Fact Sheet: United Nations cross-border operations from Jordan to Syria (July 2014 to September 2015)



UN Security Council Resolution 2165/2191

Through the unanimous adoption of resolutions 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014), until 10 January 2016, the UN Security Council has authorized UN agencies and their partners to use routes across conflict lines and the border crossings at Bab al-Salam, Bab al-Hawa, Al Yarubiyah and Al-Ramtha, to deliver humanitarian assistance, including medical and surgical supplies, to people in need in Syria. The government of Syria is notified in advance of each shipment and a UN monitoring mechanism has been established to oversee loading in neighboring countries and confirm the humanitarian nature of consignments.

Sector Classifications

Food: food baskets

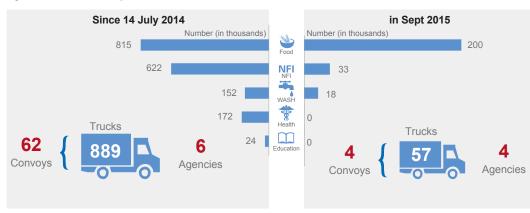
NFIs: dignity kits, blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, mattresses, winterization kits, tarpaulins

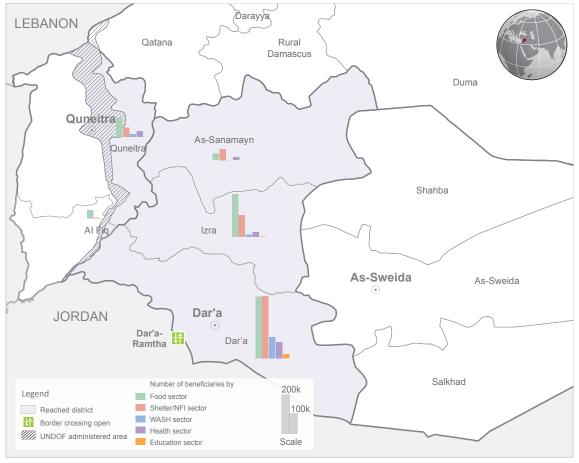
WASH: basic water kits for families, water purification tablets, hygiene kits for families and babies, sanitary napkins, diapers

Health: emergency health kits, surgical kits, reproductive health kits, midwifery kits, medical consumables

Education: recreational kits

Number of Beneficiaries Assisted by the UN and its partners





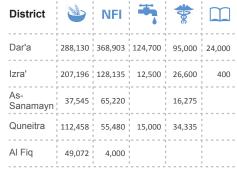
Shipment History

The first UN shipment from Jordan crossed on 5 August 2014, 23 days after UNSC resolution 2165 was adopted. As of the end of September 2015, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, IOM and their implementing partners had organized 62 convoys via Al-Ramtha, comprising 889 trucks, bringing humanitarian assistance to people in need in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates. On 09 September 2015, UN convoys were temporarily suspended due to security concerns. On 17 September, operations resumed but partners continue to monitor the situation closely.

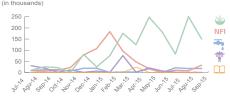
Next Planned Shipment

The next shipment is scheduled to take place on 12 October 2015.

Number of Beneficiaries by district by sector



Number of beneficiaries per month per sector



Potential gaps

In southern Syria, harsh weather conditions exacerbate vulnerabilities among people in need including, in particular, IDPs living in damaged or unfinished buildings and informal settlements.

With winter on the horizon, power still intermittent throughout the south, and diesel and kerosene prices soaring, there is an urgent need to identify alternative energy sources (such as solar) and improve the availability and quality of shelter. To survive the cold and damp, IDP families and other people in need will also require blankets, winter clothing, WASH items, plastic sheeting, and/or carpets.

Support for the winter response in southern Syria can be channeled through the Jordan-based Emergency Response Fund (ERF). For more information, please contact: Amani Salah / salah1@un.org.