SUMMARY

PEOPLE IN NEED 13.5M
ACUTE PEOPLE IN NEED 8.7M
PEOPLE TARGETED 13.5M
PEOPLE REACHED 11.2M (cumulative)
AREAS REACHED AT LEAST ONCE 231 out of 270 sub-districts

PEOPLE TARGETED

- IRAN
- JORDAN
- TURKEY
- LEBANON
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Number of people in need

- 707 - 23,000
- 23,001 - 52,000
- 52,001 - 109,000
- 109,001 - 241,000
- 241,001 - 1,066,000

HIGHLIGHT OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016

**Protection**

- 6.9M protection interventions provided in 227 sub-districts through one or more prevention/risk mitigation, response or capacity building activities.
- Over 3.5M people reached through awareness raising and over 2M with psychosocial support initiatives.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

- 431,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) reached with multi-sector assistance in planned camps, informal tented settlements, transit camps, and collective centers in five governorates.

**Food Security**

- An average of 5.8M people reached every month with food assistance, and 1M people with one-off emergency food assistance.
- Nearly 2.7M people benefitted from agriculture and livelihood activities.

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

- 2.6M people reached with livelihoods assistance.

**Education**

- Around 4.2M children and youth reached with formal and non-formal education services.
- Nearly 500,000 children reached with alternative learning modalities.

**Health**

- Supported/carried out 18.3M medical procedures and distributed 12.3M treatment courses.
- 299,300 children reached with immunization campaigns.

**Nutrition**

- 3.4M children and pregnant lactating women (PLW) reached with essential nutrition services.

**Shelter/NFI**

- 4.7M vulnerable people reached with core NFIs in 193 sub-districts in 13 governorates.
- 358,000 people in need assisted with shelter assistance in 75 sub-districts in 11 governorates.

**WASH**

- 13.1M people reached with direct humanitarian WASH assistance and 16.4M people supported with WASH systems.

**Logistics**

- Nearly 19,000m$^3$ of food, WASH, health, nutrition, shelter and education supplies airlifted from Damascus to Qamishly on behalf of nine humanitarian organizations.
- 129m$^3$ of inter-agency cargo transported through WFP airdrops to Deir-ez-Zor.
- Facilitated the free-to-user transport of over 62,000m$^3$ of relief items through inter-agency humanitarian convoys.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: OCHA / HNO 2016
Two million IDP movements were recorded in 2016, putting considerable strain on both displaced and host communities. In Idlib Governorate, for instance, communities struggled to accommodate newly displaced people from other parts of the country, after an estimated 538,000 people sought safety there in 2016. Two-thirds of these people arrived from other areas of Syria contributing to rising tensions. In Aleppo, an estimated 821,000 IDPs arrived over the course of the year, 90 per cent of which came from within the governorate.

Warring parties continued to block and impose constraints on humanitarian access, in contravention of the Security Council’s demands as well as their obligations under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to lift sieges, end the indiscriminate targeting of civilians and civilian objects, and to provide safe, secure, unimpeded, unconditional and sustained access to all people in need. The situation remained particularly devastating for people in need in besieged locations. In June, the estimated besieged and informal displaced population was almost one million people, more than double the number of besieged population at the start of the year. Beginning in August 2016, the number of people living in besieged locations decreased, as some besieged locations came under control of the Government of Syria (GoS). Local agreements between parties to the conflict were reached - without UN involvement - in several besieged and hard-to-reach areas, such as Daraya, Madmamiy Elsham, At Tal, Qudsaya, Khan Eshih, and Aleppo City, often under great duress. This resulted in the evacuation of thousands of people (civilians and fighters) to Idlib Governorate and in rural areas in the west of Aleppo Governorate.

As of January 2017, some 643,000 people were estimated to live in 13 besieged locations. The situation for 4.72 million people in need in hard-to-reach areas was also severe, including for the 1.3 million people in areas controlled by ISIL, where grave violations of human rights continue to be reported. Humanitarian access to besieged and hard-to-reach areas increased significantly during 2016, compared to previous years, but remained inconsistent and insufficient compared to needs. Efforts to reach those areas included through cross-line convoys and the provision of limited services through cross-border programming. WFP-led airbridge also provided thousands of civilians in ISIL-besieged Deir ez-Zor Governorate with life-saving assistance that otherwise could not have been delivered to them. Similarly, airdrops as well as cross-border assistance from Iraq, have ensured that some assistance has continued to reach vulnerable populations, including refugee communities, in northeast Syria despite the temporary closure of the Nusaybin border crossing from Turkey to Syria in December 2015. IHL and human rights violations by parties to the conflict continued unabated, including the targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure. This includes attacks on schools, hospitals, markets and places of worship, as well as the widespread and indiscriminate use of explosive weapons in highly populated areas. These actions continue in disregard of international law, including IHL and human rights law (HRL).

Populations movements refer to any “arrival” of internally displaced people recorded. In some cases it affects the same families.

Key developments

In 2016, protracted fighting, human rights and international humanitarian laws violations, compounded with mass displacement, injuries and loss of life continued despite three nationwide ceasfires that brought temporary respite for affected civilians.

Against this backdrop, changes in areas of control of parties to the conflict and the resulting population movements were at the key contextual developments that drove humanitarian needs and the subsequent response in 2016 and also led to changes in humanitarian programming. Fierce fighting in Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor, Idlib, Ar Raqqah, Rural Damascus, Al Hasakeh, Homs, and Hama governorates caused particular hardship, with protection threats especially acute over the course of 2016.

In 2016, fighting and displacement increased significantly, with displacement continuing at a very high rate. People were displaced from 13 besieged locations. 1.6 million people were recorded as displaced by the end of 2016, in 2015 the number was 2.2 million people recorded.

Displacement trends

Despite temporary reductions in population movements following two nationwide ceasfires, 2 million internally displaced persons were recorded - an average of 5,600 people per day - were recorded by humanitarian actors in 2016, compared to 1.6 million recorded in 2015. Half a million Syrians were displaced in the first two months of the year. Around 230,000 IDPs were displaced in August due to a significant increase in hostilities in Aleppo and Idlib governorates. On average, around 140,000 IDPs were displaced each month. Since the beginning of the conflict, hundreds of humanitarian workers and health workers have been killed in the course of duty. Among those killed, were 54 staff members and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent; eight staff members and volunteers of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and 20 United Nations staff members, of whom 17 worked for UNRWA. At least 66 humanitarian workers were killed and 114 were injured in the first nine months of 2016 alone. Many staff members of international and national NGOs are reported to have been killed, but full data is unavailable. A total of 27 United Nations staff members, 26 of whom are UNRWA staff and one from the United Nations Development Programme, are still detained or missing. 2016 was an especially bad year for health partners, who were subjected to even more systematic targeting of hospitals, clinics, and staff than in 2015. In addition to incidents affecting NGO staff, an attack on the UN/SARC convoy in Big Omre (Aleppo) on 19 September 2016 resulted in the death and injury of humanitarian workers, highlighting the heightened risk to all humanitarian workers.

Despite growing difficulties reaching Syria’s borders and accessing host countries, UNHCR reports that almost 5 million Syrian refugees and people of concern have fled to neighboring countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq) and parts of North Africa since the beginning of the conflict. Asylum space for those seeking to find refuge outside of Syria continued to shrink, with neighboring countries, such as Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey, having closed their borders a number of times in 2016 to protect Syrian refugees or limited the number of refugees permitted to enter. Refugees have grown increasingly vulnerable - with the vast majority living below the poverty line. Host governments and communities continue to shoulder the greatest burdens from the political, economic, social and security implications of the Syria conflict. Solidarity and responsibility-sharing with frontline neighboring states remains critical.

In addition to the direct cost to human life and suffering, the length, intensity, and geographic scope of the conflict in Syria has also caused widespread destruction of houses, basic services, and critical infrastructure. Six years of conflict have also compromised the resilience capacities of households and communities, exacerbated social and economic loss, heightened protection risks (particularly for segments of the population with specific needs), exacerbated negative coping mechanisms and diminished the social and economic outlook of the country.

2. As of March 2017
3. A consolidated figure based on different displacement tracking initiatives on the whole of Syria level.
4. According to the displacement tracking conducted by OCHA Syria

The highest numbers of IDP arrivals were reported in Aleppo Governorate, where 821,000 people were displaced, of which 93 per cent per cent remained within Aleppo Governorate. Idlib Governorate, which recorded the highest number of IDPs in 2016, was home to the second highest arrivals in 2016 with an estimated 530,000 people seeking refuge in the governorate. Shelling and airstrikes on Idlib City prompted the displacement of 28,000 people to neighboring areas during June and July.

Trends of displacement suggest that in most cases, displaced populations tend to remain within their governorate, although some movements also involve long distances across governorates. Movements are often temporary - to protect assets and property - with IDPs returning to their homes once hostilities subside. Many displaced families are displaced multiple times. These people tend to be more vulnerable, as multiple displacements cause loss of assets, increased risk of family separation, psychological distress and trauma.

Of particular concern is the increasing number of IDPs forced to take refuge in unplanned, informal tented settlements, transit centres and collective centres. These are usually options of last resort given the potential for dependence and limited livelihood alternatives, especially
An estimated 600,000 IDPs were also recorded as having returned to their areas of origin during 2016, often to insecure and destroyed locations with limited services. Despite increased movements in 2016, the number of long-term displaced in Syria remained similar to 2015; from an estimated 6.5 million at the end of 2015 to an estimated 6.3 million at the end of 2016.

IDP MOVEMENTS IN 2016

The greatest numbers of people seeking shelter in these last resort settlements was in Azaz (Aleppo Governorate) and Dana (Idleb Governorate). Two major new IDP sites were opened in 2016 in Idleb Governorate, and some previously inaccessible sites were re-opened to house IDPs.

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The 2016 HRP aimed to assist up to 13.5 million people estimated to be in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. Throughout 2016, humanitarian partners within Syria and across its borders reached an estimated 11.2 million people in need. Of these, an average 6.2 million were reached on a monthly basis. Priority was given to the delivery of life-saving assistance to those most in need, particularly in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, those impacted by ongoing hostilities, IDPs, children, and Palestine refugees.

Despite widespread challenges, 2016 saw an expansion on the previous year’s efforts in terms of numbers of people reached and areas covered, both with direct assistance and service delivery. Early recovery activities also saw a sharp increase in capacities and programs deployed during the year.

On average, sectors achieved 80 per cent of their planned targets (this includes a mix of direct assistance to households, services provided, as well as estimated people in catchment areas benefiting from support to service delivery).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR/CLUSTER</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE COVERED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>% COVERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td>5.7M</td>
<td>4.2M</td>
<td>4.6M</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHELTER</strong></td>
<td>2.4M</td>
<td>0.4M</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NON-FOOD ITEMS</strong></td>
<td>5.3M</td>
<td>4.7M</td>
<td>5.3M</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td>3.1M</td>
<td>3.4M</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>177%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FOOD SECURITY</strong></td>
<td>8.7M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGRICULTURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7M</td>
<td>4.3M</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>12.1M</td>
<td>12.1M</td>
<td>14.7M</td>
<td>111%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAMP MANAGEMENT AND CAMP COORDINATION</strong></td>
<td>6.5M</td>
<td>1.3M</td>
<td>3.2M</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS</strong></td>
<td>9.2M</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>13.5M</td>
<td>6.9M (interventions)</td>
<td></td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>11.5M</td>
<td>18.3M (medical procedures)**</td>
<td></td>
<td>138%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average monthly food basket assistance and cumulative emergency food rations annually respectively.** Medical procedures is an aggregate indicator that includes consultations (OPD consultations at PHC and hospitals), referral cases, mental health consultations, trauma cases, persons with disabilities supported and deliveries by Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA).

Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

**ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE:**

Saving lives and alleviating suffering

- **6.8M** people reached with food assistance
- **3.4M** people reached with nutrition programmes
- **18M** medical procedures carried out
- **299,192** children covered by DPT3
- **36,086** people medically evacuated
- **13M** people reached with WASH assistance
- **431,000** IDPs reached with regular multi-sectoral assistance
- **430,000** Palestine refugees reached with emergency assistance

Of the estimated 13.5 million people in need, the plan estimated 8.7 million people to be in acute need of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance. People reached through life-saving interventions

Throughout 2016, 6.8 million people were reached with food assistance, either monthly through life-saving assistance and/or cumulatively through life-saving assistance throughout the year. Moreover, of the 6.8 million individuals reached, close to one million people (mostly IDPs) received emergency food assistance (see IDP section, below) and 5.8 million full monthly food rations (92 per cent of the 6.3 million estimated to be food-insecure). Approximately 50 per cent of those reached are IDPs, and the rest are vulnerable food insecure host populations and Palestine refugees in 190 sub-districts across 14 governorates. 96 per cent of the food response was provided in kind, 2 per cent through cash and 2 per cent through vouchers. Monthly wheat flour/bread assistance for 1.7 million people with specific needs was also provided through direct household distributions or bakery support in addition to the food baskets.

Supplementary food assistance was also provided – on a monthly basis and on top of their food rations - to 57,700 PLW through fresh food vouchers. Also, 3.4 million children under five and PLW were also reached with nutrition programmes - often through an integrated approach to food security and health interventions. Nearly one million children under five were screened for malnutrition. Those identified with moderate or severe acute malnutrition were referred to therapeutic or supplementary feeding programmes for treatment. Micronutrient supplements were provided to over 610,000 children under five and PLW. Over 18 million medical procedures were carried out by health sector partners (140 per cent of the 13 million annual target) - including outpatient consultations, trauma cases and assisted births. The health sector also delivered over 12 million treatment courses throughout health facilities across the country (58 per cent of the 21 million annual target). 58 per cent of life-saving medicines and treatments were directed to besieged and hard-to-reach areas, while the rest was aimed to areas most heavily impacted by hostilities (Aleppo, Idlib, Rural Damascus, Dara’a, and Homs governorates). Significant progress was also made in expanding vaccination coverage with nearly 299,192 children under five covered by DPT3 (121 per cent of the annual target), reflecting efforts made in 2016 to increase the percentage of children receiving the third dose and the need to review target figures. Health partners were also heavily engaged in medical evacuation efforts from eastern Aleppo in December 2016. A total of 36,086 people were medically evacuated to rural western Aleppo and Idlib governorates. Of these, 811 patients were admitted to the referral hospitals and 8,836 people were served by mobile clinics operating in the towns of Big Orem, Atarib, Sarmada, Small Orem and Kafer Naha.

An estimated 13 million people also benefited from direct WASH assistance in 2016, including 6.8 million people benefitting from access to essential WASH items (153 per cent of the target) as well as 4.5 million people (77 per cent of the target) having improved access to life-saving emergency WASH facilities and services. In total, 16.4 million people benefited from support to the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities (111 per cent of the target). Overall, an estimated 49 per cent of the needs of 16.4 million people has been covered through this modality.

Much of the support mentioned above was focused on besieged and hard-to-reach areas and aimed at supporting IDPs and host populations – as per sections below.

Efforts were made during 2016 to enhance inter-sector life-saving interventions between food security and nutrition as well as nutrition and the health sector. For example, various Food Security sector platforms have been used for nutrition sensitive activities, such as general food distribution or school feeding programmes. In addition, the 2016...
STORIES FROM THE FIELD:

**Food for Life in Dara’a**
The aroma of Moukoheya (a leaf vegetable common in the Middle East) and sauteed onions wafted from Um Gaber’s humble kitchen in a shelter and drifted down the street in the city of Dara’a.

"Food gives us life and a sense of home and stability," said Um Gaber as she fed her ten-year-old son rice and lentils she receives from the United Nations each month. The box contains food staples such as white beans, salt, sugar, vegetable oil, bulgur and chickpeas. Like many of the 47,000 internally displaced Syrian families supported by the UN and partners in Dar’a Governorate, Um Gaber and her family lost all of their belongings, when they were forced to leave their home and escape the violence engulfing their hometown.

**Palestine refugees**
95 per cent of the refugees registered with UNRWA, rely on humanitarian assistance from UNRWA to survive. Emergency assistance comprises food parcels, cash grants and NFI, targeting up to 430,000 Palestine refugees during each round. In 2016, UNRWA distributed US$ 78 million over three rounds of cash grants to an average of 412,000 Palestine refugees each round, covering six months of assistance. The UNRWA cash assistance programme remains one of the most efficient forms of assistance in areas, where markets are functional, providing recipients with the flexibility and independence to decide how best to meet their own daily needs and prioritize their spending. On average, Palestine refugees spent 75 per cent of the cash they received for rent and food. Also, 609,000 food parcels were delivered via 17 distribution points during four rounds of food assistance in 2016. Each food parcel aimed to cover one third of the daily intake of one family. UNRWA also provided essential NFI to refugees living in UNRWA-managed collective centres.

In 2016, UNRWA continued to run 15 health centres and 11 health points across the country, conducting an average of 79,138 health consultations per month. 11,629 polio vaccinations were also administered to Palestine refugee children during the national vaccination campaign. To reach people in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, the agency ran a mobile health clinic providing vital and urgent health care in the Yalda/Yarmouk area in particular during the first half of 2016.

On 18 September, 44,600 Palestine refugee children started the new 2016-2017 school year in 46 UNRWA schools and 55 UNRWA-managed schools. Up to 3,400 young students enrolled in over 140 vocational courses in 80 specializations. By the end of 2016, 2,354 Palestine refugees (770 families) were residing in nine UNRWA run collective shelters in Damascus. In addition to the provision of NFI food rations (including daily hot meals) and cash assistance, UNRWA ensured access to basic social and health services to all IDPs residing in UNRWA collective shelters. In Qabr Essit camp, the reconstruction of one destroyed school, capable of accommodating 2,100 students, was accomplished as well as the rehabilitation of a community centre, a kindergarten, and a distribution centre.

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO:
Enhancing protection and building national humanitarian capacities

Recognizing the centrality of protection in humanitarian action, the 2016 HRP aimed at expanding the protection response across Syria, building the capacity of national protection actors and mainstreaming protection across the response. Despite the many challenges, progress was made on all fronts in terms of the programmatic response to some key protection challenges:

**Protection response**
In 2016, protection operations expanded in both quantity and quality. The ability to assess, analyze, and respond to the protection situation and subsequent needs, has improved, though significant challenges remain, particularly with regards to addressing the core physical protection challenges resulting from the conflict. In terms of general protection services, more than 3.5 million beneficiaries, out of which 84 per cent were children, were reached by raising awareness around protection issues and more than 2 million benefitted from psychosocial support initiatives (40 per cent girls, 34 per cent boys, 20 per cent women, 6 per cent men). More than 656,000 children received structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programs (72 per cent of the target), 54,000 people were reached with specialized GBV services (344 per cent of the target), and 2.1 million people (88 per cent girls and boys) received risk education (72 per cent of the target) by December 2016. Fifty per cent of the protection sector response occurred in locations ranked as severity 4 in the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview and 33 per cent in areas classified as severity 3. Though the coverage of besieged locations increased over the year (15 besieged communities reached in 2016), protection interventions implemented in those areas were relatively limited in scope. Protection monitoring was strengthened over 2016 to address real time gaps in information and improve the emergency protection response. An expansion of mobile protection capacity enabled partners to respond more rapidly and flexibly to evolving situations. A structured needs assessment was carried out through 729 community discussions, with the participation of almost 7,000 community members, 349 direct community observations by protection partners, and expert discussion at sub-national level with more than 140 protection service providers. In Northern Syria, protection monitoring teams reached 1,439 communities, and Protection Cluster partners conducted 4,872 households and key monitoring activities during the siege of eastern Aleppo City or the displacement from eastern Aleppo to western rural Aleppo and Idlib governorates. During the crisis and immediately after the Government reasserted control over eastern Aleppo, protection sector partners deployed mobile teams to transit sites to identify protection needs and vulnerabilities and provide a first response.

Monitoring of grave child rights violations, as mandated by the UN Security Council, continued with over 2,500 verified grave child rights violations throughout Syria since January 2016. Of these, killing and maiming of children as a result of the conduct of hostilities by parties to the conflict and /or use of children in the conflict are the most frequent reported violations. The actual numbers are likely to be much higher.

**Building national humanitarian capacities**
Three initiatives were taken to improve protection training for humanitarian actors, including frontline responders. The first of these, the Protection Mainstreaming Task Force (PrMFTF) tool initiated by the Global Protection Cluster, aimed to develop a stronger operational understanding of the principles of nondiscrimination, meaningful access, empowerment and ‘do no harm.’ As 2016 ended, the pilot phase was ongoing, targeting six agencies providing health, S/NFI and FSL services in Syria. In parts of southern Syria, a second training program was established to build the capacity of NGOs to monitor protection issues in their daily work, and thus contribute towards a community protection monitoring network. From the Syria hub, a task force has been formed to streamline protection mainstreaming, with sectors guided in analyzing protection gaps risk and developing guidelines specific to the response. In the Turkish hub, a dedicated training officer delivered a training of trainers on protection principles, mine action, GBV, and child protection for 60 protection staff who have then implemented this training inside Syria and in Turkey to over 700 NGO staff.
Mainstreaming and promoting the centrality of protection in the humanitarian response

In an effort to improve ‘do no harm’ and conflict-sensitive programming, as well as to reassert the centrality of protection in humanitarian action, protection policy and guidance for various humanitarian fora to guide the response was drafted. Examples include the development of guidance to operational partners on humanitarian evacuations, protection of civilians stranded at the border, and civilians on the move. Protection staff were able to participate more regularly in inter-agency (IA) convoys, which, on many occasions, proved critical to enhancing the understanding of the protection landscape and issues affecting civilians in besieged and hard-to-reach locations.

For the 2017 Humanitarian Programme Cycle, the Protection sector developed guidance to assist other sectors in vulnerability analysis and prioritization. The sector also rolled out guidance and tools for a Protection Risk/Do No Harm Analysis, which was integrated into all HRP 2017 sector chapters and was mandatory for all projects submitted through Online Project System (OPS). The GBV AoP rolled out the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) GBV guidelines and trained 176 humanitarian workers from the health, education, food-security and livelihoods and WASH sectors on how to mainstream GBV in their responses. In Turkey, the WASH, Education, Protection, and CCCM have been chosen as priority sectors to mainstream GBV.

Monitoring grave violations against children

Monitoring grave violations against children, as mandated by the UN Security Council, continued in 2016 with over 2,500 grave child rights violations verified throughout Syria since January 2016. This represents a 60 per cent increase over last year. Of these, killing and maiming of children as a result of the conduct of hostilities by parties to the conflict and recruitment and/or use of children in the conflict were the most frequent documented violations.

The United Nations documented nearly 1,300 children killed or injured, a 20 per cent increase over last year, a large majority of which occurred during airstrikes, but also as a result of mortar, shelling and IED attacks. Victim-activated IEDs and unexploded ordnance, suicide bombings and sniper attacks. Of these, 255 children were at or near schools. Over 850 cases were documented of recruitment and use of children in Syria by all parties to the conflict, representing a 100 per cent over 2015. Report of attacks on health, including hospitals and health personnel, nearly tripled over the previous year, with 94 medical personnel killed or injured. The deliberate denial of humanitarian access, including attacks on humanitarian operations and use of siege tactics, continued to deprive essential life-saving assistance to civilians in 2016.

In some situations, children were recruited through intimidation, indoctrination or abduction, in other situations, children were driven by the need for protection, revenge for lost relatives, financial incentives during a wartime economy, or pure desperation. Girls have been abducted, forcibly married and raped while in captivity, including by underage fighters. Reports of attacks on education facilities including schools and education personnel increased 40 per cent over 2013. Report of attacks on health, including hospitals and health personnel, nearly tripled over the previous year, with 94 medical personnel killed or injured. The deliberate denial of humanitarian access, including attacks on humanitarian operations and use of siege tactics, continued to deprive essential life-saving assistance to civilians in 2016.

The following describes major accomplishments in this area.

SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS IN 2016

- 2,583 NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN IN 2016
- 851 Recruitment and use of children
- 40 Detention of children associated with parties to the conflict
- 1,299 Killing and injuring of children
- 652 211 Attacks on Education and Health
- 647 84 Abduction of children
- 96 8 Sexual Violence against children
- 115 90 Denial of Humanitarian Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIOLATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Recruitment and use of children</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
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<td>211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abduction of children</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence against children</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of Humanitarian Access</td>
<td>90</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

50 children killed or injured while participating in hostilities.

In 2016, food security and agriculture sector partners reached over 2.7 million people (6 per cent of the 4.3 million targeted) with agriculture and livelihood activities, comprising 1.3 million female and 1.2 million male beneficiaries. That includes a combination of assistance provided at household level for agriculture inputs, backyard farming, livestock support, income generating activities, services provision and rehabilitation activities. Activities were carried out in up to 162 sub-districts across 11 governorates.

The 2016 HRP underscored the humanitarian community’s recognition of the importance of strengthening the resilience of affected communities, households and individuals through measures which protect and restore livelihoods, enable access to essential services and rehabilitate infrastructure. 2016 saw a significant increase in the number of resilience partners and programmes.

ACTIONS UNDER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE:

Strengthening service delivery and resilience

People in need supported with livelihood interventions

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<tr>
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<td>90</td>
</tr>
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50 children killed or injured while participating in hostilities.

In 2016, food security and agriculture sector partners reached over 2.7 million people (6 per cent of the 4.3 million targeted) with agriculture and livelihood activities, comprising 1.3 million female and 1.2 million male beneficiaries. That includes a combination of assistance provided at household level for agriculture inputs, backyard farming, livestock support, income generating activities, services provision and rehabilitation activities. Activities were carried out in up to 162 sub-districts across 11 governorates.

The 2016 HRP underscored the humanitarian community’s recognition of the importance of strengthening the resilience of affected communities, households and individuals through measures which protect and restore livelihoods, enable access to essential services and rehabilitate infrastructure. 2016 saw a significant increase in the number of resilience partners and programmes.

The following describes major accomplishments in this area.

SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS IN 2016

- 2,583 NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN IN 2016
- 851 Recruitment and use of children
- 40 Detention of children associated with parties to the conflict
- 1,299 Killing and injuring of children
- 652 211 Attacks on Education and Health
- 647 84 Abduction of children
- 96 8 Sexual Violence against children
- 115 90 Denial of Humanitarian Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIOLATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Recruitment and use of children</td>
<td>851</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killing and injuring of children</td>
<td>1,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attacks on Education and Health</td>
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STORIES FROM THE FIELD:

Fatin and her family rebuild after escaping with only their lives
After losing her husband, her home and all of her belongings, Fatin never lost hope and the will to thrive. With eyes fixed on the future of her three children, Fatin is determined to rebuild her business and life.

Fatin had to leave the house she bought after 20 years of hard work in tailoring. She learned the trade from her mother, a well-known tailor in Harasta for over 50 years. But Fatin’s mother did not only pass on her profession to her daughter, but also her determination.

When fighting erupted in Harasta, Fatin’s husband was killed and she had to flee immediately out of fear for her son. They had to leave everything behind, including her sewing machines. “I don’t regret that moment,” said Fatin. “My three children and I escaped with our lives.”

Despite facing multiple displacements, Fatin started working immediately. “I had no time to drown in sorrow, my children needed me,” said Fatin with determination. “I’m supposed to let them drop out of school and be forced to work?”

Fatin says she wants to set an example for her children. She wants to teach them that one should always pick oneself up after every setback. She purchased an old, used sewing machine with the little money she had left and started working. Even though it was extremely hard and she could barely make a living, she tried her best with what she had.

“She was like an auto mechanic,” Fatin’s mother giggled as she remembered. “Always laying under that old machine trying to fix it.” Fatin’s life took a positive turn when she was introduced to the UN supported Small Business Grant programme, implemented by the Al-Nada Association. After undergoing feasibility study training, she received a grant of US $1000 to buy new sewing machines and start a business. Fatin is committed to growing her new business.
Cash Response 2016

To date, the majority of assistance in Syria has been delivered in-kind and both sectoral and multi-sectoral cash assistance has remained relatively small in scale, although opportunities for increased engagement continue to be sought. During the 2016 response, cash and voucher programming represented 9 per cent of the overall response in the NFI/Shelter sector (9 per cent of NFI beneficiaries were reached with cash and 10 per cent of Shelter beneficiaries reached with cash), 4 per cent of the overall food sector response and 15 per cent of the sector’s overall livelihood response. There were approximately 240,931 beneficiaries of cash and/or voucher assistance through various food assistance activities, and 411,034 people (68,506 households) assisted through various activities under livelihood/agricultural assistance from cash/voucher related modalities. Programming includes cash and vouchers for food assistance, vouchers for agricultural inputs and cash for work for rehabilitation of livelihood infrastructure.

An estimated 270,000 beneficiaries in hard-to-reach and besieged locations were reached with cash assistance in 2016 by the NFI/Shelter sector. In some hard-to-reach areas, cash and voucher programmes have been utilized, although due emphasis has been placed on ensuring appropriate assessments and ongoing monitoring mechanisms are in place to avoid doing harm. Vouchers incorporate security features to mitigate against forgery and fraudulent design (e.g. holograms which distort when photocopied or scanned, raised silicon designs and subtle differences in certain printing areas) and barcodes enable their electronic tracking from the point of distribution to the point of exchange. New technologies have enabled humanitarian actors in Syria to utilize cash and voucher modalities with growing confidence. Obstacles to further scaling up cash programming in Syria are multiple and include negative host government policies with regards to cash programming, risks associated with the impact of cash interventions on market dynamics as well as increasing concerns of corruption and supporting “black markets”. There are also general concerns about liquidity regulatory processes, monitoring systems, and outreach among the organizations working cash assistance. Nonetheless, efforts will continue to be pursued to explore further scalability.

Outcomes monitoring

Throughout the year, access remained a key constraint to the delivery of much needed sustained assistance to people most in need, particularly in besieged and hard-to-reach locations. As the crisis persists, humanitarian needs continue to surpass the ability of humanitarian actors to respond. This, combined with difficulties in monitoring key protection, mortality and morbidity indicators hampers our collective ability to measure the overall outcomes of humanitarian interventions. The food security sector initiated an outcome monitoring system in 2016 in view of monitoring impact across four outcome indicators. Results revealed that while food insecurity rates did not improve, they were generally maintained. Coping mechanism strategies, however, deteriorated. Malnutrition rates also remained stable, except in localized (mostly besieged) locations. The delivery of multi-antigen catch-up campaigns also contributed to reducing excess morbidity and mortality. In general, it is estimated that the combination of efforts deployed under the 2016 HRP have helped meet needs and have helped mitigate the further deterioration of the main humanitarian indicators.

The Whole of Syria response approach

The humanitarian response inside Syria is a complex operation delivered from multiple ‘hubs’ from within Syria and from Turkey and Jordan as well as efforts deployed from Lebanon and Iraq under a coordinated Whole of Syria (WoS) approach.

The approach combines a variety of operational delivery modalities to ensure an effective, appropriate, safe and timely response which, access permitting, is driven by the needs of people living inside Syria and humanitarian partners’ operational capacity. Over the course of 2016, some 300 Syrian NGOs (SNGOs), more than 60 International NGOs (INGOs), the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and 13 UN agencies delivered assistance through the following operational modalities:

- ‘Regular Programming’: Damascus-based sustained programming in areas easily accessible (mostly but not exclusively Government-held areas). The majority of this comprises UN regular programming.
- ‘Cross-line operations’: Inter-agency or agency operations that cross front lines from accessible areas to deliver in another area of control, usually a besieged or militarily encircled hard-to-reach areas.
- ‘Cross-border programmes’: A combination of UN and NGO cross-border modalities under UNHCR resolution 2139/2165/2258/2332, as well as NGO-led informal cross-border programmes, usually but not exclusively to areas controlled by non-state armed groups. These include remotely managed cross-border programmes including service delivery and cash assistance.
- ‘Airdrops’: To access inaccessible areas as an option of last resort.

Reach of people in need by response modality

Despite being confronted with an unpredictable and often volatile operating environment, humanitarian partners reached a combined 11.2 million people in Syria with multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance over the course of 2016. Of these, 6.2 million were reached consistently with some form of humanitarian assistance every month (see chart below).

The humanitarian response helped reach a total of 11.2 million people across Syria. With the exception of ISIL as well as besieged and hard-to-reach areas, humanitarian reach to people in need in accessible areas living in different areas of control was generally proportionate to the estimated population in need in these areas. The bulk of the assistance was also delivered in areas of highest severity of need – with the exception of besieged and some hard-to-reach areas. This illustrates the efforts made to preserve the neutral and impartial character of the response by focusing on reaching those in most dire need irrespective of political or military control status.

RESPONSE ANALYSIS 2016

The humanitarian response delivered from multiple ‘hubs’ from within Syria and from Turkey and Jordan as well as efforts deployed from Lebanon and Iraq under a coordinated Whole of Syria (WoS) approach.

This consistent reach was only possible thanks to the complementarities between the various response modalities and actors, which enabled humanitarian partners to remain flexible and adaptable in a challenging and fluid operating environment.

According to the response data available, the response was delivered as follows:

- 74 per cent of the reported response - in terms of the number of people reached - was delivered from inside Syria through a combination of regular programmes and cross-line operations. The majority of the response from inside Syria comprised regular programming from Damascus, with UN regular programmes accounting for 33 per cent and NGO regular programmes accounting for 10 per of the overall response. Approximately 1 per cent of the response was delivered through UN and NGO airdrops.

5. The analysis is based on information reported by partners in the 4thEth. It is estimated that a large number of activities – particularly by NGO cross-border programmes – may not be adequately reflected due to under-reporting.

6. It is useful to read the listed percentages based on the change of the territorial control during the course of 2016. While the AUS lost control over a number of locations, the G0 and Kurdish Forces expanded the territory under their control. Such changes directly affected the proportion of humanitarian assistance delivered by each response modality.
• 26 per cent of the reported response was conducted through cross-border operations, of which 14 per cent was delivered through UN cross-border convoys under UNSC 2139/2165/2258/2332, and 10 per cent delivered through NGO regular programmes. However, NGO cross-border assistance is estimated to be higher due to underreporting.

Thanks to the combination of response modalities, the overall assistance provided was more or less commensurate with the exception of ISIL-controlled areas and besieged locations, which remained underserved due to severe access restrictions. Overall in 2016, some 64 per cent of assistance was delivered to people living in non-government controlled areas; these areas comprise approximately 64 per cent and 30 per cent of the people in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria.

PEOPLE IN NEED REACHED BY MODALITY IN 2016

Reach to besieged locations and hard-to-reach areas

Despite various challenges, 2016 saw a significant increase in the level of assistance reaching people in besieged and hard-to-reach areas. On average, around 846,000 (16.9 per cent) people were reached in hard-to-reach and besieged locations on a monthly basis with multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance through the combined efforts of cross-line, cross-border, and airdrop operations. Of these, around 288,000 (44.5 per cent) people were reached in besieged locations and 558,000 people (12.8 per cent) were reached in hard-to-reach areas. Moreover, each month, thousands of people received health, education, and protection services, which are not accounted for in the calculation. However, delivery of supplies remained highly inconsistent and sustained programming was often difficult or impossible. Consistent, sustained delivery of supplies and service delivery is crucial to providing sufficient support to people in need in these areas.

PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED IN BESIEGED COMMUNITIES PER MODALITY

Methodology of the analysis:

“People reached” means people who have been assisted through a distribution, advocacy or service.

Figures used reflect the highest number of beneficiaries reached by the sector which has reached most beneficiaries per month at the sub-district level, based on WoS 4W sectoral reports.

Information about who is doing what where is received by OCHA on a monthly basis from UN and NGO partners in the following sectors: Protection, Food Security & Livelihoods, Nutrition, Shelter & NFI, Early Recovery, Education and Camp Management & Camp Coordination.

Information on health and water, sanitation & hygiene is also received by OCHA on monthly basis; however, these sectors’ data is not included in the present analysis, because it is not measured by “beneficiaries”. Instead, these sectors report on “treatment courses”, “medical procedures” and “WASH infrastructure by rehabilitation”.

Limitations of the analysis:

• The reporting of “people reached” does not convey the type, scale and quality of assistance people have received. For example, people could be “reached” through delivering NFI’s or a complex protection intervention. The present analysis does not reflect such nuances in assistance, but rather equates all kinds of reported assistance.

• International and Syrian NGO cross-border assistance was significantly under-reported from all hubs in 2016.

• International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement assistance (except UN-funded assistance delivered via SARC) is excluded. Any kind of analysis based on this data should take into consideration these limitations.

OVERVIEW OF BESIEGED AND HARD-TO-REACH AREAS AS OF NOVEMBER 2016*

*This shows the status of besieged hard-to-reach areas in Syria as of November 2016. In the subsequent classification published by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017, the following locations were removed from the besieged list: Eastern Aleppo, Hajar Al Aswad and Madamiyet Elhamra.\n
\n
The analysis of people reached in 2016 includes information provided by UN humanitarian assistance implemented through all modalities by UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, as well as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. NGO humanitarian assistance delivered through all modalities, is important to underline that international and Syrian NGO cross-border assistance is assumed to have been significantly under-reported from all hubs in 2016 and the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement assistance (except UN and NGO funded assistance delivered via SARC) is excluded from our analysis.

PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED IN HARD-TO-REACH COMMUNITIES PER MODALITY
Response coverage and gaps

To a large extent, the humanitarian response in 2016 reached a high percentage of people in need across the country. Humanitarian assistance reached all people in need at least once and with some form of assistance in 32 sub-districts (11.7 per cent) reached most people in need in 37 sub-districts (13.6 per cent) partially reached some people in need in 150 sub-districts (55.1 per cent) over-reached people in need in 12 sub-districts (4.4 per cent) and did not reach people in need in 39 sub-districts (14.3 per cent). In many of the underserved locations, despite widespread needs, sub-districts were only reached by one sector or not reached at all, mostly due to access constraints or lack of capacity.

The most critical response gaps remained in areas that are extremely challenging to access, particularly ISIL-held areas, where access remains highly restricted due to insecurity and ISIL restrictions on humanitarian assistance and besieged locations. In Al-Hasakeh as well as northern Ar-Raqqa governorates, the closure of adjacent borders and the presence of ISIL in surrounding areas also created unique humanitarian access challenges.

With regards to “over-reached areas” (12 sub-districts), most of the sub-districts marked as over-reached (in the map above) were areas that have been reached by two or more hubs, namely Atareb, Hadher, Sahnaya, Al-Salamiyeh, Sarmin, Mhambil, Quneitra and Khan Arnaba. Over-reach does not imply that humanitarian needs were fully covered. Shifting conflict dynamics resulted in displacements to these sub-districts, with some people displaced multiple times. Over-reach to these sub-districts can therefore be attributed to the response to the continuous arrival of IDPs in these locations due to conflict intensification in neighboring sub-districts. However, this does not reflect the situation in Hadher and Sahnaya sub-districts. Sidnaya in Rural Damascus, Qaryatein and Hawash in Homs, and Hamesidyeh in Tartous appear as over-reached sub-districts under Government control that have been reached by one hub only. Over-reach in these sub-districts can likely be attributed to multiple modalities utilized to meet the needs of affected populations.
29 sub-districts out of the 32 that are marked as “all people reached” have been receiving assistance on a monthly basis, while nine out of the 12 sub-districts that are marked as “over reached” have also been receiving assistance on a monthly basis. Only 52 out of the 150 sub-districts that are marked as “some people reached” have been receiving assistance on a monthly basis.

Approximately 87 per cent of people in need in hard-to-reach areas and 55 per cent of people in besieged locations are still not receiving the assistance they need. The lack of people receiving assistance in hard-to-reach areas is a result of the lack of access to ISIL-controlled areas.

With regards to besieged locations, some areas, such as Duma, Harasta, and Madaya, were reached with humanitarian assistance on a monthly basis. Kafr Batna sub-district and Madamiyet Elsham were also reached more regularly.

**Methodological Note:**

Delivery trends were calculated using a weighted formula to account for the timing of Humanitarian Programme Cycle data collection to inform the HNO. The percentage gap is estimated at sub-district level by averaging the monthly reach against the estimated people in need (PiN) per sub-district. For January 2016 to August 2016, the average monthly inter-sectoral reach was calculated against HNO 2016 PiN per sub-district. For September 2016 to December 2016, the average monthly inter-sectoral reach was calculated against the HNO 2017 PiN per sub-district. Both the 2016 and 2017 HNO inter-sector PiN estimations are calculated by using the maximum sector PiN per sub-district.

Therefore, where over reach is reflected, it should not be considered as an indication that needs of people in a location are met, or that aid has reached intended beneficiaries. Sub-district level estimations of reach might not adequately reflect community-level dynamics due to aggregation.

**Delivery trends by severity of needs**

The 2016 response prioritized areas of high severity of need, where 8.7 million people are in need and where the bulk of assistance was provided, whilst attempting to reach as many people in need as possible in as much of the Syrian territory as access would allow. Maintaining a broad reach across all areas of the country was considered crucial given the fluidity of the situation, the overwhelming scale of needs across the country and the needing to promote protection by presence.

Out of the overall response, 67 per cent reached people in need are living in sub-districts categorized as having either critical (5), severe (4) or major (3) needs. Of these 25 per cent of the response reached people in sub-districts with severe to critical problems (categories 4-5). The response in these areas remained limited due to access constraints and 42 per cent of the response reached people in sub-districts with major to severe problems (categories 3-4). A further 31 per cent of the response reached people in sub-districts with moderate to major problems (categories 2-3). Only 2 per cent of the response was in sub districts with low severity.

**Methodology:**

Delivery trends against people in need is estimated on a subdistrict level by calculating the monthly average of the percentage people reached against people in need.

People Reached are the number of people provided with multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance (Food Security and Livelihoods, NFI/Shelter, WASH, WPS, and Nutrition) per month, taking account the highest sector at sub-district level.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED PER SEVERITY RANKING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Scale (as per HNO 2016)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 - 2.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01 - 3.0</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.01 - 4.0</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.01 - 5.0</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.01 - 5.8</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHODOLOGY:**

Delivery trends against people in need is estimated on a subdistrict level by calculating the monthly average of the percentage people reached against people in need.

People Reached are the number of people provided with multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance (Food Security and Livelihoods, NFI/Shelter, WASH, WPS, and Nutrition) per month, taking account the highest sector at sub-district level.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS

Given the conflict dynamics, access and security constraints and the large sudden-onset displacements that have characterized the Syrian crisis in the last few years, several area-specific preparedness and emergency response plans where prepared.

These included:

- **Northern Syria Preparedness Plans (April-Sept 2016):** Preparedness plans for eastern Aleppo City and northwest Syria (including Idleb, Al Bab, Menbij, and other areas) were put in place by Turkey cross-border partners to respond to developments. For eastern Aleppo City, an initial plan in the event of besiegement was prepared in April 2016 and updated in May, June, July, August, and September as the situation evolved. By December, the plan was adjusted to prepare for the takeover of eastern Aleppo City by the GoS and the resulting displacement and forced evacuation. A response plan was further developed by Damascus following changes in control of eastern Aleppo City. These plans were instrumental in responding to the thousands of people trapped in eastern Aleppo City or who were displaced when the city was taken over. A plan for northwest Syria was prepared in May 2016 and updated in June and July to respond to needs in Azaz, Afrin, western Aleppo and Idlib governorates as a result of the conflict in neighbouring areas. A plan was also put in place for Menbij in August 2016 and Al Bab from October-December 2016.

- **Damascus response plans:** The Damascus based hub had to consistently respond to the rapid changes in areas of control and the additional areas of coverage and response as needed. This included detailed contingency and response plans for Palmyra, Qarratain and Aleppo; inputs were updated in response to the fluid ground realities. In Aleppo, the sectors had to deploy mobile teams to transit sites to identify needs and vulnerabilities and provide immediate first response. The monitoring of the evacuations from eastern Aleppo in response to the UNSC 2328 was also led from Damascus.

- **Ar-Raqqa Readiness and Response plan:** As plans for military interventions in Ar-Raqqa Governorate emerged, humanitarian actors across three different hubs developed a readiness and response plan for the governorate. The plan provided an overview of the humanitarian needs that may arise as a result of a possible military intervention in Ar-Raqqa Governorate. The plan outlines humanitarian scenarios, activities and response capacities to meet the needs of approximately 408,000 conflict-affected people.

Southern Syria Inter-Sectoral and Inter-Hub Preparedness Planning: Given the fluidity of the situation the Jordan cross-border Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) came together in early January 2017 to engage in the third annual process of contingency planning. The draft plan was then shared with the Damascus Hub to ensure complementarity of response. The contingency planning process seeks to reach a common understanding of the most plausible as well as worst case humanitarian scenarios and establish planning figures for the coming months, that enable partners to best serve people in need. Based on the plan, substantial pre-positioning occurred before the intensification of ground offensives in Da’a City on 12 February and the accompanying suspension of convoys through Ramtha. As a result of these preparedness efforts, notably the pre-positioning of stocks, UN and NGO humanitarian distributions started within 24 hours of initial displacements, despite the suspension of convoys crossing through Ramtha. Overall, sectors have pre-positioned stocks for 1-6 months inside Syria to enable them to continue their emergency response.

As part of this planning, important prepositioning efforts have taken place across the country which in many cases allowed for a rapid and sustained response to shifting humanitarian needs and population movements.

FUNDING ANALYSIS

Of the $3.2 billion requested for the 2016 HRP, $1.5 billion (or 49 per cent of requirements) was mobilized by the end of the year. A further $852 million was also allocated to humanitarian projects for Syria in 2016, but reported as contributions made outside of the HRP. Sector reporting on reach and achievements includes, in many cases, results obtained with this additional funding allocated outside of the plan.

Despite the generous contributions made, lack of funding remained a limiting factor to the predictable provision of humanitarian assistance to people in need across the country. In a number of sectors, funding gaps severely affected partners’ ability to scale up the response resulting in programme suspension or stoppage. Short-term and unpredictable funding continues to hinder the possibility of scaling up and diversifying services within the country, and affects partners’ ability to bring much needed technical support to smaller or non-traditional partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR/CLUSTER</th>
<th>FUNDED (US$)</th>
<th>REQUIRED (US$)</th>
<th>% COVERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>573 M</td>
<td>1,239 M</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>132.7 M</td>
<td>440.9 M</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>111.6 M</td>
<td>200.2 M</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
<td>79.2 M</td>
<td>525.5 M</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>77 M</td>
<td>252.1 M</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery and Livelihoods</td>
<td>60.3 M</td>
<td>148.5 M</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>56.5 M</td>
<td>236 M</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>65.3 M</td>
<td>58.7 M</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>8.7 M</td>
<td>51.2 M</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>9.5 M</td>
<td>15.1 M</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Management and Camp Coordination</td>
<td>2.2 M</td>
<td>25.5 M</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Telecommunications</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.4 M</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Access and insecurity, as well as constraints on movement of people and humanitarian workers, remain the main challenges to reaching people across Syria and in maintaining and scaling up operations for all sectors.

The operating environment remains unpredictable and volatile, particularly for those seeking to support people in hard-to-reach and besieged locations.

Information and evidence generation in besieged and hard-to-reach areas remains another key challenge for some sectors, rendering programming difficult.

Limited geographical sector reach, availability of specialized capacity, as well as the number and availability of local partners, remain challenges for some sectors, preventing them from scaling up activities.

Lack of funding remains a barrier to the scaling up of operations for sectors and for the long-term predictable provision of humanitarian supplies to people in need across the country.

The departure of a large number of workers, particularly in the health and education sectors, continues to undermine Syria’s public health and education profile and hamper the sectors’ capacity to deliver.

Constant movement of IDPs due to changing security situations and conflict lines have made efforts to reach people in need more complex.

Ongoing events in northern Iraq and the continued influx of Iraqi refugees have further exacerbated access challenges and complicated aid delivery in Syria’s northeastern governorate of Al-Hasakah.

Protection
Camp Coordination & Camp Management
Early Recovery and Livelihoods
Education
Food Security and Agriculture
Health
Nutrition
Shelter and NFI
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
Logistics
Progress towards Sector Objectives

The protection sector response strategy for 2016 aimed at increasing the protection of affected people at risk from the consequences of violence, including through the provision of quality specialized services and by reducing the impact of explosive remnants. In February 2016, the Jordan Hub Protection Working Group was formally established, which led to improved protection analysis and operational coordination for protection actors in parts of southern Syria. Within Syria, Protection and Child Protection working groups at a省级 level expanded their capacity to address area-based operational issues requiring coordination. Progress was also made in improving interactions with Lebanon and Iraq-based partners around the protection response.

Community-based protection services

Significant advances were made in the expansion of community-based protection services across the country. The number of community centers managed by protection partners has more than tripled, with 74 community centers in 11 governorates active at the end of the year. Their outreach capacity was expanded through some 1,750 Outreach Volunteers (OVs) with specific profiles and competences to identify needs in communities, provide first response and referrals and disseminate protection information. Community centers were at the core of community-based protection interventions, with 2 million integrated protection services provided directly in their facilities, or through mobile interventions and outreach volunteers. An increasing demand for specialized interventions in the field of civil documentation was met through a network of 119 lawyers across Syria, who were responding to the needs of people affected by the conflict, providing legal aid to some 72,500 IDPs in community centers and collective shelters.

Emergency and mobile response

Efforts have been made during 2016 to increase the sector’s capacity to respond to emergencies and sudden displacements. From the onset of the Aleppo crisis and up to 31 December, sector and sub-sector partners provided almost 120,000 protection interventions (49 per cent general protection, 44 per cent Child Protection, 7 per cent GBV), including with the deployment of mobile teams to transit sites to identify protection needs and vulnerabilities and provide a first response. Expansion of mobile teams offers more flexibility than fixed center-based services and makes it possible to reach vulnerable groups and people on the move. This effort has been supported by the development of relevant tools, as shown by the minimum emergency preparedness and response package implemented by partners of the Protection Cluster and AoRs (Turkey hub) during the displacement from eastern Aleppo City.

Protection capacity development

The Protection sector went beyond its initial HRP target by reaching 25,579 individuals through capacity-building initiatives (199 per cent of the target). General protection trainings benefitted a variety of actors, legal aid providers, psychosocial case managers, frontline workers and local authorities. For instance, a total of 580 persons benefited from a general psychosocial training. The GBV AoR has reinforced the capacities of 8,898 humanitarian actors, mainly front-line responders and 176 humanitarian workers from the Health, Education, Food Security and Livelihoods and WASH sectors on how to mainstream GBV in their response. Through cross-border operations implemented from the Turkey hub, the GBV sub-cluster (SC) successfully concluded the first phase of its capacity initiative for psychosocial support and health providers. The initiative comprises several components: capacity assessment, training of trainers, case discussions, learning sessions, coaching and technical support, job aids and tools. The Mine Action AoR trained 88 people in community liaison, data collection, basic mapping, non-technical survey and medical/first aid, and another 65 people in humanitarian explosive hazard removal. While this number is low given the extent of contamination in Syria, this training represents an important first step in building the humanitarian mine action capacity that will be required to address the explosive hazard problem across the country. The Child Protection sub-sector undertook a comprehensive capacity gap assessment to inform a more strategic and systematic approach for delivering capacity building initiatives to child protection workers. In 2016, the AoR trained 12,478 government and NGO workers on the foundations of child protection, 344 community-based child protection approaches and specialized service interventions. This has also included specialized capacity initiatives on issues such as addressing the needs of children associated with the conflict and child labour. Similarly, the sector has been working to strengthen child protection systems at national and local level, as relevant to the context. For example, while in some areas case workflow through strengthening the capacity of statutory service providers, in other areas referral and response mechanisms have been established at community level to handle cases of children with specific protection needs in line with minimum standards.

Gender-Based Violence

In 2016, GBV response and prevention services were available in 121 sub-districts out of 270 in 2016 (compared to 61 in 2015), with 54,215 beneficiaries accessing specialized GBV services (from 38,208 at the beginning of the year, 270 per cent of target) and 399,002 beneficiaries reached by prevention activities. The number of mobile teams, community centres and women and girls’ safe spaces increased. In 2016 48,000 women and girls accessed these safe spaces, while 30,000 participated in empowerment initiatives such as life skills training, livelihood and economic programs. Women committees were formed as a way to anchor the community-based response and increase the participation of women in planning, decision-making processes and development of programs. Endorsed SOPs and CMR protocol are now available or being developed from Turkey and Syria hubs. Specific localized referral pathways now exist in six sub-districts and in eight governorates, and an increased number of partners participate in GBV coordination and provide response services. Mobile teams were able to respond to waves of displacement including during the Aleppo evacuation and emergency response interventions. Actors responding from Turkey and Syria hubs followed the GBV emergency response package which includes psychosocial first aid and case management services, provided through mobile teams, community centers, women and girls’ safe spaces and health facilities. Disability kits were distributed to over 4,600 displaced persons (1,400 girls, 1,702 women, 1118 boys and 568 men). During the response, 305 referrals (212 women, 41 girls, 19 men, 33 boys) were made to other basic services such as health (including reproductive health), NFI, shelter, food and a small number of GBV cases were referred for specialized GBV case management.

Mine Action

As of December 2016, 2.1 million people had received risk education in Syria (72 per cent of the target). Standardized risk education and village survey forms were endorsed by mine action partners and piloted in the last quarter for use across the country. Contamination impact survey has expanded, with a view to determining high-priority areas for clearance, once this is possible. 2,500 improvised landmines and over 3,300 items of unexploded ordnance including cluster munitions have been destroyed by humanitarian mine action teams.

Child Protection

In 2016, in line with the No Lost Generation strategic framework, the Child Protection response worked to improve access to quality child protection services in prioritized locations through training in a combination of prevention and response strategies, through center-based and mobile service delivery modalities. Child Protection actors have provided 656,728 children (72 per cent of the target) with structured child protection and psychosocial support programming and a further 988,243 (51 per cent of the target) were reached with awareness raising and social mobilisation initiatives on child protection issues, such as prevention of separation and risk education in schools. These community-based child protection and psychosocial support programmes are all critical to reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen individual and community resilience and self-coping mechanisms, increase awareness about protection risks for children, and identifying and responding to GBV. Both centre-based and mobile approaches were employed to deliver those activities. 21,723 (140 per cent of the target) children were provided with specialised child protection services through case management for high risks cases such as unaccompanied and separated children, child survivors of violence and children associated with armed forces and groups. Child Protection actors have made considerable progress at improving the quality and availability of protection and psychosocial services to address specific protection needs of children including through development of Standard Operating Procedures, protocols and associated tools that clarify the roles and responsibilities for those involved. This investment has led to greater government, donor and NGO commitment of comprehensive quality case management. Systematizing efforts to build a sustainable child protection workforce (as described above) has been central to this achievement.

Changes in Context

Significant contextual changes in 2016 have had an impact on the protection response across the country. Positive developments have been observed, with increased access of protection actors to besieged and hard-to-reach areas through participation in interagency convoys (795,000 people reached). This contributed to a better understanding of protection needs in these areas. However, the protection response delivered in this context remained limited in scope. As the GoS gradually retains controls of those areas, including through local agreements with limited or no monitoring, new access challenges will appear, as humanitarian partners run the risk of being labelled as opposition supporters or as conducting illegal activities and as such might face threats and/or be compelled to suspend their activities. The notable escalation of hostilities in and around Aleppo, while escalation of hostilities in and around Idleb and Aleppo governorates has forced partners to periodically suspend day-to-day services, adjust the modality of their delivery or to relocate elsewhere. Three sector-supported projects (via the Humanitarian Fund) had facilities/resources damaged in airstrikes and an additional two postponed essential components of their programs (such as conflict risk mitigation training for community members and assessments) due to conduct of hostilities. A community center was also reportedly destroyed in west Aleppo City. Northern Syria, access remains challenging in areas formerly held by ISIL while protection concerns reported in these locations require immediate and sustained assistance.

Challenges

• Access: unhindered and sustained access to people in need remains a major challenge for the protection response in 2016. Continuing service interruptions and potential restrictions in the humanitarian space for both international and local actors, combined with widespread insecurity, significantly hampered the continued presence of protection actors in the country. Increased and unpredictable needs in areas and a limited range of support and no international and local actors, combined with widespread insecurity, significantly hampered the continued presence of protection actors in the country. Increased and unpredictable needs in areas and a limited range of support and no monitoring, new access challenges will appear, as humanitarian partners run the risk of being labelled as opposition supporters or as conducting illegal activities and as such might face threats and/or be compelled to suspend their activities. While this number is low given the extent of contamination in Syria, this training represents an important first step in building the humanitarian mine action capacity that will be required to address the explosive hazard problem across the country. Significant contextual changes in 2016 have had an impact on the protection response across the country. Positive developments have been observed, with increased access of protection actors to besieged and hard-to-reach areas through participation in interagency convoys (795,000 people reached). This contributed to a better understanding of protection needs in these areas. However, the protection response delivered in this context remained limited in scope. As the GoS gradually retains controls of those areas, including through local agreements with limited or no monitoring, new access challenges will appear, as humanitarian partners run the risk of being labelled as opposition supporters or as conducting illegal activities and as such might face threats and/or be compelled to suspend their activities. The notable escalation of hostilities in and around Aleppo, while escalation of hostilities in and around Idleb and Aleppo governorates has forced partners to periodically suspend day-to-day services, adjust the modality of their delivery or to relocate elsewhere. Three sector-supported projects (via the Humanitarian Fund) had facilities/resources damaged in airstrikes and an additional two postponed essential components of their programs (such as conflict risk mitigation training for community members and assessments) due to conduct of hostilities. A community center was also reportedly destroyed in west Aleppo City. Northern Syria, access remains challenging in areas formerly held by ISIL while protection concerns reported in these locations require immediate and sustained assistance.

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**OVERALL PROTECTION SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
<th>People benefiting from protection interventions (PSS, care management, referral mechanisms, legal assistance etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 1.2.1</td>
<td>6,932,075</td>
<td>People benefiting from protection interventions (PSS, care management, referral mechanisms, legal assistance etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 1.2.2</td>
<td>5,368,431</td>
<td>People reached with risk mitigation programming (incl. community safety and protection, awareness raising, risk education etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 3.1.1</td>
<td>656,728</td>
<td>People participating in structured &amp; supervised child protection programmes, including parenting programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 3.1.2</td>
<td>956,243</td>
<td>People reached with awareness raising initiatives on child protection issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 4.1.1</td>
<td>54,215</td>
<td>Survivors accessing specialized GBV services (PSS, care management referral to other services, CMAs, GBV ASSIST etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 4.3.1</td>
<td>8,988</td>
<td>Humanitarian action taken on GBV cases (incl. WASH support, GBV ASSIST etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 5.2.1</td>
<td>2,122,348</td>
<td>People who received direct risk education on explosive hazards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTIONS:** Activities that are reported in units of people, community groups, community visits, house visits or issues.

**INDICATORS:**
- INDICATOR 1.2.1: People benefiting from protection interventions (PSS, care management, referral mechanisms, legal assistance etc.)
- INDICATOR 1.2.2: People reached with risk mitigation programming (incl. community safety and protection, awareness raising, risk education etc.)
- INDICATOR 3.1.1: People participating in structured & supervised child protection programmes, including parenting programmes
- INDICATOR 3.1.2: People reached with awareness raising initiatives on child protection issues
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- INDICATOR 4.3.1: Humanitarian action taken on GBV cases (incl. WASH support, GBV ASSIST etc.)
- INDICATOR 5.2.1: People who received direct risk education on explosive hazards

**Progress towards Sector Objectives**

The CCCM sector response strategy for 2016 aimed at promoting improved management of IDP sites, streamlining the provision of multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to IDPs, and collecting accurate displacement data to inform the humanitarian response.

A significant achievement in this reporting period has been the investment made in promoting accountable management within IDP sites, particularly increasing the number of IDP committees. In 2016, CCCM members more than doubled the number of IDP sites with committees, with some 50,000 individuals now residing in such sites. This represents only 14 per cent of all the displaced people living in registered IDP sites, but the sector is hoping the number of committees will continue to grow in 2017 as more funding becomes available and more NGOs adopt this best practice.

During the reporting period, members of the CCCM sector were able to provide continuous multi-sector assistance to 431,000 IDPs living in planned camps, informal tented settlements, transit camps, and collective centers in the governorates of Lattakia, Idlib, Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates. IDP sites remain a measure of last resort for the displaced, only utilized when all other coping mechanisms have been exhausted. Members were able to respond to the food, WASH and shelter needs of the majority of people living in these sites. To facilitate the coordination of the multi-sectoral response in these IDP sites, the CCCM sector publishes a monthly gap analysis of all IDP sites serviced by its members. 91 per cent of site residents had reached daily with potable water; 88 per cent had access to sufficient sanitation services and 72 per cent of site residents were reached with food on a monthly basis.

In 2016, due to funding constraints, there was a significant decrease in NGOs able to be full time shelter focal points, i.e. replacing damaged shelters and ensuring that new arrivals were provided with decent living conditions. Although there were several piecemeal replacement campaigns throughout the year, only 48 per cent of tented IDP sites have shelter fully covered and it is estimated that almost one fourth of tents require replacement or substantial repair.

Finally, as a service to the humanitarian response, the CCCM has tracked 1,332,110 new rapid onset displacements during the reporting period. This service has enabled other actors and sectors to respond rapidly to humanitarian needs.

**Challenges**

- **Shortages of funding:** $2.2 million were receiving during 2016, with over 90 per cent of sector funding requirements not (yet) met. Funding constraints significantly decreased NGO staff’s employment affecting service provision to IDPs and new arrivals.
- **Unstable security situation:** The unstable security situation was the most significant challenge for the sector, as several security incidents continue to affect service provision and safety of the registered locations. Especially IDP sites in and around areas contested by parties to the conflict in 2016 were heavily affected by changing military front lines and have repeatedly caused large displacements, abandoning or evacuations, even exposure to airstrikes and mortars of several IDP sites (Araz sub-district housing an estimated 167,000 IDPs and Lattakia and Idlib governorates).
Progress towards Sector Objectives

The 2016 Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL) strategy aimed at improving the lives and livelihoods of affected people and communities and build their resilience and capacities to cope with and recover from shocks and crises. To this end, the sector employed a three-pillared approach: (i) sustaining and enhancing service delivery and basic community infrastructure; (ii) creating and stabilizing basic livelihoods and social protection, to promote socio-economic recovery; and (iii) promoting social cohesion and community engagement to strengthen resilience and mitigate the effects of protracted crisis.

Over 2.6 million people (74 per cent of the target) had improved access to essential services, promotion activities for improved social cohesion and local participation as well as rehabilitation of disrupted livelihoods. Over 19,300 monthly job opportunities were created and 31,293 people benefitted from social cohesion activities. Over 56,000 tons of debris and 211,565 tons of solid waste have been removed, sorted or recycled. People received 8,622 loans and 4,370 enterprise assets, which created an additional 8,582 monthly job opportunities. Over 2,400 people with disabilities were assisted with disability aids, mobility aids and prosthetics and/or rehabilitation services and livelihoods support. Furthermore, 80 youth led initiatives took place and 30 NGOs received grants for local initiatives, under this third sector objective.

Early Recovery (ER) activities were implemented in 80 sub-districts in 10 governorates, mostly in accessible areas. Opportunities for more interventions of the Early Recovery sector increased during 2016, compared to previous years and are expected to continue.

Changes in Context

Developments in Aleppo City called for an intensification of ER interventions, especially with the large number of IDPs, the high level of infrastructure destruction or damage and the continuing critical living conditions. The sector responded through solid waste and debris removal, infrastructure rehabilitation and by providing livelihood opportunities through labor intensive mechanisms. Government-controlled territory expanded in 2016, including through a number of local agreements. Needs in those areas are high and the sector is exploring possibilities of engaging in these areas. The sector is taking the lead in implementing and coordinating several of the interventions in Moadamiyeh and Hamah, where access has now improved.

Challenges

* Shortages of funding: $54.2 million were received during 2016. However, the needs are enormous, and 63 per cent of the funding requirements are not (yet) met;

* Limited number of ER partners: the ERL sector concepts and activities are relatively new, and most partners focus on the important humanitarian needs and thus life-saving interventions. As such, only a limited number of partners are fully available to implement ER activities. Those already participating in the ER sector activities need to have their capacities strengthened. It is a priority for the sector to further develop capacity, and the network of qualified ER partners, so as to be able to respond to growing ER response requirements and emerging opportunities.

* Safety and security to enable access: cross-line and cross-border interventions continue to be a challenge.

* Processes: implementing ERL activities remains a more lengthy and complicated process than emergency response. Liaising between all stakeholders and overcoming slow processes to implement activities remain a challenge that delays implementation.

\[9\] Data source: IMRP, 31st December 2016.
## EARLY RECOVERY & LIVELIHOODS

### Sector Objective 1: Enhance the resilience of affected people and institutions through labour-intensive rehabilitation of basic and social infrastructure. Supports Strategic Objective 3 🚀

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Establish and implement Cash-for-Work and labour intensive schemes for debris and solid waste management and rehabilitation in shelters, affected neighbourhoods and host communities.</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous.</td>
<td>1.1.1. Number of affected people with better access to basic and social infrastructure and services</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
<td>1,764,760</td>
<td>95.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2. Number of people employed in infrastructure rehabilitation</td>
<td>12,390</td>
<td>16,366</td>
<td>132.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Establish and implement Cash-for-Work and labour intensive schemes for the restoration and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure in relatively stable areas, areas of return and hosting communities.</td>
<td>Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous.</td>
<td>1.2.1. Number of affected people with better access to basic and social infrastructure and services</td>
<td>1,143,500</td>
<td>810,882</td>
<td>70.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2.2. Number of people employed in infrastructure rehabilitation</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>42.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sector Objective 2: Strengthen the coping mechanisms of affected people through the restoration of disrupted livelihoods. Supports Strategic Objective 3 🚀

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Support socio-economic recovery of micro- and small scale enterprises through grants, loans and assets replacement with particular focus on vulnerable groups</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hasakah, Ar-Sweida, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous.</td>
<td>2.1.1. Number of affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets, vocational training…) aggregated by gender and age</td>
<td>28,945</td>
<td>20,638</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.2. Number of people employed in livelihoods restoration activities</td>
<td>14,275</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>27.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Develop and implement business development services including vocational training</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hasakah, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous.</td>
<td>2.2.1. Number of affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets, vocational training…) aggregated by gender and age</td>
<td>28,806</td>
<td>3,045</td>
<td>10.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.2. Number of people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets, vocational training…) aggregated by gender and age</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>10.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Develop and implement an integrated rehabilitation programme for PwD offering services such as physiotherapy, livelihood support</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hasakah, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous.</td>
<td>2.3.1. Number of affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets, vocational training…) aggregated by gender and age</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3.2. Number of people with disabilities benefiting from rehabilitation services and livelihood support aggregated by gender and age</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>48.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. Develop and implement Cash-for-Work, assets support, grants and toilets provision and vocational training for women heading households.</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hasakah, Damascus, Deir ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous.</td>
<td>2.4.1. Number of affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets, vocational training…) aggregated by gender and age</td>
<td>17,400</td>
<td>33,661</td>
<td>190.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sector Objective 3: Enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable groups (among small-scale farmers and businesses, youth, female-headed households, the elderly, Palestine refugees and people with disabilities) through targeted rehabilitation and livelihoods support. Supports Strategic Objective 3 🚀

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Develop and implement participatory youth-led community-based activities promoting social cohesion</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hasakah, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous.</td>
<td>3.1.1. Number of community members and youth engaged and trained on ERLs and resilience-based approaches promoting social cohesion</td>
<td>17,400</td>
<td>33,661</td>
<td>190.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Progress towards Sector Objectives 🚀

The 2016 Education sector response aimed at ensuring access to safe, equitable and quality education for children and youth affected by the crisis in Syria. It also aimed at strengthening the capacity of the education system and communities to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response.

The WoS Education response between January and December 2016 reached a total of around 4.2 million children and youth (48 per cent girls and 52 per cent boys) with formal and non-formal education services, including 61,905 Palestine refugees, around 135,212 children in besieged locations, 347,711 children in hard-to-reach areas, and close to 67,263 teachers and education personnel.

As part of the 2016 WoS Education sector efforts to strengthen the capacity of the education system, a total of 6,004 education actors were trained on policy, planning, data collection and sector coordination. With the technical support of WoS Education partners, the education management information system (EMIS) and other monitoring mechanisms have been strengthened to provide real-time school data collection and analysis to inform evidence-based programming, planning and advocacy.

Back-to-Learning (BTL) campaigns have been conducted to increase awareness among parents and local communities on the importance of education. Close to 496,000 children have been reached with alternative learning modalities, including more than 18,000 children with an accelerated learning programme (Curriculum B) for children, who have missed years of schooling and close to 139,000 out-of-school children with the Self-Learning Programme (SLP). Provision of vouchers for families of OOSC have been initiated in an effort to reduce barriers to education, encourage enrolment and regularize attendance in alternative learning/remedial education programmes. Teaching materials and school supplies have been distributed to 3.6 million children in protective learning spaces with gender-sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, while operation of double and triple-shift schools has been expanded to accommodate a growing number of displaced children.

With the aim of improving quality of education, the WoS has facilitated training to 14,828 teachers and education personnel on key areas such as child-centred protective and interactive methodologies and classroom management. Stipends/incentives were also provided to 15,434 teachers and education personnel to reinforce motivation, increase job satisfaction and retention.

### Changes in Context 🚀

Concerning access, EMIS data shows that there has been an approximate 13 per cent rate in enrolment and a 17.5 per cent decrease in the number of out-of-school children (OOSC) between the 2014/15 and 2015/16 school years. A country-wide awareness campaign through mass media and door-to-door community mobilization and the expansion of alternative education targeting OOSC both in accessible, hard-to-reach and besieged locations have contributed to the increased enrollment from 3.24 million (46 per cent) to 3.66 million (68 per cent) between the 2014/15 and 2015/16 school years.

Despite this progress, 2016 witnessed a rapid shifting of areas of influence which complicated efforts to provide education services, including in ISIL areas, and to address education needs of children especially in besieged locations.

### Challenges 🚀

- **Crisis dynamics**: Despite laudable efforts by education actors in Syria, the conflict has fundamentally destabilized the education system. There are pervasive systemic challenges which risk undermining the delivery of education assistance. Some of these challenges are born from the fragmented nature of education delivery, with different actors controlling different areas and providing education according to different curricula and governance standards. Data quality is also a major challenge. The limited availability of data on enrolment and OOSC, and difficulties linked to data collection due to insecurity represent a significant challenge in achieving evidence-based education planning and equity-focused programming.

- **Safety and security**: lack of safety and security constitutes the greatest barrier to accessing education, with schools and education facilities under attack and occupied by armed actors. The Syria Monitoring Reporting Mechanism on grave violations of children’s rights in situations of armed conflict (MRM) certified 87 attacks on education that occurred in 2016, including 76 attacks on schools and 11 attacks on teachers and education personnel. Over 7,000 schools, approximately one in three schools, can no longer be used, because they are destroyed, damaged, used to shelter IDPs or occupied by parties to the conflict. A pervasive sense of fear and psychological distress have emerged among children, parents, teachers, and community members.

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**Notes**: Issues of access country-wide and especially in hard-to-reach and besieged locations affect multi-layered population groups. The governments of Raqqa and Deir ez-Zor continue to be undermined and remain in dire need of education assistance. In these areas, the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) has co-opted public provision of education to incite extreme ideologies and normalize violence through teacher training and curriculum resources.
who are reluctant to send their children back to school, even when these operate. Those children and youth, who decide to make the perilous journey to school, are exposed to the danger of explosive remnants of war (ERWs). In addition, children are afraid to travel to attend national exams due to major security concerns. Economic hardship, the hidden and opportunity costs of schooling also represent a major barrier to accessing education, with many parents forced to send their child to work, instead of sending them to school. Child recruitment is on the rise with a total of 362 verified cases in 2016, with salaries and ideology constituting major influencing factors. The lack of safe, protective, inclusive, and quality learning environments, coupled with a shortage of appropriate WASH facilities and other amenities like heating and drinking water, seriously hinder regular schooling. Where schools operate, classrooms continue to be overcrowded and learning materials limited. This situation is exacerbated by the influx of displaced children to host communities, where limited resources exist for repairing damaged classrooms or expanding learning spaces. Non-formal education programmes, including remedial and catch-up classes, for children, who have missed schools or are at risk of dropping out, are limited and are not prioritized by parents and communities.

- **Limited quality education:** children and youth accessing formal education are not experiencing quality teaching, and there are growing concerns that the toll of the conflict in its many forms is preventing children from learning foundational literacy and numeracy skills as well as those skills relevant to cognitive, social and economic empowerment. The country experiences a shortage of teachers, with 150,000 teachers no longer in service, resulting in a high student-teacher ratio. In addition, teacher stipends/incentives are often insufficient to meet families’ basic needs and thousands of teachers continue to work voluntarily, particularly in non-government-controlled areas. Children are often learning without textbooks and/or learning materials, in very poor learning spaces, especially in besieged and hard-to-reach areas and for only a few hours a day. Harassment, bullying and violence push children to drop out from school.

- **Funding:** funding gaps have severely affected the sector’s ability to scale up the education response country wide, which resulted in program suspension or stoppage, undermining potential education gains. The total amount of funds requested as part of the HRP 2016 was $ 280 million. Of these, a mere 50 per cent ($ 100 million) has been received, resulting in a deficit of $ 100 million. Increased, long-term, predictable, and flexible financing is needed to send children back to school, keep them in school and ensure they learn. Failing to provide adequate funding for education will have a negative impact on the future of Syria’s children.

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**Sector Objective 1: Scale up safe and equitable access to formal and non-formal education for crisis-affected school aged girls and boys (5-17 years). Supports Strategic Objective 1**, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Conduct non-formal education programs (NF; catch-up classes, remedial education, literacy and numeracy classes, etc.)</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqaa, As- Suwaida, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous</td>
<td># of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal education</td>
<td>626,810</td>
<td>495,620</td>
<td>On Track 79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Provide school feeding programs</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Damascus, Dar’a, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous</td>
<td># of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefiting from school feeding programs</td>
<td>548,000</td>
<td>490,250</td>
<td>On Track 87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sector Objective 2: Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for school aged girls and boys (5-17 years) within a protective environment. Supports Strategic Objective 1**, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Provide teacher professional development programs (including facilitators and school staff) related to child-centered, protective and interactive methodologies, classroom management and PSS</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqaa, As- Suwaida, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous</td>
<td># teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (female/male)</td>
<td>34,722</td>
<td>18,828</td>
<td>Gap 47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Conduct self-learning and life skills programs</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqaa, As- Suwaida, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous</td>
<td># of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefiting from self-learning, life skills programs</td>
<td>532,187</td>
<td>446,405</td>
<td>On Track 87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Sector Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of the education system and communities to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response at national and sub-national levels. Supports Strategic Objective 1**, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Provide training for education actors, including PAEs and local councils, on policy development, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Damascus, Dar’a, Hama, Idlib, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous</td>
<td># of education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>6,004</td>
<td>Achieved 287%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress towards Sector Objectives

The 2016 HNO painted a dismal picture of household food security. By the end of 2015, an estimated 8.7 million people were in dire need of food and agriculture/livelihoods-related assistance. In the 2016 HRP, the sector objectives and targets were developed accordingly to ensure that the food insecure people received appropriate food and livelihoods-related assistance. Against this background, the Food Security and Agriculture sector’s operational plan for 2016 aimed to deliver both life-saving and life-sustaining support to a total of 7.5 million food insecure or at risk of food insecurity people in Syria.

By the end of 2016, the sector has met 92 per cent of its monthly target with food assistance and 63 per cent of its annual target with livelihoods and agriculture activities. This is thanks to the efforts of 3 UN agencies, 35 International NGOs and 45 Syrian NGOs. The achievement includes numbers reported by both HRP and non-HRP partners (breakdown provided below).

Response as per Sector Objective 1: Food Assistance (2016)

- **Food Rations**
  - (Avg. Monthly) 5,788,532
    - 15%
    - 57%
    - 6.3M
  - (Gumm. Yearly) 275,216
    - 17%
    - 1.2M

- **Wheat Flour & Bread**
  - (Avg. Monthly) 1,734,604
    - 37%
    - 55%
    - 1.65M

- **Emergency Food Rations**
  - (Gumm. Yearly) 988,286
    - 17%
    - 18%
    - 1.2M

- **HRP partners** 100%
- **New HRP partners** 54%
- **Gap** 46%

Provide emergency short term and regular monthly food assistance.

In 2016, almost one million people (82 per cent of the annual target) reportedly benefited from emergency food assistance (short-term support of up to four weeks through reduced food baskets, Ready-to-Eat rations and cooked meals) provided by 26 sector partners. This includes repeat targeting for people, who have been displaced multiple times to different locations across 56 sub-districts in 11 governorates. A significant proportion of the multiple displacement was related to the displacements in Aleppo, Idleb, Dar’a, Rural Damascus and Al-Hasakeh governorates. This constitutes a total of 1,518 metric tons (MT) of emergency food (in kind).

On a monthly basis, an average 5.8 million people (92 per cent of the target) benefitted from full monthly food rations delivered by 63 sector partners, an estimated 50 per cent of which are IDPs and the rest vulnerable, food insecure host populations and Palestine refugees in 190 sub-districts across 14 governorates (in varying degrees across those 14 governorates based on access). People are selected for this assistance through a commonly formulated targeting criteria, taking into account households’ socio-economic status. On average, the monthly ration provided by sector partners meets 1,435 kilocalorie requirements per person, per day, below the sector’s recommended 1,470-1,600 kilocalories per person per day. This constitutes a total of 496,907 MT of food, $37 million USD cash value and $323,119 voucher value for 2016. The partners’ food response was provided 96 per cent through in-kind, 2 per cent cash and 2 per cent voucher.

The sector also recommended providing supplementary food assistance to meet the nutritional and dietary requirements of persons with specific needs, such as PLW, orphans and vulnerable children, and the elderly. To this end, 57,690 people received appropriate food and livelihoods related assistance through a commonly formulated targeting criteria, taking into account households’ socio-economic status. On average, the monthly ration provided by sector partners meets 1,435 kilocalorie requirements per person, per day, below the sector’s recommended 1,470-1,600 kilocalories per person per day. This constitutes a total of 496,907 MT of food, $37 million USD cash value and $323,119 voucher value for 2016. The partners’ food response was provided 96 per cent through in-kind, 2 per cent cash and 2 per cent voucher.

In 2016, a total of 187,135 households, approximately 1.1 million people (353,228 households), while non-HRP partners assisted 70,847 people (11,808 households) over the whole year.

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- **FOOD RATIONS**
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    - 57%
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    - 17%
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    - 55%
    - 1.65M

- **EMERGENCY FR**
  - (Gumm. Yearly) 988,286
    - 17%
    - 18%
    - 1.2M

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In 2016, a total of 187,135 households, approximately 1.1 million people (353,228 households), while non-HRP partners assisted 70,847 people (11,808 households) over the whole year.

In 2016 the sector reached 2,190,218 people (365,036 households) through agriculture and livelihood activities, as part of this second objective. This includes a combination of assistance provided at household level for agriculture inputs, backyard farming, livestock support and income generating activities. HRP partners have assisted a total of 2,119,371 people (353,228 households), while non-HRP partners assisted 70,847 people (11,808 households) over the whole year.

In 2016, a total of 187,135 households, approximately 1.1 million people, in 162 sub-districts in 11 governorates (81 per cent of the annual target) benefitted from the distribution of seeds and agricultural inputs provided by 29 sector partners. This includes cereal and legume seeds, fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, vouchers for purchasing fuel, seeds and olive seeds. The distribution followed the seasonal calendar to meet both the spring and winter planting seasons in Syria. An estimated 71 per cent was provided in kind, 2 per cent in cash and 27 per cent in vouchers.
Fifteen partners provided income generating activities through establishment of small businesses, vouchers and trainings to 29,582 households (approximately 177,472 people). These activities were carried out in 51 sub-districts in 11 governorates (30 per cent of the annual target). Out of the total response, 47 per cent is in kind, three per cent in cash and the remaining 50 per cent received trainings (49 per cent) and services (1 per cent).

Improve the capacity to deliver essential services to local communities and support the rehabilitation of productive infrastructures

As part of this objective, sector partners reached 528,731 people (88,121 households) through agriculture and livelihood-related activities. This includes a combination of assistance provided at the community level for provision of services and rehabilitation of economic infrastructure: HRP partners assisted 516,450 people (86,075 households), while non-HRP partners assisted 12,281 people (2,047 households) cumulatively over the whole year.

27,819 households (14 per cent of the annual target) benefitted from the establishment, development and/or strengthening of the structure and capacity for the provision of essential services for local communities implemented by five sector partners in 12 sub-districts in nine governorates. Overall sector support was provided to 85 per cent as services, 15 per cent as goods and one per cent as cash assistance. Activities undertaken here include environmental sanitation campaigns, rehabilitation of water networks to increase access to water for farming, mobile agriculture clinics for essential services (1 per cent).

60,421 households benefitted from rehabilitation of relevant food and economic infrastructures (canals, irrigation systems, markets, storage facilities, bakeries, etc.) sector support through different modalities includes 47 per cent as services, 24 per cent as goods, 11 per cent as voucher and 18 per cent as cash assistance. This involves activities such as rehabilitation of bakeries, cash for work projects, and dairy production kits for communities, solar system irrigation equipment, and rehabilitation of irrigation canals, pumps, pipes and generators.

### Response in hard-to-reach and besieged locations

**Food Assistance:** an average of 731,000 people in 156 communities received food assistance in besieged, hard-to-reach and military encircled areas with one form of food assistance activities (bread, wheat flour, food baskets, RFEs, supplementary baskets). Of these communities, 21 are besieged locations and 138 are hard-to-reach. On average, 266,000 people were reached monthly in besieged locations, with WFP, ICRC and 11 other organizations having provided assistance to these areas throughout the year.

**Agriculture/Livelihood Assistance:** a total of 121 communities that are either besieged or hard-to-reach were reached with one form of livelihood assistance in 2016, such as agriculture inputs, back yard farming or animal feed. A total of 141,000 people were assisted in 26 besieged locations and 100 hard-to-reach areas. Of the total of 141,000 people assisted, 80 per cent are in besieged locations with 20 per cent in hard-to-reach areas.

### Outcome Monitoring Findings

The Food Security Sector, with the support of 17 partners, including six Syrian NGOs, initiated an outcome monitoring system that enabled partners to collect post-distribution monitoring data with a single questionnaire across all hubs during September – December 2016. This is not only a demonstrated capacity to conduct monitoring at outcome level, but is also to ensure Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is maintained.

Post-distribution data was collected from 11,700 households from 192 (out of 272) sub-districts on four outcome level...
The consumption pattern remains the same as 2015, as 37 per cent of the assisted households have poor or borderline food consumption. However, high prevalence in the proportion of households with poor food consumption (11 per cent compared to eight per cent in 2015) was noted, indicating an increase in the proportion of households that have limited access to protein rich food items.

Reduced access to diverse food items was noted, with analysis indicating a 14 per cent decrease in the proportion of households with high dietary diversity, when compared to 2015 (from 67 per cent to 53 per cent in 2016). This suggests reduced household access to other nutrient-rich food items to complement available food items. Further analysis of the consumption frequency shows that cereals, pulses and sugar are the most frequently consumed food items. These items are available through baskets distributed in food assistance.

Increased household vulnerability to food insecurity, as surveyed households were using food consumption-based coping strategies more frequently and/or more severe ones. This includes consumption of lower quality and less preferred food items as a coping strategy, and this was applied by about 76 per cent in a week. This also contributed to an increase in the mean coping strategy index (CSI) from 13.6 in 2015 to 15.6 in 2016.

About 90 per cent of interviewed households indicated that they applied stress, crisis or emergency coping strategies at least once in 30 days prior to the interview date. This includes a quarter of the households that applied strategies that have long term consequences on their livelihood status. This indicates households’ reduced ability to deal with future shocks as most of these strategies directly reduce households’ future productivity and/or are irreversible in nature.

The sector delivered on all its six core functions through a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between hubs and Whole of Syria. The sector ensured that partners have a harmonized approach towards assessments, analysis of data and post-distribution monitoring to develop a robust evidence base for response planning. Among key achievements are a tool for rapid assessment for both sudden onsets and in besieged locations, a methodology to review people in need and severity through a set of key indicators to update the baseline established in HNO 2016 and implementation of outcome indicators monitoring through a single PEM tool across all hubs. Also, key progress in assessment includes the WFP Mobile VAM initiative, completion of a Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment in both the north and the south of Syria and the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission. The sector has a common 4W’s template across all hubs to track output indicators, as well as forecasts against HRP activities. In total 60 partners (HRP as well as other sector partners) report every month from five hubs and amongst them, 48 partners provide village level (lowest administrative unit) data to the sector. Apart from reporting on HRP indicators, this system has also been instrumental for the traffic light approach that the sector has employed to inform partners and the sector secretariat to further its work in this area.

The sector has worked closely with the Cash working group throughout the year to advocate, improve and harmonize the use of this modality for emergency and regular response, including life-saving and livelihoods support activities. In 2016, the sector focused on three major cross learning initiatives (1) Lessons Learned on Whole of Syria coordination that was commissioned by global Food Security Sector and looked into sector management/structure, coordination and response quality and information management. (2) A study on Gender and Accountability to Affected Population conducted by a senior Gender advisor that provides recommendations to partners and the sector secretariat to further its work in this area. (3) Ongoing Cash Based Response Feasibility Study in five governorates.

### Changes in Context

**People in Need (PIN)**

The sector updated its PIN and severity ranking in May 2016 and September 2016, which subsequently fed into the HNO 2017. As per the latest estimates for HNO 2017, nine million people are in need of food, agriculture and livelihoods related assistance across Syria. Since January 2016, this accounts for an increase in the number of food insecure people from 6.3 million to 7 million (11 per cent increase), but a decrease in number of people at risk of food insecurity from 2.4 million to 2 million (17 per cent decrease).

**Overview of Prices**

Food price data indicates that national level prices have increased for most of the basic food commodities over the past one year. Between October 2015 and December 2016, diesel prices rose most significantly (31 per cent) compared to the prices of most food items (wheat flour, sugar, rice and lentils), having increased by 10-19 per cent in Syrian Pound (SYP) terms. In contrast, bread prices have fallen sharply in the same period (34 per cent) as seen in most parts of the country.

Annual comparisons show upward trend in the price of diesel, although the increase in SYP was more significant (33 per cent) rather than in USD (three per cent). More substantial year-on-year price increases were recorded for food items (60-90 per cent), with sugar showing the largest increase, while a lower level of price increase of food items (25-46 per cent) was observed in USD terms. The higher rates of increase in prices in SYP versus USD could partly be attributed to a significant depreciation (23 per cent) in the value of SYP against the USD over the past year. Additionally, this also reflects diminishing purchasing power of people living in Syria.

**Agriculture Outlook**

Based on the CFSA’s findings, the area planted with cereals in the 2015/2016 cropping season decreased by 40 per cent (800,000 hectares of wheat as opposed to 1.5 million hectares planted before the crisis). The inconsistency of precipitation across Syria, drought in large patches of land and the conflict-related damage on irrigation infrastructure are factors that have seriously affected crop conditions and performance throughout 2016. Agricultural production was also strongly hampered by the war through insecurity that restricted access to land, damaged and destroyed agricultural infrastructure, prevented the maintenance of key machinery and contributed to price rises for crucial agricultural inputs (fuel, seeds, fertilizers etc). This has therefore led to an estimated shortfall of 83,000 tonnes in the national wheat requirement of 3,854 million tonnes, even after taking into account commercial imports. Since the start of the crisis, the livestock sector has been seriously impacted, with the numbers of herd and flock falling by over 30 per cent for cattle and over 40 per cent for sheep. This is primarily due to growing insecurity, forcing herders to destock or move with their livestock to neighboring countries. Shortages and/or skyrocketing of prices of feed, pasture and veterinary supplies (including vaccines and routine veterinary drugs) continue to severely affect livestock owners. Poultry numbers have fallen even more (50 per cent). As a result, the prices of livestock have increased sharply, with prices for cattle, sheep, goats and chicken roughly doubling between 2015 and 2016, regardless of the areas of control in which markets are located. As a whole, the resilience of farmers has been dramatically affected since 2011 as a result of five years of conflict and fighting that has forced many of them to abandon food production for other sources of income. This has had grave consequences on food availability across the country, and on the food security of farming households and beyond.

**Challenges**

- Insecurity and access challenges: insecurity and access issues affected partners’ operations, particularly in rural Damascus, Al-Hasakah, Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, Quneitra and Damascus governorates. Fear and uncertainty continues to hamper pre-positioning of stocks in warehouses, affecting the sector’s preparedness. Although the sector was able to reach 26 besieged locations at least...
once during the reporting period, with food assistance and livelihood/agricultural inputs, access continues to be difficult and impedes the regular delivery of items and assessment of needs. In December, only one inter-agency convoy was implemented out of 28 locations initially approved by the Government of Syria, reflecting a very constrictive administrative process for gaining access to besieged locations.

- Developments in Aleppo City: The besiegement of eastern Aleppo City in 2016, combined with the displacement and evacuation of thousands of people has had a dramatic impact on populations’ food security-related coping strategies and resilience.

- Developments in Iraq: the military campaign in neighboring Iraq launched last October to take over the ISIL-held city of Mosul has had a large impact in

Al Hasakeh Governorate as well as Azaz sub district in Aleppo Governorate, already strained due to access constraints, with the influx of a nearly 12,000 Iraqi refugees into Al-Hol camp.

- Limited access to hard-to-reach and besieged locations: although the sector was able to reach besieged locations at least once during the reporting period, access continues to be difficult and impedes regular delivery of items. In December, only one inter-agency convoy was implemented out of an initial 28 locations approved by the Government of Syria, highlighting the very burdensome administrative process to access besieged locations.

- Loss of assets and production: market places, bakeries, agricultural land standing crops and partners’ warehouses have been targeted by parties to the conflict, leading to massive loss of food items, assets and production.

## Sector Objective 1: To provide emergency response capacity, life-saving, and life-sustaining assistance to the most vulnerable crisis-affected people, including people with specific needs. Supports Strategic Objective 1

### ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>IN NEED</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Emergency response with food assistance through appropriate modalities to meet immediate food needs of the most vulnerable during acute crises</td>
<td>Aleppo, Damacus, Dar’a, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Ar-Raqqa, Homs, Idlib</td>
<td>Number of households assisted by emergency response/contingency plans</td>
<td>1.2 million people</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>968,326 people reached as of December 2016</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>On Track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 707,715 people Non-HRP partners: 201,131 people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 506,407 M - 481,789</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<th>RESULT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 To sustain food assistance through appropriate modalities for the most vulnerable affected people</td>
<td>All 14 governorates</td>
<td>Number of people receiving assistance as % of planned by different modalities, including: in-kind such as food baskets, wheat flour/ bread, cash, vouchers, and supplementary food assistance programmes</td>
<td>6.3 million people</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>5,708,512 people (Food baskets - avg per month) 2,966,623 M - 2,821,909</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>On Track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 4,944,012 people Non-HRP partners: 0.8M people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 1,734,604 (Bread/WF - avg per month)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Support to backhaul food production (horticulture, poultry- laying hens, market gardens)</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Damascus, Deir ez-Zor, Idlib, Rural Damascus, Dar’a, As-Sweida, Tartus, Quneitra, Hama, Hom</td>
<td>Number of households supplied with backhaul kit as % of planned by modality</td>
<td>100,000 HHs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>59,673 HHs</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>On Track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 59,454 HHs, Non-HRP partners: 163 HHs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 27,076 HHs, M - 32,297</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Support to asset building and asset protection (small livestock and animal feed distribution)</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, As-Sweida, Dara’a, Hama, Idlib, Quneitra, Rural Damascus</td>
<td>Number of households supplied with assets as % of planned by modality</td>
<td>100,000 HHs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>15,633 HHs</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of animals distributed as % of planned.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 5,214 animal distributed (sheep, cow, poultry)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT of feed distributed to beneficiary households.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M - 7,332 MT of animal feeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACTIVITIES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Veterinary support, such as provision of animal feed such as animal drugs and training for veterinary services</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, As-Sweida, Dara’a, Hama, Idlib, Quneitra, Tartus, Al Hasakeh, Idlib</td>
<td>Number of herders assisted and animals treated/ vaccinated as % of planned.</td>
<td>100,000 HHs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>72,951 HHs</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 25,723 HHs, Non-HRP partners: 3,860 HHs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 2,137,862 animal treated/ vaccinated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5. Income- generating activities (resource production/ food or resource processing)</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Idlib, As-Sweida, Dara’a, Hama, Idlib, Quneitra, Tartus, Al Hasakeh, Idlib</td>
<td>Number of households supplied with income- generation activities as % of planned by modality</td>
<td>100,000 HHs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>29,582 HHs</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 14,656 HHs, Non-HRP partners: 3,860 HHs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 1,422 HHs, M - 1,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sector Objective 2: To support livelihoods of affected communities and households by increasing agricultural production, protection of productive assets, and restoring or creating income-generating activities to prevent negative or irreversible coping mechanisms. Supports Strategic Objective 3

### ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>IN NEED</th>
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<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Establish/develop/ strengthen the structure and capacity for the provision of essential services for local communities (food security, agriculture and livestock)</td>
<td>Al-Hassakeh, Dara’a, Hama, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartus</td>
<td>Number of technicians trained as % planned</td>
<td>270,000 HHs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>27,819 HHs</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 27,076 HHs, Non-HRP partners: 744 HHs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 11,382 HHs, M - 15,437</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACTIVITIES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Support rehabilitation of relevant economic infrastructures (canals, irrigation systems, markets, storage facilities, bakeries, etc.) through different modalities</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Idlib, Dara’a, Rural Damascus</td>
<td>Number of households supported with CFW or CFT as % of planned</td>
<td>200,000 HHs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>60,421 HHs</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 58,999 HHs, Non-HRP partners: 1,422 HHs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 29,744 HHs, M - 1,422</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Establish and develop prey protection (small livestock and animal feed distribution)</td>
<td>Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Dara’a, Hama, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartus</td>
<td>Number of households supplied with backhaul kit as % of planned by modality</td>
<td>100,000 HHs</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>59,673 HHs</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>On Track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HRP partners: 59,454 HHs, Non-HRP partners: 163 HHs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F - 27,076 HHs, M - 32,297</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<td>Number of herders assisted and animals treated/ vaccinated as % of planned.</td>
<td>100,000 HHs</td>
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<td>F - 1,422 HHs, M - 1,300</td>
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Progress towards Sector Objectives
The Health sector response strategy in 2016 focused on providing life-saving and life-sustaining health services to affected populations inside Syria. Strengthening health sector coordination and health information systems, with an emphasis on enhancing protection and increasing access to health services, was also a key objective. In addition, the health sector aimed to support community resilience and institutional and response capacity by empowering communities and national and local actors. In 2016, the health sector made progress against these objectives. However, major access restraints related to the conflict and targeting of health care in Syria continues to pose enormous challenges to the provision of health services across the country.

In 2016, WHO health sector partners delivered over 18 million medical procedures (140 per cent of the target) and distributed over 12 million treatment courses (58 per cent of the target). In addition, the health sector made significant progress in one of the most important health indicators, resulting in nearly 229,192 children under five being covered by DPT3 (197 per cent of the target). The initial target was for the routine immunization program, but three rounds of a multi-antigen catch-up campaign from Damascus and Gaziantep allowed the health sector to reach significantly more children. Another improvement was seen in the increase in the number of sentinel sites submitting weekly surveillance reports, which increased from 1266 to 1391 locations in 2016 (106 per cent of target).

A critical indicator with a major gap, however, was the number of health facilities providing EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care). According to 4W’s data only 73 health facilities are reported to have provided this service. Efforts to rehabilitate and reinforce health facilities to provide safe and secure environments for health-service delivery were also insufficient during 2016, as only 58 health facilities were rehabilitated and/or re-enforced (19 per cent of target) due to a lack of financial resources. In contrast, the number of health workers trained, with more than 30,000 health workers trained (104 per cent of the target), despite access and transportation challenges (104 per cent of the target).

Gaziantep and Damascus health clusters coordinated the medical evacuation from eastern Aleppo City in December 2016, with follow-up at community level on hospital referrals and needs for support (ambulances and medical supplies). In total, 36,086 people were evacuated to rural western Aleppo and Idlib governorates. Of these, 811 patients were admitted to the referral hospitals and 8,856 people were served by mobile clinics operating in the towns of Big Orum, Azaz, Sarmeda, Small Orum and Kafer Naja. Surge support and emergency missions to Aleppo City from Damascus were conducted and a number of media statements on the situation in Aleppo city were issued. Monitoring of attacks on healthcare has revealed that 136 health facilities were attacked in 2016, with hospital infrastructure the most affected. Collectively, the attacks resulted in the death of 31 healthcare workers. In November 2016 alone, 47 attacks on health care were reported, of which 30 attacks were verified, including 21 health care structures and 15 ambulances, went temporarily or permanently out of service.

Despite numerous challenges facing health partners in the delivery of aid, progress was made in 2016 in reaching hard-to-reach and besieged populations. Health partners successfully delivered medicines and health supplies from inside Syria to all besieged locations across the country through 68 cross-line convoys, many of which were previously restricted in terms of access since 2012. Overall, health partners delivered 58 per cent of needed life-saving medicines and treatments to people in need in hard-to-reach and besieged locations during the first quarter of 2016, compared to 30 per cent in previous years. The worsening security on the ground and limited access for inter-agency convoys allowed for the delivery of 25 per cent of medicines and treatments during the second quarter, 38 per cent in the third and 54 per cent in the last quarter of 2016 (percentage from the overall needed life-saving supplies to these locations).

Out of 99 inter-agency convoys, health supplies were removed from 67 inter-agency convoys to besieged and hard-to-reach areas throughout 2016. The most frequently removed items include burn kits, diarrhea kits, family doctor kits, inter-agency emergency kits, midwifery kits, pneumonia kits, reproductive kits and surgical sets and trauma kits. Health partners are actively working on improving the supervision and monitoring of cross-line and cross-border assistance amongst the hubs. The situation in Ar-Raqqah Governorate is being closely monitored and health partners are consolidating a readiness response plan across the hubs based on updated scenarios. The health sector working group in Amman worked on a health sector preparedness plan, including pre-positioning of stocks in east and east Dara and Quneitra governorates and ensured one major referral hospital was rebuilt through coordination with stabilization actors following the destruction of the hospital in the conflict.

Changes in Context
Monitoring of attacks on health revealed that 136 health facilities were attacked in 2016. Hospital infrastructure was most affected by these attacks. Collectively, the attacks resulted in the death of 31 health care workers. During November 2016, 47 attacks on healthcare were reported. Among them 30 attacks were verified, including 21 health care structures and 15 ambulances, causing them to either temporarily or permanently cease service.

Challenges
• Obstruction of humanitarian access: violence, insecurity, and shifting conflict lines continue to obstruct timely deliveries of vaccines, medicines and health supplies to affected populations. Parties to the conflict continue to deliberately interfere and impose restrictions on access and humanitarian assistance. Access to areas under reconciliation is not yet fully granted to UN agencies and partners, preventing them from rolling out regular operational support.

• Disruption of services: continuing military activities have threatened the fragile cessation of hostilities in Syria and emphasized the importance of further stronger advocacy against attacks on healthcare facilities. Aleppo City has illustrated the difficulties in accessing many besieged and hard-to-reach areas, despite the cessation of hostilities. Monitoring of attacks on health care facilities and personnel is vital.

• Health workforce departure: the vast and continuous exodus of the health workforce, including almost half of healthcare providers (surgeons, anesthesiologists, laboratory professionals, female reproductive health staff), has significantly affected Syria’s public health profile. Those who remain frequently encounter difficulties in accessing their work place.

• Access to capacity building opportunities: Syrian local health partners are constrained in crossing borders for training and capacity-building purposes, with options for staff to cross from Jordan and Turkey into Syria severely limited. The issue of medical and non-medical staff salaries is an ongoing challenge in southern and northern Syria and recruitment of staff is still difficult, especially for specialized skills.

• Lack of maintenance and spare parts: essential (existing) medical technology and infrastructure often does not function due to lack of maintenance.

• Coordination, data and information sharing: communication with partners and health facility focal points in Syria remains a challenge, since internet and mobile connections are not always available. Coordination mechanisms such as working groups are now in place. However, a swift coordinated response to emergencies is not always achievable, as information sharing among NGOs and between NGOs and UN agencies remains inadequate in some hubs.

• Shortage of funding: $126.1 million were received in 2016, the funding gap remains at 72.4 per cent.
Progress against key HRP indicators from January - December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Provision of primary health care services, including child and maternal health</td>
<td>Provision of health services to affected people including maternal and child health</td>
<td>10,981,507</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
<td>18,287,234</td>
<td>140%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Strengthening trauma and injuries care</td>
<td># of medical procedures (Medical procedures is an aggregate indicator that includes consultations (OPD consultations at PHC and hospital), referral cases, mental health consultations, trauma cases, persons with disabilities supported and delivered by Skilled Birth Attendants)</td>
<td>21,351,878</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>12,318,990</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Provision of essential medicines and supplies</td>
<td># of treatment courses distributed (Treatment courses are full courses of prescribed treatments for patients that bring them back to health (defined daily dose/duration of treatment))</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td>299,192</td>
<td>191%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Strengthening of the provision of physical rehabilitation services at the facility level</td>
<td># of medical procedures (Medical procedures is an aggregate indicator that includes consultations (OPD consultations at PHC and hospital), referral cases, mental health consultations, trauma cases, persons with disabilities supported and delivered by Skilled Birth Attendants)</td>
<td>10,981,507</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
<td>18,287,234</td>
<td>140%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Support for immunization services</td>
<td># of children under 5 year covered by OPT3</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>83.2%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Strengthening and expanding the communicable disease surveillance system</td>
<td>% of sentinel sites submitting weekly surveillance reports</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Provision of mental health services at facility level</td>
<td># of medical procedures (Medical procedures is an aggregate indicator that includes consultations (OPD consultations at PHC and hospital), referral cases, mental health consultations, trauma cases, persons with disabilities supported and delivered by Skilled Birth Attendants)</td>
<td>26,236</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31,206</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Support for mental health services at facility level</td>
<td># of medical procedures (Medical procedures is an aggregate indicator that includes consultations (OPD consultations at PHC and hospital), referral cases, mental health consultations, trauma cases, persons with disabilities supported and delivered by Skilled Birth Attendants)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sector dedicated efforts to enhancing the technical capacity of its partners and strengthening coordination. In 2016, 4,496 health workers were trained on IYCF and community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM). In addition, the sector carried out orientation sessions for sector partners in two of the four sub-sector coordination forums on the cluster approach, including their roles, responsibilities and expectations. In an effort to improve the technical capacities of implementing partners, the sector also produced a simplified protocol for the management of acute malnutrition in outpatient care in the form of field cards, which are printed, laminated and distributed to partners including in besieged locations. The sector also issued standard operating procedures for the targeted distribution of breast milk substitutes.

In 2016, the sector developed two contingency plans for Ar Raqqah and Ar-Raqqa governorates respectively. Based on the displacement of populations from eastern Aleppo City in November 2016, the sector, through its partners in Aleppo from Damascus and Gaziantep, responded to prevailing needs of women and children by establishing nutrition centers at IDP shelters in western Aleppo City that provided LNS, multiple micronutrients, high-energy biscuits, counselling, promotion of optimal feeding practice, screening and treatment of acute malnutrition. These services reached nearly 30,000 women and children. Furthermore, the sector is in the process of establishing nutrition services in the eastern Aleppo City to serve the remaining population, as well as those returning. In addition, the sector has pre-positioned nutrition supplies for Qamishli and Homs governorates as part of the Ar Raqqah preparedness plan and partners are on standby to respond to possible developments.

A SMART nutrition assessment was implemented during 2016 in accessible areas in 11 out of the 14 governorates in Syria (with the exception of Idlib, Deir ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, besieged and hard-to-reach areas). The analysis of findings has been completed and the final report is expected to be released in early 2017. The results of the survey of acute and chronic malnutrition levels among boys and girls under five found the situation to be within acceptable levels, with global acute malnutrition (GAM) at 3 per cent and chronic malnutrition (stunting) at 14.2 per cent. Poor levels of GAM were, however, recorded at 7.8 per cent among women of child-bearing age (CBA), much higher than the under-five GAM levels according to the SMART survey conducted in 2015/16. Based on the results of the assessment, the sector revised its 2016 targets for the curative indicators, including SAM and MAM figures.
Nutrition sector reached 3,368,000 children and PLW in need from January to December 2016, with curative and preventive nutrition services. This includes 1,171,832 girls and boys under five and PLW screened for acute under-nutrition, 1,250 girls and boys under 5 years and 3,425 PLW were identified with acute under-nutrition and treated. Additionally, 468,480 girls and boys under five and 144,326 PLW received micronutrient supplements and 655,101 PLW were counselled on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), this was achieved through 4,556 health facility staff, who were trained on community base management of acute malnutrition and IYCF counselling.

### Challenges
- **Access**: access remains a key challenge to the delivery of supplies and sustained service provision. The sector made significant progress in the first half of 2016. However, delivery of services in the second half proved to be difficult particularly in hard-to-reach and besieged locations, and the escalation of hostilities in other areas. Access constraints and capacities have also affected the ability of the sector to respond to displacements in Ar-Raqqa Governorate.
- **Funding**: the sector continues to face significant funding gaps affecting the ability of partners to deliver and sustain a comprehensive nutrition response to all areas.
- **Monitoring**: obtaining accurate information remains a key challenge in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, further complicating nutrition programming.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WHOLE OF SYRIA NUTRITION SECTOR

#### WOS KEY SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS FOR NOVEMBER
- Standalone Nutrition coordination group / forum established for Jordan cross-boarder operations, currently the group TOG under development and the Co-chair selection process ongoing.
- Nutrition sector/cluster was actively engaged in Aleppo crisis from Damascus and Gaziantep hubs. Above 45,000 girls and boys under five, and PLW benefitted from different curative and therapeutic nutrition interventions.
- The standard operating procedures for the targeted distribution of breast milk substitute is released. The SOPs finalized in consultation with partners, OCHA, food, health, protection and WASH sectors, to specifically manage the current complexities in relation to BMS donations, distribution and procurement in Southern Syria in accordance to the Operational Guidance on IYCF in Emergencies, International Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly Resolutions.
- The three years IYCF in Emergencies strategy has been finalized together with the scaled up work plan and launched in Gaziantep on 20th December 2016.

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Beneficiaries Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria hub</td>
<td>2,549,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey hub</td>
<td>815,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLW</td>
<td>27,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children US</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BENEFICIARIES REACHED AT SUB-DISTRICT LEVEL

- **Operation 1**: 212 out of 271 sub-districts
- **Operation 2**: 1,023 out of 3,860 communities

#### REACHED IN BESIEGED AND HARD-TO-REACH COMMUNITIES 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Reached</th>
<th>Number of Children Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria hub</td>
<td>1,97,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaziantep</td>
<td>963,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,19,55,165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Nutrition Objective 1: Strengthen preventive nutrition services for vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian assistance, focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient initiatives and optimal maternal nutrition. Supports Strategic Objective 1**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility and community based counselling for awareness raising on breastfeeding and complementary feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td>PLW counselled on appropriate IYCF</td>
<td>1,331,841</td>
<td>86,814</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>655,101</td>
<td>Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution/provision of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS) to women and children for 4 months through health facilities and alongside food distribution and advocacy/ promotion of dietary diversification</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of children 6-59 months receiving LNS</td>
<td>1,830,499</td>
<td>437,823</td>
<td>197%</td>
<td>1,807,308</td>
<td>Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building of health workers on appropriate IYCF practices to provide support and counselling and CMAM services.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of health workers trained on CMAM and IYCF</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>4,496</td>
<td>Over achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility- and community-based screening for acute malnutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children 6-59 screened for malnutrition</td>
<td>1,830,499</td>
<td>44,762</td>
<td>722,200</td>
<td>983,665</td>
<td>Over achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronutrient supplementation to women and children under 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of under 5 and PLW receiving micronutrients</td>
<td>1,507,564</td>
<td>9,804</td>
<td>24,706</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>Over achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of acutely malnourished children.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children 6-5 months treated for SAM and SAM</td>
<td>1,171,832</td>
<td>3,058</td>
<td>572,079</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>Over achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Nutrition Objective 2: Improve access to quality curative nutrition services through systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases according to international standards. Supports Strategic Objective 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>IN NEED</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities and community based screening for acute malnutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of IYCF compliant children treated</td>
<td>1,507,564</td>
<td>572,079</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>Over achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronutrient supplementation to women and children under 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of under 5 and PLW receiving micronutrients</td>
<td>1,507,564</td>
<td>9,804</td>
<td>24,706</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>Over achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of acutely malnourished children.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children 6-5 months treated for SAM and SAM</td>
<td>1,171,832</td>
<td>3,058</td>
<td>572,079</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>Over achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Footnote:**
1. Source here: estimate according to increase access to humanitarian response for vulnerable people and those with specific needs.
15. Enhance protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHR through quality principed assistance, services and advocacy
Progress towards Sector Objectives

The 2016 Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) sector response provided life-saving and life-sustaining support to crisis-affected populations, and contributed towards the resilience and cohesion of communities and households by improving housing and community/public infrastructures. Target groups included IDPs and host communities, as well as vulnerable people in besieged, hard-to-reach and military encircled areas.

Over the course of the year, 4.7 million vulnerable people were reached with core NFIs (89 per cent of the target of 5.3 million people for 2016). The geographical coverage for NFI assistance included 193 sub-districts across 13 out of 14 governorates, and included approximately 450,000 Palestine refugees. NFIs were distributed as a mix of kits and individual items, including blankets, mattresses, plastic sheeting, tools, and winter items such as clothing, thermal blankets and heating fuel. The sector developed a flexible and tailored response including the strengthening of stock and pipeline monitoring, the introduction of new items, the improvement of operational coordination within and across the hubs, and a strategy for prepositioning items (which proved to be successful especially in the emergency response to the large-scale and sudden-onset displacements from Aleppo City).

The winterization response was based on needs assessments and prioritized based on weather, severity and displacement factors. An estimated 1.9 million people were reached with winter items and shelter assistance.

The Shelter response had more mixed results, with Shelter actors in Syria succeeding in assisting 358,000 people in need in 75 sub-districts across 11 governorates, representing 30 per cent of the target of 1.2 million people. Around 72 per cent of these beneficiaries were recipients of emergency shelter assistance such as temporary shelters (e.g., tents, shelter kits), shelter sealing-off kits (SOKs) for private or shared shelters, or emergency shelter upgrades including both private and collective shelters. Durable solutions were provided to 99,900 people in the form of owner-oriented rehabilitation and repair of unfinished or damaged housing, and the light repair of associated basic infrastructure.

Overall the S/NFI response was not limited by capacity, but by access (including bureaucratic impediments) and prioritization based on weather, severity and displacement factors. An estimated 1.9 million people were reached with winter items and shelter assistance.

Challenges

- **Access and Security:** in 2016, the biggest challenges to the response revolved around access and security, with a lack of safe and unimpeded humanitarian access to people in need across the country. Security issues included the targeting of aid workers, rapid shifts of frontlines, the tactics of besiegement, and a proliferation of checkpoints operated by different groups. The vulnerable populations in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates and in some besieged locations remained almost entirely inaccessible. Beyond this, the response as a whole was subject to lengthy authorization procedures, which limited the scope for planning, design and implementation of activities, and which prevented some life-saving and life-sustaining assistance from reaching those in need. Further challenges included partnerships with local organizations, given the limited number and capacity of local partners able to deliver assistance and provide third-party monitoring. In addition, constraints on procurement and the limited capacity of border crossings (including over-reliance on the Bab Al-Hawa crossing) impacted the trans-shipment of goods and items for cross-border actors.

- **Monitoring and reach:** these challenges limited the geographical scope of the response, reduced the ability to conduct targeted needs assessments and post-distribution monitoring and also the ability to provide timely and appropriate solutions that were able to meet the needs of vulnerable people at household level. The opening of access to the eastern Aleppo City demonstrated the widespread and severe structural damage to buildings, in neighborhoods with a lack of infrastructure and access to basic services.

Despite these challenges, resources were used in a way that maximized their impact given the constraints of the operating environment. This was achieved through a range of procurement, distribution and implementation methodologies and the development of vulnerability criteria to assist targeting of assistance to those most in need. Overall the S/NFI response was not limited by capacity, but by access (including bureaucratic impediments) and funding constraints. There was capacity within the sector to successfully utilize further funding.
Progress towards Sector Objectives

The WASH sector response strategy for 2016 aimed at restoring and maintaining existing water, sewage and waste systems and reducing excess morbidity and mortality through the provision of emergency WASH assistance to vulnerable groups, including IDPs. The WASH sector made significant progress towards these objectives in 2016.

Over the course of the year, 16.4 million people were reached with improved access to water and sanitation. This was mainly due to the ability of the WASH sector to scale up support to existing water and sanitation systems and to extend it to some besieged and hard-to-reach areas, including ISIL-controlled territories. Activities included support to water treatment systems, complemented by support to operations and maintenance, training, and provision of equipment and consumables. It should be noted, however, that despite substantial efforts, functional or semi-functional networks only cover roughly half of the needs of beneficiaries. Without access to functioning water networks, many people are forced to find alternative sources. In this vein, an estimated 49 per cent of the needs of 16.4 million people have been covered through these efforts.

In terms of direct humanitarian assistance, the sector cumulatively reached an estimated 13 million people. The target for WASH NFIs was exceeded - with 153 per cent coverage. This was due to the dynamic evolution of the conflict, and the significant new waves of displacement observed in 2016. On the other hand, access to life-saving/emergency WASH facilities and services was only partially achieved (77 per cent), mainly due to lack of financial resources.

Explanatory note: The overall high number of reported beneficiaries mentioned above may require further clarification: the sector was able to cover a high number of beneficiaries focusing in limited resources on cost-effective low per capita cost activities and by capitalizing on the leverage provided by supporting large, functioning infrastructure. More comprehensive, and costly per-person activities, such as rehabilitation operations and maintenance of infrastructure and sanitation facilities have been severely limited by a lack of financial resources. This has resulted in a continued decline in coverage from municipal services, generating a higher reliance on the costly private sector services, with some families spending an estimated 25 per cent of their resources purchasing water.

The sector monthly updates can be found at: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/wash

Changes in Context

Intensified fighting in Aleppo Governorate at the beginning of the year, the besiegement and finally the fall of eastern Aleppo City resulted in the large displacement of people, prompting an emergency response from the WASH partners. Repeated damage of water pumping infrastructure during the besiegement of eastern Aleppo City, as well as the halting of water pumping to Aleppo by ISIL and the bombing of Ain Al Raaida boosting station, have resulted in a chaotic situation with regards to the water supply in Aleppo City. Partners faced another huge water crisis in Damascus at the end of the year, with around 5.5 million people cut off from regular water supply due to damage to Ein Elhijr water sources and fighting in Wadi Barada. In Aleppo and Ar-Raqqa governorates, the ongoing offensive against ISIL caused water shortages in urban centres like Menbij and prompted the establishment of informal IDP settlements in rural areas as well as damage to a number of water systems. In southern Syria, security concerns prevented many partners from accessing government-controlled areas, limited access to some opposition control areas, and completely restricted access to Ash Shajara sub-district controlled by YSL (Liwa Shuhada al-Yarmouk).

However, the cessation of hostilities from February to May and at the end of 2016 has enabled humanitarian actors to increase deliveries of life-saving assistance from Damascus and through cross-border operations to affected population in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, which were previously not accessible. In addition, cross-border access from Iraq significantly improved during the reporting period, with an increased number of active WASH partners.

Basic hygiene items were, in general, available on the market (except besieged locations) with an increase in price on an annual base (on a WSS average) of approximately 15 per cent. The price of water available from the water vendors does not show significant changes, with prices being, on average, reasonably stable, despite the substantial increase in fuel costs.

Challenges

Funding: Although the limited funding available to the sector still allowed it to reach a high number of beneficiaries and cover a vast area of the country, the assistance provided was not always sufficient to meet the increasing scope and complexity of needs of people living in Syria. The targets of the first objective relating to systems support have been achieved and exceeded. However, as already mentioned, the usage of multiple water sources, not all necessarily safe, by a large part of the populations indicates that not all needs are covered. The sector is exploring innovative approaches, like the introduction of water safety plans in cooperation with the private sector, to address those remaining needs. Insufficient funds also prevented more comprehensive support to water, sanitation and solid waste systems, which continuously deteriorate due to lack of adequate operation and maintenance, spare parts and capacity-building. Lack of funds was also the main limiting factor that prevented partners from delivering more costly life-saving and emergency WASH facilities to people in need.

In addition to insufficient funding, access and security continues to be a challenge to operations from all hubs, especially those seeking to respond in hard-to-reach (including ISIL-held) and besieged locations. The degradation of water and sanitation infrastructure due to lack of electricity, operation and maintenance, heavy bureaucratic procedures and limited opportunities for capacity-building of local actors remain key challenges. Moreover, for water sold on the market by private vendors, the quality of the water is a challenge, especially in areas where the centralized water quality surveillance system has collapsed. Another challenge were the fluid and frequent movements of IDPs, who in some cases were displaced multiple times due to insecurity and the lack of assistance. These factors all contributed to a very challenging operational environment, which hampered efforts to quickly improve WASH facilities.
**Sector Objective 1**: Sustainable water and sanitation systems are maintained and/or restored to improve public health. Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
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<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of people benefiting from support to operation and maintenance.</td>
<td>14,754,693</td>
<td>16,438,006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTIVITIES**

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<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
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<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to operation and maintenance.</td>
<td>See Annex 1</td>
<td>Estimated number of people benefiting from support to operation and maintenance.</td>
<td>14,754,693</td>
<td>16,438,006</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>111%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sector Objective 2**: Most vulnerable groups receive life-saving assistance to reduce WASH-related morbidity. Supports Strategic Objective 1, 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
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<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of individuals benefiting from access to improved life-saving/ emergency WASH facilities and services.</td>
<td>12,130,341</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,828,288</td>
<td>4,483,119</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to essential WASH NFIs.</td>
<td>See Annex 2</td>
<td>Estimated number of individuals benefiting from access to essential WASH NFIs.</td>
<td>9,660,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,660,533</td>
<td>6,871,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to improved life-saving/ emergency WASH facilities and services.</td>
<td>See Annex 2</td>
<td>Estimated number of individuals benefiting from access to improved life-saving/ emergency WASH facilities and services.</td>
<td>12,130,341</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,828,288</td>
<td>4,483,119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress towards Sector Objectives**

The Logistics sector achieved its main 2016 targets in support of the humanitarian community, as it facilitated access to key logistics services for a total of 18 organisations across the Whole of Syria.

During 2016, the sector achieved significant results including:

- 84 per cent of service requests submitted to the sector had been fulfilled or were in the process of being fulfilled.16
- Nearly 19,000 tons of food, WASH, health, nutrition, shelter and education supplies were airlifted from Damascus to Qamishli on behalf of nine humanitarian organizations.
- Facilitated the free-to-user transport of over 62,000m³ of relief items on behalf of partners across Syria.
- 129MT of inter-agency cargo transported through WFP airdrops to Deir-ez-Zor Governorate.

Under the Security Council Resolution 2165/2191/2258/2332, the sector supported 100 per cent of the requests for cross-border operations into Syria from the Security Council Resolution-mandated border crossings of Bab Al Hawa and Bab Al Salam in Turkey, and Ar-Ramtha crossing in Jordan, via logistics coordination and/or cargo trans-shipment activities.

In the framework of the inter-agency humanitarian convoys, the sector facilitated the free-to-user transport of over 62,000m³ of relief items on behalf of partners across Syria. On average, nine inter-agency humanitarian convoys per month were conducted in 2016. The Logistics sector, via WFP, facilitated a free-to-user airlift operation that began on 9 July 2016. The sector, via WFP, stored over 19,115m³ of relief cargo in common warehousing facilities across five storage hubs across the country. In 2016, the sector provided over 100,000 liters of diesel to shelters and community centers, to four organizations on a cost-recovery basis for operational purposes. The sector donated an additional ten trucks to SARC to enhance operations, bringing the total number of donated trucks to 45 since 2013.

Throughout 2016, 44 coordination meetings were held in Damascus, Amman and Gaziantep, allowing partners to discuss logistics bottlenecks and come up with common solutions. To strengthen capacity of staff, logistics trainings were conducted in Damascus, Beirut and Gaziantep, enhancing the logistics capacity of 104 humanitarian personnel belonging to 45 different organisations.

The number of inter-agency humanitarian convoys per month increased in the first and second-quarters of 2016, compared to 2015. However, in August, the number of convoys receiving approval sharply declined, despite the sector’s readiness to conduct convoys. As a result, only 27 convoys (25 per cent), out of 107 convoys in 2016, were conducted in the last quarter of 2016, while 80 convoys (75 per cent) were conducted until July.

The urgency to reach people in need across Al-Hasakah Governorate (non-accessible by road) led to the establishment of airlift operations from Damascus to Qamishli from 9 July 2016. This has allowed humanitarian organizations to deliver much needed relief supplies. Although air operations remain a last resort, the airlift to Qamishli is essential due to the lack of safe and continued access to the area through other transport modalities.

16 Of the requests that were not fulfilled, most were cancelled either by the requesting agency or due to the cancellation of planned convoys, and not due to the Logistics Cluster’s inability to fulfil the request.
Challenges

- **Shortages of funding:** $9.5 million were received during 2016. However, 36 per cent of the funding requirements are not (yet) met, hindering the provision of logistics services, particularly the air operations to Qamishli that due to their high cost, remain a last resort.

- **Safety and security to enable access:** Access and security constraints remain the largest impediments faced in reaching vulnerable communities with life-saving relief supplies inside Syria.

- **Bureaucracy:** Difficulties in obtaining approvals have often resulted in the delay or cancellation of convoys.

- **Limited number of trucks and capacity of border crossings limit cross-border operations:** Currently, the limited number of trucks, 22 per day, that can pass the border on a daily basis in Bab al Hawa represents one of the major constraints to the trans-shipment operations.

### Sector Objective 1: To provide logistics services (inclusive of surface transportation, trans-shipment, contingency fuel storage, emergency airlifts and warehousing) to humanitarian organisations responding to the Syria crisis. Supports Strategic Objective 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Common logistics services (including common transport, contingency fuel storage, humanitarian convoys, storage, emergency airlifts, coordination/trans-shipment support)</td>
<td>Whole country, security and access permitting</td>
<td>1.1.1. Number of organisations assisted</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>On Track 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2. Percentage of logistics services requests fulfilled</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>On Track 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.3. Number of convoys per month (average monthly)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>On Track 225%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information represented in this document is based on the most accurate data currently available from the Field Logistics Cluster staff supporting the emergency response operation. It may be revised or updated as new, or more complete data becomes available.

http://www.logcluster.org/ops/syria