

KEY POINTS

- Despite the ongoing challenges, several partners were able to extend NFI assistance to displaced population affected by the hostilities in Ar Raqqa governorate. In May, Al Birr with UNHCR, provided core NFIs in Ein Issa Camp benefitting around 1,500 displaced persons. Together with GOPA and IRD, they also responded to nearby locations where IDPs had sought refuge such as, Rasm Al Akhdar Camp in Aleppo, and Al Hole and Mabrouka Camp in Al Hassakeh. As of 5th of June, around 171,000 people had been displaced since November 2016 (CCCM). After taking full control of Tabqa town, fighting intensified particularly in the northern part of the governorate. Condition of the civilian population got worse as ISIS forces continue its tactic of intimidation in areas under its control including disruption of basic infrastructure services and monopolizing basic supplies, further deteriorating the humanitarian situation.
- Sector partners continue to participate in inter-agency convoys to hard-to-reach and besieged communities. On 2nd of May, UNICEF provided seasonal clothing in Duma sub-district in Rural Damascus. On 6th of May, IOM, UNICEF, and UNHCR participated in the Wadi Barada valley inter-agency convoy that collectively served at least 30,000 people from four hard-to-reach communities. Rapid community assessment indicates that high prices affect access despite the availability of basic commodities. Critical needs identified include shelter kits to undertake basic house repairs, baby diapers, hygiene kits, and house cleaning materials.
- Sector field coordination team in Tartous has participated in the
 development of a Contingency Plan that attempts to outline
 possible intervention in Idleb after the pronouncement of the
 De-Escalation Areas in Syria. Sector focal points liaised with
 sector members, especially those who have presence in Idleb to
 identify available services, number of people in need, and the
 required types of intervention.
- The 3rd NFI Sector Regular Meeting attended by 17 representatives from 8 partners was held on 15th of May in Damascus City. Several agreements were reached in the meeting including a more streamlined process in soliciting inputs for micro plans and emergency situation report, regular updating of projects funded by the Syrian Humanitarian Fund, and regular sharing of assessment plans.

NUMBERS IN BRIEF

TOTAL NFI DISTRIBUTED



BENEFICIARIES ADEQUATELY SERVED



HRP INDICATOR
1.1. NO. OF PEOPLE
WHOSE NEEDS IN
RELATION TO
CORE AND ESSENTIAL NEIS ARE MET

256,427 4.9M

256,000 ACCOUNTS FOR BENEFICIARIES WHOSE NEEDS WERE ADEQUATELY MET FOR RECEIVING MORE THAN 4 CORE NFI (5% OF THE TOTAL TARGET OF 4.9 MILLION PEOPLE IN NEED OF NFI INSIDE SYRIA).



HRP INDICATOR
1.2. NO. OF PEOPLE
WHOSE NEEDS
ARE MET FOR
SEASONAL ASSISTANCE

1.2 Million

825,000

SERVED

HRP TARGET

ESTIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED MORE THAN 1 SEASONAL OR SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN MAY 2017 (145% OF THE TOTAL TARGET OF 825,000 PEOPLE IN 2017)

OVERALL REACHED BENEFICIARIES



3,451,213

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES AS OF MAY 2017 WHO RECEIVED AT LEAST ONE / PART OF NFI

NFI MONTHLY

May 2017, Issue No. 05



GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Widespread insecurity, challenging physical access and rigorous bureaucratic procedures and approval limit provision of adequate and regular humanitarian assistance especially to those who live in besieged and hard-to-reach areas;
- Absence of age and gender disaggregated information of population in need unable the sector to accommodate and target specific needs;
- Logistical constraints especially during inter-agency convoy such as road blockage, presence of checkpoints, presence of threats, and proximity to active front lines (i.e. Ar Ragga) continue to hamper rapid distribution,;
- Lack of actual data on distribution recipients prevent the sector to better measure the actual reached and served beneficiaries:
- Limited and irregular monitoring of distribution due to insecurity and sensitivities compromise the ability of the sector to assess the impact of its assistance and better inform future planning;
- Absence of clear and effective feedback mechanism from population in need due to information gathering sensitivities unable the sector to better determine the efficacy of its effort;
- Lack of income-generating activities to provide the necessary financial means continues to hamper access to basic household items among the most vulnerable population in need;
- Diminishing active participation among sector members affects coordination and the overall sectorial reach;
- Inexact coordination structure impacts the level of efficiency in coordinating sectorial response for interagency convoys.
- Lack of reliable consolidated information for interagency convoy reach affects the sector's ability to determine the extent and impact of its convoy contribution;
- Insufficient number of detailed and comprehensive assessment makes it difficult for the sector to shift its response priorities from distribution of basic essential NFI items to provision of supplementary items.
- Decreasing number of local NGOs authorized to partner with UN agencies particularly in severely affected areas limit the extent of humanitarian response (i.e. Ar Ragga).
- Lack of adherence to agreed distribution standards (i.e. UNHCR solar lamps) affects the quality of NFI response (i.e. Lattakia and Mashta'a Al-Helou).

CRISIS BACKGROUND: The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a complex emergency that led to 6.3 million IDPs and 4.8 million Syrian refugees. The 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview reported that around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance of which around 5.8 million people need to receive essential household items and other multi-sectorial assistance as they continue to live in an unsafe and uncertain environment. The degree of resilience and positive coping mechanism of the affected population have gradually reduced due to the protracted nature of the hostilities. Purchasing power and the ability to provide for their basic household needs have decreased due to economic recession that left many people unemployed and the prospect of accessing essential household items has also declined due to closure of essential service providers.



PARTNER IN FOCUS



UNRWA is a United Nations agency established by the General Assembly in 1949 and mandated to provide assistance and protection to some 5 million registered Palestine refugees. Its mission is to help Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria,

West Bank, and the Gaza Strip achieve their full human development potential, pending a just and lasting solution to their plight. UNRWA services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, and microfinance.

UNRWA launched its operation in Syria in 1953, four years after its establishment. Its field office is in Damascus and it operates across the country in the areas where Palestine refugees reside. The Agency runs installations in Aleppo, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Rural Damascus, and Sweida. To date, it has approximately 4,300 staff members providing services to Palestine refugees across Syria.

As part of its NFI assistance, UNRWA distributes NFIs to residents of collective shelters, and blankets and mattresses to internally displaced Palestine refugees. The Agency also provides rapid-onset NFI assistance to Palestine refugees affected by new displacement. UNRWA is one of the active members of the NFI Sector in Syria and as of December 2016, it has assisted around 430,000 Palestine Refugees with both inkind and cash assistance.

UNRWA has no implementing partners as it is a direct service provider however, the Agency constantly coordinates with government bodies, such as GAPAR (the General Administration for Palestine Arab Refugees), other UN agencies as part of the UN system, and the national and international civil society.

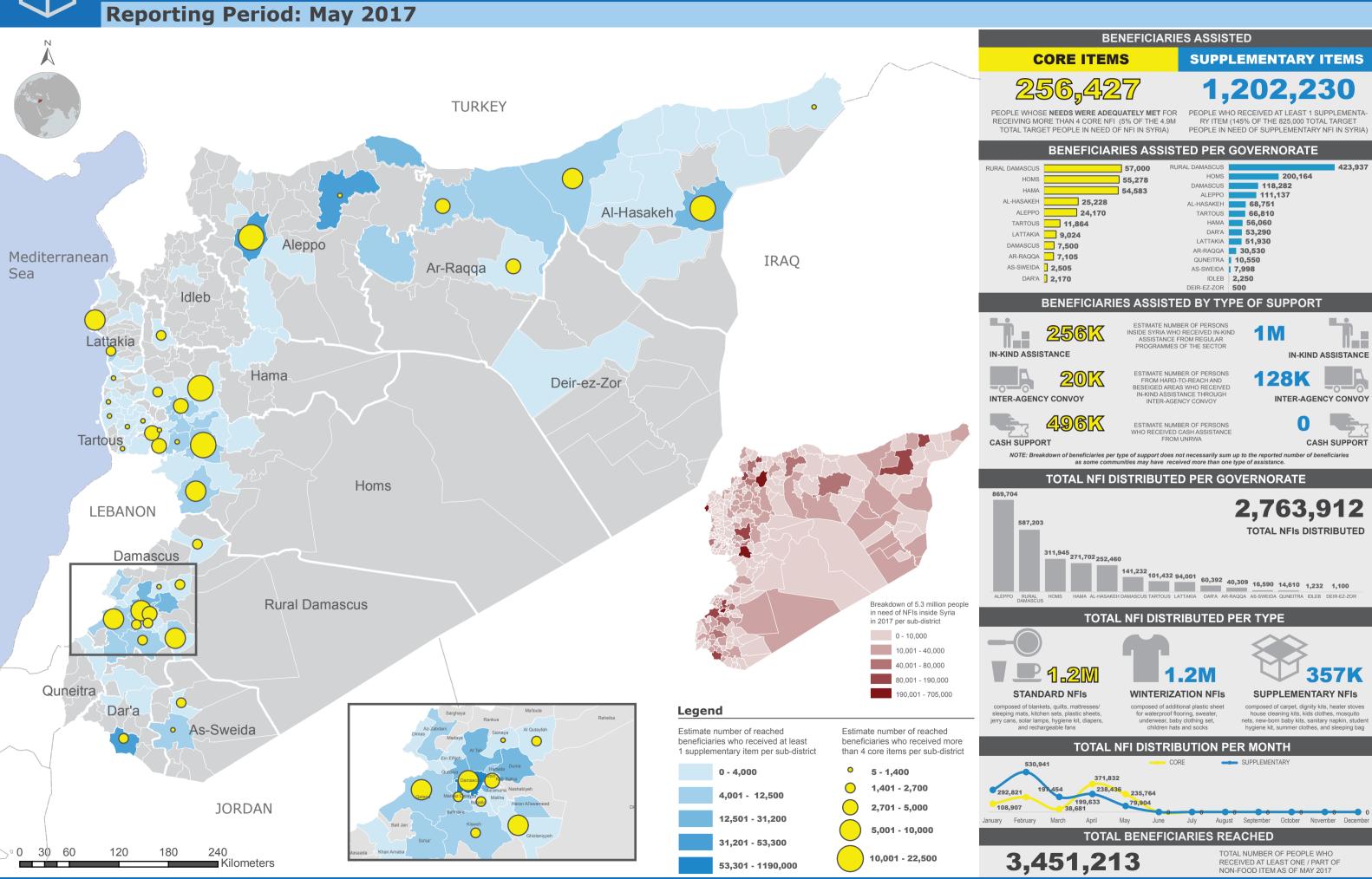
NFI Sector Coordination Team

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SYRIA: NFI RESPONSE





Feedback: syrdanfi@unhcr.org



SYRIA: INTER-AGENCY CONVOY



COMMUNITIES

★ FOAH

★ AZ-ZABADAN

***** BEIT SAWA

***** EIN TERMA

* HAMMURA

* HARASTA

***** KAFR BATNA

* KHAN ELSHIH

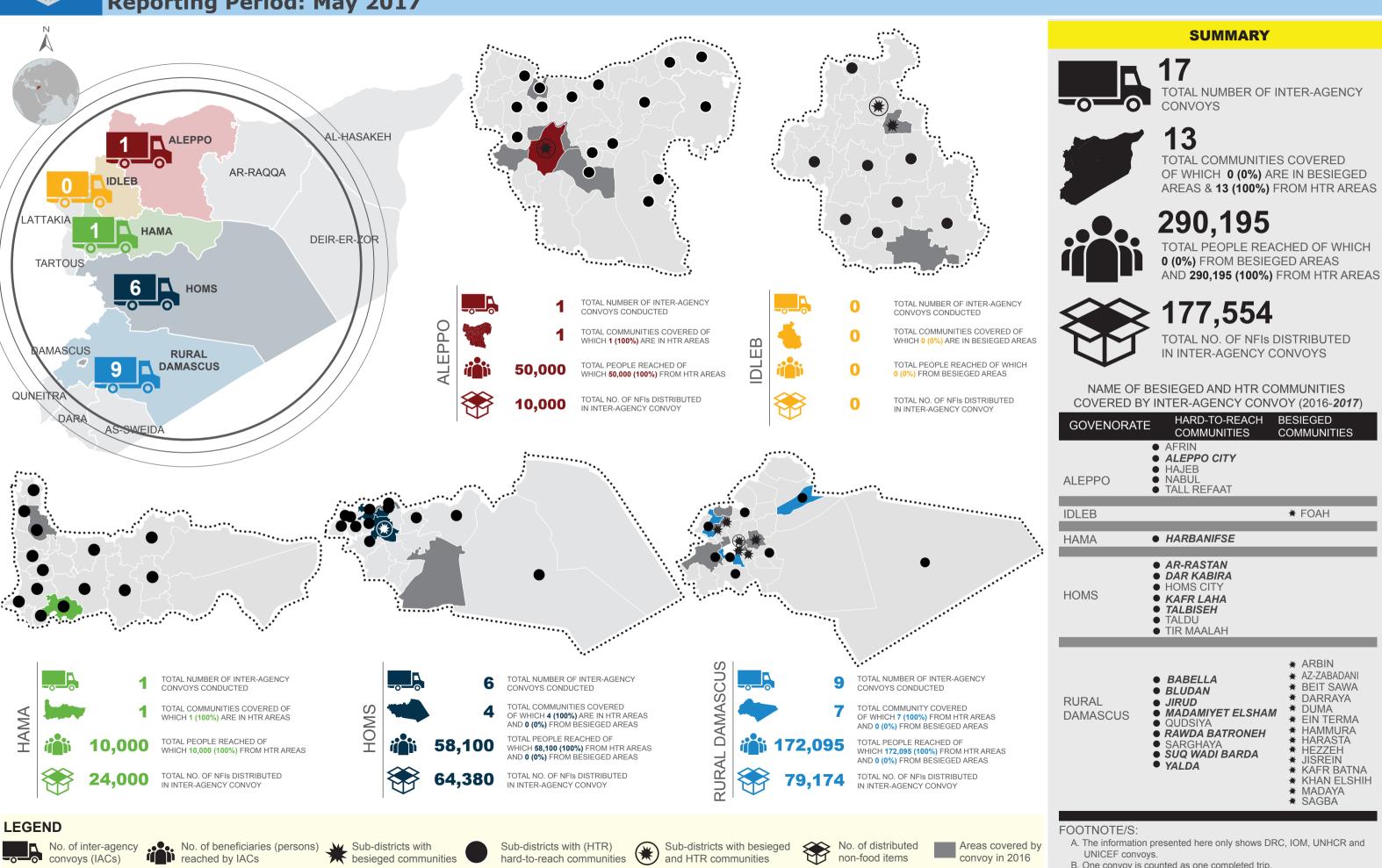
* HEZZEH * JISREIN

★ MADAYA * SAGBA

* DARRAYA

* DUMA

Reporting Period: May 2017



- A. The information presented here only shows DRC, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF convoys.
- B. One convoy is counted as one completed trip.

besieged communities

and HTR communities

hard-to-reach communities

sub-district does not imply full geographic coverage of all the needs in the sub-district. Information visualized on this map is not to be considered complete

convoy in 2016

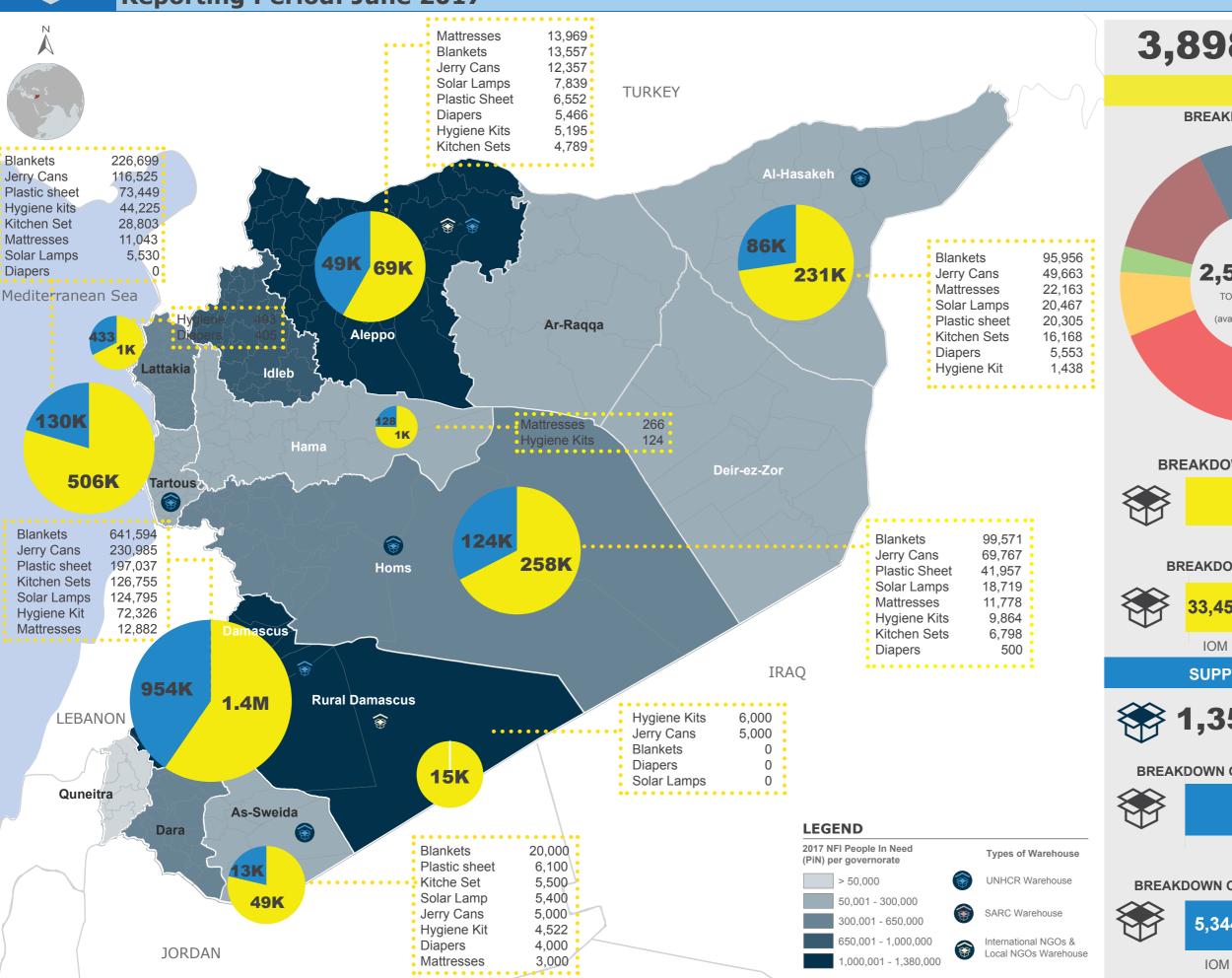
non-food items



SYRIA: NFI STOCKPILE



Reporting Period: June 2017

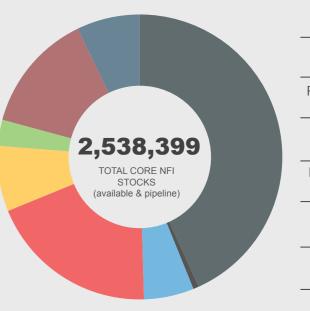


3,898,143

SUPPLEMENTARY NFI STOCKS AS OF JUNE 2017

CORE NON-FOOD ITEMS

BREAKDOWN OF CORE NFI STOCKS PER TYPE



BLANKETS 1,097,377

JERRY CANS 489,297

PLASTIC SHEET 345,400

MATTRESSES 75,101

KITCHEN SETS

SOLAR LAMPS 182,300

HYGIENE KITS 144,187

> **DIAPERS** 15,924

BREAKDOWN OF CORE NFI STOCKS PER STATUS

2.452.968

85,431

AVAILABLE

PIPELINE

BREAKDOWN OF CORE NFI STOCKS PER AGENCY

2,504,943

UNHCR

SUPPLEMENTARY NON-FOOD ITEMS

1,359,744

TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY NF (available and pipeline)

BREAKDOWN OF SUPPLEMENTARY NFI STOCKS PER STATUS

701,920

657,824

AVAILABLE

PIPELINE

BREAKDOWN OF SUPPLEMENTARY NFI STOCKS PER AGENCY

5,344

1,354,400

UNHCR