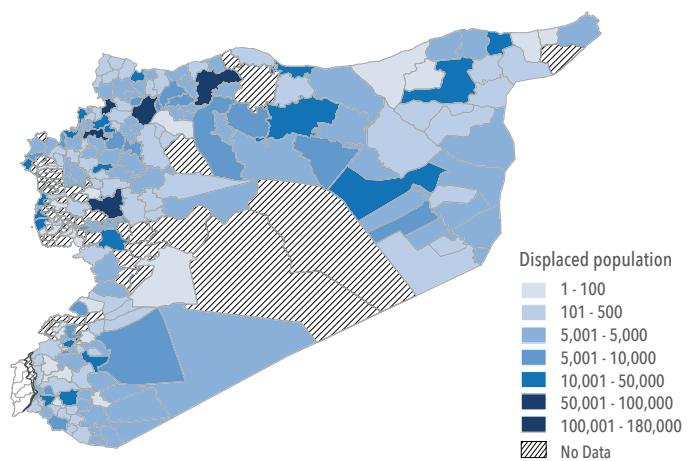
GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

There are over 119 sub-districts with more than 500 IDPs in camps and collective centres. Four sub-districts are in critical need.

1. Dana, Idlib: there are more than 150,000 IDPs in this sub-district, 95 per cent of whom are currently in camps and collective centres (CCs). Lack of service and space was reported.
2. Haritan, Aleppo: There are over 21,000 IDPs, of whom 8,000 are in camps/CCs. While many IDPs are willing to move to these camps and CCs, there is no capacity to absorb any additional IDPs.
3. Dhameer, Rural Damascus: the sub-district has around 24,000 IDPs, many of them in unfinished buildings and open spaces.
4. Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus: there are 46,000 IDPs in the sub-district, 70 per cent of whom are in IDP sites/CCs.

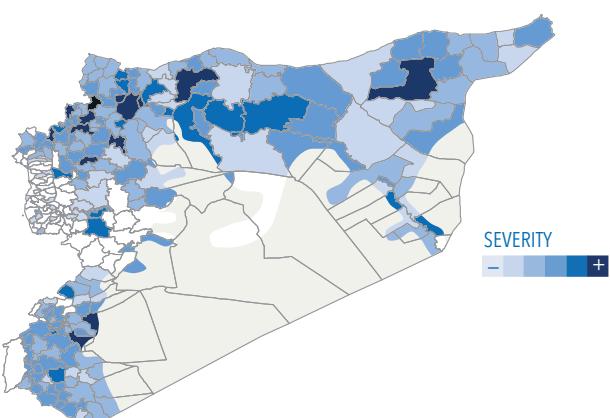
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DISPLACED POPULATION IN CAMPS AND COLLECTIVE CENTRES

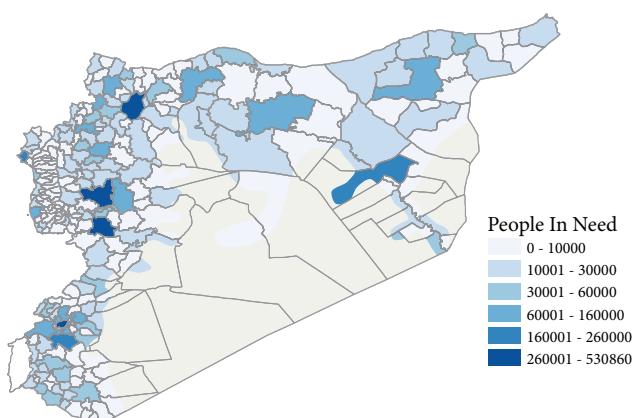


Source: CCCM Sector

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



Source: CCCM Sector

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



KEY MESSAGES

- Restoration of livelihoods and access to job opportunities in affected communities, in tandem with support and rehabilitation of basic and social infrastructure, is critical in order to sustain and restore dignified living conditions for the population, reduce their reliance on humanitarian aid and enable the return of IDPs to secure areas.
- Building the resilience of the affected communities, including host communities, is essential so as to decrease vulnerability and improve living conditions. Resilience building prevents irreversible consequences and negative coping mechanisms, while enabling all humanitarian sectors to better serve the target population.

MAIN NEEDS

10 million people in need of livelihoods or emergency employment, sustainable income-generating activities, business revival and adequate financial transfer mechanisms.

12.2 million people are in acute need of quick repairs to basic and social infrastructure ensuring essential and productive services

7.8 million people need better access to markets, natural resources, housing and basic services

AFFECTED GROUPS

At the end of 2014, four out of five Syrians lived in poverty; 64.7 per cent of the population lived in extreme poverty, unable to secure the basic food and non-food needs necessary for household survival. 30 per cent of the population fell into abject poverty, unable to meet the basic food needs of their households, with many facing hunger, malnutrition and even starvation in extreme cases.

IDPs and their host communities are considered the most vulnerable, as well as other crisis-affected populations who have suffered depletion of resources and lack of access to basic and social services, and loss of livelihoods, among other consequences of conflict. Persons with disability, the elderly, female income earners and the young are among the most vulnerable groups in terms of challenges to livelihoods.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PiN	MALE	FEMALE
Aleppo	2,037,515	1,031,234	1,006,281
Al-Hasakeh	436,863	221,106	215,756
Ar-Raqqa	449,657	227,582	222,075
As-Sweida	133,883	67,761	66,122
Damascus	598,697	303,014	295,682
Dar'a	574,601	290,819	283,782
Deir-ez-Zor	515,226	260,768	254,458
Hama	604,551	305,977	298,574
Homs	807,961	408,928	399,033
Idleb	891,640	451,280	440,360
Lattakia	304,067	153,896	150,172
Quneitra	29,473	14,917	14,556
Rural Damascus	1,595,185	807,360	787,825
Tartous	266,504	134,884	131,620
Total	9,245,822	4,679,526	4,566,296

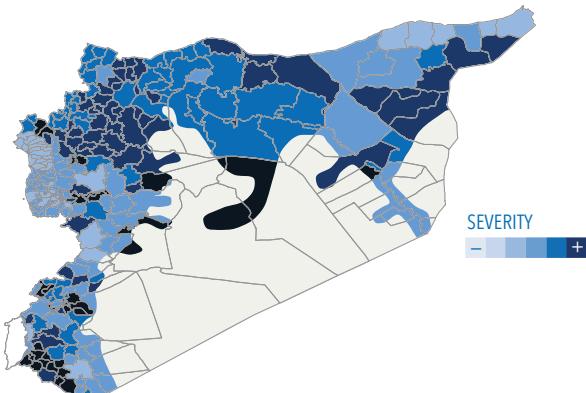
ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

Based on a recent severity of needs analysis, there are three main needs in the ER&L across the Syrian governorates. The first and most severe consists of 12.2 million Syrians in need of rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure and services, such as quick repairs of electricity and water infrastructure, creation of jobs and employment opportunities and restoration of financial transaction services, given the high reliance on remittances. Second, 10 million people are in need of agricultural and livestock production inputs, business restoration, basic and social infrastructure repair and refurbishment. Third, 7.8 million people are in need of better access to markets, natural resources, housing, and enhancement of services and living conditions for people with disabilities.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

While the needs and priorities of people in the ER&L sector have not changed, the scale and intensity of problems have significantly increased since the start of 2015. This has been mainly observed in the 28 per cent increase in the severity of the damage to housing relative to 2014, a 27 per cent increase in the number of persons with disability, damages to the water infrastructure and a 19.2 per cent decline in access to natural and agricultural assets. The absence of public and professional employees increased by almost 11 per cent, putting a large number of persons in need of basic and social services at risk. The severity of needs has drastically increased by 25 per cent in Hama and As-Sweida, followed by 20 per cent in Dara'a and Homs. Destruction of the essential infrastructure and services - social, basic and productive – has impaired living conditions, where the population was already entrenched in poverty and facing increased vulnerability, whether in the form of food insecurity, lack of livelihoods and most importantly lack of safe havens and protection. People are left with no choice but flight, oftentimes by sea where they are vulnerable to abuse by smugglers and human traffickers, for the sake of ensuring a safe haven for their families and children. After five years of crisis, decent livelihoods for the affected population are only possible if appropriate investment is made in the human, financial, social and economic capital that Syrians previously enjoyed. Once provided with adequate livelihood opportunities, the affected population, including IDPs and host communities, will have the option of remaining in relatively safe areas and earning a productive livelihood for their families.

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The highest concentration of people in need of ER&L interventions appears to be in Aleppo governorate (3.2 million), followed by Rural Damascus (2.5 million), Damascus (1.5 million), Hama, Homs and Idleb (1.3 million each) and Lattakia (979,000).

Initial analysis of the collected data shows that the need for jobs and emergency employment is most severe in Dar'a governorate, where almost nine out of ten people are in need of jobs, followed by the governorates of Rural Damascus, Idleb, and Aleppo.

In terms of accessibility to markets, Dar'a and Aleppo governorates ranked bottom, with more than 70 per cent of their populations facing restrictions in accessing markets. Dar'a and Idleb governorates ranked bottom in terms of need for business restoration and/or agricultural inputs, with 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the population in need.

In terms of basic infrastructure rehabilitation, Dar'a governorate ranked bottom, with 93 per cent of the population affected by destruction of basic infrastructure, followed by Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates.

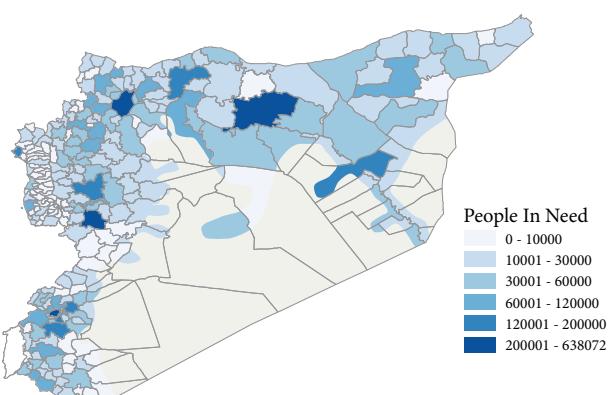
Ar-Raqqa and Idleb are the governorates most affected by the absence of banking and money transfer services, particularly in view of their high reliance on remittances.

Regarding electricity supply, the most seriously affected governorate is Idleb, with almost all the population having extremely limited supply.

A total of 2.2 million people in Rural Damascus, Ar-Raqqa and Dar'a governorates face serious challenges in accessing natural resources and shortages of inputs for manufacturing and production.

In As-Sweida and Deir-ez-Zor governorates, more than 94 per cent of the population has trouble accessing water supplies, followed by Rural Damascus, Dar'a and Idleb, then Homs.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



Source: ER&L Sector

EDUCATION

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



5.7 M

KEY MESSAGES

- The protracted nature of the Syrian crisis has weakened the capacity of the education system to address critical education needs in the country. After five years into the crisis, 5.7 million children and adolescents (in and out of school) and education personnel are in need of education assistance. Schools and educational facilities continue to be attacked and suffer damage as a result of indiscriminate assaults, while students face severe risks by simply attending school.
- As of 2011, the total economic loss due to the dropout from basic and secondary education is estimated to be USD 10,67 billion, equivalent to about 17.6% of the 2010 Syrian GDP.

AFFECTED GROUPS

There are more than 2 million children out of school inside Syria and almost 700,000 out of school in neighbouring countries. In addition, an estimated 400,000 children are at risk of dropping out. People in need include all children from pre-school to secondary school age (in and out of school), Palestine and Iraqi refugee children and education personnel; most of them are of primary school age and/or in hard-to-reach and besieged locations.

Children and adolescents are at risk of facing exploitation and other related child protection issues. Early marriage among girls has increased due to lack of access to education and economic deterioration; and adolescent boys are at risk of recruitment by armed groups. Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools has a negative impact on education, child health and girls' dignity. Poor WASH in schools is enhancing the spread of disease to out-of-school children and toddlers in households (diarrheal and respiratory infections).

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

The education sector is overburdened and overstretched. Schools and learning spaces are unsafe, over-crowded and under-resourced. Non-formal education provision is weak and of poor quality. Teachers and facilitators are receiving inadequate and insufficient training to deal with lost school time, psychosocial stress, hostility and discrimination.

Children in Syria are taught multiple curricula and content

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PiN	BOYS	GIRLS	EDUCATION ACTORS
Aleppo	1,103,352	540,455	510,105	52,792
Al-Hasakeh	322,545	157,992	149,120	15,433
Ar-Raqqa	236,184	115,690	109,193	11,301
As-Sweida	117,850	57,726	54,485	5,639
Damascus	525,734	257,520	243,059	25,155
Dar'a	239,053	117,095	110,520	11,438
Deir-ez-Zor	322,560	158,000	149,127	15,433
Hama	449,052	219,959	207,607	21,486
Homs	436,958	214,035	202,016	20,907
Idleb	446,637	218,776	206,491	21,370
Lattakia	334,601	163,897	154,694	16,010
Quneitra	25,434	12,458	11,759	1,217
Rural Damascus	862,547	422,501	398,776	41,270
Tartous	263,060	128,854	121,619	12,587
Grand Total	5,685,567	2,784,960	2,628,570	272,037

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and those who cannot make it to public exams, oftentimes due to severe safety risks, are deprived of certification.

Education in non-formal settings does not involve any accreditation process. This situation is not only obstructing any meaningful education for children in Syria; it is also creating tensions, a lack of motivation for schooling and a dangerous sense of despair.

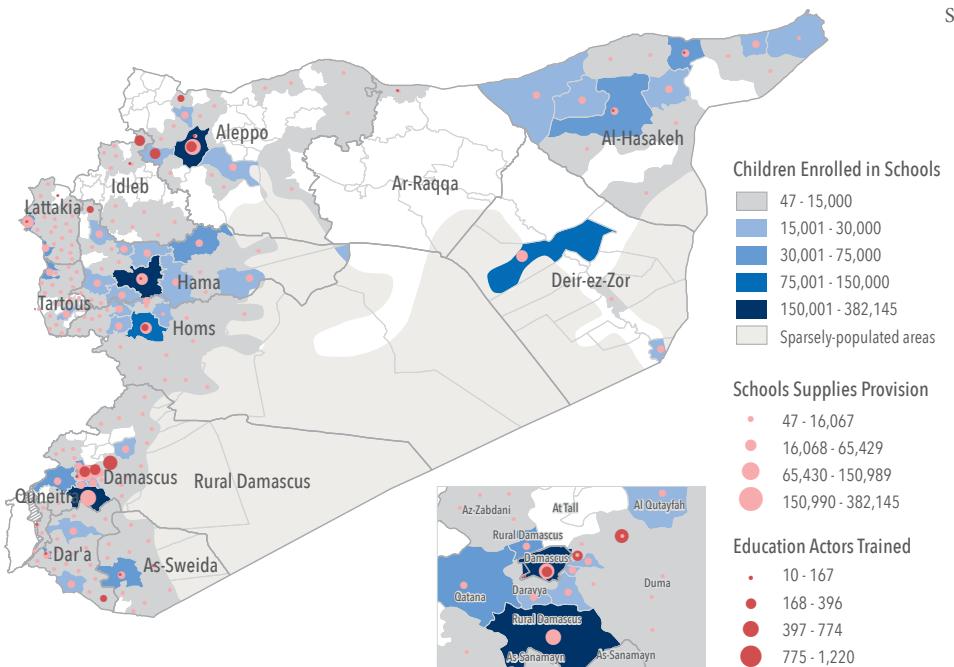
KEY CHANGES IN 2015

The total enrollment in pre-primary, primary and secondary school has decreased by 44%, from 5.5 million in 2010 to 3.1 million in the 2014/2015 school year. Most of the loss (2.1 million) over this period occurred in basic education in Aleppo, Quneitra and Dar'a Governorates. Since the beginning of the crisis, basic education enrollment decreased significantly in Aleppo (74.7%), Deir-ez-Zor (95.4%), and Dar'a (58%), whereas the largest percentage increases are in Tartous (24.9%), Sweida (24.5%), and Lattakia (12.2%), due to the influx of IDPs. Enrollment of Palestine refugee students in the UNRWA education system has dropped from 67,000 in 2010 to 45,000 in 2015, with 41 school buildings destroyed or rendered non-operational as a result of the conflict. By the end of 2014, the protracted crisis had brought down national basic education GER to 78.1%, a set-back of the education system by two decades. Enrollment rates stagnated in 2015, after declining substantially in 2013 and in 2014.

Education personnel have also been significantly affected by the crisis. More than 50,000 teachers and education personnel are no longer working. A substantial number of teachers do not receive salaries or just receive inadequate incentives. In 2014 more than 60 attacks have been recorded on school facilities, and currently one out of four schools is no longer accessible.

WHOLE OF SYRIA - EDUCATION SECTOR EDUCATION PARTNERS RESPONSE AS OF SEPTEMBER 2015

Source: Education Sector



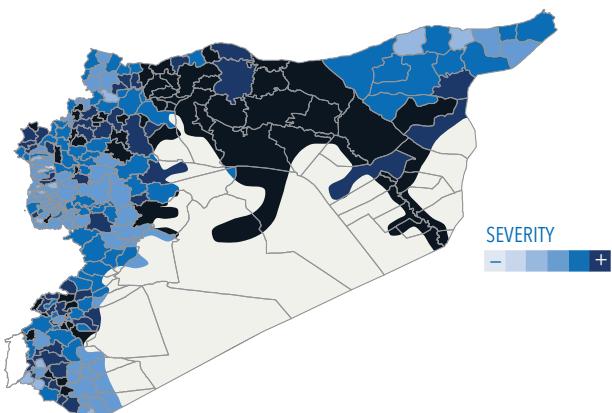
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GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

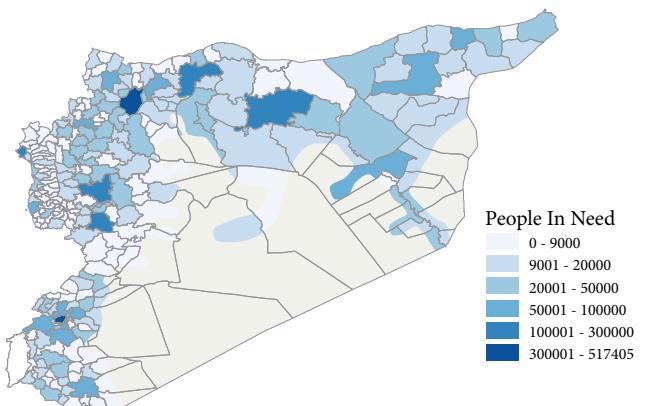
The conflict in Syria has further increased the number of out-of-school children, especially in hard-to-reach and besieged locations. Challenges of reaching children are greater in ISIL-controlled areas, primarily Al Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor and besieged and enclaved areas in Aleppo, Homs, Hama and Rural Damascus. Lattakia, Sweida, and Tartous Governorates have received large numbers of IDPs from other conflict-affected governorates, and need to be targeted to reduce social tension between host communities and IDPs.

In line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, the priority for the education sector is to ensure that children have access to quality education and that the education sector is strengthened in this regard.

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



Source: Education Sector



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

KEY MESSAGES

- Continued common service provision for humanitarian partners in the form of voice services, data services, security telecoms services, radio communication training, ICT support, information management and coordination
- Assisting humanitarian partners with communication and technology needs in Syria, Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan
- Advocating for the Syria ETC services so as to ensure risk-mitigating factors are supported to safely deliver services to the humanitarian community.

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

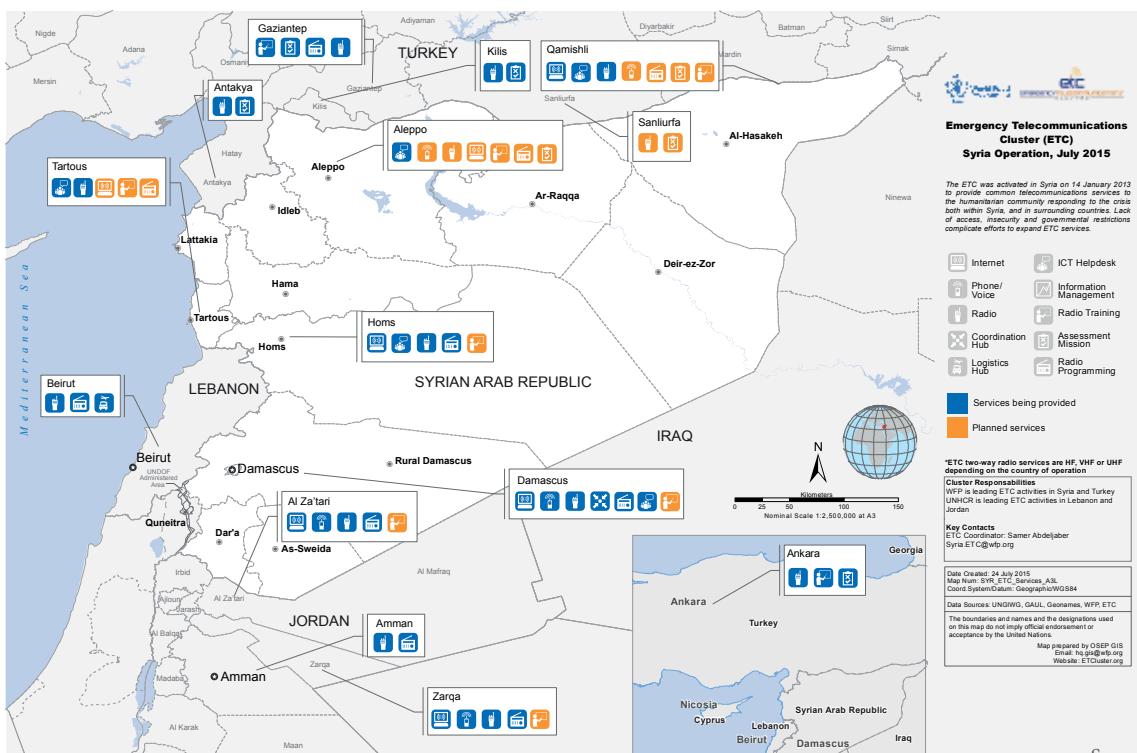
Common communication services in hubs and operational areas in Syria and the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon.

ETC service provisioning in hubs to support access to the humanitarian community.

Inter-agency coordination can help share an individual agency's infrastructure services with the wider humanitarian community.

Contingency resources (people and funds) are needed to run ad hoc projects based on ongoing assessments, including innovative delivery of services directly to beneficiaries, in line with ETC2020 strategy.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



Source: ETC Sector

Government of Syria approval is needed to import and license telecommunications equipment in Syria for humanitarian purposes. Lack of approvals is hampering the deployment of important ETC services in operational areas.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

Since the cluster was activated in 2013, the Syria ETC has worked on the WoS delivery model. The cluster has provided services in line with this approach in Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq. Due to constraints on the importation of telecommunications equipment into Syria, the ETC has established relationships with local service providers and suppliers to continue service delivery and improve the communication tools available to humanitarian partners working in the hubs.

As the Syria operations evolves the ETC stands ready to assist partners, taking into account the dynamic nature of the situation on the ground.

Access remains a continuing challenge within Syria, hampering the delivery of ETC services such as radio training. In 2015, the ETC explored new ways of service delivery, resulting in a project to deliver on-demand radio training online.

In 2015 the Syria ETC strengthened the security telecommunication network in south-eastern Turkey, close to the Syrian border.

FOOD SECURITY

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



8.7 M

KEY MESSAGES

- Due to favorable rainfalls, Syria's food production improved in 2015. However, food production still remains 40 percent below pre-crisis levels
- Household food security remains dismal, with an estimated 8.7 million people in dire need of food security
- On average, the cost of a standard food basket is three times greater in mid-2015 than in the pre-crisis period, as average incomes have remained stagnant
- Nearly one in three Syrian households is indebted, mainly due to food costs.

AFFECTED GROUPS

Category 1 of people in need in the food security sector (6.3 million people):

- Those with extreme, negative or significant food consumption gaps, with extreme loss of livelihood assets;
- Those who are marginally able to meet food needs only by means of irreversible coping strategies.

Category 2 of people in need in the food security sector (2.4 million people):

- Those able to maintain minimally adequate food consumption only by engaging in irreversible coping strategies and/or receiving food assistance. This group is at risk of falling into the first category if not assisted appropriately.

Among the affected population groups, some of the most vulnerable are:

- Internally displaced people, including those who are affected by multiple displacements and returnees
- Rural households
- Palestine refugees
- Households reliant on gifts, assistance and unskilled labour
- Households headed by women
- People with disabilities

Additionally, households headed by children, the elderly, women and people from minority groups are at a higher risk of adopting negative coping strategies. This in turn can lead to social exclusion, GBV, child labour, recruitment, leaving school, and other protection risks.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PiN	FEMALE	MALE
Aleppo	2,076,715	1,038,358	1,038,358
Al-Hasakeh	571,029	279,804	291,225
Ar-Raqqqa*	504,528	257,309	247,220
As-Sweida	188,492	99,901	88,591
Damascus	696,258	369,017	327,241
Dar'a	393,487	200,678	192,809
Deir-ez-Zor*	555,179	283,141	272,038
Hama	864,678	432,339	432,339
Homs	553,901	282,489	271,411
Idleb	587,981	305,750	282,231
Lattakia	180,877	94,056	86,821
Quinatra	46,857	23,429	23,429
Rural Damascus	1,111,516	555,758	555,758
Tartous	403,443	205,756	197,687
Total	8,734,941	4,427,785	4,307,157

*National ratio of 51:49 female:male applied as per sector assessments.

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

Despite an improvement in 2015 due to favorable rainfalls, food production is still 40 per cent below pre-crisis levels. No significant improvement in food security at household level is expected despite the improved food production as the four pillars of food security - Access, Availability, Utilisation and Stability - are severely hampered by the combined effects of:

- conflict and ongoing displacements
- breakdown of key transportation routes
- targeting of civilian infrastructure (including bakeries and markets)
- lack of electricity, lower labour and agricultural inputs
- rising food and fuel prices
- fragmented market functionality
- crippled labour markets
- extremely limited income earning opportunities
- weak purchasing power
- damped consumer demand

There is an estimated shortfall of 800 000 tonnes in the country's national wheat requirement of 4.854 million tonnes. Households spend 55 percent of their income on food, and, despite a massive scale of food and livelihoods assistance by sector partners, one in three households reports going to sleep

hungry 3 to 10 times per month. Affected populations often adopt negative coping strategies, such as the sale of productive assets, sending children to work, and early marriage.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

The displacement of more than a million people in the first six months of 2015 has further strained livelihoods and limited access to food among displaced and host communities.

In 2014, unemployment rates increased from 49 per cent to 57 per cent (compared to 10 per cent in 2011). The average monthly income of 30,000 SYP is now equivalent to only 100 USD, compared to 600 USD pre-crisis.

The proportion of households with a poor food consumption score has increased from 10 per cent during the fourth quarter of 2014, to 16 percent in early 2015. Households headed by women are most severely affected.

Overall, prices of the main food commodities in Syria have increased by more than 50 per cent since June 2014. For instance, the price of 1kg of rice has increased by 88.8 per cent - a 650 per cent increase from pre-crisis crisis rates. Similarly, the average retail price of subsidised bread and commercial bread rose by approximately 137 and 106 per cent respectively. This marks a 300 per cent increase from pre-crisis rates.

During June 2015, the average ‘Terms of Trade’ between a daily unskilled labour wage and the retail price of wheat flour was 6.57kg/day, which is 14 per cent lower than December 2014.

The livestock sector in Syria has also suffered substantially since 2011. Herd and flock numbers of cattle and sheep have decreased by 30 and 40 per cent respectively. Poultry flocks, once the most affordable and available source of animal protein, have shrunk by 50 per cent.

Security concerns have limited access to pastures and cost of animal feed increased 168 per cent over the last year. As growing numbers of livestock are moved to neighbouring countries, concerns are growing about the spread of trans-boundary animal diseases and zoonosis.

Syria’s veterinary service is running out of vaccines and routine drugs, while the number of unreliable veterinary drugs sold in the open market has increased over the past year. In 2015 only 22.8 per cent of animals could be vaccinated.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

In besieged and inaccessible areas insecurity compromises the availability of basic food commodities and livelihood opportunities. This results in substantial price increases.

In areas of conflict, farmers are prevented from tending to their crops. Burning of land prior to harvests has also been reported, as a direct and indirect consequence of conflict.

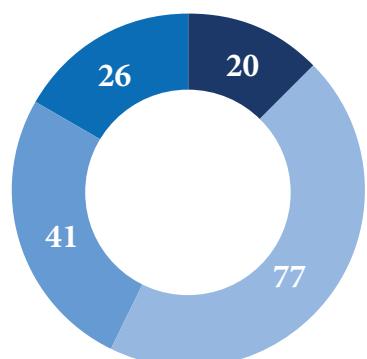
Producers, transporters and traders face security risks and high transaction costs. As a result, the transfer of crop surpluses from the north-east to the food-deficit areas of the west have diminished. Unsold wheat from harvests and pre-conflict stocks are accumulating in the north-east, while the west largely relies on imports.

The severity map of the sector depicts the percentage prevalence of People in Need (PiN) in the sector and provides a comprehensive geographic analysis. See table (1)

The high concentration of critical sub-districts reflects a bleak food security situation in Syria. Further analysis of the 164 critical sub-districts shows a variation in the level of severity across these sub-districts, implying that some sub-districts are even more critical than the others. The critical rank starts with a 20 per cent prevalence in category 1 PiN. Within the 164 critical sub-districts, there are 20 sub-districts with more than 80 per cent prevalence of category 1 PiN and the majority of the sub districts (77) are within the 20-40 per cent prevalence range. Furthermore, there is a chance that besieged areas, if not assisted, risk falling into the catastrophic level of severity. However, severity will need constant monitoring according to changes in population estimates, movements of displaced people, and key food security indicators (including the Food Security Monitoring System).

DISTRIBUTION OF SUB DISTRICTS RANKED AS CRITICAL BY PREVALENCE IN CATEGORY 1

Source: FS Sector



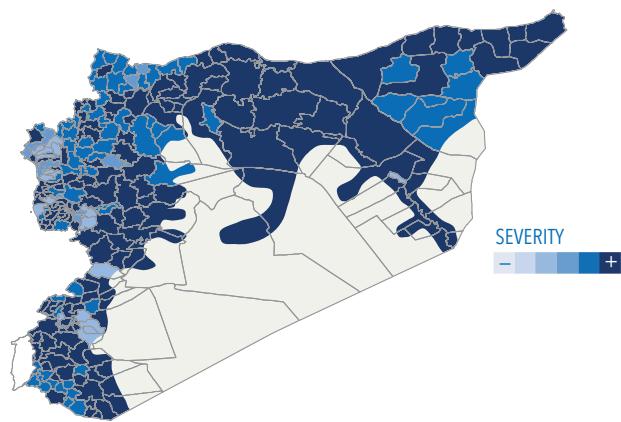
■ 20-40% ■ 40-60% ■ 60-80% ■ over 80%

Table (1)

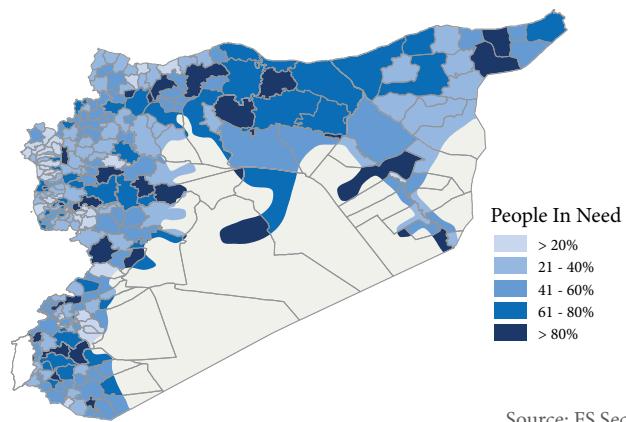
Source: FS Sector

THE SEVERITY MAP OF THE SECTOR DEPICTS THE PERCENTAGE PREVALENCE OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) *		
SEVERITY	PREVALENCE OF PiN	NUMBER OF SUB-DISTRICTS
CRITICAL	Category 1 PiN represents greater than 20 per cent of the population	164
SEVERE	Combined Category 1 and 2 PiN represents greater than 20 per cent of the population	74
MAJOR	Combined Category 1 and 2 PiN represents greater than 15 per cent of the population	13
MODERATE	Rest of the sub-districts	19

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



Source: FS Sector

HEALTH

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



11.5M

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Trauma and injuries (including disabilities)
- Communicable diseases & immunisations
- Non-communicable diseases
- Reproductive health (including emergency obstetric care and family planning)
- Mental health
- Child health.

KEY MESSAGES

There are over 25,000 trauma cases per month nationwide. There is an acute risk of complications and death due to lack of access to chronic disease treatment, including: over 600,000 insulin-dependent patients with limited access to insulin, and 40,000 diabetic children and more than 4000 dialysis patients in need of weekly, life-saving hemodialysis sessions.

654 medical personnel killed since start of the conflict, forcing remaining medical staff to provide care beyond their level of training.

Over 1 million children under five have not been reached by routine immunisation services, out of an estimated 2.9 million. 33 per cent of public hospitals were reported as partially functioning. 26 per cent were reported non-functioning as of July 2015.

42 per cent of the population lack access to basic health services. Only 45 per cent of the pre-conflict health work force is active inside Syria.

An estimated 300,000 women are pregnant and need targeted support.

An estimated 600,000 people suffer from severe mental illness.

AFFECTED GROUPS

Given the devastated state of the health system in Syria, all population groups are affected by the crisis yet have a right to receive health care services. Children under five, women of reproductive age, persons living with disabilities and people at high risk of complications from chronic diseases, particularly the elderly, are the most vulnerable population groups in the health sector. Pregnant women are in dire need of reproductive health services, including antenatal, delivery and postpartum care. GBV survivors are in need of post-rape care. Child and female heads of households and all children under

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PiN	MALE	FEMALE
Aleppo	2,237,750	813,085	1,424,665
Al-Hasakeh	654,166	237,691	416,475
Ar-Raqa	479,014	174,049	304,964
As-Sweida	239,016	86,846	152,169
Damascus	1,066,261	387,425	678,836
Dar'a	484,834	176,164	308,669
Deir-ez-Zor	654,194	237,702	416,494
Hama	910,737	330,916	579,822
Homs	886,213	322,004	564,206
Idleb	905,840	329,137	576,704
Lattakia	678,615	246,575	432,042
Quinatra	51,583	18,743	32,840
Rural Damascus	1,749,363	635,630	1,113,734
Tartous	533,518	193,854	339,666
Total	11,531,104	4,189,821	7,341,286

18 are at high risk of suffering health consequences from the Syrian conflict. Thousands of Palestine refugees live in areas of active conflict and remain extremely vulnerable and exposed to health risks.

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

2015 witnessed an intensification of the conflict. The shortage of ambulances, specialised medical staff, equipment and supplies has led to an increased number of preventable deaths. Hence appropriate and timely interventions are needed to limit the risk of avoidable amputations and preserve the longer-term health outcomes of patients in terms of mobility and dependence on family members and communities for survival.

Lack of basic utility services – electricity, fuel, safe drinking water and basic sanitation – have increased the vulnerability to outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases, typhoid, hepatitis A, and other vaccine-preventable diseases. Essential health services have been further disrupted by the exodus of qualified

healthcare workers, a 60 per cent drop in local production of pharmaceuticals, and a 50 per cent increase in prices of locally produced pharmaceuticals. People with life-threatening, chronic diseases such as diabetes, kidney failure, asthma, epilepsy, cancer and cardiovascular illness are at an increased risk of death or developing complications as access to life-saving medications and care becomes more restricted. A severe shortage in skilled-birth attendants and obstetricians has left approximately 45,000 pregnant women at risk of complications and death. Only 10 per cent of primary health care centres provide basic mental health services. The number of persons seeking mental health care is increasing, especially those suffering from depression, anxiety, psychosis and stress-related conditions.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

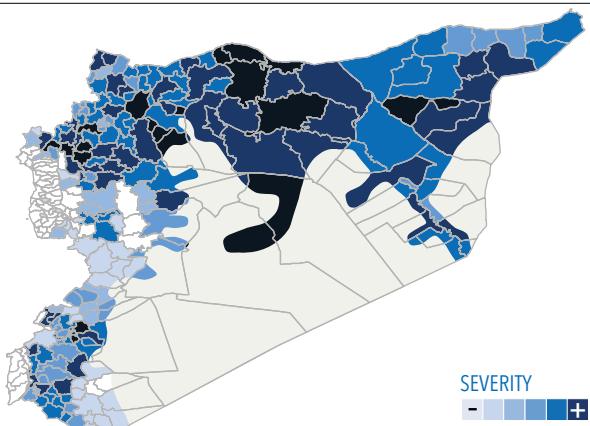
In many highly insecure areas access to basic health care as well as life-saving interventions is extremely limited. For example, in June, July and August alone approximately 70 aerial attacks on health facilities were recorded, preventing many patients from being hospitalised, since facilities are no longer perceived as safe spaces. Structural rehabilitation projects are required in areas where health facilities have been targeted and destroyed. This has been compounded by, but not limited to, fuel and electricity shortages. The lack of access to ISIL-controlled areas has disrupted the provision of health services, reducing the number of children vaccinated against polio and measles. Immunisation coverage – one of the most cost-effective health interventions – has dropped from 90 per cent in 2010 to under 60 per cent in 2015. Unpredictable opening and closure of border crossings has hindered country cross-border capacity-building activities such as training of health care workers.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

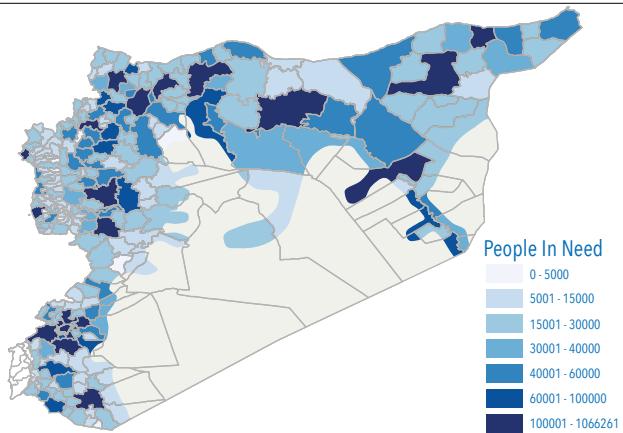
An increase in the geographic scope of the conflict has led to more deaths, injuries and severe disabilities. 22 sub-districts are in a catastrophic health condition and 55 in a severe health condition. 65 per cent of these sub-districts are in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. While rural and hard-to-reach areas remain in critical condition due to a shortage of vaccines, drugs, health supplies, human resources and availability of services, more populated urban areas are overwhelmed with IDPs, placing a large burden on the disrupted health system and requiring continued humanitarian support.

Access issues are particularly acute in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and parts of Aleppo. Other non-ISIL controlled locations in Rural Damascus, Idleb and Dar'a also remain out of the reach of aid agencies due to shifting front-lines. Access for cross-border actors from Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq changes daily, based on openings and closures of key border crossings and restrictions from governments and armed groups.

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)





LOGISTICS

KEY MESSAGES

- The Logistics Cluster continues to provide common services (transport, storage, transshipment, information management and coordination) as per humanitarian partners' needs in Syria and surrounding countries
- Logistics Cluster services are provided to over 20 humanitarian partners in three hubs (Syria, Turkey and Jordan) including NGOs, INGOs, and UN Agencies.

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

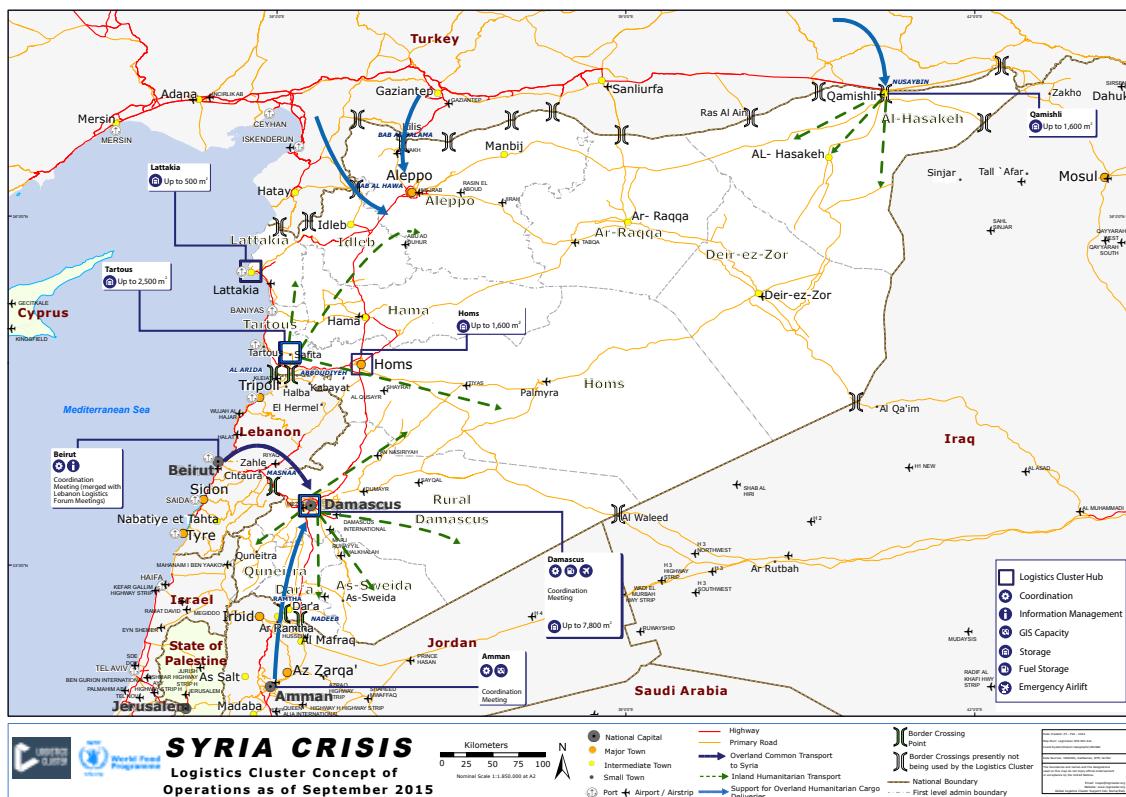
There is a need to maintain common storage space in five hubs inside Syria (Lattakia, Tartous, Rural Damascus, Qamishliy, Homs), currently at 14,000 m². New storage will be required in other locations.

Common transport services and joint humanitarian convoys to reach difficult areas, including emergency airlifts, cross-border coordination and transshipment services are required.

Fuel scarcity is expected during the coming winter, with a high likelihood that fuel prices will increase. There is a need for increased fuel provision, storage, contingency stock, winterisation fuel for IDP shelters/medical centres for cooking, heating and other essential services.

Source: Logistics Sector

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



NUTRITION

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



3.1 M

KEY MESSAGES

- 3.16 million children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Syria are at risk of malnutrition and in need of preventive and curative nutrition services in 2016.
- 86,000 children aged 6-59 months suffer from acute malnutrition. Over 600,000 children aged 6-59 months have micro-nutrient deficiencies. 1.8 million children under five years of age require optimal feeding to ensure an adequate nutrition status.
- There is an insufficient coverage in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programming and prevention of micro-nutrient deficiencies, which are necessary to avert deterioration of the nutrition situation.
- An integrated and multi-sectoral approach needs to be strengthened in order to mitigate against further deterioration and so as to achieve maximal outcomes from nutrition services. Capacity-building of partners needs to be emphasized.
- Efforts will be made to update the nutrition situation through annual nutrition assessments and strengthening of the surveillance system.

AFFECTED GROUPS

The population groups most affected by under-nutrition and the associated risk of malnutrition are largely children below five years of age and PLW. Based on the situation analysis and overall population in need (13.5 million):

86,689 children aged 6-59 months are acutely malnourished;

675,454 children aged 6-59 months suffer from micro-nutrient deficiencies;

1,331,841 PLW require preventive nutrition services against under-nutrition and for optimal nutrition wellbeing;

1,830,499 children aged 6-23 months require optimal IYCF ranging from breastfeeding and complementary feeding in order to access a diverse diet and enjoy adequate health care;

30 per cent (948,645) of children and PLW in need of nutrition assistance (3.16 million) are concentrated in 7 sub-districts located in six governorates (Damascus, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqqa, Hama, Homs and Lattakia).

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PEOPLE IN NEED	BOYS	GIRLS	PLW
Al-Hassakeh	179,411	53,298	50,552	75,560
Aleppo	613,727	182,322	172,927	258,475
Ar-Raqqqa	131,374	39,028	37,017	55,329
As-Sweida	65,363	19,418	18,417	27,528
Damascus	292,434	86,874	82,398	123,160
Dar'a	132,971	39,502	37,467	56,002
Deir-ez-Zor	179,420	53,301	50,554	75,564
Hama	249,780	74,203	70,379	105,196
Homs	243,053	72,204	68,484	102,363
Idleb	248,437	73,804	70,001	104,631
Lattakia	186,118	55,291	52,441	78,385
Quinatra	14,147	4,203	3,986	5,958
Rural Damascus	479,782	142,530	135,186	202,063
Tartous	146,323	43,469	41,229	61625
Total	3,162,340	939,447	891,036	1,331,841

Malnutrition amongst children under two years may cause irreversible damage to their growth and development potential.

Children below five years of age with severe acute malnutrition need to be prioritised as they are nine times more at risk of mortality and morbidity than healthy children. A poor nutrition situation amongst PLW may lead to complications in pregnancy, neonatal or maternal death, and inadequate IYCF newborn care, which may negatively impact children's later health. Children below five years of age and PLW throughout Syria are vulnerable, but those living in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and those living in areas deprived of essential nutrition services are most at risk of malnutrition.

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

A poor nutrition situation exists across Syria as a whole, with an estimated prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting) of 7.2 per cent, and chronic malnutrition (stunting) of 22.3 per cent in children aged 6-59 months (2014). Micro-nutrient deficiencies are widespread and within serious to critical levels, as indicated by the high prevalence of anemia among more than 30 per cent of children and women of reproductive age. Anemia among Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan is equally high, with incidence recorded between 30 per cent and 45 per cent.

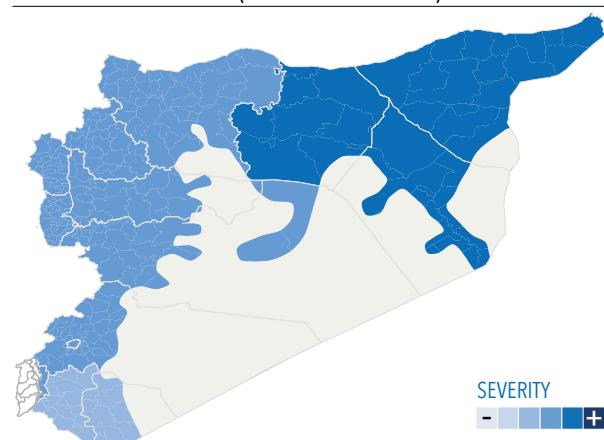
The following aggravating factors increase the risk of poor nutrition, morbidity and mortality in children aged 0-59 months and PLW: sub-optimum IYCF, particularly uncontrolled/untargeted infant formula distribution, coupled with a lack of adequate/appropriate complementary food; limited dietary diversity, high food insecurity, loss of livelihoods; disruption of access to quality water and optimal sanitation; population displacement and destruction of housing, compromising the privacy necessary for breastfeeding; and the poor and deteriorating health care system.

These factors are likely to further undermine the already poor nutrition situation. There is an urgent need to scale up existing preventive and curative nutrition services such as IYCF promotion, screening of acute malnutrition and micro-nutrients supplementation, and to expand a multi-sectoral approach by including the aforementioned services within the ongoing health, food security and WASH responses, preferably through the community outreach system and through other sectoral service delivery systems where appropriate.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

There has been an increased effort to obtain more information better to design operational response. More surveys are planned in all the governorates before the end of the year, excluding Ar-Raqqa, Idleb, and Deir-ez-Zor.

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



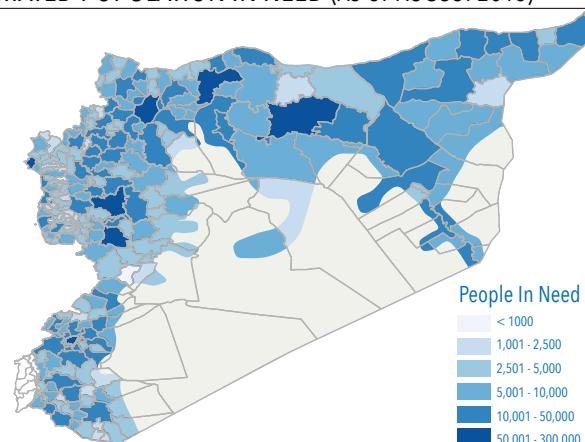
With the roll out of the cluster system in Turkey and the establishment of the Whole of Syria coordination mechanism in 2015, there has been an increased engagement between nutrition actors in Jordan, Damascus and Turkey; an increase in the number of active and potential partners; a scale-up of response; an increase in funding to support nutrition response; better information sharing and coverage monitoring; and harmonisation of activities. Nevertheless challenges remain, particularly in relation to the lengthy procedures in service delivery, insufficient funding, limited capacity of partners and the inaccessibility of certain locations such as Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Idleb and the greater part of Al-Hassakeh.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Three (Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hassakeh and Deir-ez-Zor) of the fourteen governorates in Syria are considered in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and are also experiencing major gaps in nutrition services coverage, as shown in the nutrition severity map. The remaining governorates have a poor nutrition situation and are in equally high need of assistance but have some degree of services available. Despite some level of accessibility to nutrition services, those living in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Tartous and Lattakia governorates are vulnerable, mainly due to increasing levels of violence in several locations and/or due to a large concentration of IDPs.

Dar'a and As-Sweida are considered as having an acceptable nutrition situation, hence a lower severity of needs; however attention is needed particularly in Dar'a, as conflict escalates and more of the governorate becomes inaccessible and lacking nutrition services.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



SHELTER AND NFI

SHELTER NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PIN	MALE	FEMALE
Aleppo	457,605	231,605	226,000
Al-Hasakeh	89,467	45,281	44,185
Ar-Raqqa	107,223	54,268	52,955
As-Sweida	25,663	12,989	12,674
Damascus	179,870	91,037	88,834
Dar'a	107,632	54,475	53,157
Deir-ez-Zor	125,312	63,423	61,889
Hama	183,892	93,072	90,820
Homs	212,895	107,751	105,144
Idleb	154,422	78,157	76,266
Lattakia	126,180	63,863	62,317
Quneitra	10,012	5,068	4,945
Rural Damascus	498,802	252,455	246,347
Tartous	101,684	51,465	50,219
Total	2,380,661	1,204,908	1,175,753

KEY MESSAGES

- The Syrian population is the largest provider of shelter. Increased support has to be directed towards host communities in order to safeguard coping mechanisms and improve the standard and availability of shelter stock.
- Winter items need to be accessible. All types of fuel (kerosene, diesel, charcoal, olive pit bricks, etc.) and modalities (local procurement, importation, cash/vouchers, etc.) need to be taken into consideration when providing fuel.
- Due to the protracted and severe nature of the conflict, and multiple and frequent displacement, the repeated provision of Shelter and NFI for more than 5 million people is a life-saving activity.

NFI NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PiN	MALE	FEMALE
Aleppo	1,140,461	577,214	563,247
Al-Hasakeh	294,701	149,155	145,546
Ar-Raqqa	158,912	80,429	78,483
As-Sweida	43,705	22,120	21,585
Damascus	253,951	128,530	125,420
Dar'a	183,805	93,028	90,777
Deir-ez-Zor	255,704	129,418	126,286
Hama	281,829	142,640	139,189
Homs	449,918	227,714	222,204
Idleb	584,780	295,971	288,809
Lattakia	152,648	77,259	75,390
Quneitra	18,550	9,388	9,161
Rural Damascus	1,411,083	714,182	696,901
Tartous	104,384	52,831	51,553
Total	5,334,432	2,699,880	2,634,552

AFFECTED GROUPS

The most vulnerable groups in the Shelter and NFI sector are people without shelter and people living in damaged and unfinished buildings. Data indicates that these living conditions make people more vulnerable across multiple sectors such as health, WASH, food security and livelihoods. Additional groups severely in need of Shelter and NFI assistance are: people who have been evicted, people with no assets, people with no or insufficient income, host communities, disabled persons, people living in besieged areas, minorities (e.g. Palestine and Iraq refugees, etc.).

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

Basic needs can be met in areas where there is access to income, services, goods and availability of services/goods. Shelter space is available but is significantly below minimum standards. Land tenure needs to be secured in order to ensure more sustainable solutions to shelter shortages.

The proximity to, and volatility of, conflict and violence increases the vulnerability of people and reduces their prospects of accessing long-lasting shelter and essential items. Conflict disrupts traditional market patterns and inflates prices, drastically reducing the purchasing power of the affected population. Furthermore, the protracted nature of the conflict is continuously eroding resilience as well as household and community cohesion.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

Humanitarian space is increasingly constricted. The current operating context is characterised by increased volatility in conflict patterns, power shifts and unpredictable situational developments. This has a significant negative influence on the population's ability to access property, services and goods, and for aid actors to address needs/gaps.

Higher displacements have occurred mainly in the northern governorates because of increased instability and continuous shifts of front lines.

Across the country there has also been an increase in besieged and hard-to-reach areas where aid access has been reduced even further.

The number of new displacements and short-term displacements has increased as well as the number of IDPs suffering from frequent, multiple displacement—many for a third or fourth time.

Evictions of people sheltering in public buildings being restored to their original use continues.

The protracted nature of the conflict has stretched the populations' coping capacity beyond its limits. The resilience of the host community, who act as the core front-line providers of life-saving relief, is steadily deteriorating. A sense of hopelessness is further entrenched.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The needs of the population are vast and can change quickly at the individual, household and community level. Needs and capacities differ according to the level of conflict, level of urbanisation (urban- peri-urban – rural – semi-rural), level of besiegement, status (resident, IDP, refugee, etc.), household financial resources, access to social-safety nets, and access to and availability of land, property, housing, goods and services.

HNO-related assessments indicate a few trends, however it is important to stress that these assessments are a limited snapshot of a very dynamic situation. The results should not be over-emphasised or assumed to be static.

76 sub-districts were assessed as having critical shelter needs and 78 sub-districts with critical or catastrophic Shelter and NFI needs.

Across all the areas assessed the most severe needs (illustrated by severity scores 5 and 6) for both shelter and Shelter and NFI were in Rural Damascus, in which 50 per cent of the total PiN are found.

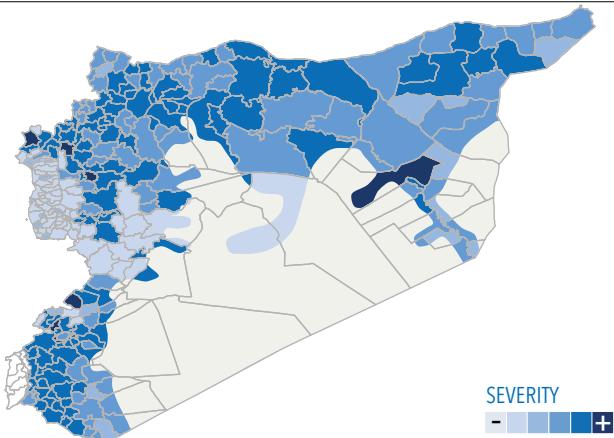
Of all the governorates, Homs has the highest proportion of its PiN that are in critical need of Shelter and NFI and is the second highest for shelter. Rural Damascus has the highest proportion for shelter.

In besieged areas, bombardment and destruction dramatically affect living conditions, creating a less predictable market environment and dramatically increased prices, including the price of Shelter and NFIs and fuel. The level of displacement in these areas is relatively low and where/when possible this population relies on own-production to feed itself.

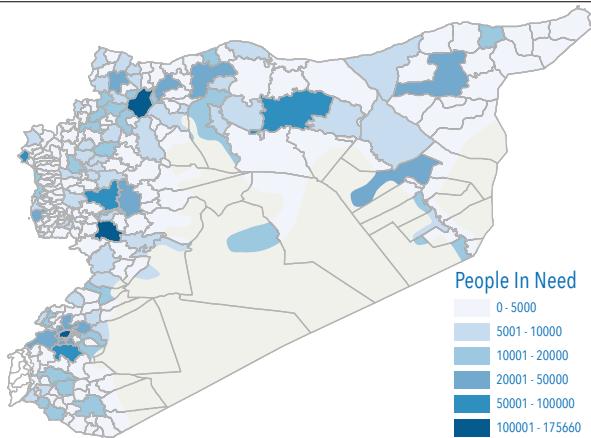
In contested areas the level of displacement is high and road blocks prevent access to markets, services and shelter options. Additionally, people living in towns and villages closer to contested areas, or closer to towns temporarily affected by bombardment, are in greater need of households willing to host them during temporary displacement.

SHELTER

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



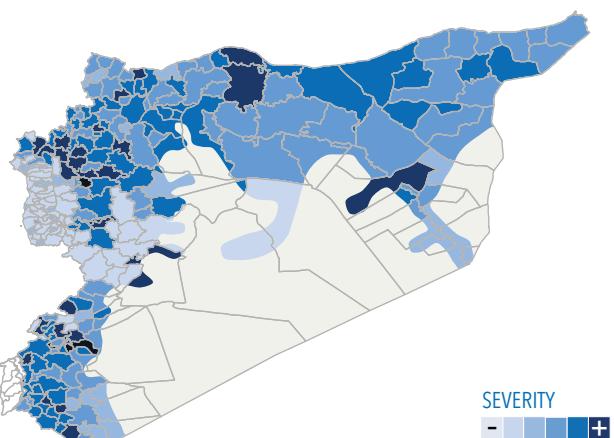
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



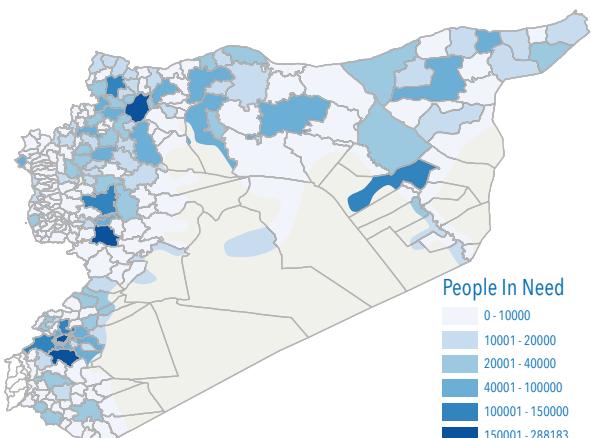
Source: Shelter and NFI Sector

NON-FOOD ITEMS

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



Source: Shelter and NFI Sector

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



12.1 M

KEY MESSAGES

- 69 per cent of the population access water from medium-to-high risk sources
- Increased incidence of water-borne diseases
- The cost of water from the private sector continues to increase
- Access to water increasingly used as weapon of war
- Electricity shortages are a major problem for water infrastructure.

AFFECTED GROUPS

People living in areas where the piped infrastructure is dysfunctional suffer from reduced quality, inferior quantity and uncertain availability - some 69 per cent of the entire population. Private tankers or other potentially risky sources are the main form of supply, leaving consumers at greater risk of water-borne diseases, especially women, children and the elderly, and vulnerable to high prices and price fluctuation. The most affected groups are:

- The most vulnerable IDPs living in unfinished buildings and informal settlements where WASH services are often far below minimum standard
- People living in besieged and hard-to-reach areas
- Economically disadvantaged families.

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (PiN) (AS OF AUGUST 2015)

GOVERNORATE	PiN	MALE	FEMALE
Damascus	917,111	464,171	452,940
Aleppo	2,683,946	1,358,408	1,325,538
Rural Damascus	2,107,389	1,066,599	1,040,790
Homs	811,577	410,758	400,819
Hama	873,634	442,166	431,467
Lattakia	483,501	244,711	238,790
Idleb	1,172,791	593,577	579,214
Al-Hasakeh	725,823	367,356	358,467
Deir-ez-Zor	686,126	347,264	338,862
Tartous	317,003	160,442	156,560
Ar-Raqqa	493,752	249,899	243,853
Dar'a	572,284	289,646	282,638
As-Sweida	220,381	111,540	108,841
Quneitra	65,022	32,909	32,113
Total	12,130,341	6,139,448	5,990,893

45

The PiN has been calculated on the base of people not accessing safe water

ANALYSIS OF MAIN NEEDS

It is essential to support the restoration of sustainable WASH services through rehabilitation of infrastructure and support to operations and maintenance with an aim of restoring cost recovery for self-sustainability.

There is a need to support or introduce water quality assurance plans so as to reduce the risks of water-borne diseases, especially where people rely on unprotected sources.

IDPs and host communities in informal settings and unfinished buildings and the newly displaced are in need of basic life-saving WASH services.

KEY CHANGES IN 2015

A continuing decline in the quality and coverage of WASH services stems from an increasingly deficient infrastructure and electricity grid, exacerbated by weakening operational and maintenance support due to a lack of trained personnel, spares, water treatment chemicals and cash for labour costs. One consequence is an increased reliance on unprotected water sources, particularly private water trucks.

Economic sanctions have made it very difficult to import the equipment required by the water system. According to UNDP, this factor alone has led to a decline in the efficiency of water operation of more than 40 per cent relative to pre-crisis levels.

The cost of water on the private market is increasing. For example, there was an increase of 69 per cent in Dar'a district between January and July, following rises in the cost of fuel, changes in supply and demand. The price of trucked water is high (the national average is 1302 SYP per m³). The price of sanitation services and hygiene items is high, and risks becoming unaffordable, especially where prices have high fluctuation.

According to EWARN monitoring system, there has been an increased incidence of WBD, especially acute bloody diarrhea (ABD).

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

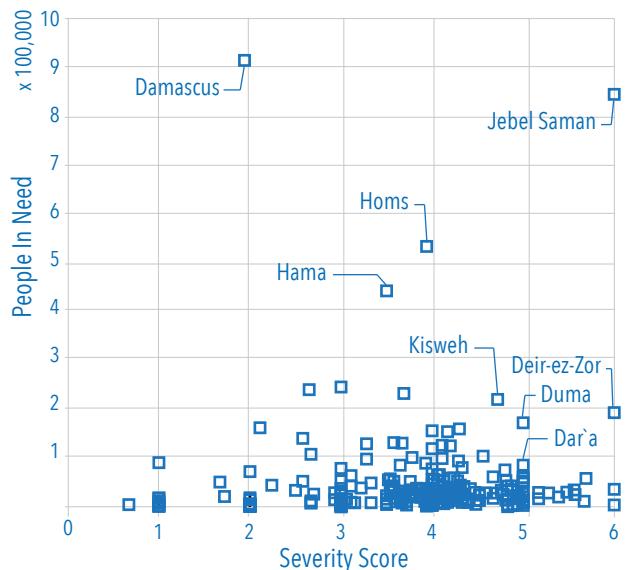
The areas of greatest concern are Jebel Samman (Aleppo), Homs and Hama, as per the findings of the WASH risk analysis showcased below, in which a severity score is assigned to Population in Need (PiN) estimates.

There has been an increase of the occurrence and spread of Water Born Diseases (WBD), especially in the Governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Raqqa, Idleb and Hama. Additionally, while ABD is of particular concern, there have been no recorded epidemics, nor any confirmed cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD).

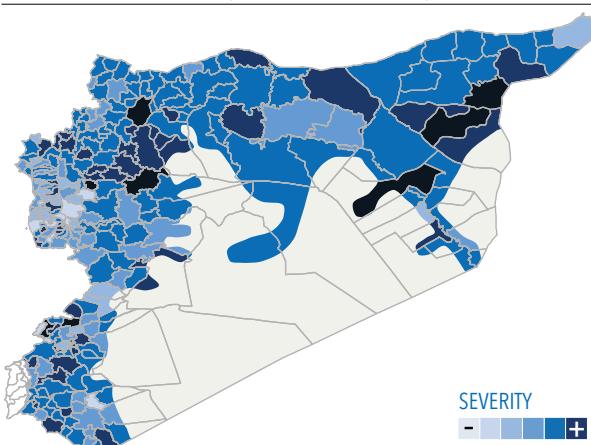
Access to water is increasingly used as a weapon of war in large cities and towns. Aleppo and Rural Damascus are particularly egregious in this regard.

As the conflict enters its fifth year, groups most at risk include IDPs in unfurnished buildings and informal settlements as well as besieged or contested areas, in which millions are affected.

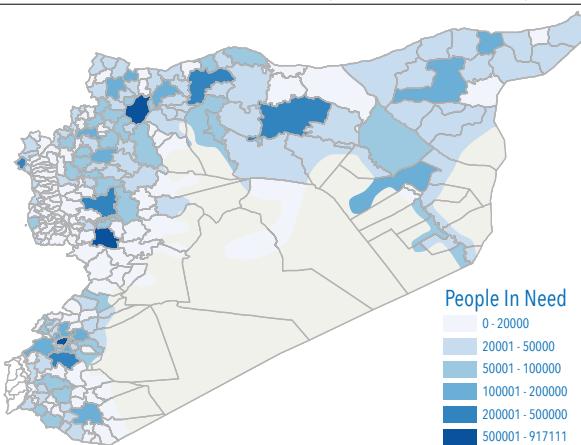
Source: WASH Sector



SEVERITY OF NEEDS (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



ESTIMATED POPULATION IN NEED (AS OF AUGUST 2015)



Source: WASH Sector

METHODOLOGY

Humanitarian Planning Estimates

With the objective of providing the humanitarian community with sub-district-level humanitarian planning numbers, a three step process was used.

First, a combination of existing population estimates, migration/refugee data and estimates, growth rate/mortality estimates, recently completed assessments and profiles, and expert feedback was used to derive a total humanitarian planning estimate.

Second, in order to estimate the number of people and IDPs per sub-district, the process relied on three data sets: (i) Whole of Syria Assessment, covering 217 sub districts inside Syria; (ii) governorate profiles, covering 272 sub-districts and; (iii) landscan satellite imagery population estimation. These three methodologies were used to estimate: (i) proportions of people living per sub-district and; (ii) proportions of IDPs in a sub-district.

Third, preliminary population estimates broken down by sub-district were circulated to humanitarian partners for review. Expert feedback was all accepted and incorporated. Experts' feedback was given equal weight as the data-sets in the second step.

Confidence Levels

In order to ensure comparability between the different data collection initiatives and unified criteria for scoring the quality of the data gathered, the Needs Identification Framework (NIF) developed a joint Confidence Levels Tool which was systematically applied to Governorate Profiles, Area of Origin and the Whole of Syria Assessment. The tool focused on the quality of the **source of information** and type of **data collection methodology** used. A numerical weight was assigned to determine their score.

Severity Scales

Prior to primary data collection, the WoS sectors followed a consistent model to produce a set of sector-specific Severity Scales which allowed sectors to:

- (i) organise in a staggered and comparable way the key sectoral indicators from **category 0 (no problem) to 6 (catastrophic problem)** in order to measure the level of needs and sectoral priority interventions at sub-district level;
- (ii) establish a common rationale across sectors measuring: **a) the magnitude of the problem; b) population-coping mechanisms and; c) the access and availability to aid;**
- (iii) link primary data collection **questionnaires with the pre-identified indicators present in the sectoral severity scales.**

Inter-Sectoral Severity scale

In addition to the sectoral severity scales to guide operations both strategically and programmatically, the humanitarian community produced an intersectoral severity scale. The intersectoral severity shows the areas where the convergence and severity of needs across all sectors is the highest, thus requiring an urgent joined response.

Intesectoral severity was calculated as follows:

- (i) we took all the severity ranking for all sectors per sub-district;
- (ii) we transformed the ranks to percentages per sector per sub-district;
- (iii) we calculated the geometric mean of all sectoral ranks per sub-district. The advantage of a geometric mean as a special kind of average is that it does not ignore extremely low and extremely high findings and is often used to evaluate data covering several orders of magnitude.

Sectoral People in Need (PiN) estimates

For the calculation of sectoral PiN estimates, sectors made use of 3 different tools/information sources provided during the HNO process:

- (i) population estimates for humanitarian planning at sub-district level;
- (ii) needs analysis of the assessment findings from various data collection initiatives such as WoSA, Governorate Profiles, sector assessments etc.;
- (iii) sectoral severity scales.

The combination of these 3 tools/information sources allowed the sectors to produce reliable and methodologically sound estimates. The rationale was as follows: once the sectors had ranked each of the sub-districts from 0 to 6 as per the Severity Scales, they used the set of indicators defined for each of them to calculate their sectoral PiN, taking as a baseline the total humanitarian planning estimate and IDP population for each of the sub-districts.

Multi-sectoral PiN estimates

The 2016 HNO inter-sectoral PiN was calculated using the maximum PiN across all sectors per sub-district, which gave an estimate of **13.5 million**.

Multi-sectoral acute PiN

In addition to the HNO intersectoral PiN, humanitarian actors in Syria defined the number of people in need that require immediate multi-sectoral attention. The humanitarian community considers that humanitarian assistance for the following people in need requires increased coordination between multiple sectors. The calculation of acute PiN followed the logic of cross-sectoral severity scale: people in need living in sub-districts where the humanitarian situation at inter-sectoral level is severe (rank 4), critical (rank 5) or catastrophic (rank 6).

Hard-to-reach and besieged locations and areas

The current list of besieged and hard-to-reach locations/areas (updated as of 12 October 2015) is the result of consultations with humanitarian actors working inside Syria and from Turkey and Jordan and further reconciliation by OCHA teams responding to the Syria crisis.

The list will be regularly updated throughout the course of 2016.

Besieged area: an area surrounded by armed actors with the sustained effect that humanitarian assistance cannot regularly enter. Civilians, the sick and wounded population cannot regularly exit the area.

Hard-to-reach area: an area that is not regularly accessible to humanitarian actors for the purpose of sustained humanitarian programming due to denial of access, the need to negotiate access on an ad-hoc basis, or due to restrictions such as an active conflict, multiple security checkpoints or failure of the authorities to provide timely approval.

It is important to note that failure to access for other reasons (lack of capacity or will on the part of humanitarian actors) does not make an area hard-to-reach, but represents a gap that needs to be addressed programmatically.

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ACRONYMS

ABD: Acute Bloody Diarrhea	UN: United Nations
AAP: Accountability to Affected Populations	UNDOF: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
AWD: Acute Watery Diarrhea	UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
CC: Collective Centre	UN GA: United Nations General Assembly
CCCM: Camp Coordination and Camp Management	UN-LAS: United Nations League of Arab States
ER&L: Early Recovery and Livelihoods	UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
ERC: Emergency Relief Coordinator	UNGIWG: United Nations Geographic Information Working Group
ESCWA: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
FGD: Focus group discussions	UN-OPCW: United Nations Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
ETC: Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	UNSC: United Nations Security Council
EU: European Union	UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolution
EWARN: Early Warning and Response Network	US: United States
FSL: Food Security and Livelihoods	USD: United States Dollar
GAUL: Global Administrative Unit Layers	UHF: Ultra High Frequency
GBV: Gender Based Violence	VBIED: Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosion Device
GDP: Gross Domestic Product	VHF: Very High Frequency
GER: Gross Enrollment Ratio	VS: Versus
GIS: Geographic Information System	WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
GoS: Government of Syria	WBD: Water Born Diseases
GP: Governorate Profiles	WFP: World Food Programme
HF: High Frequency	WoS: Whole of Syria
HNO: Humanitarian Needs Overview	WoSA: Whole of Syria Assessment
ICT: Information and Communications Technology	X-Border: Cross Border
ID: Identification Document	YPG: The People's Defense Units (Yekineyen Parastina Gely)
IDP: Internally Displaced Person	
IHL: International Humanitarian Law	
IHRL: International Human Rights Law	
INGO: International Non-Governmental Organization	
IPC: Integrated Phase Classification	
ISIL: Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	
IYCF: Infant and Young Child Feeding	
KG: Kilogram	
M: Million	
m ² : metre squared	
m ³ : metre cubed	
MS: Multi Sectoral	
Shelter and NFI: Non-Food Items	
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization	
NIF: Needs Identification Framework	
NLG: No Lost Generation	
NNGO: National Non-Governmental Organization	
NPM: Needs and Population Monitoring	
NSAG: Non-State Armed Group	
OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	
OHCHR: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	
OSEP GIS: World Food Programme Emergency Preparedness Branch – Geographic Information System	
PiN: People in Need	
PMR: Periodic Monitoring Report	
POP: Population	
PLW: Pregnant and Lactating Women	
SGBV: Sexual Gender Based Violence	
SHARP: Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan	
SRP: Syria Strategic Response Plan	
SYP: Syrian Pound	

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