



Syria Emergency NFI Sector Factsheet 2016 April

MAJOR ACHIVEMENTS

In 2015

3.75 million

Syrian IDPs & other
Affected People Reached

460,000

Palestine Refugees reached

11.8 million

NFIs distributed

47 cross-border convoys

took place pursuant to UNSC
Resolution 2165 providing NFIs for
468,750 individuals in the Daraa,
Quneitra, Hama, Idlib and Aleppo
governorates

In 2016

Since January Inter-Agency and
UNRWA operations have reached a
total of

781,425 people

in Hard to reach and besieged
areas in Rural Damascus, Homs,
Hama, Aleppo, Idleb and Der Ez Zor
governorates.

KEY FIGURES

April 2016

People Reached:

316,642

CRIs Distributed:

681,288

Grand Total from 01 Jan 2016

People Reached:

2,099,791

CRIs Distributed:

4,047,424

Background

Non-Food Items (NFIs) support remains a primary need for the crisis-affected population, with the estimation of 5.3 million people in need of this kind of support. Access to and availability of NFIs remain limited. A number of drivers, including the crisis, economic and financial measures imposed on Syria, economic decline and reduced availability of basic services have all contributed to the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation over the past year. Given the dynamics of the conflict in Syria, the movement of relief actors and access to those in need continue to be a major impediment to providing assistance. Proliferation of checkpoints, active frontlines, tactics of besiegement and insecurity prevent the delivery of assistance. Movement restrictions are more severe in urban areas and in areas experiencing frequent and high intensity conflict.

Since 2012, the NFI Sector member agencies have been responding to the needs of IDPs and conflict-affected persons. The sector has focused its efforts on hard-to-reach and underserved areas, and some successes have been noted such as the use of airlifts and new land routes for access to certain areas. These practices and lessons are being applied further in the response for 2016

Response

- Respond to sudden emergencies, as well as provide more sustainable solutions by focusing on saving and sustaining lives through providing NFI kits, construction materials/tools, as well as addressing seasonal needs such as NFI winter kits.
- Ensure adequate and affective contingency planning in order to respond to the sudden onset cyclical displacements. This includes maintaining stocks in key locations to address acute and chronic needs and enable a tailored flexible response.
- Formulate the Strategic Objectives: Support life sustainability of IDPs through NFI response at both levels; emergency level based on a set contingency plan, mainly through NFI distribution, and a sustainable level through cash-based interventions to support the resilience and early recovery of affected communities.
- Further emphasize coordination efforts, through creation and maintenance of an efficient coordination mechanism at all levels, within the sector, inter-sectors and inter-agency, in addition to continued interaction with other relevant parties such as governmental counterparts, SARC and ICRC. Coordination is also strengthened at the sub-national level by establishing local SWG, and extending to the regional coverage through WoS approach.
- Build capacity of actors responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria, including NGOs and other stakeholders.

Gaps & Challenges

- Access to population in need (especially besieged and hard to reach areas)
- Timely delivery constrained related to/ mainly derived from: approval process, funding and / or planning.
- Ensuring consistently coordinated, harmonized and as appropriate as possible assistance.
- Reliable information and credible assessments.
- Clear monitoring approach and reports.
- Complexity of and delays resulting from formal and administrative procedures for provision of NFIs assistance.
- Lack of data (and/or access to/sharing of data on needs).
- Lack of beneficiaries' data base being made available to actors (leading to inability to properly monitor/ verify assistance delivery)
- Capacity (training needs, skills, knowledge) of local partners for distribution, assessment, application of "do no harm", protection mainstreaming, monitoring

Human Interest

NFIs Making a Difference in Harasta

A recent UN relief convoy to East Harasta in Rural Damascus delivered vital food, medicines and NFIs to over 10,000 residents besieged without proper electricity and running water for three years. The trucks that reached East Harasta carried aid from UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, as well as UNICEF, WHO, UNOCHA, WFP and FAO. It was also accompanied by the Syrian Red Crescent and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Residents told UNHCR that electricity is intermittent, running water a luxury, and that they have to pump water by hand from wells to survive. Local people have been able to survive by growing some fruit and vegetables since the siege began in early 2013, but have lacked most staples. Access to services including healthcare and education is very limited. A local resident Nouredine (55) when he saw the convoy came and said "We need cooking oil, ghee, meat and other food supplies that is lacking..... We only want to live a normal life again"

UNHCR contributed 2,000 plastic sheets, 4,000 jerry cans, 2,000 kitchen sets, children and adult diapers, sanitary napkins and medium thermal blankets for 10,000 people. Since the beginning of this year, and benefiting from the cessation of hostilities that began in February, the UN inter-agency efforts have led to over 50 convoys that brought lifesaving humanitarian supplies to almost 800,000 Syrians.



NFI SECTOR

April

2,099,791 Beneficiaries of NFIs

Sector Dispatched

4,047,424 NFIs

