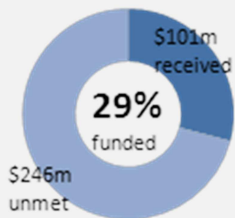
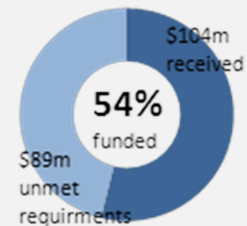




Revised Syria Humanitarian Response Plan: US\$ 347m



Regional Refugee Appeal: US\$ 193m



Baseline

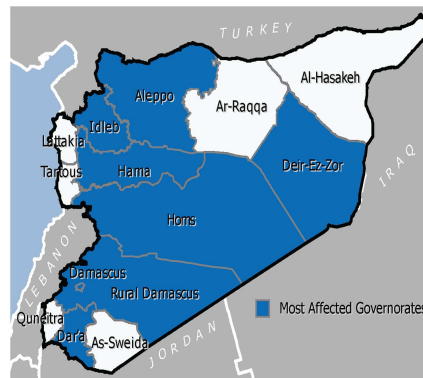
Population (UNDP HDR 2011)	22 m
GDP per capita (UN Data 2011)	\$2,931
Forecasted (EIU) unemployment 2012	18%
<5 mortality (UNICEF 2010)	16
Life expectancy (UNDP HDR 2011)	76 years
Human Development Index Rate (HDR 2011)	119 of 187

Crisis Description

- Main drivers of the crisis:** Armed conflict, insecurity, lack of respect for International Humanitarian Law including indiscriminate assaults on densely populated civilian neighbourhoods, use of imprecise and indiscriminate weapons, extra-judicial summary executions of civilians, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and torture.
- Scope:** 2.5 million people need assistance, with 1.2 million internally displaced throughout the country. More than 240,000 people have fled and are refugees in neighbouring countries. July and August marked a shift in the scale and scope of the conflict as violence spread to Aleppo and Damascus, the country's two largest cities. There is no safe place for civilians.
- Impact:** The violence has led to the killing of thousands of people, some deliberately targeted while others have been killed due to the use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas. Countless homes, clinics, hospitals and other essential infrastructure such as water and sanitation systems have been destroyed or severely damaged. Large-scale displacement is resulting in overcrowded shelters with insufficient sanitary facilities. Host communities capacity to support is being stretched and in many locations they are themselves facing food, medicine and water shortages. Blockades and curfews imposed on cities facing conflict have prevented residents from obtaining water, food and medical care.
- The impact of the conflict has aggravated existing vulnerabilities, especially among the urban and rural poor. Unemployment has increased in the formal and informal sectors, including in industry, agriculture and the service sector. Inflation and depreciation are negatively affecting purchasing power.

Most Affected Groups

- IDPs:** More than 1.2 million IDPs are located in schools and public buildings. Many are hosted in local communities. IDPs commonly leave everything behind, lack access to employment and increasingly rely on humanitarian assistance.
- Children:** About half the Syrian IDPs and refugee populations in neighbouring countries are children (UNHCR). Access to education is likely to be affected as IDPs continue to stay in schools. Children as young as 9 years old have been targeted during conflict (War Child July 2012).
- Women:** Collective shelters provide limited privacy and increase the risk of gender-based violence (GBV). Women and girls are directly targeted by sexual violence (HRW 2009). Risks of exploitation and trafficking experienced by women and girls who have been forced to flee to neighbouring countries (IRC July 2012)
- Refugees:** With limited access to local networks, refugees and migrant workers are particularly vulnerable. Syria currently hosts 500,000 Palestine refugees and about 90,000 registered Iraqi refugees.



Affected People

2.5 million
People in need of humanitarian assistance

9 of 14
Governorates most affected by conflict

3 million
People food insecure

Source: Government of Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan, Sept 2012; Ministry of Local Administration, Aug 2012; UNRWA, Aug 2012

1.2 million
Internally displaced people hosted in schools and public buildings

240,000
Syrian refugees registered in neighbouring countries

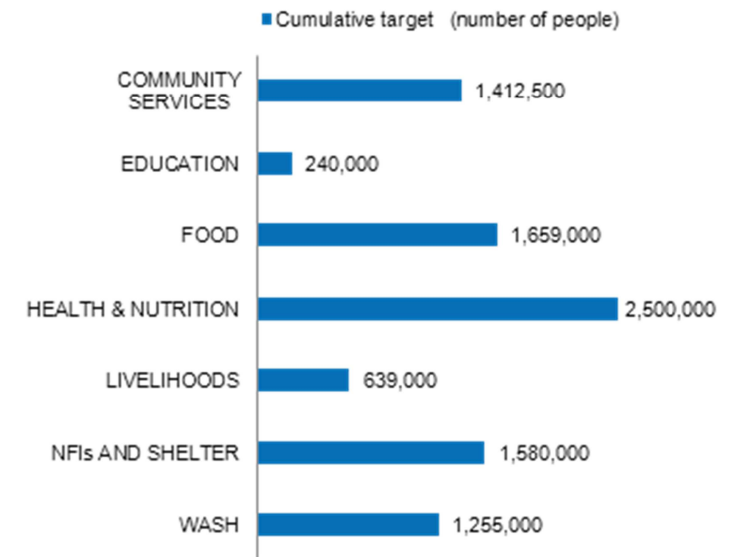
225,000
Palestine refugees affected

Source: WFP/FAO/Ministry of Agriculture, June 2012; UNHCR, 5 Sept 2012; UNDSS, Aug 2012

Humanitarian Response

The revised Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan is seeking US\$347 million for 57 projects in 10 sectors across all governorates.

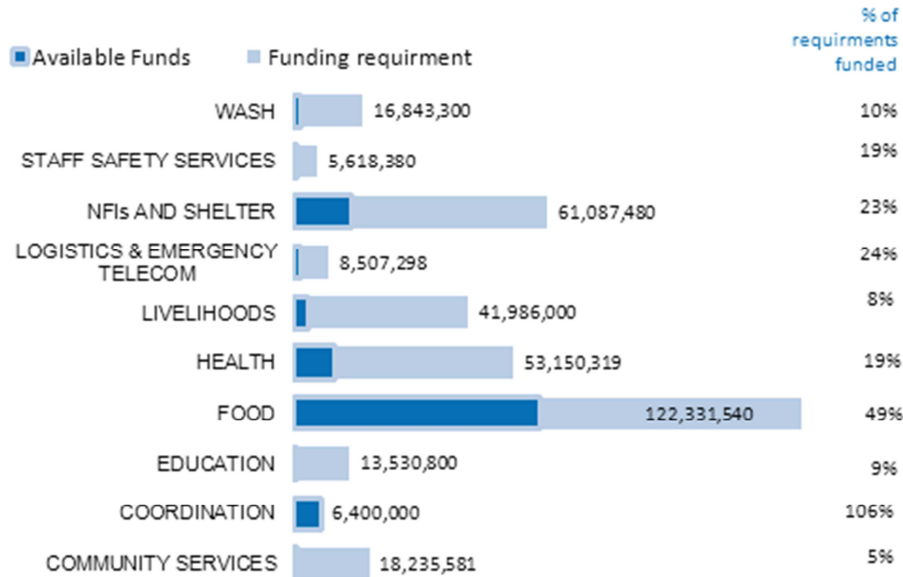
Cumulative number of people targeted per sector:



Please note these figures are approximate and that one person may receive assistance from more than one sector. See revised Syria Humanitarian Response Plan Sept 2012 for details.

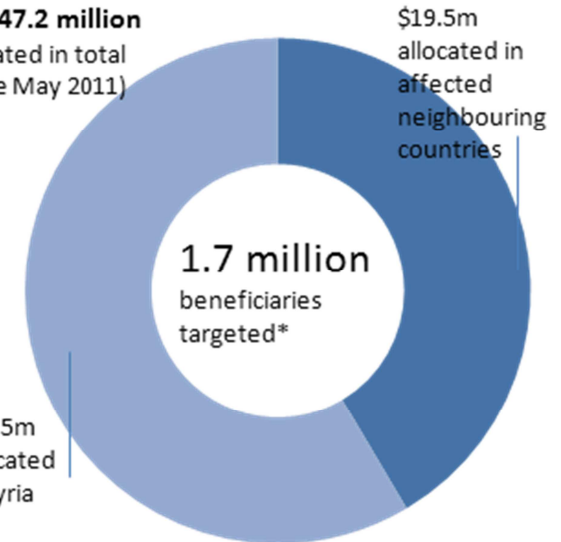
Syria Humanitarian Response Plan – Funding by Sector

(US\$, 5 Sept 2012)



CERF Overview

US\$ 47.2 million allocated in total (since May 2011)

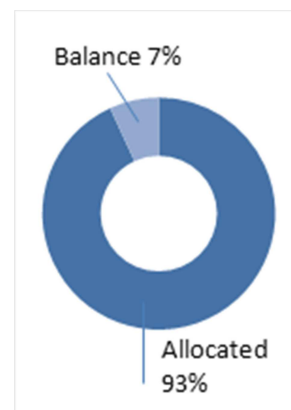


*beneficiaries may be double counted as they can be targeted by multiple projects

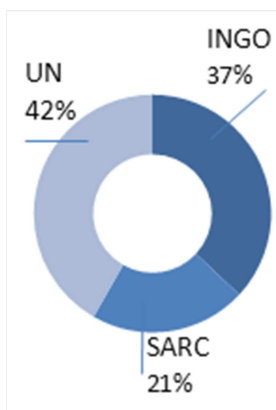
ERF (Emergency Response Fund): Funding and allocation

- Established March 2012
- Received: US\$ 6.3 million
- Allocated: \$5.9 million
- Disbursed: \$3.1 million
- Projects covered: 21
- Beneficiaries inside Syria: 800,000
- Beneficiaries in neighbouring countries: 40,000
- Balance left for allocation: \$400,000
- Urgent funds are required to replenish the ERF

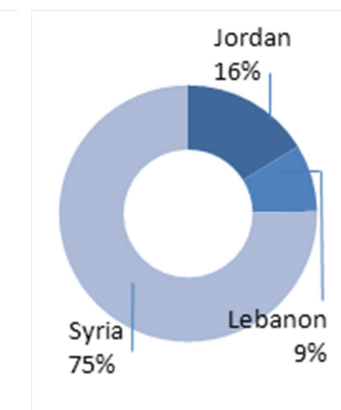
Allocated Vs. Balance



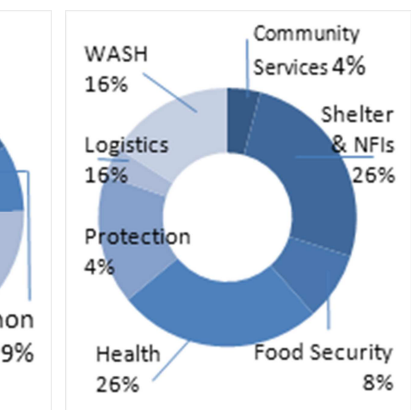
By Organization Type



Allocated by Country



Allocated by Sector



Shelter and NFIs

- 470 schools and public buildings are hosting IDPs across Syria (Ministry of Education/UNICEF). About 1.2 million IDPs are staying in these facilities.
- IDPs typically leave everything behind and need mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits and cooking sets. Temporary shelters lack adequate water and sanitation.

Response: More than 320,000 people have received NFIs from UN agencies and humanitarian partners. Since the beginning of the year, clean water has been provided by the ICRC for over one million people in Damascus, Rural Damascus and Homs.

ICRC and SARC have improved drinking water in 37 schools in Aleppo, Damascus and Rural Damascus, assisting 70,000 people. Upgrades to water and sanitation facilities in Homs have benefited 300,000 people.

Health

- About 50 per cent of primary health facilities and hospitals were reported to function in March 2012 (assessed by WHO and the Ministry of Health). Additional facilities have been destroyed or sustained damage since then.
- Low stocks of essential drugs and lack of certain medicines for chronically ill patients (MoH). Local pharmaceutical production has been severely disrupted; storage facilities for imported medicines have been destroyed.
- Staff shortages, insecurity and lack of transportation further impede access to services.

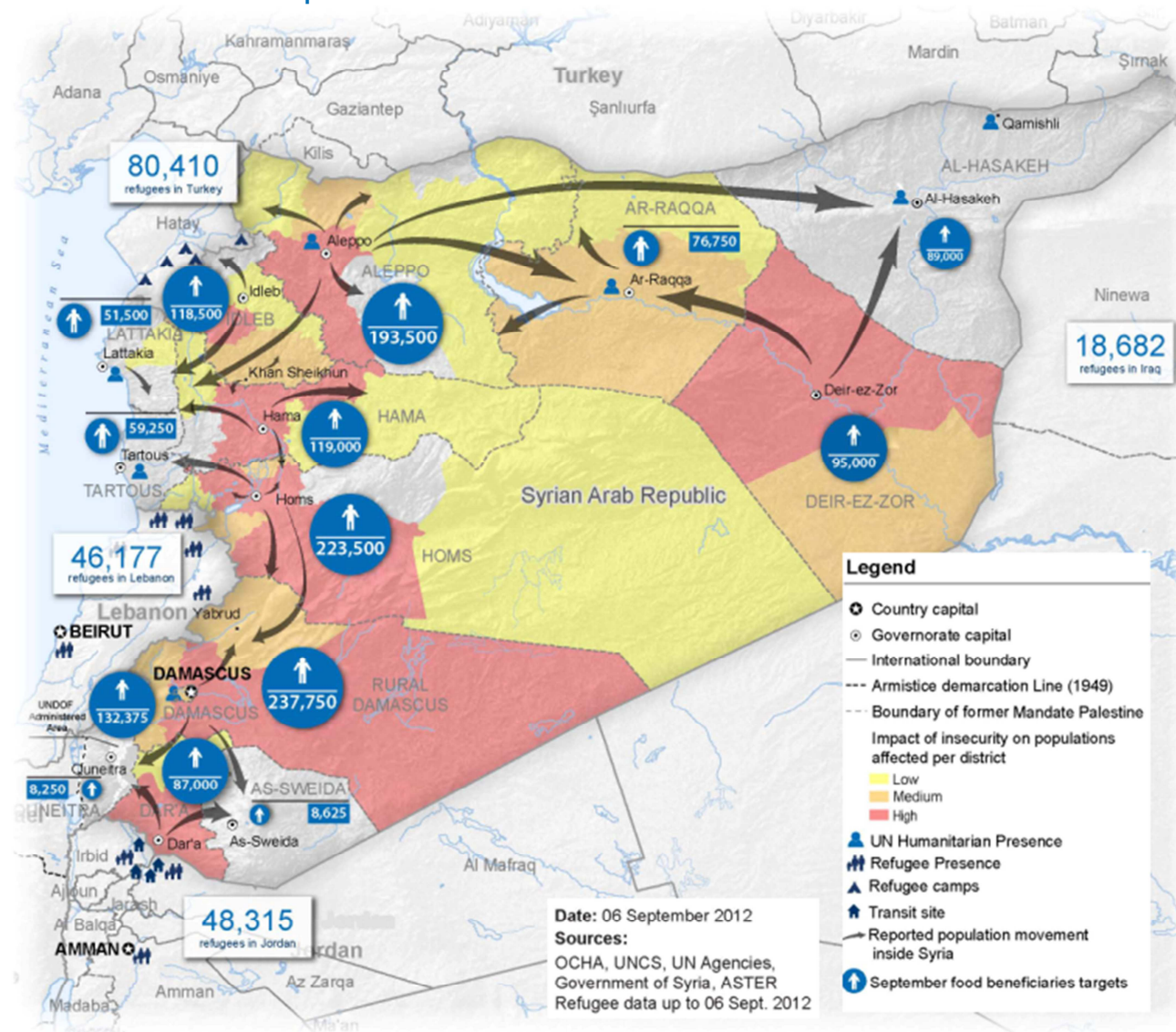
Response: WHO supports Ministry of Health, SARC and local organisations with ambulances, mobile health clinics medicines and medical equipment. More than 700,000 people have benefitted from such interventions to date. 16 mobile health clinics and 13 roving health teams supported by UN agencies and humanitarian partners improve access to health services.

Food security

- 3 million Syrians are food insecure and need urgent assistance (FAO/WFP/Ministry of Agriculture assessment, June 2012).
- Conflict and displacement are resulting in increased food insecurity. 1.2 million people are facing food shortages as a result of displacement.
- Consecutive droughts, increased production costs, disrupted market access and a 1.3 million MT wheat production shortage contribute to the situation.

Response: WFP currently targets 850,000 beneficiaries per month through direct food assistance. Since mid-July, nearly 180,000 people have been given food and other essentials in and around Damascus and in Aleppo, Homs and elsewhere by ICRC. WFP will scale up in September/ October to reach 1.5 million people, in line with SARC data on assistance needs. To enhance coverage, 10 per cent of food rations will be channeled through local NGOs, targeting 150,000 people.

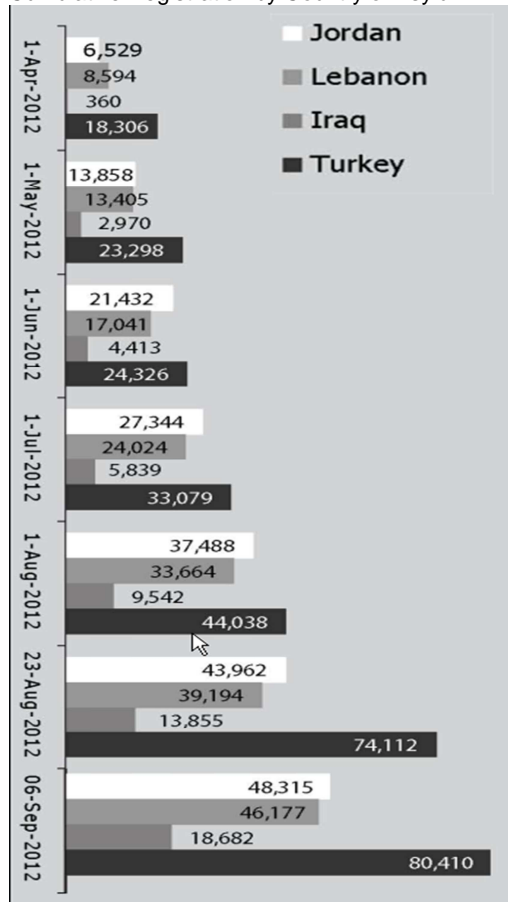
Humanitarian Snapshot



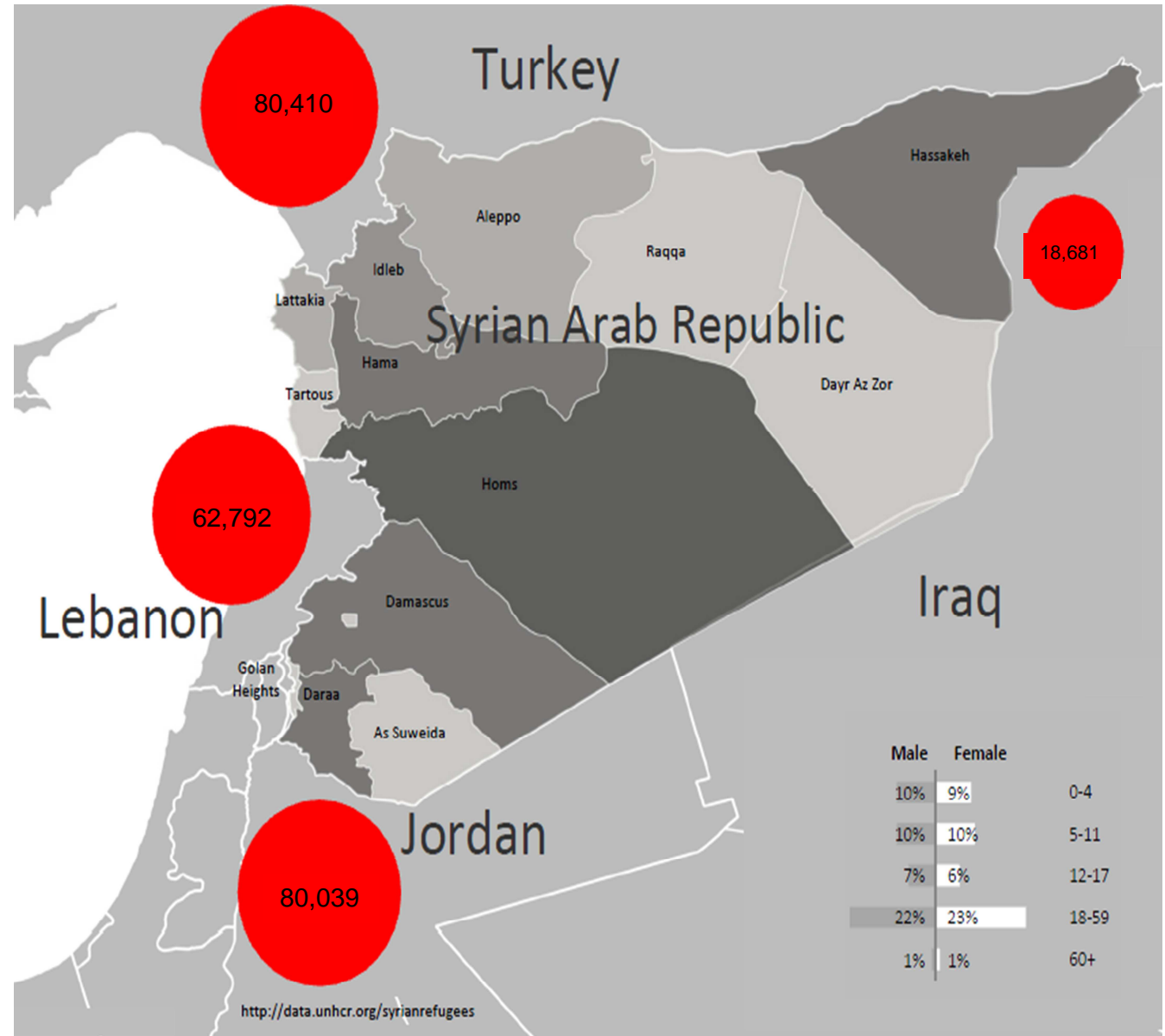
Impact on neighbouring countries

Syria's neighbouring countries continue to keep their borders open to refugees. More than 240,000 Syrians had registered with UNHCR as of 5 September. Movement of refugees reflects developments in areas of intense conflict. Recent influxes have arrived from Damascus and Rural Damascus to Lebanon, from Aleppo to Turkey and from Dera'a to Jordan.

Cumulative Registration by Country of Asylum:



Refugees population in neighbouring countries



Male	Female	Age Group
10%	9%	0-4
10%	10%	5-11
7%	6%	12-17
22%	23%	18-59
1%	1%	60+