**Crisis Description**

- **Recent trends:** The security situation deteriorates as conflict has spread across to large parts of the country, including heavily populated areas. Increasing numbers of people are displaced both internally and across borders. The number of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries and North Africa continues to increase, reaching over 360,000. As winter approaches, vulnerabilities of affected people are likely to increase.

- **Impact:** The violence has led to the killing of thousands of men, women and children, some deliberately targeted, whilst others have been killed due to the use of explosive weapons. 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 over-crowded shelters. Host communities’ capacity to support is overstretched. Violence makes it difficult for people to have access to water, food and health care.

- **Response:** Despite the increasing insecurity, humanitarian assistance continues to reach more people every month. The United Nations is enhancing partnerships with local non-governmental and community based organizations in order to access all conflict affected areas.

**Key Figures**

- **2.5 million** people in need of humanitarian assistance
- **10 out of 14** Governorates affected by the conflict
- **3 million** people food insecure or at imminent risk of food insecurity (1.5m)
- **1.2 million** internally displaced persons
- **362,719** Syrian refugees registered in neighboring countries and North Africa
- **225,000** Palestine refugees affected

**Constraints**

- **Funding**
  - The Syria Humanitarian and Regional Refugee response plans remain severely underfunded
- **Capacity**
  - Limited number of partners authorized to provide humanitarian assistance
- **Access**
  - Insecurity, roadblocks, and checkpoints constrain humanitarian access
- **Movement**
  - Restrictions and lengthy procedures
- **Admin.**
  - Excessive bureaucracy (visas, equipment and travel authorizations)

**Most Affected Groups in Syria**

- **IDPs**
  - Many of the 1.2 million IDPs are located in schools and public buildings, which often lack or have limited heating and sanitation facilities. Many IDPs are hosted in local communities whose capacity to support them has been stretched given the general water, food and medicines shortages.

- **Children**
  - UNICEF estimates that about 1,150,000 children under 18 and 262,767 children under five have been affected. Out of the 1.2 million IDPs, about 46% are estimated to be displaced children. Similarly, about half the Syrian IDPs and refugee populations in neighbouring countries are children (UNHCR).

- **Women & Girls**
  - Women and girls have reportedly been victims of rape and other forms of sexual violence during the conflict, including during detention. (Indepen-dent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria, August 2012). Of the 2.5 million people affected 625,000 are estimated to be women of reproductive age. (UNFPA) Conflict puts these women at risk: physical hardship and emotional trauma complicate delivery and health services are already severely affected.

- **Refugees in Syria**
  - With limited access to local networks, refugees and migrant workers in Syria are particularly vulnerable. Syria currently hosts 500,000 Palestine refugees. 225,000 of them are directly affected by the crisis; almost 50% of them have been displaced and a number of them have been killed. In order to address their needs, UNRWA has launched a revised response plan amounting to $44 million (September 2012-February 2013). About 8,000 Palestine refugees have fled to Lebanon and over 1,500 to Jordan. At the end of August 2012, Syria also hosted about 86,000 registered Iraqi refugees and 877 Iraqi asylum seekers; 49,000 Iraqis have returned to Iraq since July.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
## Humanitarian Response Plan ‘12

### Number of People planned to be targeted by sector (in million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter &amp; NFIs</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note these figures are approximate and that one person may receive assistance from more than one sector.

### Funding as of 29 Oct 2012 (in million US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>% Funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter &amp; NFIs</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics &amp; Emergency</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecom.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>107%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Safety Services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UN preparedness for the Winter season:
The UN Winterization Package includes, inter alia, distribution of NFIs, provision of cash assistance to affected people, rehabilitation of collective shelters, health interventions, and livestock support. The total cost amounts to $60 million, of which $40 million is currently unfunded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health (including nutrition)</td>
<td>• 67 per cent of public hospitals and 29 per cent of public primary health facilities have been destroyed or sustained damaged. (WHO/Ministry of Health, March 2012).</td>
<td>• WHO provided the National Blood Bank with 15 blood diagnostic kits. Cancer and hep medication has been provided to public hospitals in Aleppo and Damascus. Treatment for lice, scabies has also been delivered to the Ministry of Health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Staff shortages, insecurity and lack of transportation (271 out of 520 ambulances have been affected or damaged) further impede access to services.</td>
<td>• Between January and September 2012, more than 210,000 people received reproductive health services, including more than 8,500 safe abortion services and over 13,500 received psycho-social support through UNFPA-supported clinics through the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Increasing concerns over the nutritional status of children living in collective centres, in particular micro-nutrient deficiencies are reported.</td>
<td>• Between early September and mid-October 2012, UNICEF has screened 269 children in six collective centres with Mid-Upper Arms Circumference (M.U.A) and provided them with high energy biscuits ready-to-use supplementary food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The current unrest has created challenges for the implementation of the immunization programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>• 3 million Syrians are at risk of food insecurity, including 1.5 million who need urgent and immediate food assistance over the next 3-6 months (FAO/WFP/Ministry of Agriculture, June 2012).</td>
<td>• WFP has increased its food distribution from a target of 850,000 beneficiaries in August to 1.5 million people in September, in line with SARC data on assistance needs in all 14 governorates. As of 20 October 2012, 80 per cent of rations for October cycle have been dispatched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other constraints include the effect of consecutive droughts, increased production costs, disrupted market access and shortages in wheat production.</td>
<td>• 72,400 individuals have received agricultural packages through FAO’s emergency programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)</td>
<td>• Many of the 1.2 million IDPs are staying in public buildings or schools and left their homes with no or limited belongings.</td>
<td>• UNHCR, in collaboration with SARC and other humanitarian partners has distributed essential non-food items for about 250,000 people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IDPs typically need mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits and cooking sets.</td>
<td>UN agencies and partners are upscaling interventions in the areas of shelter rehabilitation and the provision of essential winter items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>• The Minister of Water Resources reported a worsening situation in terms of access to water and sanitation and the consequent destruction of civilian WASH infrastructure due to the conflict.</td>
<td>UNICEF has worked with partners to provide water, sanitation, and hygiene items for thousands of IDPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• WASH shortages are reported in most of the collective shelters.</td>
<td>• Up to present, ICRC has provided clean drinking water to 1,100,000 people (water trucking and repaired water infrastructure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Chlorine supplies are precarious.</td>
<td>• UNICEF and its partners have provided hygiene supplies to 174,000 people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2,199 out of the country’s 22,000 public schools have been damaged. 2,137 schools and other public buildings are hosting IDPs across Syria (Ministry of Education/UNICEF 23 October 2012).</td>
<td>• UNICEF has supported 50,000 children with educational assistance, including through school clubs offering remedial education, psycho-social support, recreational activities and school supplies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pooled Funding / Humanitarian Snapshot

**Funds**

**Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)**
- $51.7 million allocated (since May 2011)
- 57% allocated to Syria Humanitarian Response Plan

**Syria**
- $40.1 million
- 78%

**Iraq**
- $2.5 million
- 6%

**Lebanon**
- $2.9 million
- 7%

**Turkey**
- $2.0 million
- 4%

**Jordan**
- $3.9 million
- 7%

**Emergency Response Fund (ERF)**
- $5.9 million allocated
- 76% allocated to Syria

**Syria**
- $4.5 million
- 76%

**Emergency Response Fund**

**Legend**
- Country capital
- Governorate capital
- International boundary
- Armistice demarcation Line (1949)
- Boundary of former Mandate Palestine
- Impact of insecurity on populations affected per district
  - Low
  - Medium
  - High
- UN Humanitarian Presence
- Refugees Presence
- Refugee camps
- Transit site
- Reported population movement inside Syria
- October 2012

**Humanitarian Snapshot as of 24 October**

**Date:** 29 October 2012

**Sources:**
- OCHA, UNCS, UN Agencies, Government of Syria, ASTER
- Refugee data up to 29 Oct. 2012
Trend Analysis

As of 24 October 2012, there were over 360,000 Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries and North Africa. Numbers have increased significantly since 1 August when about 132,000 refugees were registered and/or assisted in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. During the month of October alone, there has been an increase of over 53,000 refugees. As of 24 October, refugee numbers have also increased in North Africa (7,557 individuals). Furthermore an estimated 18,000 Syrians have fled to European countries such as Armenia, Georgia, Cyprus and Greece.
102,819 in Lebanon
44,772 in Iraq