**THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN**

**AT A GLANCE***

*The 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) was developed by UN agencies and partners and underpins the 2017 HRP. The Government of Syria has expressed its reservations over some of the HNO findings. This applies throughout the document.

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**

Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people

**PEOPLE IN NEED**

13.5M

**REQUIREMENTS (US$)**

$3.4B

**OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: AVERAGE NO. OF SECTORS’ REACH**

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2**

Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks, and respond to protection needs through supporting the protective environment in Syria, by promoting international law, IHL, HRL and through quality principled assistance

**PEOPLE TARGETED**

9M

Direct assistance

12.8M

Service delivery

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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3**

Increase resilience and livelihood opportunities and affected people’s access to basic services

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**PEOPLE IN NEED IN UN DECLARED BESIEGED AND HARD-TO-REACH AREAS**

4.72M people in need in hard-to-reach areas

including 644K people living in UN declared besieged areas**

**FOOD INSECURITY**

1 out of 3 people in Syria are food insecure

**HEALTH CARE FACILITIES FUNCTIONALITY STATUS BY END OF THE 2ND QUARTER 2016 (WoS)**

- (446) non-functioning***
- (833) fully functioning
- (439) partially functioning

**COEFFICIENT BETWEEN WATER CONSUMPTION AND COST**

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**PALESTINE REFUGEES**

95% of Palestine refugees (430,000 individuals) remaining in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance
In support of national and local efforts, the humanitarian community will strive to contribute to the achievement of three key objectives in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan: i) save lives and alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable people; ii) enhance the prevention, mitigation and response to protection needs; and iii) increase resilience, livelihoods and access to basic services.

In accordance with international law, the United Nations renews its commitment to deliver humanitarian aid and implement the response plan with full respect to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Syrian Arab Republic and in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 46/182.

The United Nations is committed to the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015) and 2332 (2016). The UN and its partners will also continue to advocate for greater respect for international law, international humanitarian law and international human rights law with relevant stakeholders.

Save Lives
Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people, with emphasis on those in areas with high severity of needs, including UN-declared besieged and hard-to-reach areas.

Ensure Protection
Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks, and respond to protection needs through supporting the protective environment in Syria, by promoting international law, IHL, HRL and through quality, principled assistance.

Increase resilience and access to services
Increase resilience and livelihood opportunities and affected people’s access to basic service, especially among the most vulnerable households and communities.

The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan is complementary to the humanitarian response provided by the Government of Syria (GoS) and other international organisations such as the ICRC and IFRC.

The strategic objectives for 2017 build upon the humanitarian community’s efforts in 2016 and reflect the complexity of the humanitarian situation in Syria today. Under the framework of the 2017 HRP, the humanitarian community aims to provide up to nine million people in need with direct assistance and 12.8 million people in need with improved access to basic social services.
The 2017 Humanitarian Response Priorities recognizes that humanitarian needs in Syria have grown too large for the humanitarian community to address comprehensively. Several factors contribute to this inability: continued armed hostilities; as well as restricted humanitarian access and related obstacles; constrained capacities and limited funding. In planning for 2017, these factors have been considered.

In 2017, humanitarian actors will remain focused on actions critical to preventing the loss of life, preventing risks and addressing protection needs, as well as on promoting access to basic social services and livelihood opportunities in order to mitigate more widespread and acute needs.

Geographical severity will be guided by the inter-sector severity categorization and sector-specific severity analysis. The inter-sector categorization (see map below) demonstrates degrees of severity which often indicate different forms of assistance may be needed - from the most catastrophically affected areas that require life-saving humanitarian assistance, to areas where basic services and livelihood needs are high and conditions for a sustained response, such as relative stability, are present. The categorization is based on factors considered to have a direct impact on the population living in these areas, including: the intensity of hostilities; the ratio of IDPs to host communities; market prices; access to health services; and coping mechanisms. Areas of highest severity indicate the criticality of needs. Response efforts will be guided by the severity and types of needs, and will deploy the most appropriate response modalities, contingent on access opportunities.

Note: The inter-sector severity categorization does not exclude areas from being assisted, but acknowledges that different areas require different responses and that poor access is a major determinant of severe need. It is based on best estimates drawn from available information. Given the constantly changing situation in Syria, the inter-sectoral severity categorization will be regularly updated to inform programming. Donors are encouraged to provide operational actors with the flexibility to respond to these changing conditions.
Across all areas, programmes will aim to reach the most vulnerable populations and communities. The guide below highlights some key factors, risks, and groups that will be considered as common vulnerability measures when planning and prioritizing interventions foreseen in the HRP:

### Protection, Vulnerability, and Prioritizing the Most in Need

#### Children
- Who are unaccompanied and separated.
- Engaging in child labour or recruited for military purposes.
- Living with older or disabled caregivers.
- Living in crowded spaces (collective centres, with host families) may be at greater risk of domestic violence.

#### Women and Girls
- May face particular risks due to their gender and situation, including harmful survival mechanisms (e.g. early marriage), trafficking, SEA.
- Unaccompanied girls and survivors of violence require targeted and specific attention.
- Specific needs in regards to security; women can be more susceptible to violence in crowded spaces like collective centres and aid distribution sites.
- Specific needs for access to services, health, WASH facilities including for pregnant and lactating women.
- Female-headed households, including war widows and women in need of legal support for inheritance, custody and family law related issues.

#### Youth
- Adolescent girls at risk of early or forced marriage.
- Male youth who need safe and appropriate livelihood opportunities.

#### Elderly
- Specific needs in regards to security, shelter, access to services, health, NFIs, WASH facilities, etc.

#### People with Chronic Illness, Disabilities and Injuries
- Specific needs in regards to security, shelter, access to services, health, NFIs, WASH facilities, etc.
- Difficulty in accessing needed medicine, healthcare, food/nutrition.

#### Displaced Persons
- Reduced support networks.
- Short-term displaced, Long-term displaced.
- Susceptibility to vulnerabilities, including based on where they live: camps, collective centres, urban, rural or hosted by others.
- Refugees, including Palestine refugees, who have weakened support networks and limited economic opportunities.
- Returnees and displaced are exposed to possible conflict and disputes due to potential housing, land and property issues.

#### People Living in Areas Contaminated with Explosive Hazards
- Men and adolescent boys involved in rubble clearance and reconstruction work.
- Children are at particular risk of explosive hazards.

#### People with No Documentation
- Reduced access to assistance.
- Denial of basic rights, including freedom of movement and access to services and employment.
- Jeopardized rights to property, inheritance and child custody.

#### People in Access-Restricted Areas
- Denial of basic rights, including restricted freedom of movement and access to adequate food, water and health care.
- Infrequent or non-existent humanitarian assistance, including blockage of urgent medical evacuations.

#### Population Hosting Displaced Persons
- Tensions with displaced communities linked to access to services.
- Reduced living space.
- Socio-economic hardships.

#### People with Socio-economic Hardship
- Lack of means to meet basic needs.
- More susceptible to exposing family members to protection risks to make ends meet (e.g. child labour, sexual exploitation).
# SUMMARY OF NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

## People in Need
- **13.5M**

## People Targeted
- **9M** direct assistance
- **12.8M** service delivery

## Requirements (US$)
- **$3.4 billion**

### Cluster/Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster/Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Agriculture</td>
<td>1,344,664,037</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
<td>475,539,492</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>459,248,121</td>
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<td>Protection</td>
<td>294,578,079</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>265,453,021</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>219,944,009</td>
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<td>Early Recovery and Livelihoods</td>
<td>173,476,715</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>70,089,676</td>
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<td>Coordination</td>
<td>56,810,661</td>
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<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</td>
<td>30,619,548</td>
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<td>Logistics</td>
<td>16,498,740</td>
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<td>Emergency Telecommunications</td>
<td>870,170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.4 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART II:

LACK OF SUPPORT WILL DRIVE PEOPLE TO HARMFUL WAYS OF SUSTAINING THEMSELVES

Without food assistance 7 million people would go hungry, and at the worst would risk starvation. Without water and sanitation support, waterborne diseases and expenditure on clean water could increase. Syrian families already spend 7 per cent of their income in purchasing water, rising to a staggering 20 per cent to 35 per cent in areas where public infrastructure is particularly deficient. Without shelter and NFI assistance, people would be exposed to dangerous weather conditions. All of these people would have to find other ways to meet their needs, driving more people to crime, sexual exploitation, early marriage, child labour and child recruitment.

LACK OF ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES WILL ENDANGER THE LIVES OF MILLIONS

Five million people could go without emergency care. 300,000 people could go without the surgeries they need including 3.2 million emergency consultations and 67,000 war-wounded cases. 12.8 million people will go without health assistance to prevent disease and serious illness. Millions of children’s lives will be at risk without immunization coverage, while chronic disease will become a bigger problem, particularly for the elderly.

CHILDREN’S LIVES WILL BE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER, AND THE PROSPECTS FOR THEIR FUTURE DIMINISHED

Without adequate food and water, malnutrition may impact the long-term health of at least 73,000 children, 17,000 of whose lives will be in immediate danger. With 1.75 million children out of school and millions more in poverty, more children will be susceptible to sexual exploitation, recruitment into armed groups, child labour, child marriage, and exposure to explosive hazards.

MORE PEOPLE WILL BECOME VULNERABLE TO PROTECTION RISKS

Without support, explosive hazards will continue to pose a threat to civilians, block key infrastructure, and prevent land from being returned to productive use. Without sustained investments in specialized services, protection work such as case management for children or GBV will not be as effective.

MORE PEOPLE WILL BECOME DEPENDENT ON WHAT LITTLE AID IS AVAILABLE

Without support in sustaining livelihoods or bridging the gap between emergency to longer-term assistance, increased unemployment and economic hardship and dependence on assistance would result, especially of the most vulnerable men and women.

LACK OF ASSISTANCE WILL CAUSE FURTHER INCENTIVES FOR DISPLACEMENT

A lack of food, shelter, clean water, education opportunities, or health services can all contribute to the decision of people to displace to a new location, putting them at further risk.
PART II: CONTRIBUTING TO THE 2017 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

To learn more about the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview and donate directly to the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan, visit OCHA’s Syria web page at:

http://www.unocha.org/syria

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

DONATING THROUGH COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS

Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. CBPFs receive unearmarked funding from donors and allocate it in response to priority humanitarian needs identified in joint response planning processes at the field level. Four separate CBPFs have been established in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq to support country-level strategic decision-making. In addition, a CBPF in Turkey is dedicated to funding cross-border projects and the Jordan JHF may also fund cross-border activities. The CBPFs in the region have been designed to support and align a comprehensive response to the Syria crisis by expanding the delivery of humanitarian assistance, increasing humanitarian access, and strengthening partnerships with local and international non-governmental organizations.

For more information please visit the OCHA Syria web page:

http://www.unocha.org/syria

IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at http://fts.unocha.org