



SYRIA HUMANITARIAN FUND

2020

ANNUAL REPORT

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Humanitarian
Fund

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CREDITS

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Syria. OCHA Syria wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the SHF website at www.unocha.org/syrian-arab-republic/about-syria-hf

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

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Front Cover

Children attend to school following the essential repair and rehabilitation works supported by SHF. Credit: UNHCR/ Hameed Marouf

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification

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OCHA

United Nations
Office for the Coordination
of Humanitarian Affairs

FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2020 Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Annual Report. For people living in Syria, the past year was one of extraordinary challenge. As COVID-19 took hold across the country, Syria's debilitated health infrastructure and beleaguered health workers struggled to cope. And after nearly 10 years of crisis, the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic laid bare the pre-existing and underlying fragility of the Syrian economy. The repercussions for already vulnerable families were stark: the unprecedented economic downturn eroded livelihoods, drove up prices, and created shortages of basic goods and services. For millions in Syria, 2020 was one of the hardest years yet.

It was precisely in this time of crisis where once again the SHF demonstrated its unique value in the humanitarian community's collective efforts to provide critical aid and protection to the most vulnerable. Even with the significant and ever-evolving operational challenges posed by COVID-19, SHF funds enabled our partners to reach one million people in need with life-saving and life-sustaining assistance. The Fund also released a record US\$68.9 million in allocations, and maintained a strong level of funding, \$55.3 million, thanks to the ongoing generosity of our donors.

As the global pandemic emerged, the strategic focus and flexibility of the Fund meant that SHF could take swift and decisive action by launching a \$22.4 million Reserve Allocation to enable efforts to curb transmission and mitigate the worst impacts of the virus, including crucial support to 134 medical facilities. As the economic crisis deepened, a record \$40 million allocation supported our partners to reach families in otherwise neglected areas, including Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor, Homs, Hama and Rural Damascus, with interventions in food, livelihoods, healthcare, and protection. By making a \$1.8 million investment in the first-ever United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in Syria, as well as support to cargo transport to the north-east, the SHF also further demonstrated its commitment to support principled humanitarian action reaching people whenever and wherever they need it most.

I once again commend the remarkable efforts of our partners, the recipients of SHF funding and sector support staff, who, in 2020, were exemplary in their dedication to serve under extraordinary and trying circumstances. Throughout the year, as part of our resolve to prioritize a localized and needs-based response, we strengthened our partner diversity to support 50

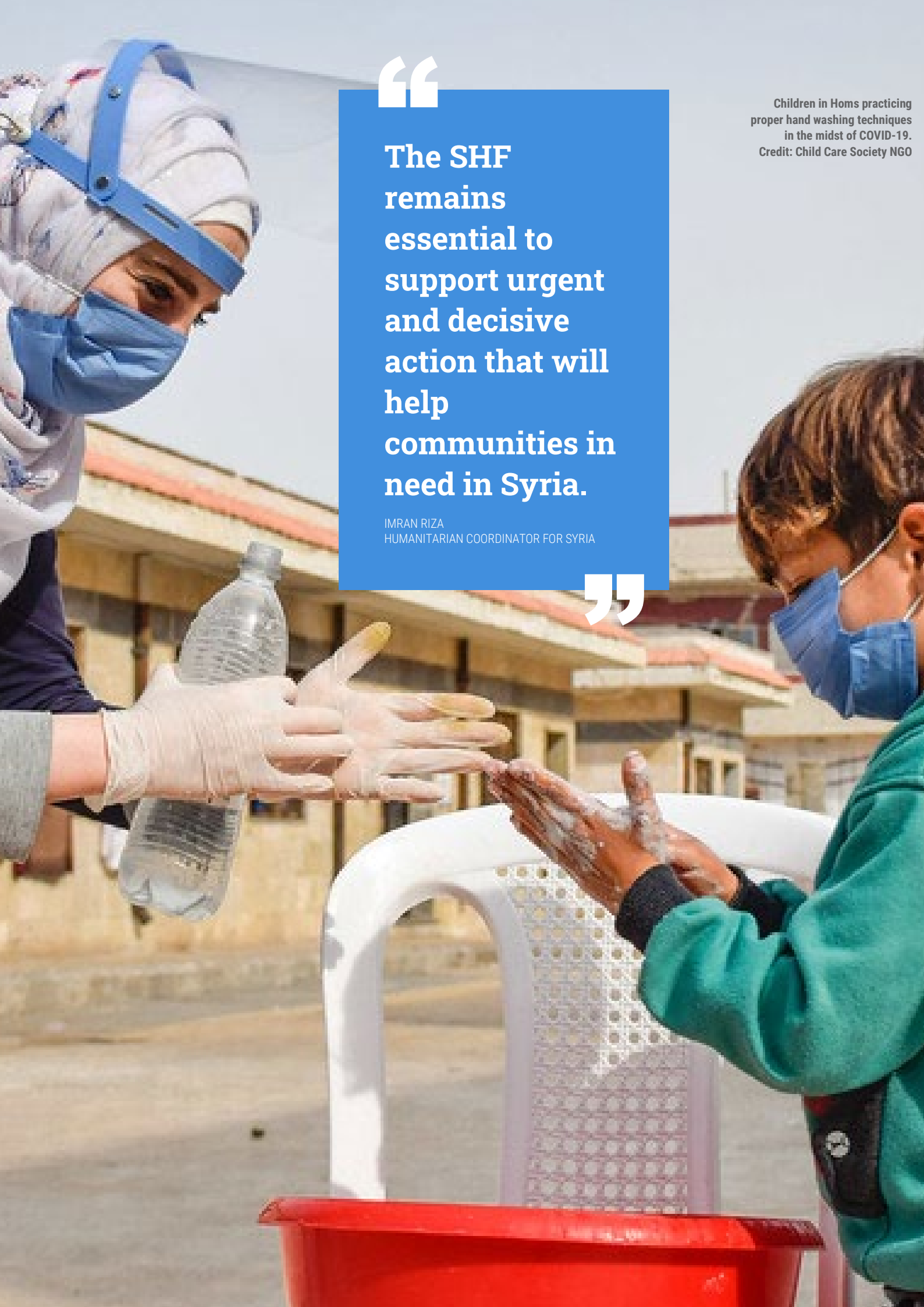
UN agencies, INGOs, NNGOs, and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, including 21 national NGOs. Importantly, funding to NNGOs again increased, and nearly half of the Fund's total funding went to our NGO partners.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the donors for their ongoing strong support and confidence in the SHF. Their commitment to invest in humanity empowered our partners to equitably reach more vulnerable people, in more locations, than at any point since the Fund's inception. In 2020, almost \$47 million – or 85 per cent of our total funding – was received in the first half of the year, enabling efficient planning and timely allocation. I encourage donors to continue to commit and disburse early in the year ahead, so that we can facilitate more consequential action, when and where needed.

At the time of writing, the humanitarian situation in Syria is unquestionably daunting. In 2021, 13.4 million people will need support, and more than half the population are estimated to be food insecure. The coming year will demand a fortified, common resolve to respond to the urgent needs of so many. As Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria, I have been humbled to witness the resourcefulness and resolve of so many families who, after a decade of terrible loss, are still determined to rebuild their lives. In my travels, I have also seen first-hand how SHF funds supports not only life-saving and timely assistance but can also help realise people's ambitions for a more sustainable, dignified future. I count on our mutual commitment to further strengthen and enhance the SHF this year, so that we may continue to make a difference for the people of Syria.

IMRAN RIZA

Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria



“

**The SHF
remains
essential to
support urgent
and decisive
action that will
help
communities in
need in Syria.**

IMRAN RIZA
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR SYRIA

”

Children in Homs practicing
proper hand washing techniques
in the midst of COVID-19.
Credit: Child Care Society NGO

SHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

2020 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Syria Humanitarian Fund during the 2020 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2020 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
- **Results reported in 2020 attributed to allocations granted in 2020 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2020 - 31 January 2021.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.

2020 IN REVIEW

SYRIA HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2020

The ongoing crisis in Syria had a devastating and profound impact on the population. Overall, 11.06 million people were in need of some form of humanitarian assistance in 2020¹. This included 4.65 million people estimated to be in acute need. Almost 10 years since the crisis started, 6.7 million people remained internally displaced² and 5.6 million people fled their homes to neighbouring countries³. In 2020, over 1.8 million population movements inside Syria were reported⁴, an average of 152,000 a month⁵. The crisis is multi-layered. Some areas were affected by ongoing conflict that caused extensive damage to crucial civilian infrastructure, such as schools, water supply systems, health facilities and housing, much of which remained unrestored. In other areas where hostilities had subsided, life remained a daily struggle due to limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, increasing financial hardship and eroding the capacity to cope. On top of that, the outbreak of COVID-19 took an extra heavy toll on all, exacerbating the effects of the Syrian crisis further by stressing the already fragile health-care system and affecting the local economy. In 2020, 52 per cent of public health facilities were partially damaged or non-functioning⁶.

Food insecurity

While the economy had been in steady decline since the onset of the Syria crisis, the Lebanon financial crisis of late 2019 prompted a further worsening. The exchange rate also further weakened starting mid-March 2020, dropping to the lowest point on record by the end of 2020. This was exacerbated by COVID-19 containment measures. These included a nationwide curfew, a ban on exporting certain items and border closures which disrupted supply chains, reduced working hours and resulted in commodity shortages of staple goods as well as price hikes. In December 2020, the Syrian pound depreciated by 69 per cent on the informal currency exchange market compared to a year ago. Meanwhile, the official exchange rate of SYP1,250/US\$ changed in June 2020⁷. WFP's national average reference food basket in December 2020 was reported at SYP11,676 which is 236 per

cent higher than in December 2019. By the end of 2020, the Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) sector estimated 12.4 million people were food insecure in Syria (an increase of 60 per cent from 7.9 million people in 2019).

Displacement and return

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased from 6.1 million in August 2019 to 6.7 million in August 2020. The IDPs were primarily hosted in Idlib, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Damascus and Lattakia, while 448,019 spontaneous IDP return movements were recorded, mainly in Idlib, Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama and Dar'a.

Fire outbreak

Wildfires continued to affect production of wheat, barley, olives and other crops, over the summer months of 2020. Over 16,000 hectares of wheat were estimated to have burned during the 2019-2020 cropping season⁸. The FSA sector estimated that 32,000 metric tons of wheat had been lost, enough to have met the annual needs of almost 160,000 people. An estimated 12,000 hectares of barley used for animal feed were also lost, while around 8,073 hectares of olive and other crops were destroyed by fires, which ravaged Syria's coastal Lattakia and Tartous governorates and the central Homs province in September 2020. A significant amount of livelihood productive assets were destroyed by fires. This directly affected the livelihoods of 19,198 households (estimated 115,188 individuals), with both short- and long-term consequences. The extremely vulnerable hill farmers within the affected locations needed support to meet their immediate food needs, coupled with quick-impact livelihood support to help them recover from the shock.

Protection crisis

Protection needs continued to prevail across Syria. Harmful coping mechanisms were being adopted, many of which disproportionately affected women and girls. These included early marriages and various forms of gender-based violence. Children – already among the most vulnerable in society – were particularly exposed to risks related to child labour, begging and explosive hazards. The United Nations estimated

¹ 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

² UN IDP Task Force August 2020

³ UNHCR, December 2019. Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions

⁴ UN IDP Task Force update January 2021

⁵ Ibid

⁶ HeRAMS Annual Report January - December 2020.

⁷ WFP Market Price Watch Bulletin, December 2020 Issue 73

⁸ Food and Agriculture Security Sector, November 2020.

in October 2019 that explosive ordnance contaminated more than 2,560 communities (11.5 million people) and had caused an average of 184 explosive incidents a day throughout the year⁹. Missing civilian documentation represented a barrier to exercising housing, land and property rights and might have caused restrictions to freedom of movement and access to assistance and services. Insecure shelter/housing tenure due to the loss or lack of civil documentation generated additional physical and mental consequences for communities, often leaving them with little choice but to reside in unsafe buildings prone to collapse or in other sites of last resort.

2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

The HRP sets out the framework within which the humanitarian community responds to the large-scale humanitarian needs in Syria, on the basis of the prioritization undertaken across and within sectors.



11.06M People in need



9.8M People targeted

11.4M Service delivery



\$3.4B Funding requirement

⁹ Mine Action AoR 2020 Report. Available at:
http://www.mineactionreview.org/assets/downloads/903_NPA_Cluster_Munition_Remnants_2020_Syria.pdf

2020 IN REVIEW

REFERENCE MAP

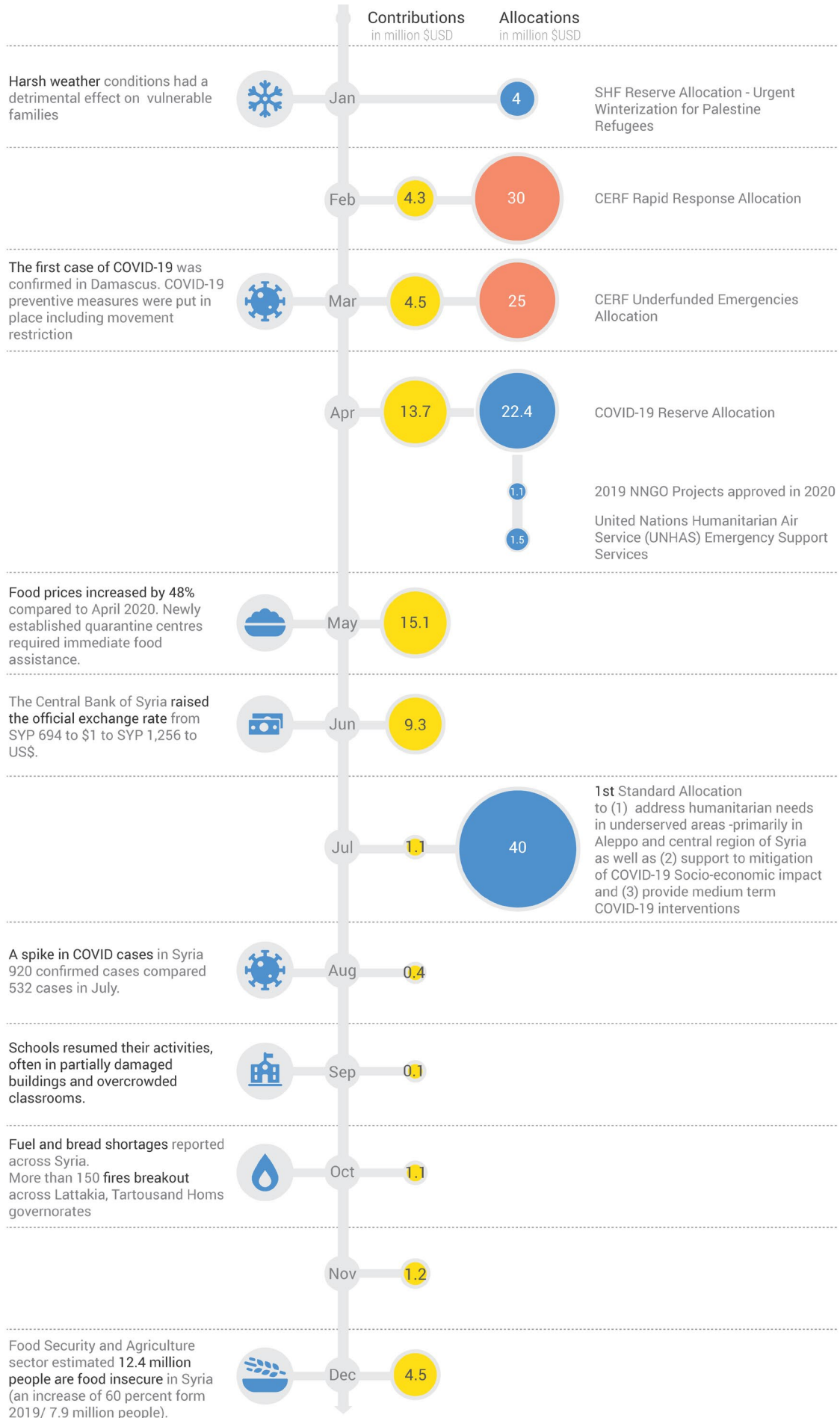
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



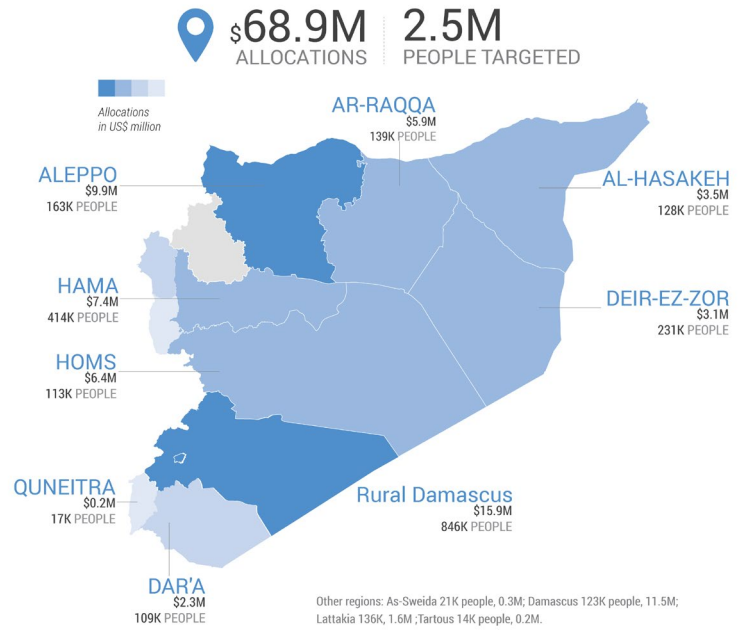
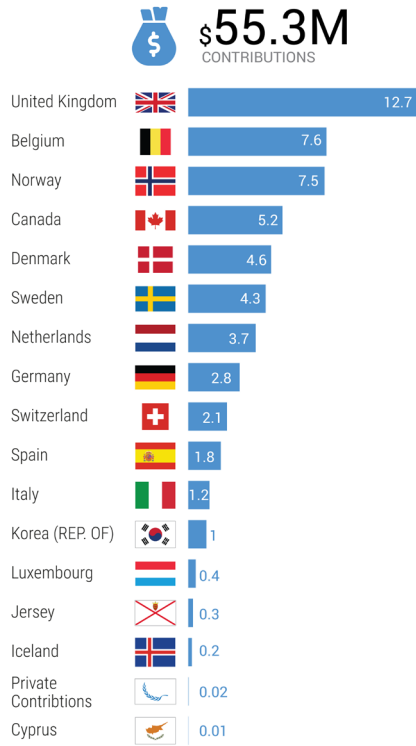
Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

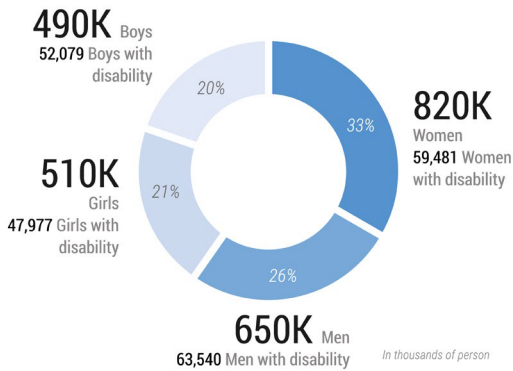
2020 TIMELINE



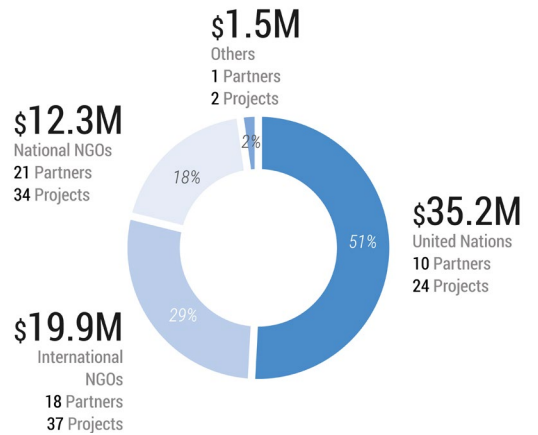
2020 ALLOCATIONS



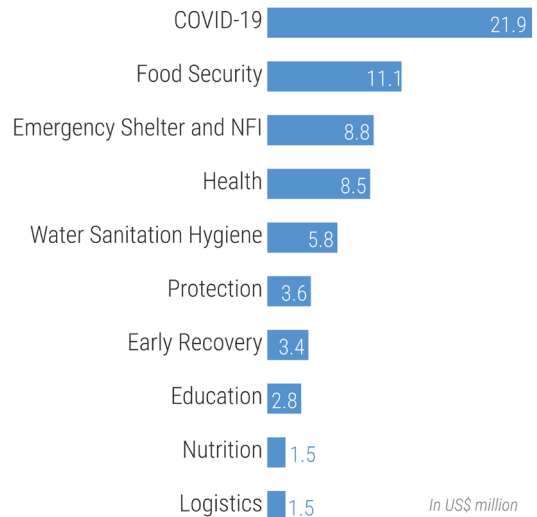
Allocations in US\$ million



* The figure excluded calculation from two projects with targets of over 3.5 million people with hygiene promotion activities



ALLOCATIONS BY SECTOR



Syria HUMANITARIAN FUND COVID-19 RESPONSE

By the end of December 2020, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases within Syria had dramatically increased, with 5,410 cases recorded in November and December – which constituted 49 per cent of the overall caseload reported since March. To respond to new emergency life-saving needs emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic, the SHF launched the CBPFs’ largest COVID-19 Reserve Allocation in May 2020. \$22.4 million was promptly disbursed to provide rapid, life-saving support to communities across Syria, to curb transmission of the virus, and to protect frontline health workers. This included, \$2.8 million in support of protection interventions, including cash assistance, psychosocial services and aid to the elderly and people with disabilities. In total, 30 projects were allocated, targeting assistance to 3.8 million people nationwide.



11.2K
CASES



686
COVID-RELATED
DEATHS



\$179M
REQUIREMENTS



OF WHICH
HEALTH: **\$79.5M**
NON-HEALTH: **\$99.5M**

SHF COVID-19 RESPONSE



\$22.4M
ALLOCATIONS

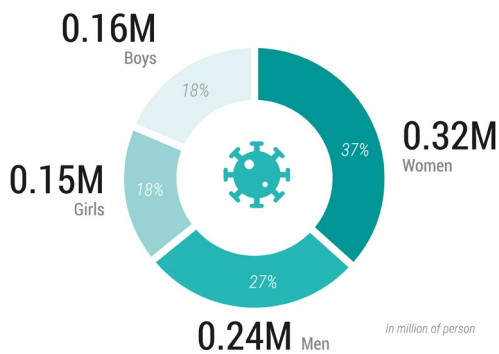


0.88M*
PEOPLE
TARGETED

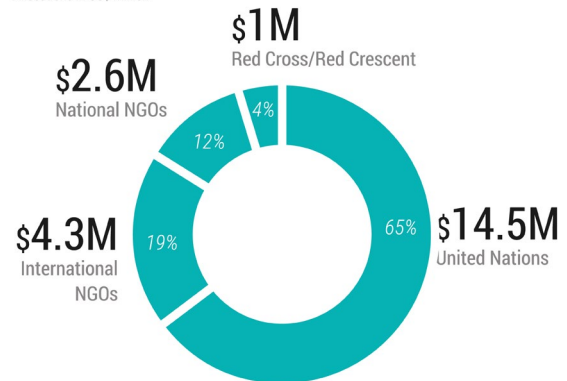


26
PARTNERS

30
PROJECTS

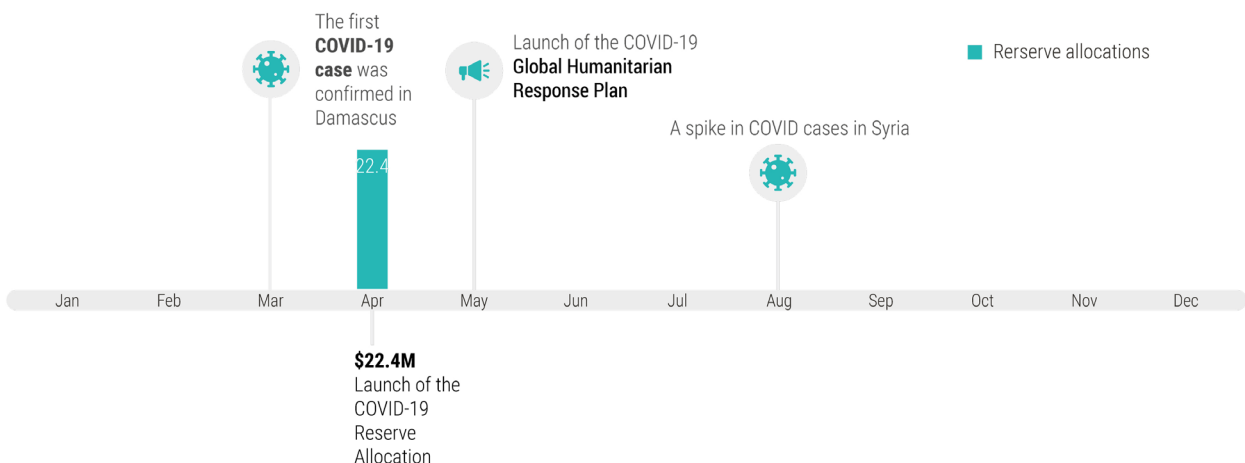


Allocations in US\$ million



*The figure excluded calculation from two projects with targets of over 3.5 million people with hygiene promotion activities

COVID-19 RESPONSE ALLOCATION TIMELINE



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Support to **134 medical facilities** (Intensive Care Units (ICUs), isolation rooms, mobile clinics) reaching **3.5 million people**.



Access to **safe drinking water** and clean water for **0.3 million people**.



12.8 million units of personal protective equipment (PPE), health kits and medical supplies delivered



8,464 people received **cash assistance** for household essentials including food, water, medicines, utilities and rent.



3.6 million people received **hygiene and sanitation kits**.



3.6 million people reached through **health awareness campaigns** and **hygiene promotion activities**.



36 flights operated to facilitate **humanitarian access** to North East Syria.



2,019 people benefited from **GBV prevention** and response activities.

CHALLENGES



Procurement delays due to the global shortage of supplies.



Delays in obtaining administrative approvals and subsequently project implementation due to COVID-19 mitigating measures and related movement restrictions



Reduced operational and procurement capacity due to the volatility of the exchange rate.



Alia from East Ghouta received cash assistance and a hygiene kit from a community service center run by Al-Tamayoz NGO in Damascus and supported by SHF.
Credit: Al-Tamayoz 2020

Coping through COVID-19

“I could never have imagined I would have my own business”

Cash assistance supports economic independence for female-headed households.

For Alia, a 42-year-old widow and mother of three children, the past years have been tremendously difficult. “We were displaced and returned to our house in the East Ghouta area about two years ago,” she said, explaining that her family now lives in the one bedroom still intact in their damaged home in Rural Damascus.

Alia also suffers from cancer, but with no one else to provide for the family, she continued to work long hours to care for her children and pay for medical treatment. “I used to leave the house for long hours to work in a sewing workshop, forcing me to leave my children alone. I was always afraid that my young girl could be exposed to some kind of harm while I was away,” said Alia. “My body was also becoming weak because of cancer,” she added.

As the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 started to reverberate throughout the country, Alia lost her job and only source of income, leaving her and her children acutely vulnerable and in need of assistance.

It was at this time that Al-Tamayoz, a national NGO active in Rural Damascus since 2018, initiated its COVID-19 response project, with support from the SHF. Among a range of activities, including procuring medical supplies and PPE and conducting COVID-19 awareness-raising, approximately 200 of the most vulnerable women were targeted with cash assistance to alleviate the worst socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. Alia was among those who were provided the equivalent of US \$75 per month for six months.

With this assistance, Alia just hasn't just covered her basic needs, she has transformed her life. She used the cash to kickstart her own home-based clothes selling business, and is now both a proud entrepreneur, and relieved to be working from home, close to her children. “I could never have imagined that one day I would work from home, have my own business, where now I can protect my children and address their needs,” she said.

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2020

\$29.5M
ALLOCATIONS

Year	Allocations	Projects	Partners
2017	\$0.4M	1	1
2018	\$7.2M	12	9
2019	\$14.9M	27	20
2020	\$7M	2	2

In US\$ million



673K
PEOPLE TARGETED

938K
PEOPLE REACHED

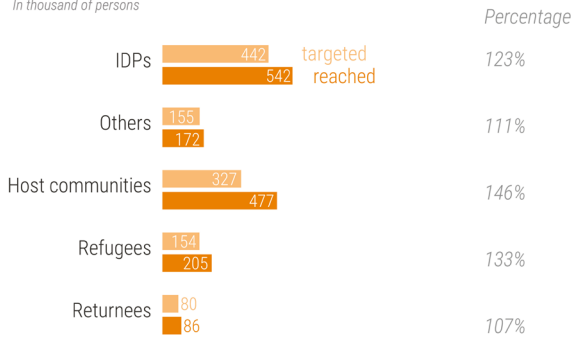
Gender	Targeted	Reached
WOMEN	227 TARGETED	310 REACHED
MEN	150 TARGETED	211 REACHED
GIRLS	154 TARGETED	206 REACHED
BOYS	141 TARGETED	209 REACHED



In thousands of person

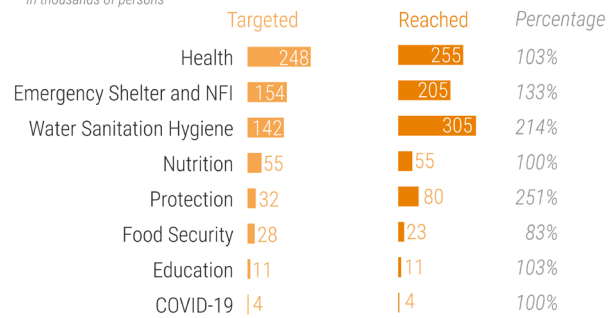
PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

In thousand of persons

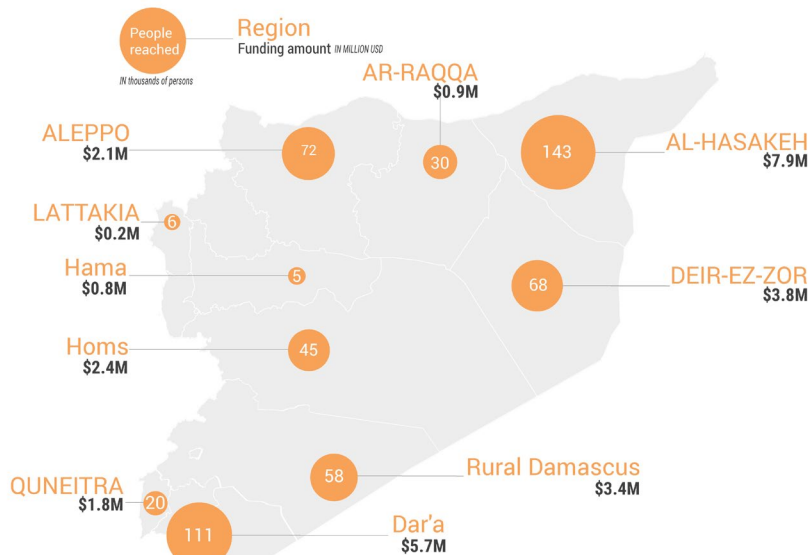


PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY SECTOR

In thousands of persons



PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION

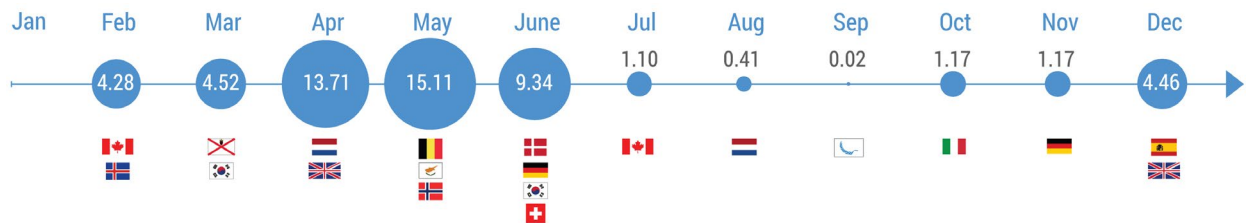


Other regions: As-Sweida 486 people, Damascus 400 people, Tartous 930 people

2020 IN REVIEW

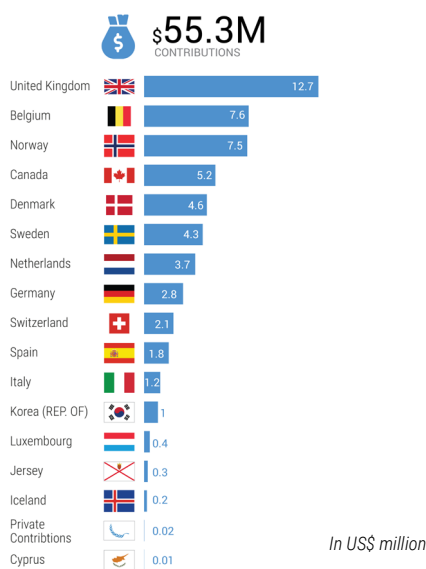
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



In US\$ million

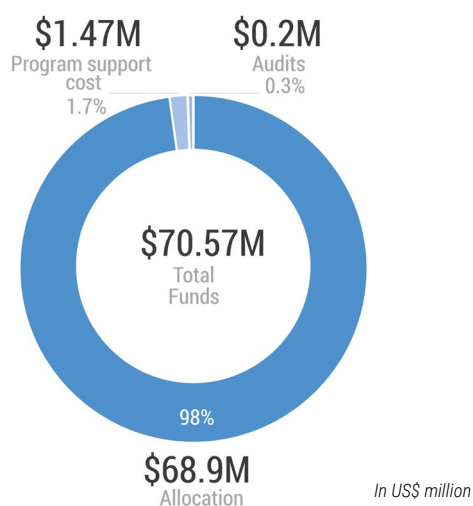
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



Donors continued to demonstrate trust and support in the SHF, depositing \$55.3 million between January and December 2020, on top of \$23 million carried over from 2019. The generous funding allowed the SHF to support partners in implementing urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in Syria. The Fund also received \$0.2 million in refunds from partners.

Donors' commitments and contributions in December 2019 and early 2020 enabled the Fund to allocate resources to respond to new emergency needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Some 16 per cent (\$8.8 million) of funds deposited in 2020 were made available by the end of the first quarter; and 85 per cent of all 2020 deposits (\$46.97 million) reached the Fund in the first half of the year. The contributions came on top of end-of-2019 deposits, which were a mix of final 2019 contributions from some donors and early 2020 contributions from others. This allowed the SHF to launch the largest allocation in the history of the Fund, in alignment with the 2020 Syria HRP objectives. Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they give stakeholders enough time to prioritize funds strategically and in complementarity with other available funding.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



While the SHF remained pivotal in addressing critical humanitarian needs in Syria, overall contributions to the Fund declined by 23 per cent, from \$71.8 million in 2019 to \$55.3 million in 2020. By the end of 2020, the SHF accounted for approximately 5 per cent of funding secured for the 2020 HRP.

Donor contributions to the SHF and its subsequent allocations complemented other sources of funding, in particular \$24.9 million received for the Syria response in 2020 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support the immediate life-saving needs of an estimated 2.3 million people. The two Pooled Funds were complementary in prioritizing the most vulnerable, including displaced people, children, female-headed households, the elderly, people with disabilities and those with chronic diseases in key locations across the country.

Donor trends

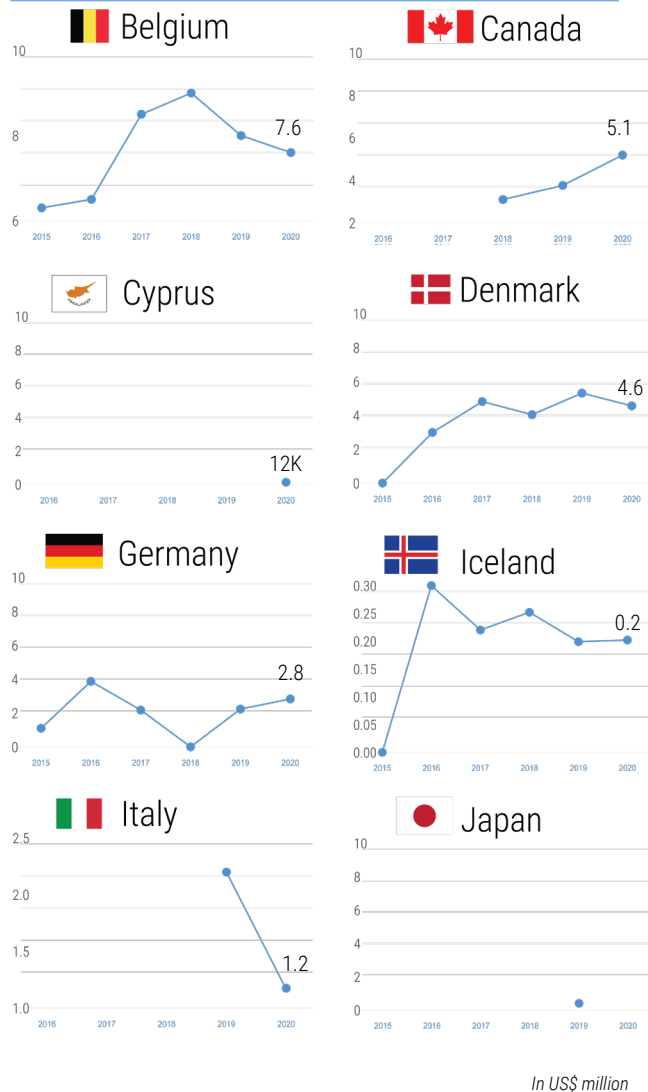
Donors have been supporting humanitarian action in Syria through the SHF since its inception in 2014. From 2014 to 2020, 22 donors contributed \$282 million to the Fund in support of the critical life-saving humanitarian interventions. In 2019, contributions doubled from \$35.8 million in 2018 to \$71.8 million, then followed by a 23 per cent decrease to \$55.3 million in 2020. The donor base became more diversified and the number of donors significantly increased from five in 2014 to 16 in 2020. The SHF welcomed the first contribution from Cyprus in 2020.

The top five donors to the SHF since 2014 are: Belgium (\$46 million), the United Kingdom (\$44 million), the Netherlands (\$40 million), Norway (\$37 million) and Sweden (\$26 million).

Between 2018 and 2020, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom maintained their support as key SHF donors.




In 2017, Qatar was the first donor to enter into a multi-year contribution agreement, followed by Canada, Norway and the United Kingdom in 2018. The largest amount of multi-year funding (\$33.9 million) was committed by the United Kingdom for 2018-2021. Multi-year funding provides sustainable support to humanitarian response and promotes better planning, flexibility and innovation in humanitarian action.

DONOR TRENDS

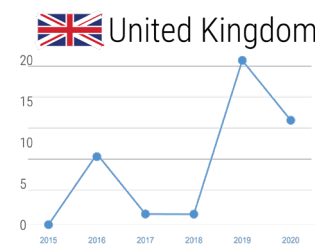
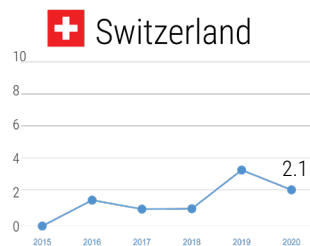
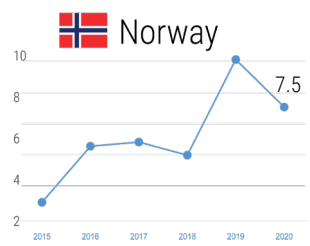
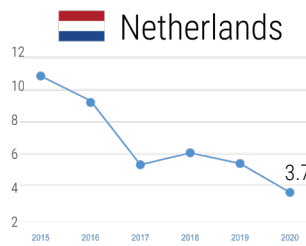
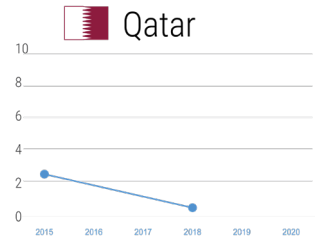
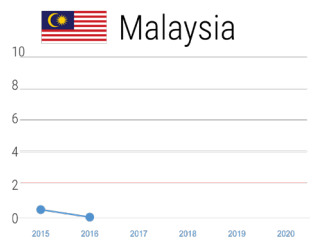
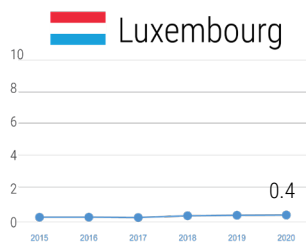
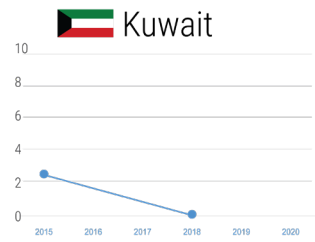
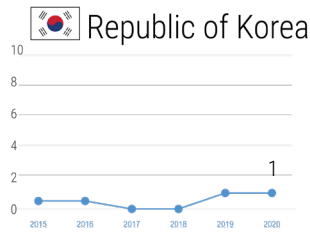
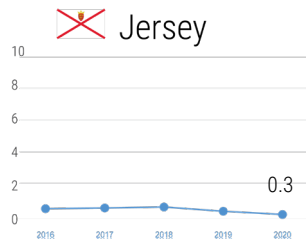


In US\$ million

DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

 United Kingdom	33.9M	2018-2021
 Norway	9.8M	2018-2021
 Canada	5.6M	2018-2020

In US\$ million



In US\$ million

2020 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

First Reserve Allocation: Addressing the winter needs of refugees

Harsh winter conditions at the beginning of the year put the lives of Palestinian refugees at risk. In January 2020, the SHF released \$4 million in the form of **cash and non-food items for highly vulnerable people, including women-headed households, the elderly, people with disabilities, and orphans.**

Second Reserve Allocation: Sustaining critical humanitarian activities through air transportation

In April 2020, **vital response activities in remote locations inaccessible by road were at risk of interruption.** The SHF released \$1.5 million to ensure the continuity of humanitarian air services, including for medical evacuations, enabling **timely, coordinated and efficient delivery of aid to most affected communities.**

Third Reserve Allocation: Kick-starting the COVID-19 response

Following the launch of the Syria COVID-19 Operational Plan, in April 2020 the SHF completed an allocation of \$22.4 million to **initiate top-priority activities.** Focusing on **the needs of the most vulnerable including the elderly, women-headed households, people with disabilities, and refugees,** the funding strengthened diagnostic capacity, infection prevention and control in health facilities, as well as raising public awareness.

First Standard Allocation: Responding to health and socio-economic impact of COVID-19

By July 2020, **the surge in COVID-19 cases had further depleted already-overwhelmed health services and led to a sharp deterioration in socio-economic conditions of most vulnerable people.** The SHF released \$40 million to strengthen the health response, including case management, provide food, and support livelihoods for farmers. **Improved protection** was central to the strategy including the establishment of **safe and healthy learning spaces for children, and expanding GBV programming.**

Enhancing coordination

The Fund leveraged diversified SHF partnerships in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The SHF continued to support projects that addressed top priorities in sector strategies and expanded coverage to areas of the highest needs while prioritizing best-placed partners in the response. Where possible, local partners with access and capacities were prioritized in the implementation of the SHF projects to enhance community engagement and ownership.

The SHF supported the relevance and coherence of the humanitarian response. Funds were strategically allocated based on the needs reflected in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and within the parameters set in the HRP. Independent assessments of needs and priorities identified by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), area HCTs as well as by partners on the ground informed each allocation. The SHF supported prioritized sectors at national and sub-national level and promoted integrated programming/ joint responses to identified needs.

Promoting localization

The SHF continued to leverage the distinct comparative advantages of its national and international partners by supporting qualified national NGOs (NNGOs) with diverse technical portfolios and presence on the ground to access funding, facilitating responsive and appropriate humanitarian action. Over the last three years, the SHF increased the partnership portfolio of NNGOs from 6 per cent in 2018 to 18 per cent in 2020, in a concerted effort to adopt sustainable, localized programming modalities.

In line with this approach, 18 per cent of programmed resources (\$12.3 million) were allocated to NNGOs, 29 per cent (approximately \$20 million) to INGOs and 51 per cent (approximately \$35.2 million) to UN agencies. Additionally, NNGOs received about \$4.2 million indirectly as sub-grants from UN agencies and INGOs.

2020 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$4M	Reserve Allocation	January 2020
\$1.5M	Reserve Allocation	April 2020
\$22.4M	Reserve Allocation	April 2020
\$40M	Standard Allocation	July 2020

Strengthening accountability to affected population

Projects funded in 2020 demonstrated varying levels of community engagement in project design/needs assessment, project implementation as well as post-service survey.

SHF conducted remote calls to 107 beneficiaries to monitor quality and timeliness of service delivery of 12 SHF-supported projects. This was implemented through a random sampling approach based on beneficiary lists. Results indicated that 89 per cent of beneficiaries confirmed receiving services. The SHF communicated beneficiary feedback to relevant partners to address their concerns and improve quality of program delivery.

Enhancing humanitarian access

Through the SHF allocations, partners in locations of high needs and limited sustained access of aid were supported including in Ar Raqqa, rural Aleppo, rural Hama and Dar'a. This includes food parcel distribution, essential repair of water and sewerage networks, essential school repair and establishing health service.

Partners often faced delays in implementation in these geographic locations, however with continued multi-lateral advocacy, people in need were reached with assistance.

Enhancing quality of aid

Extensive sector and expert consultations in SHF projects were conducted. To promote a needs-based approach and to ensure quality of the SHF-supported interventions, intensive consultations were held with sector coordinators and technical experts, including Cash, Gender and Protection Advisors during project design, proposals reviews and project revisions.

Incorporating the Gender with Age Marker (GAM), 90 percent, or 87 out of 97 projects funded in 2020, considered the different needs of women, men, boys and girls. This represents a 20 percent increase compared to 2019.

The SHF team conducted monitoring visits to ensure project delivery and financial management. Eighty-six project monitoring visits and 31 financial spot checks were conducted, 10 audits were completed and 11 were ongoing at the time of reporting.

Promoting innovations

SHF increased its cash-based programming in 2020 to further extend flexibility for beneficiaries to access their preferred commodities and services in complementarity with in-kind assistance. The SHF increased cash programming from 1 per cent in 2019 (\$0.5 million) to 10 per cent in 2020 (\$7.2 million), with technical support from a Cash Advisor.

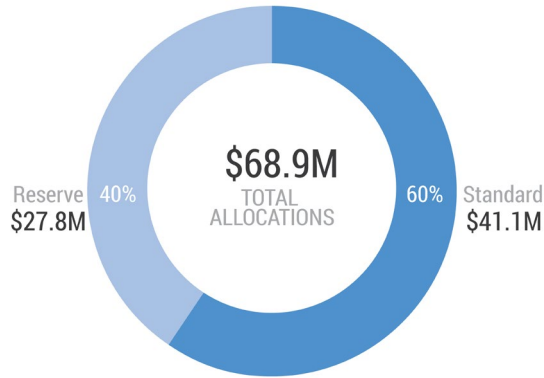
Expanding the pool of partners

SHF allocations strengthened partnerships in humanitarian response by providing funds to both national and international humanitarian organizations.

The Fund leveraged the distinct comparative advantages of its partners, promoting diversity, reach and collective ownership of the response to provide timely and improved access to basic services for affected people.

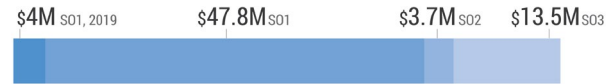
In 2020, the SHF increased its pool of partners to 95 from 83 in 2019, with seven additional NNGOs and four INGOs.

ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

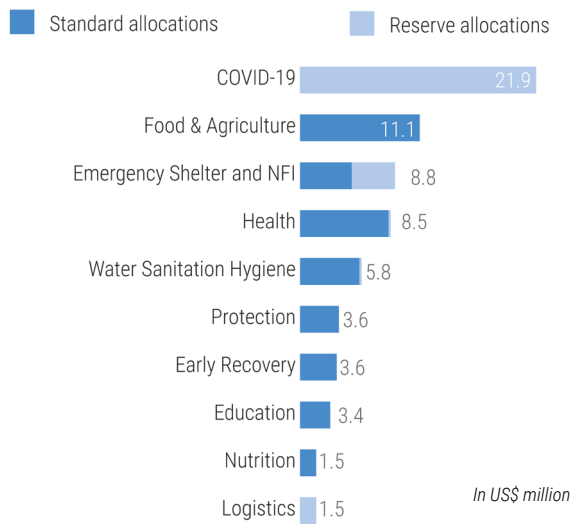


ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

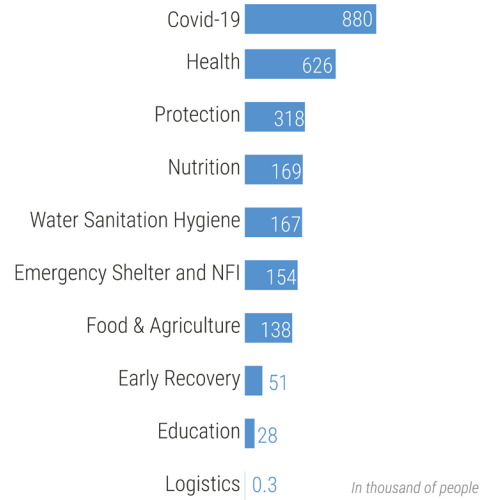
S01: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance
S02: Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to protection needs
S03: Increase the resilience of affected communities



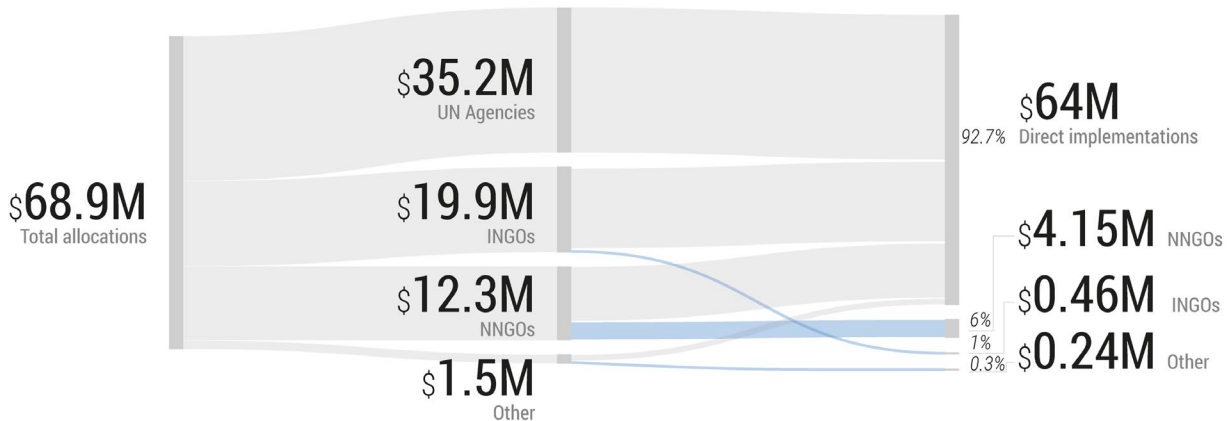
ALLOCATIONS BY SECTOR



PEOPLE TARGETED BY SECTOR

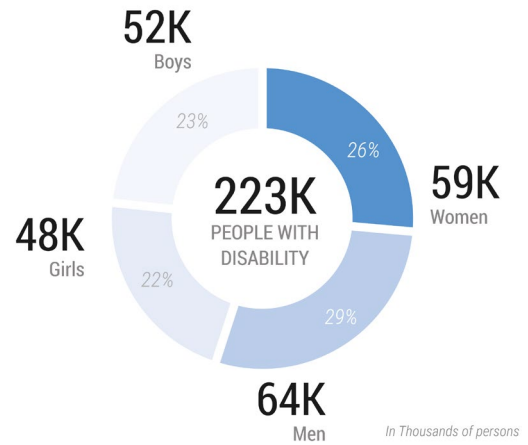
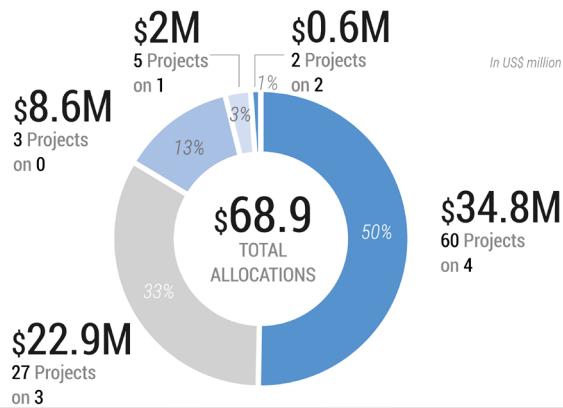


ALLOCATIONS FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE



GENDER WITH AGE MARKER

TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY



- 0 - Does not systematically link programming actions
- 1 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- 2 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure but includes age consideration)
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

UNDERFUNDED PRIORITIES

In 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.



Support for **women and girls**, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment



Programmes targeting **people with disabilities**



Education in protracted crises



Other aspects of **protection**



12 projects addressing **gender based violence**.

\$57.7M

or **83%** of projects funded by CBPFs contributed to **gender equality**.

Number of SHF-funded GBV projects increased by four times from three projects (\$2.1 million) in 2019 to 12 projects (\$4.6 million) in 2020.

Addressing gender based violence
% of GBV programming over total allocations



SHF allocations target 223,000 PwDs.

The **Syria Humanitarian Fund** prioritized programmes targeting **disabled people**,

223K beneficiaries

9% of total 2020 beneficiaries



\$2.8M allocated in **education** sector, supporting

6 projects, targeting over **28k** beneficiaries including **12k** girls and **12k** boys

The SHF supported education projects to mitigate the negative impact of Covid-19 and its resultant restrictions on children and schools.



The SHF supported protection services to vulnerable women, men, boys and girls in need.

Amount of funding in the **protection** sector

\$7M allocated

16 projects **0.8M** beneficiaries in 2020

Support for women and girls

Partners implementing projects to support women and girls adapted a GBV service delivery modality to provide remote case management and community consultations, to enhance the capacity of front-line workers in providing psychological first aid (PFA), and to activate online information platforms.

GBV prevention and projects aimed to:

- Provide quality and life-saving GBV response services, including case management and psychosocial support, enhance vulnerable groups' access to these services, with a focus on women and girls with disabilities and adolescent girls, and reinforce referral pathways.
- Enhance strategies to empower women and girls and prevent GBV, with a particular focus on the most at risks groups, e.g. adolescent girls, female-headed households, divorced and widowed women.
- Integrate GBV risk mitigation into all aspects of the humanitarian response.

Moreover, partners continued to program and measure results based on sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) to be able to target assistance based on the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.

The Protection sector and GBV sub-sector observed that adolescent girls make up to 30 per cent of recipients of antenatal care and delivery services in Syria, calling on humanitarian partners to continue to prioritize prevention to GBV as well as response and case management.

Programmes targeting people with disabilities

In 2020, the SHF made strategic advances in programming for targeted interventions for people with disabilities (PwD), tracking PwD-specific data and tailoring activities accordingly.

Education in protracted crises

Despite the impact of COVID-19 movement restrictions on education, the SHF funded six education projects, totaling \$2.8 million, in 2020. Activities included support to distance education platforms.

Protection

In 2020, the SHF funded 16 protection projects (\$7 million), providing services to nearly 800,000 of the most vulnerable people across Syria. The SHF funded the second Explosive Ordnance Assessment Support to Humanitarian Actors project in Rural Damascus. The Mine Action sub-sector estimated that over half of the population in Syria live in areas affected by explosive ordnance. Aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the social and economic crisis will likely force more people to adopt unsafe behaviours to sustain their livelihoods. Farming land, removing rubble to generate income, and collecting metal for trade are high-risk activities when explosive remnants of war are present.

Other SHF projects focused on the provision of a range of core protection services including legal support, case management, psychosocial assistance, child protection services and mine risk education.

Children in Syria, girls and boys of all ages, continue to be exposed to multiple protection risks. Continuous displacement, exposure to violence, deepening poverty and limited availability of services have resulted in increased adoption of negative coping mechanisms: school dropout, begging, child labour, and early marriage.



Amal received an agriculture kit to revive her land and provide food for her family from COOPI INGO supported by SHF, East Ghouta of Rural Damascus. ©COOPI 2020.

A Story of Hope (Amal)

Enhancing resilience through food security in Dar'a and East Ghouta

Like millions of people living in Syria today, Amal, a 46-year-old widowed mother of two children, has had her life completely upended by the country's ongoing crisis. Before the conflict, she lived with her husband in a traditionally agricultural area in Rural Damascus, where the family worked on their own land in farming and rearing livestock. From their shop, her husband sold dairy products and fresh foods produced at their farm.

Today, Amal is the head of her household, and has had to work as a farm daily labourer to support her family. Her son was forced to drop out of school so he could work to help bring in enough income. Even then, they barely had enough to purchase even basic food. Life became even harder as COVID-19 hit, and prices of basic goods and services began to skyrocket across the country. Throughout 2020, according to WFP, food prices continued to rise month on month, leading to a record 12.4 million people in Syria now estimated to be food insecure. Amal was one of many who had to resort to asking for support from relatives, cutting down her food intake and skipping meals. In response to the worsening food insecurity crisis, INGO COOPI launched a resilience enhancement project in Deir Salman village of East Ghouta in Rural Damascus. After participating in a needs assessment, Amal, said: "I was very happy to hear I was selected as a beneficiary for this project."

Through the SHF-supported resilience project, COOPI provided Amal with an agriculture kit including a variety of seeds, tools, fertilizers and an irrigation kit, which

enabled her with her son to plant a backyard garden. The project targeted 805 vulnerable families with the kits, in addition to capacity-building and technical advice to help families grow their own nutritious food.

In early 2021, when COOPI visited, Amal was proud to show off her extensive gardens and produce and explained that in addition to harvesting her own food, she was also generating income. "With the seeds and tools provided by COOPI, I managed to cover the needs of my family. The seeds were such good quality and the harvest was abundant so I could sell the remaining harvest," she said.

"That is not all," Amal further explained. "I managed to buy a small irrigation kit, and this spring I will expand my production!"

SHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

FUND PERFORMANCE

The SHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyse and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1 Inclusive governance

The Advisory Board has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

The Advisory Board to be composed of 14 members including: three UN (21.5 per cent), three international NGOs (21.5 per cent), one Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) (7 per cent), five donors (36), the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) (7 per cent) and one OCHA representative (7 per cent).

Results

The SHF Advisory Board in 2020 was composed of 16 representatives including two contributing donors (Italy and Jersey) as observers. The 14 members included: the HC; five donor representatives with alternates (**Belgium/Netherlands, Canada/Denmark, FCDO UK/Spain, Germany/Switzerland, Norway/Sweden**); three UN representatives (UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF with WFP as an alternate); three international NGOs (COOPI, ONG Rescate, PUI); one representative of SARC; OCHA (Head of Office).

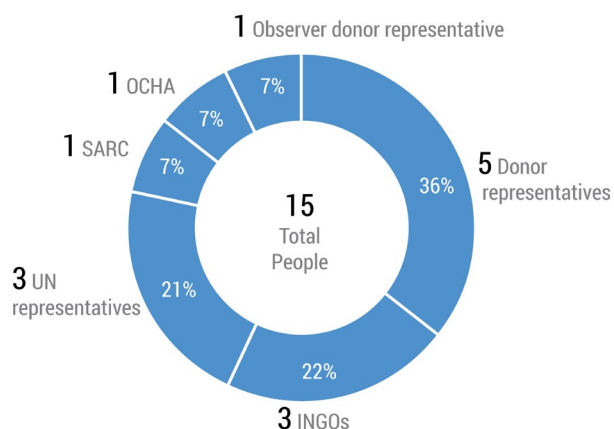
Analysis

In 2020, the SHF enjoyed the support of a diverse, well-balanced and active Advisory Board. However, despite all the efforts, the representation of the national in the Advisory Board remained low (7 per cent).

Follow up actions

Efforts will be intensified to further encourage the national NGO representation on a rotational basis including dedicated outreach to potential representatives.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

2. Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives.

Target

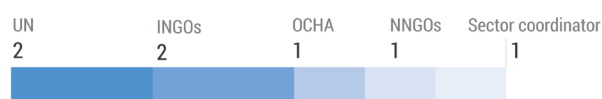
The Strategic and Technical Review Committees are comprised of at least five members: a UN, a national NGO, an international NGO, a sector coordinator, and OCHA HFU.

Results

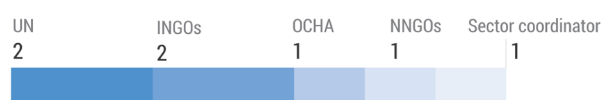
All Review Committees in 2020 were chaired by sector coordinators and supported by HFU staff. The average RCs' composition was as follows: a national NGO, two international NGOs, two UN agencies, two HFU staff (programme and finance) and a sector coordinator. Furthermore, the Cash Advisor provided technical support services to TRCs.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES

of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



of representatives that participated in average in Technical Review Committee



Analysis

The Review Committees' (RC) composition was inclusive and diverse, with all the key stakeholders represented, even though the national NGOs remained less represented than other constituencies.

Follow up actions

Efforts will continue to enhance the participation of national actors in the review committees to foster inclusiveness and transparency of the review and selection processes. Opportunities will be explored to deploy dedicated gender and protection capacities to support the technical reviews.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

3 Inclusive implementation

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

Target

60 per cent of funding channelled through international and national NGOs.

Results

51 per cent of funding went to the UN agencies, 47 per cent to international and national NGOs, and 2 per cent to SARC.

Analysis

The Fund continued to enable the partners who are best placed to deliver timely and adequate assistance in the complex operational environment of Syria. The COVID-19 pandemic and related prevention and control measures had a strong impact on the access and operational situation in the country where the SHF partners, in particular international and national NGOs, experienced significant delays in project implementation and had to adapt to the changes and apply different approaches to service delivery, procurement, monitoring, etc.

The 5 per cent decrease in funding to NGOs compared to 2019 is attributed to more resources allocated to the UN agencies under the COVID-19 Reserve Allocation as best-positioned actors due to their procurement and fund forward capacity.

Follow up actions

OCHA to continue the advocacy efforts with the key stakeholders to improve access and enhance humanitarian space to support provision of critical, life-saving assistance to underserved, high severity areas and areas difficult to reach. The SHF team will further strengthen the outreach and capacity-enhancement activities to facilitate access of eligible national NGO partners to the funds available.

PRINCIPLE 1

4 Inclusive engagement

INCLUSIVENESS

Resources are invested by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives.

Target

60 per cent of SHF-eligible partners received training on proposal and budget development, monitoring and reporting, revisions, financial management (including audits) and cross-cutting issues.

40 per cent of national NGOs participated in capacity-enhancement activities within the scope of the SHF.

Results

In 2020, the SHF team delivered five training activities on effective proposal writing, four on budget development and financial management and other activities, including protection mainstreaming and protection risk analysis, cash-based assistance and Gender with Age Marker. Most of the sessions were conducted both in Arabic and English.

Out of 95 eligible partners, 62 organizations participated in capacity-enhancement activities, including 27 national NGOs, 23 International NGOs and two others (SARC and ICRC). In addition, 62 organizations aspiring to become SHF partners participated in coaching clinics and other capacity-enhancement activities. In total, 723 people from 124 organizations were trained by the SHF Team.

Analysis

The SHF continued investing in upgrading capacity of its partners and raising awareness of potential partners to the SHF. 62 SHF-eligible organizations (65 per cent of the registered SHF partners) were trained, including 27 national NGOs, representing almost 50 per cent of eligible national NGO partners.

Follow up actions

The SHF team will intensify their efforts in further strengthening the programming, implementation and reporting capacity of the eligible partners. Whenever and wherever the operational environment permits, the training sessions will be decentralized with increased frequency in the field offices.

TRAININGS



12 Trainings (Arabic and English)



62 SHF-eligible organizations trained



363 Total people trained from SHF-eligible NNGOs

Training type	Organizations type	# of organizations trained	# of people trained
CASH based intervention	UN	4	9 people
	INGOs	17	40 people
	Others	1	20 people
	NNGOs	20	32 people
GAM Refresher	UN	4	8 people
	INGOs	15	29 people
	Others	1	11 people
	NNGOs	20	29 people
Protection Mainstreaming	UN	7	10 people
	INGOs	20	48 people
	Others	2	6 people
	NNGOs	23	41 people
Budget Development	UN	8	16 people
	INGOs	27	79 people
	NNGOs	78	97 people
Effective Proposal Writing	UN	7	17 people
	INGOs	14	52 people
	Others	1	1 people
	NNGOs	23	51 people

PRINCIPLE 2 FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

Target

10 per cent of the SHF funding released in support of cash assistance.

Results

The SHF dedicated 10 per cent of the allocated funding (\$7.2 million) to cash assistance projects. Of which 95 per cent was channelled in support of unconditional cash programming with

52 per cent released for Shelter and NFI interventions. 46 per cent of cash assistance was provided by NGO partners.

Analysis

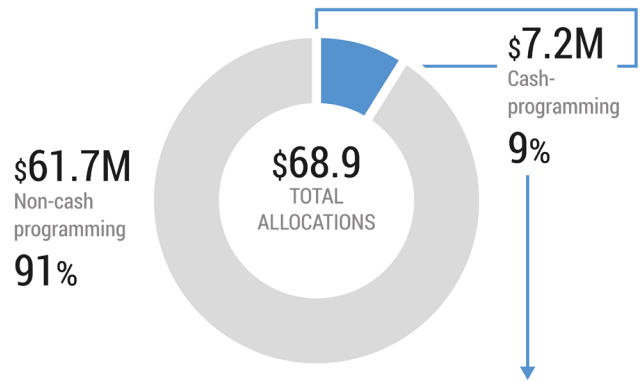
Of the \$68.9million allocated in 2020, \$7.2 million (10 per cent) was channelled for cash programming. This represents a dramatic increase from 2019, where only \$0.5 million (1 per cent) was released for cash interventions.

While the SHF demonstrated its flexibility in extending timely support to enable humanitarian logistics services, 98 per cent of the allocated funds was released to provide life-saving and life-sustaining interventions through the direct implementation by partners.

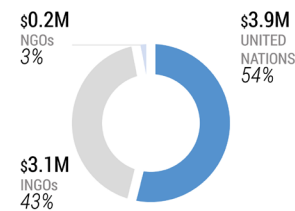
Follow up actions

SHF will continue to provide adequate and timely support to enabling programmes in response to the emerging needs and changes in the operational environment. In coordination with the CASH Working Group and the Cash Advisor, the SHF will continue to explore more opportunities to support cash-based interventions that enable flexibility for beneficiaries to address multiple needs.

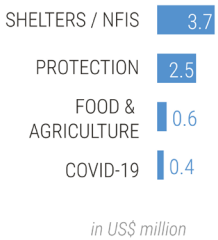
CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



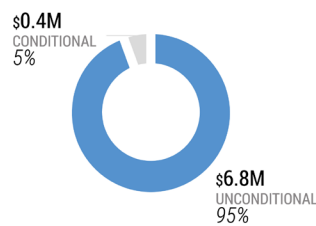
BY ORGANIZATION TYPE



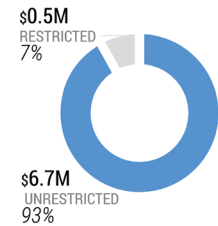
BY SECTOR



BY CONDITIONALITY



BY RESTRICTIONS



PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

6 Flexible operation

CBPF funding supports projects that improve the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

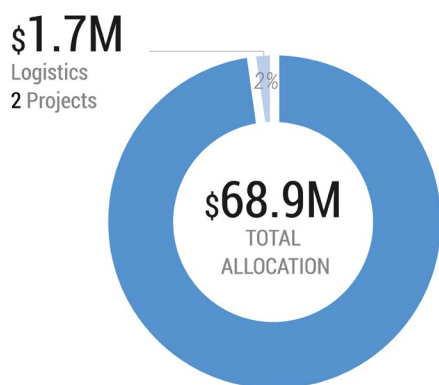
Target

Up to 5 per cent of the SHF funding supported an enabling operational environment through common services/enabling programmes.

Results

\$1.7 million (2 per cent) was allocated to establish and maintain humanitarian logistics services. The SHF supported the start-up of UNHAS operations in Syria to ensure safe, reliable and sustainable air access for the humanitarian community to people in need, focusing on the areas not easily accessible by road. The cargo transportation services enabled under the COVID-19 Reserve Allocation, ensured rapid and free-to-user air transportation of relief items to the northeast of Syria for the COVID-19 response.

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



PRINCIPLE 2 FLEXIBILITY

7 Flexible allocation process

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRP and sudden-onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

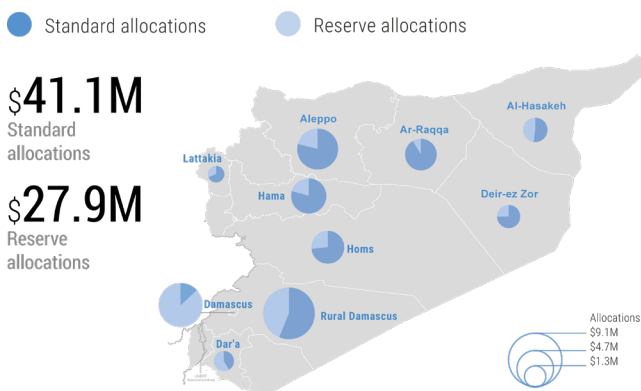
Target

80 per cent funding allocated through the Standard Allocation modality in support of the HRP and 20 per cent under the Reserve Allocation modality to fill critical gaps in response to unforeseen emergencies.

Results

\$41.1 million (60 per cent) was allocated through the Standard Allocation modality in support of the HRP and \$27.9 million (40 per cent) was released for response to unforeseen emergencies.

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



Analysis

The high percentage of funding (40 per cent) allocated through the Reserve Allocation modality was mainly due to the needs linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, when the SHF rapidly rolled out the largest Reserve Allocation for COVID-19 prevention and response globally. Other Reserve Allocations aimed to: a) enable UNRWA to provide urgent winterization support to Palestinian refugees; b) support the start-up of the UNHAS services; c) provide institutional feeding in COVID-19 quarantine centres; and d) establish air cargo transportation of COVID-19 to northeast Syria. The rest was channelled to partners to implement projects in support of the HRP strategic priorities.

Follow up actions

The SHF will further strengthen its advocacy efforts to encourage predictable contributions from donors. The Fund will continue prioritizing 80 per cent of funding to be released in support of the HRP priorities and 20 per cent for unforeseen emergencies.

8 Flexible implementation

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

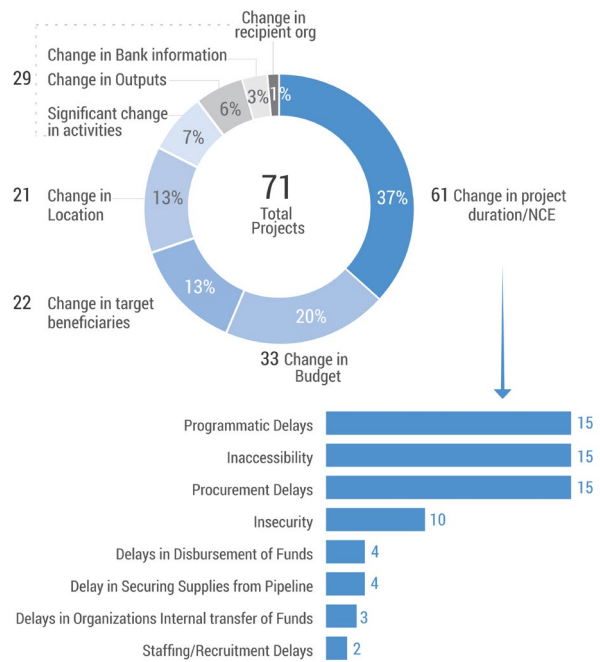
Target

Project revision requests processed within 15 working days.

Results

79 project revisions and no-cost-extension requests were processed within 15 days from the submission of a request by a partner to its approval.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS REVISED IN 2020



Analysis

The SHF demonstrated its flexibility and efficiency by extending quality and timely support to reprogramming project activities, requiring changes in: a) project duration; b) budget; c) target beneficiaries; d) location; e) activities; f) outputs; and g) bank information. Most of the revisions requested were triggered by programmatic delays, insecurity, inaccessibility, and procurement delays. These were primarily attributed to the banking crisis in Lebanon and volatile exchange rate. Other

reasons included delays in disbursement of funds, delays in organizations' internal transfer of funds, and recruitment delays. The COVID-19 prevention and control measures including restricted movement, caused significant delays in project implementation, procurement and administrative approval process. Revision requests were needs-based, justified and endorsed by sector coordinators and the HC.

Follow up actions

Under the leadership of the HC, OCHA will continue its advocacy efforts to ensure timely delivery of life-saving assistance to people in need. The SHF team will extend the capacity-enhancement activities to dedicated training sessions on revision and no-cost extensions requests to improve quality and expedite the review process.

PRINCIPLE 3 TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

9 Timely allocation

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

The average duration time of Standard Allocations is 42 days.

The average duration of Reserve Allocations is 20 days.

Results

Milestones	Category	2018	2019	2020
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	25	33	39
	Reserve Allocations	16	24	24

Analysis

In 2020, the first Standard Allocation was the largest in the history of the fund, which significantly increased the workload on partners, sector coordinators and HFU staff. This, coupled with COVID-19 mitigating measures, including the lockdown during which most partners operated remotely, resulted in a five-day increase in the duration of the Standard Allocation.

Follow up actions

The SHF will continue increasing capacities through national and international recruitments.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay.

Target

10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.¹

Results

Average number of days for standard allocations: 8.8 days.

Average number of days for Reserve Allocations: 8.5 days.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING

Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment



Analysis

On average, all payments were completed within the 10 days stipulated in the guidelines. For Reserve Allocations, payments were made in 8.5 days to ensure imminent response.

Follow up actions

OCHA CBPF Section and HFU will continue to maintain timely disbursements by addressing bottlenecks in the process.

PRINCIPLE 3 TIMELINESS

11 Timely contributions

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

Target

Distribution of total annual contributions per quarter: Quarter 1 (Q1) – 15 per cent, Quarter 2 (Q2) – 55 per cent, Quarter 3 (Q3) – 10 per cent, Quarter 4 (Q4) – 20 per cent.

Results

Q1: \$8.8 million (16 per cent of the total amount of contributions) received from Canada, Iceland, Jersey and Sweden.

Q2: \$38.2 million (69 per cent of the total amount of contributions) received from Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom).

Q3: \$1.5 million (3 per cent of the total amount of contributions) received from Canada and Luxembourg.

Q4: \$6.8 million (12 per cent of the total amount of contributions) received from Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

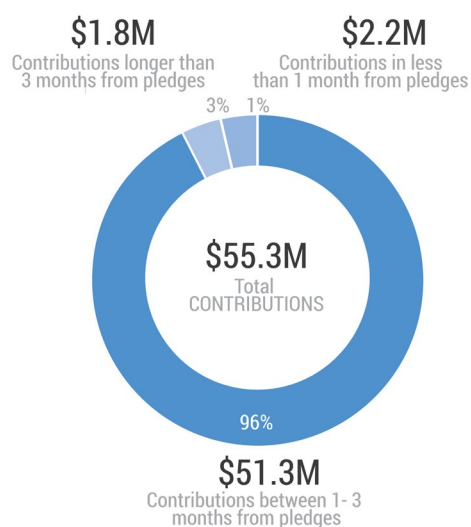
Analysis

Some 16 per cent (\$8.8 million) of funds deposited in 2020 were made available by the end of the first quarter; and 85 per cent of all 2020 deposits (\$46.97 million) reached the Fund in the first half of the year. The contributions came on top of end-of-2019 deposits, which was a mix of the remaining 2019 funding by some donors and early 2020 contributions by others. This allowed the SHF to be one of the first CBPFs to roll out a Reserve Allocation in support of COVID-19 related interventions and to launch the largest allocation in the history of the Fund, in alignment with the 2020 Syria HRP objectives, in July. \$51.3 million (93 per cent of contributions) was received less than one month after the money was pledged. The prompt release of contributions was much needed and highly appreciated.

Follow up actions

Under the stewardship of the HC, OCHA will advocate for early and predictable contributions to further strengthen the strategic prioritization of funds in complementarity with other available funding.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS



In US\$ million

PRINCIPLE 4 EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRPs.

Target

15% of HRP funding received.

Results

SHF allocations amounted to 5 per cent of received HRP funding in 2020.

Analysis

The reported figure (5 per cent) reflects the SHF contributions to the Syria HRP. It does not, however, include the contributions of the Syria Cross-border Fund which contributed a further 15 per cent, bringing the total to 20 per cent funding reached against the Syria HRP. Compared to the percentage of funding received against the HRP 2019, there is a 6 per cent increase.

Follow up actions

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA will continue its advocacy and proactive engagement with traditional and emerging donors at country, regional and HQ level to increase the funding level to the Syria HRP through the SHF.

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

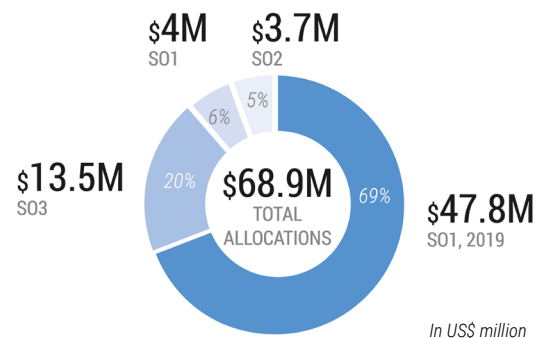
Target

At least 80 per cent of the value of funded projects is linked to the HRP.

Results

100 per cent of the funded projects responded to HRP strategic objectives in 2020. \$51.8 million was released in support of the first HRP strategic objective, \$3.7 channelled to the projects of the second and \$13.5 covered the third.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



S01 Provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance

S02 Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to protection needs

S03 Increase the resilience of affected communities

Analysis

The SHF funding was fully aligned with the HRP strategic objectives, with 75 per cent of funding disbursed to the provision of life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance and containing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, 20 per cent to the resilience of affected communities, and 5 per cent to enhancing the prevention and mitigation of protection risks.

Follow up actions

The Fund will continue to align its allocations with the HRP objectives.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches effectively people in need.

Target

100 per cent of people in need targeted through SHF funding have reportedly been reached. The data on people reached is disaggregated by gender and age.

Results

The humanitarian aid provided through the SHF funding reached 114 per cent of the people targeted with assistance. More people were assisted than initially targeted through the SHF funding in 2020 due to the increase in the official exchange rate and prompt reprogramming of the interventions.

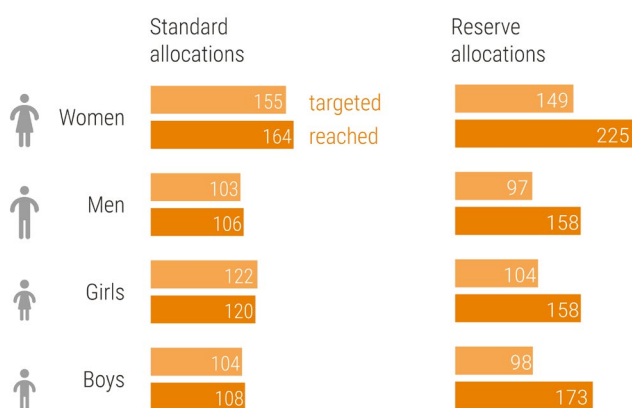
Analysis

The data analysis on people targeted and reached is informed by the 2020 project reports. A total of 2.8 million people were reached with assistance through the SHF-supported interventions in 2020 compared to 2.4 million people targeted. 32 per cent of total people reached were women.

Follow up actions

The SHF will continue its quality assurance activities to ensure the provision of disaggregated data during proposal development, monitoring and reporting phases.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



In thousands of person

PRINCIPLE 4 EFFICIENCY

15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target

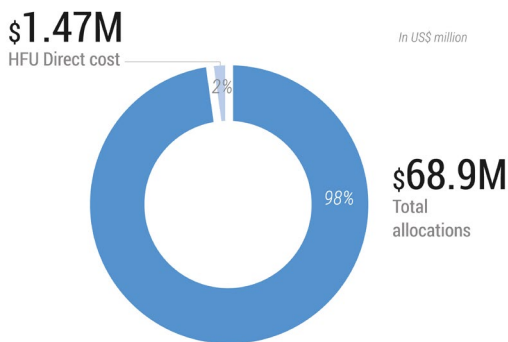
HFU operational costs account for 2 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operational costs).

The total SHF management cost is less than five per cent of the donor contributions.

Results

Two per cent of the SHF budget went to HFU direct costs.

CONTRIBUTIONS AGAINST TOTAL HFU EXPENDITURE



Analysis

Out of the \$68.9 utilized in 2020, the HFU operational cost constituted 2 per cent (\$1.47 million). 39.4 per cent (\$580,700) of the endorsed HFU cost plan was utilized. The low utilization rate was due to the delays in recruitment of international and national staff and limited domestic and international travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The total SHF management cost was 3 per cent of donor contributions.

The endorsed HFU cost plan for 2020 was \$1.4 million, which included programme support cost of \$1.2 million and audits of \$0.2 million.

Follow up actions

The HFU will continue to promote efficiency and quality assurance in the management of the Fund.

16 Efficient management

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target

The SHF Operational Manual is updated annually based on the latest version of the CBPF Global Guidelines and on its contextual relevance.

Results

The 2020 allocation strategy papers are compliant with the management documents, as required by the CBPF Global Guidelines. The Operational Manual, the SHF Strategy and Common Performance Framework were revised and disseminated. The SHF Operational Manual and the strategy were updated in September 2020. The Risk Management Framework annexed to the Operational Manual was reviewed and updated in July 2020.

Analysis

Revision of the SHF documents, including its Operational Manual, Risk Management Framework and the Common Performance Framework, was conducted in an inclusive and participatory manner and in line with the operational context to ensure relevance and effectiveness as per CBPF Global Guidelines. Update of the SHF guidance documents was informed by the analysis of the findings of the After-Action Reviews, identified lessons learnt and feedback from all key stakeholders (Advisory Board, sector coordinators and partners).

Follow up actions

HFU will continue updating all Fund documents to ensure their compliance with the CBPF Global Guidelines and contextual relevance.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures

17 Accountability to affected people

CBPF-funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target

All proposals had a mandatory requirement on a specific component of accountability to affected populations (AAP).

Results

87 per cent of SHF-funded projects had various aspects of AAP integrated throughout the project cycle, including community engagement in project design and monitoring and feedback mechanisms.

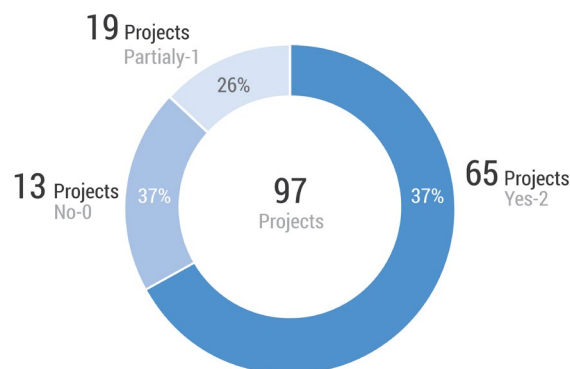
Analysis

Of the 97 projects, 84 had the AAP component integrated in the project cycle to ensure that communities are meaningfully and continuously involved in decisions impacting their lives. Of the 84 projects, 65 demonstrated specific aspects of community engagement and 13 projects contained partial aspects of AAP. As the Fund rapidly grew, more efforts were required to support the new partners, in particular national NGOs, in promoting the AAP in their programming. Targeted training opportunities were made available by the SHF, focusing on organizations new to the Fund.

Follow up actions

The SHF will continue identifying best practices and gaps in AAP to further improve the quality of programming through dedicated awareness-raising and capacity-enhancement activities.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



- 2** The project includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries
- 1** The project partially includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries
- 0** The project does not include the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

100 per cent compliance with the operational modalities as per the SHF operational modalities.

Results

The SHF team conducted risk-based grant management activities including: 87 monitoring activities (out of 82 required as per the operational modalities 74 were conducted); 31 financial spot checks (out of 36 required as per the operational modalities, 25 were conducted and seven received monitoring exemptions); 10 audits (out of 34 required were completed) and 11 are ongoing; 58 out of 60 final financial reports and 53 out of 57 reports were submitted by partners.

Analysis

90 per cent of required monitoring activities completed for 14 high-risk partners, 47 medium-risk and 21 low-risk partners. The remaining 10 per cent, or eight monitoring visits, were not conducted due to significant delays in implementation of project activities affected by COVID-19 prevention and control measures. With a low implementation rate, monitoring activities would not have added value. The findings of the monitoring activities and partnerships meetings informed the recommendations on projects implementation. As the operational environment remained unpredictable, the SHF continued to monitor all projects including the ones implemented by low-risk partners. This included setting up second monitoring visits for projects exceeding 10 months, as per Operational Manual 2020.

13 per cent of the required financial spot checks (excluding the ones granted exemptions) did not take place due to the partners facing challenges in accessing their respective offices during the lockdown and delays in project implementation. The key areas for improvement identified during the FCSs are internal control mechanisms, procurement and recruitment practices, and reporting. Organizations received comprehensive feedback on the findings which also informed the capacity-enhancement activities for the SHF-

eligible partners conducted in 2020 and planned for 2021.

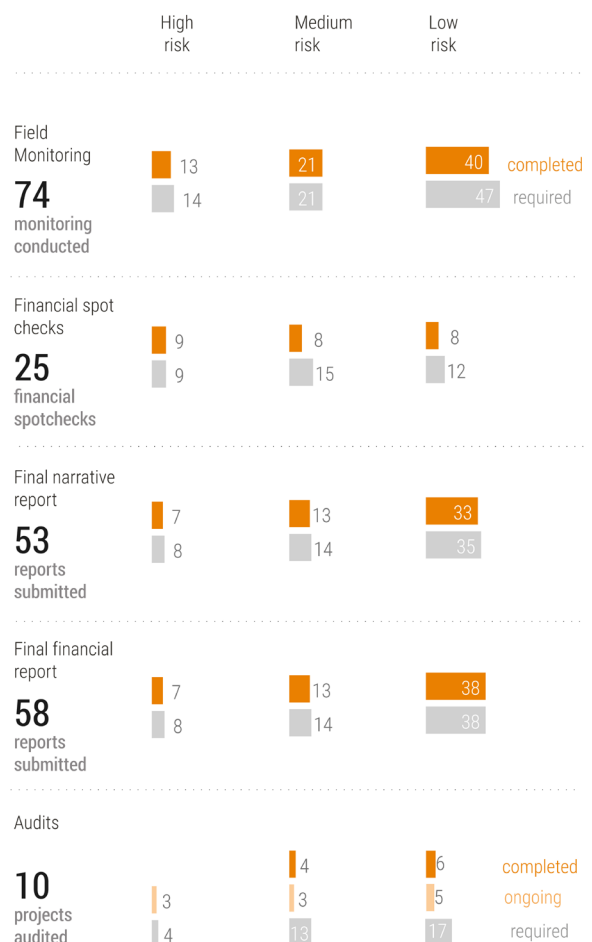
The submission rate of final financial and final narrative reports was 97 per cent and 93 per cent respectively.

The audit process was 29 per cent completed, with 10 per cent of projects undergoing audit at the time of the reporting. Delays were caused by the COVID-19 prevention and control measures, including a lockdown and restricted movement, late submission of the audit documents by partners and access issues in some of the areas of project implementation.

Follow up actions

The HFU will further strengthen an oversight of compliance to ensure quality monitoring, audits, reporting and financial spot checks are conducted in a timely manner. To expedite the audit processes, the guiding documents and a timeframe will be developed by the auditing company in coordination with the HFU and circulated among SHF partners.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

CBPF Funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

Target

100 per cent funding allocated to the SHF-eligible partners based on risk-level classification and operational modalities.

70 per cent of funding channelled to low- and medium-risk partners.

Results

100 per cent funding was allocated to the SHF-eligible partners as per their risk level and related SHF operational modalities. 77 per cent was released to the low- and medium-risk implementing partners.

Analysis

The SHF continued practicing risk-based grant management while implementing its accountability framework, including its Risk Management component. 77 per cent of funding was channelled to medium- and low-risk partners. Medium-risk partners represented the majority (54 per cent) of funding recipients while low- and high-risk partners represented 23 per cent for each category.

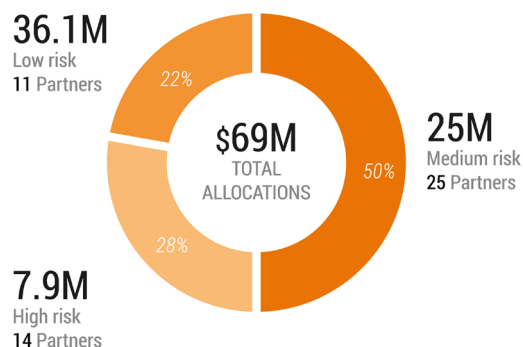
To further expand and diversify the pool of implementing partners, the SHF team assessed the capacity of eight organizations, of which five were rated as high-risk, two as medium-risk and one was found ineligible.

Follow up actions

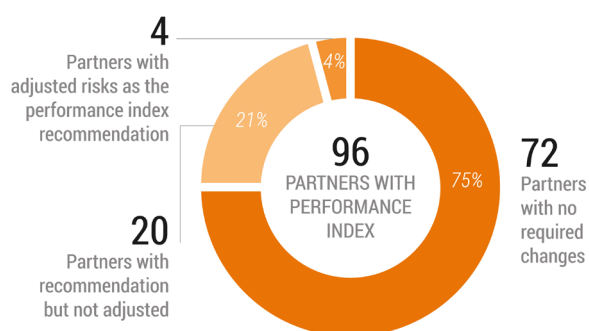
The SHF team will further intensify its capacity-enhancement efforts to assist eligible partners in upgrading their implementation, monitoring and reporting capacities. The targeted approach to enhance the pool of partners with an emphasis on national and local actors will be designed based on the comparative gap and needs analysis across the governorates and subsequently applied in the prioritized geographic areas and humanitarian sectors.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK TYPE

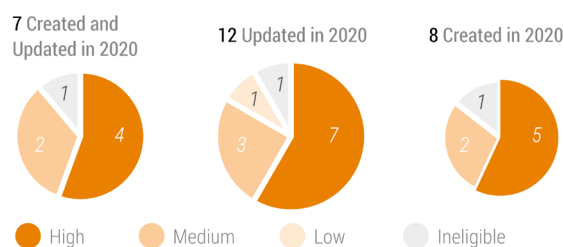


UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



NUMBER OF CAPACITY ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED

8 New Capacity assessments conducted during the year



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

Full compliance with CBPFs standard operating procedures on Response to Concerns of Fraud or Misuse of Funds by Partners.

Results

In 2020, two compliance-related cases were identified, resulting from several assurance mechanisms, including performance and compliance monitoring, financial controls and information received through media sources and confidential feedback. The newly identified cases pertained to several issues, including malpractices in implementation and financial management and procurement. In addition, one incident report on damage en-route of relief items was communicated by a partner.

As of 31 December 2020, three cases remained under review, with three partners temporarily suspended.

Donors were informed at country-level during the different stages of the process.



1
Reported incident
2 open cases
0 closed cases



3
Ongoing cases

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2020, either open or closed.

Ongoing cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2020

Analysis

The SHF team utilizes all accountability measures to identify any issues related to diversion and/or mismanagement of resources. For new partners, a thorough capacity assessment has been developed to check on the institutional, financial and technical capacity of the organization to implement the projects; for the existing partners, the HFU further applies field visits, remote monitoring, Third Party Monitoring, calls to beneficiaries, and financial spot checks to assess the performance of the organizations.

The SHF created communication channels with beneficiaries and other stakeholders to track any possible fraudulent activities. In addition, close field monitoring, spot checks and audits of projects were done, resulting in two cases reported. The reported incident has been resolved and two cases are undergoing review and evaluation.

Follow up actions

The SHF team will continue to ensure that all instances of potential diversion or fraud are treated in compliance with the CBPF SOPs on Response to Concerns of Fraud or Misuse of Funds by Partners.

The management will further scale up fraud-awareness activities and prevention training for implementing partners and the SHF team.

The SHF team will continue to have dedicated monitoring staff and Third-Party Monitoring experts to verify timelines and adequacy of delivered projects.

Furthermore, in addition to the existing complaint mechanism a hotline number will be provided to the beneficiaries to register any complaint.

SHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the Syria HF allocations per sector, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2020.

The sector level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2020. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2017 (when applicable), 2018, 2019 and/or 2020, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2020 and 31 January 2020. The bulk of the projects funded in 2020 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent Syria HF reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

EDUCATION



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Scale up safe and equitable access to formal and non-formal education for crisis-affected children and youth (aged 3-17 years).

Objective 2: Enhance the quality of formal and non-formal education for children and youth (aged 5-17 years) within a protective environment.

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of the education system and communities to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response

LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNICEF

Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$2.8M	6	6
TARGETED PEOPLE¹	WOMEN	MEN
	2,045	1,015
27,560	GIRLS	BOYS
	12,250	12,250

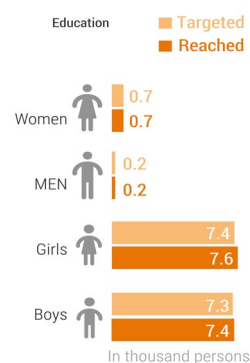
The already weakened education system in Syria, faced further pressure from the COVID-19 pandemic. To address the emerging needs, the Education Sector prioritized the SHF funding to:

- Increase access to learning spaces by providing a protected, safe and friendly environment as an immediate response through:
 - COVID-19 activities including support to distance learning platforms;
 - construction and rehabilitation of classrooms;
 - provision of school furniture and safety equipment;
 - improvement and rehabilitation of gender-sensitive WASH facilities;
 - provision of education materials and supplies for teachers and students.
- Enhance the quality of education services in immediate and mid-term responses through professional development of education personnel and school-based psychosocial support and case management.

The interventions were supported under the Standard Allocation, with funding of \$2.4 million going to five projects implemented by two national and two international partners. The projects aimed to assist 43,020 children and teachers across the country, with the primary focus on Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, Latakia and Rural Damascus governorates.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2018 \$1M	2	2	15,535
2019 \$0.7M	2	2	PEOPLE REACHED
			15,811



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
children provided with learning supplies	Women	-		
	Girls	9,738	9,896	102%
	Men	-		
	Boys	9,686	9,626	99%
Indicator	Women	-		
	Girls	11,872	12,262	103%
	Men	-		
	Boys	11,821	11,627	98%

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	19,424	19,522	101%
children (3-17 years, girls/boys) receiving school supplies	23,693	23,888	101%
teachers and education personnel trained (female/male)	475	482	101%
number of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefitting from rehabilitated schools	2,010	2,269	113%
number of people benefited from BTL campaigns	8,250	8,260	100%
classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	144	168	117%
rehabilitated schools	7	7	100%

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve the food security status of assessed food insecure people through life-saving and life-sustaining food assistance

Objective 2: Support self-reliance of affected households by protecting and building productive assets and restoring or creating income-generating opportunities to save and sustain lives

Objective 3: Improve communities' capacity to sustain households' livelihoods by improving linkages with value chain through the rehabilitation/building of productive infrastructure as well as supporting services, early warning and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) systems

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP, FAO

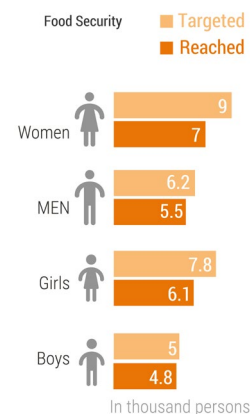
Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$11.1M	10	10
TARGETED PEOPLE¹	WOMEN	MEN
	55,935	37,290
137,715	GIRLS	BOYS
	22,960	21,530

The SHF supported three sector-specific objectives by funding 10 projects under the 2020 Standard Allocation, targeting 279,003 beneficiaries with a budget of \$11,143,268 to ensure immediate and consistent access to food to the most food insecure people in Syria. The projects were implemented by two UN agencies, seven INGOs and one NNGO and responded to food needs in several locations including Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa. Furthermore, the SHF rapidly addressed the emerging needs for institutional feeding in quarantine centres by supporting a related project under the COVID-19 Reserve Allocation with a total budget of \$404,587.59.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2019	\$0.9M	2	2
			28,000
			PEOPLE REACHED
			23,350



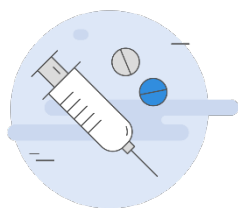
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of targeted people receiving supplementary food	Women	9000	6960	77%
	Girls	7800	6090	78%
	Men	6200	4785	78%
	Boys	5000	3915	78%
# food parcels to be distributed	Women	4800	4800	100%
	Girls	5427	5427	100%
	Men	5500	5500	100%
	Boys	6800	6800	100%
# of IDPs/returnees assisted per round against # of IDPs/returnees	Women	4800	4800	100%
	Girls	5427	5427	100%
	Men	5500	5500	100%
	Boys	6800	6800	100%
# of food kits to be distributed	Women	5600	4350	78%
	Girls			
	Men			
	Boys			

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of targeted people receiving supplementary food	28000	21750	78%
# food parcels to be distributed	22527	22527	100%
# of IDPs/returnees assisted per round against # of IDPs/returnees	22527	22527	100%
# of food kits to be distributed	5600	4350	78%

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

HEALTH



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Increase access to humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining coordinated, equitable health services for those most vulnerable and in need

Objective 2: Strengthen health sector capacity to prepare for, detect and deliver timely response to disease outbreaks

Objective 3: Strengthen health system capacity to support continuity of care, strengthen community resilience, and respond to IDP movements and changes in context

LEAD ORGANIZATION

WHO

Allocations in 2020

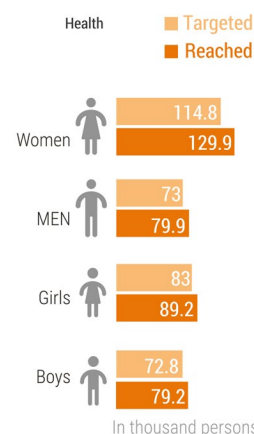
ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$8.5M	17	15
TARGETED PEOPLE¹	WOMEN	MEN
	197,508	180,844
626,285	GIRLS	BOYS
	129,474	118,459

In 2020, Syria's health infrastructure and capacity were under severe strain due to the destruction and damage of facilities compounded by spiralling COVID-19 caseloads. The Health Sector prioritized 15 SHF projects through 13 partners (ten National NGOs, one International NGO, one UN agency and one Syrian Arab Red Crescent). The health interventions totalling \$7.8 million and targeting 948,583 beneficiaries, focused on a) provision of primary health-care services, including reproductive and child health care, and outreach health services through mobile medical clinics; b) support to emergency referrals for secondary health-care services; c) support to rehabilitation of health facilities, capacity strengthening of medical personnel; d) equipment and rehabilitation to set up COVID-19 isolation centres, and provision of health services; e) strengthening the Health Sector preparedness and response capacity for conflict-affected people against COVID-19 global pandemic.

The main targeted geographic areas were Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, and Rural Damascus Governorates.

Results reported in 2020

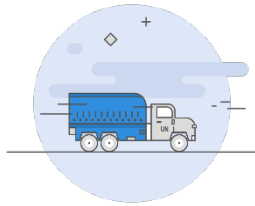
ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2017 \$0.4M	1	1	343,590
2018 \$2.1M	4	4	PEOPLE REACHED
2019 \$2.3M	7	6	378,199



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
number of outpatient consultations (excluding mental health and physical rehabilitation)	Women	133,117	157,379	118%
	Girls	106,270	114,683	108%
	Men	72,152	77,274	107%
	Boys	109,206	117,436	108%
number of treatment courses provided (drug treatment for one disease, one medical procedure such as dressing, dialysis)	Women	76,232	84,566	111%
	Girls	85,215	80,687	95%
	Men	44,328	21,567	49%
	Boys	86,565	80,190	93%
number of trauma cases supported	Women	323	252	78%
	Girls	373	131	35%
	Men	348	186	53%
	Boys	399	134	34%
number of mental health consultations supported	Women	6,517	10,719	164%
	Girls	4,518	5,300	117%
	Men	2,255	2,624	116%
	Boys	4,518	5,118	113%
number of health care workers trained and re-trained	Women	23	26	113%
	Girls	-	-	
	Men	23	19	83%
	Boys	-	-	
number of physical rehabilitation sessions supported	Women	155	216	139%
	Girls	71	34	48%
	Men	101	76	75%
	Boys	33	34	103%
number of people living with disability supported with assistive devices	Women	250	311	124%
	Girls	85	48	56%
	Men	196	171	87%
	Boys	43	44	102%

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
number of outpatient consultations (excluding mental health and physical rehabilitation)	420,745	466,771	111%
number of treatment courses provided (drug treatment for one disease, one medical procedure such as dressing, dialysis)	292,340	267,010	91%
number of trauma cases supported	1,443	703	49%
number of mental health consultations supported	17,808	23,761	133%
number of health care workers trained and re-trained	46	45	98%
number of physical rehabilitation sessions supported	360	360	100%
number of people living with disability supported with assistive devices	574	574	100%
number of medical procedures	100,340	91,391	91%
number of operational mobile medical units.	21	23	110%
number of medical facilities rehabilitated / provided with equipment and supplies	8	8	100%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR LOGISTICS



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide logistics services, including surface transportation, transshipment, and warehousing to humanitarian organizations responding to the Syria crisis

Objective 2: Maintain regional Whole-of-Syria inter-agency logistics coordination and information management in order to support humanitarian actors

Objective 3: Enhance the capacity of humanitarian organizations to effectively manage the logistics of humanitarian operations in Syria

LEAD ORGANIZATION

WFP

Allocations in 2020

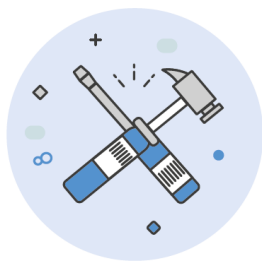
ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1.7M	2	1
TARGETED PEOPLE¹	WOMEN	MEN
	150	150
300	GIRLS	BOYS
	0	0

Under the first Standard Allocation, the SHF funded one project implemented by WFP for the establishment of an UNHAS passenger service inside Syria to facilitate inter-agency movement of humanitarian workers to ensure safe, reliable, and sustainable air access to beneficiaries in areas not easily accessible by road or where commercial airline capacity is limited. UNHAS benefitted all humanitarian actors, including UN agencies, NGOs and International organizations, and transformed the humanitarian landscape by facilitating more efficient and timely delivery of the humanitarian assistance to people in need, especially to northeast Syria. Additionally, under the COVID-19 Reserve Allocation, the SHF supported another project by WFP aiming to facilitate access to free-to-user air cargo transportation to the northeast for humanitarian organizations working on the COVID-19 response.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
2020 ¹	\$1.7	2	1	#of MT of light humanitarian cargo transported by air	demand based	15.4 MT	100%
				#of return flights conducted 3 x week across six months	72	36	50%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

EARLY RECOVERY & LIVELIHOOD**SECTOR OBJECTIVES**

Objective 1: Strengthen access to livelihoods by creating income-generating opportunities and by improving access to production and market infrastructure to restore local economy recovery

Objective 2: Improve access to basic and social services and infrastructure

Objective 3: Strengthened capacity to deliver effective and coordinated education system

Objective 4: Support social cohesion through working for and with communities

Objective 5: Coordination to support early recovery and livelihood response

LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNDP

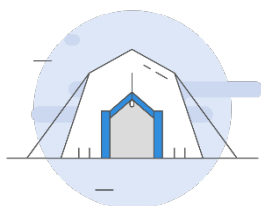
Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$3.4M	6	6
TARGETED PEOPLE¹	WOMEN	MEN
	18,639	17,408
50,941	GIRLS	BOYS
	7,447	7,447

Despite the improvement in the security situation, millions of Syrians continued to face socio-economic challenges due to widespread damage and destruction of infrastructure, loss of assets and protracted displacement. Under the 2020 Standard Allocation, the SHF enabled six partners (four INGOs, one UN, and one NGO) to implement six Early Recovery and Livelihood interventions targeting high severity/underserved locations in four governorates (Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Rural Damascus). The projects focused on strengthening access to livelihood by creating income-generating opportunities and enhancing technical and business skills, promoting self-employment and strengthening local entrepreneurial initiatives.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and non-food item (NFI) support

Objective 2: Support an enabling protection environment and social cohesion by improving housing and related community/public infrastructure

LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNHCR

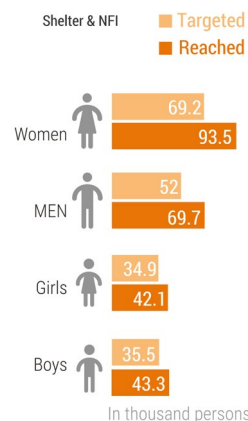
Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$8.8M	9	9
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
153,880	62,197	64,265
	GIRLS	BOYS
	22,431	22,987

In 2020, the number of people in need of durable shelter solutions increased by 20 per cent compared to 2019. Some 5.65 million people were in need of urgent shelter assistance. Nine shelter and NFI projects were supported under the 2020 Standard Allocation to be implemented by nine partners (four UN, two INGOs, and three NNGOs) targeting high severity/underserved locations in 11 governorates (Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, Al-Sweida, Dara, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous). The SHF-funded interventions focused on the distribution of basic and essential commodities/NFIs through in-kind, cash and voucher modalities, the provision of winterization support through in-kind and cash modalities and rehabilitation of damaged houses.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2018 \$0.4M	1	1	191,202
2019 \$3.1M	5	5	PEOPLE REACHED
2020 \$4M	1	1	248,686



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of beneficiaries receiving Winter Clothing Kits	Women	6728	10331 154%
	girls	6552	10060 154%
	Men	5114	7853 154%
	Boys	5606	8608 154%
# of people whose core and essential NFI needs are met	Women	67827	90035 133%
	girls	37186	47285 127%
	Men	48615	68135 140%
	Boys	39762	48930 123%
# of people whose seasonal and supplementary NFI needs are met	Women	10678	12481 117%
	girls	22442	18660 83%
	Men	8764	10003 114%
	Boys	19066	17208 90%
# of people assisted with durable shelter solutions, including assistance with community/public infrastructure and facilities.	Women	262	270 103%
	girls	218	225 103%
	Men	262	255 97%
	Boys	228	220 96%

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people receiving Winter Clothing Kits	24000	36852	154%
# of people whose core and essential NFI needs are met	193390	254385	132%
# of people whose seasonal and supplementary NFI needs are met	60950	58352	96%
# of people assisted with durable shelter solutions, including assistance with community/public infrastructure and facilities.	970	970	100%

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Hussein, one of the farmers affected by the wildfires in Hasakeh, received an agriculture kit from FAO supported by SHF. ©FAO 2020



The SHF and FAO support vulnerable farmers in northeast Syria to improve wheat production

Northeast Syria was once known as the breadbasket of the country, with farming communities there harvesting around two-thirds of the national wheat production. Agriculture was also, of course, once the main source of employment for thousands of people in the area. However, after 10 years of crisis, ongoing insecurity, wide-scale displacement and worsening socio-economic conditions have seriously affected the once-thriving farming communities in this region.

In late 2019, faced with heightened hostilities, rural families were once again forced to flee their homes, with many seeking shelter in safer communities in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa. More than 200,000 people were estimated displaced, including many who abandoned their agricultural lands. Combined with recent drought and wildfires that destroyed hectares of farming land, thousands of families were left bereft.

Beyond the immediate impact on these communities, the wildfires had a much broader reach. In May and June 2019, fires tore across working farms in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates, affecting important wheat production which, had it been harvested, would have been sufficient to meet food security needs for about 1.4 million people.

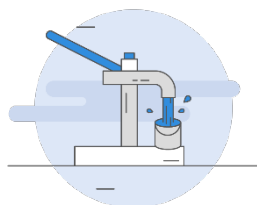
Among thousands who were directly affected by the wildfires was Hussein Haikal, a farmer from Al Hasakeh, who owned 1.5 hectares of land and relied entirely on wheat production as his only source of income: “Now, life is extremely difficult. I have to support my six children, paraplegic wife and my mother. After the fires burned my entire wheat crops, I can't earn an income. I am totally powerless,” he said.

With the support of the SHF, FAO assisted more than 9,000 families, including Hussein, with 200 kg of quality wheat seeds and technical training, sufficient to plant a hectare of land and produce enough grain for two families for their own consumption.

Hussein was able to prepare his small land for planting again, with the training in good agricultural practices focused on coping with any potential threat. “The quality of seed I received has given me hope and the encouragement to harvest a proper quantity of wheat grain. I want to pay off my debts and support my family with their daily needs,” he said.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective1: Support to water, sanitation/sewage and solid waste management systems to ensure regular services for affected people in Syria

Objective 2: Deliver humanitarian WASH supplies and services, and improve hygienic behaviour and practices of most vulnerable

Objective3: WASH coordination structures facilitated and enhanced

Objective4: Improve WASH facilities and services in institutions to minimize sub-standard WASH conditions of the most vulnerable people in Syria

LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNICEF

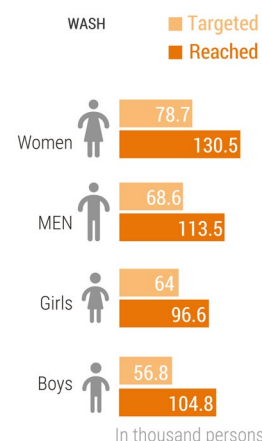
Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.8M	13	12
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
167,249	54,663	50,186
	GIRLS	BOYS
	34,320	28,080

After almost a decade of crisis, the WASH infrastructure and service provision required significant investments, repair and operational support. Under 2020 Standard Allocations and COVID-19 allocations, 13 WASH intervention were funded to be implemented through 12 partners (1 UN, 10, INGOs, and 1 NNGO) targeting high severity/underserved areas in nine governorates (Damascus, Rural Damascus, Hama, Ar-raqqqa, Lattakia, Dara, Idlib, Aleppo, and Deir Ez-Zour) where the majority of the population lacked access to basic WASH services. These projects focused on providing support to water, sanitation/sewage and solid waste management systems; delivering humanitarian WASH supplies and services; improving hygiene behaviour and practices across communities; upgrading WASH facilities and services in public institutions.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2018 \$2.6M	3	3	268,052
2019 \$5.5M	7	6	445,471



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of beneficiaries who received essential WASH NFIs	Women	39218	50887	1.30
	girls	32170	29627	0.92
	Men	12965	6886	0.53
	Boys	23147	27300	1.18
# of people who received essential WASH NFIs Hygiene promotion	Women	37660	47015	1.25
	girls	30890	38531	1.25
	Men	15940	33054	2.07
	Boys	24610	39681	1.61
# of beneficiaries with improved access to water	Women	173369	239944	1.38
	girls	123514	188313	1.52
	Men	135841	191495	1.41
	Boys	110894	181493	1.64
# of people who benefit from support to sewage and solid waste management systems	Women	84476	99700	1.18
	girls	61152	81425	1.33
	Men	64914	71952	1.11
	Boys	51126	64348	1.26

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of beneficiaries who received essential WASH NFIs	107500	114700	107%
# of people who received essential WASH NFIs Hygiene promotion	109100	158281	145%
# of beneficiaries with improved access to water	543618	801245	147%
# of people who benefit from support to sewage and solid waste management systems	261668	317425	121%

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Siblings Rahaf, 11, and Abdulrazak, 2, receive essential health-care services in southern rural Aleppo, Syria. The OCHA-managed Syria Humanitarian Fund supports partners to deliver essential aid across the country, including mobile medical clinics. Credit: UNICEF/Chnkjji



Syria: Amid COVID-19 mobile clinics continue to bring hope to villages in southern Aleppo

In January 2020 in Tall Ed-daman, in Syria's southern Aleppo Governorate, a small group gathered, waiting in the winter morning. There were young mothers, clutching babies wrapped in blankets to ward off the cold, as well as men accompanying elderly parents and dozens of playful young children.

These local families were here for one reason: Every Thursday, the local mobile medical clinic visits Tall Ed-daman – a group of 44 villages south of Aleppo city – providing essential health services to vulnerable people who might not otherwise be able to access basic health care.

The mobile clinic, operated by Al-Birr and Al-Ihsan Charity Society, a local NGO, is funded under a US \$200,000 grant from the Syria Humanitarian Fund. It is run by a team of three doctors and three nurses and supports about 12,000 people with a range of primary medical services. Hajjah, a local resident,

explains the difference the clinic has made in her community. "It's so much easier for us now," she says. "In the past, we had to travel 50 km just to see a doctor."

When COVID-19 started, the clinic team quickly adjusted their response. Despite the evolving challenges in the early days of the pandemic – including movement restrictions - and additional risks facing front-line health workers, the team worked harder than ever to reach communities in need. They were quickly back on the road providing essential health services and also began COVID-19 awareness-raising with patients, while taking all possible precautions to protect themselves and patients from transmission.

In 2020, \$20.2 million of SHF funding was allocated to support health services to help curb transmission of COVID-19, in addition to providing ongoing delivery of essential health services, medicine and medical supplies. As a result of this essential support, hundreds of thousands of vulnerable people were reached with health assistance in 2020, with some projects still operating in 2021. Across Syria, an estimated 12.4 million people need better access to health care.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

NUTRITION



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Protect and strengthen life-saving maternal and child nutrition services for pregnant and lactating women and young children with infant and young child feeding in emergencies (IYCF-E) services, micronutrient interventions, and maternal nutrition support

Objective 2: Improve equitable access to curative nutrition services through systematic and timely identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases for pregnant and lactating women, and boys and girls under 59 months of age

Objective 3: Improve equitable access to curative nutrition services through systematic and timely identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished cases for pregnant and lactating women, and boys and girls under 59 months of age

LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNICEF

Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1.5M	2	2
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
	49,328	10,434
169,023	GIRLS	BOYS
	59,076	50,185

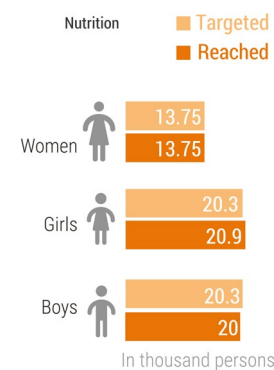
The SHF supported four nutrition specific objectives by funding two nutrition projects under the 2020 Standard Allocation, with a total budget of \$1,502,996. One project focused on provision of essential nutrition services to vulnerable communities in Syria. The second project aimed to provide Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) services for vulnerable populations in Areesha camp, Qamishli city, Izra city of Dar'a, as well as Az-Zabdani and Madaya communities in Rural Damascus.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2019 \$0.5M	1	1	54,500

PEOPLE REACHED

54,668

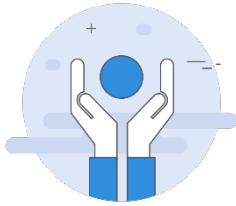


OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of boys and girls (6-59 months) with severe acute malnutrition treated	Women				# of boys and girls (6-59 months) with severe acute malnutrition treated		164	164	100%
	Girls	82	82	100%		# of boys and girls (6-59 months) who received micronutrient supplements (MNP, etc) for four months	40750	40753	100%
	Men						# of women in child-bearing age who received micro nutrients	13750	13751
Boys	82	82	100%	# of boys and girls (6-59 months) with severe acute malnutrition treated	164			164	100%
# of boys and girls (6-59 months) who received micronutrient supplements (MNP, etc) for four months	Women								
	Girls	20375	20375		100%				
	Men								
# of women in child bearing age who received micro nutrients	Boys	20375	20375	100%					
	Women								
		13750	13750	100%					

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

PROTECTION



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Sectoral Objective 1: Improve protection of people affected by the crisis through community-based and individually targeted protection interventions and through advocacy with duty bearers

Objective 2: Strengthen technical capacity of humanitarian actors and duty bearers at national and community level to assess, analyse, prevent and address protection risks and needs

Objective 3: Improve survivor’s access to quality and life-saving GBV response services, and put measures in place to prevent and mitigate risks of GBV

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNMAS

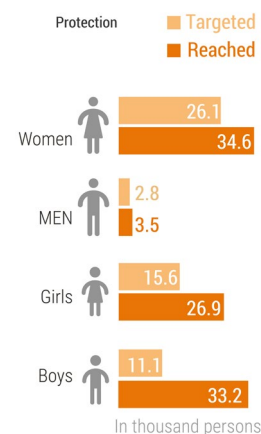
Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$3.6M	8	8
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
	220,000	170,000
800,000	GIRLS	BOYS
	211,000	202,000

Sixteen protection projects were supported in 2020 (\$6.2 million), including sector-specific and multi-sector interventions with a protection component. In addition, five projects funded in 2018 and 2019 (total value of \$3.2 million) reached beneficiaries in 2020. Despite going through an adaptability period to modify modality of service delivery, in line with COVID-19 prevention measures, partners continued to successfully reach people in need with protection assistance. Partners maintained a community-based approach to the extent possible while respecting COVID-19 protective measures. Mobile teams were deployed to address urgent protection needs, with a focus on women, adolescent girls and children, including psychosocial support, individual case management, referrals to specialized services, targeted in-kind assistance, legal assistance activities, child protection services and Risk Education and Explosive Ordnance Assessment support to humanitarian actors.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2018 \$1.2M	2	2	55,615
2019 \$2M	3	3	PEOPLE TARGETED
			98,132



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people reached through community-based protection services, including individual targeted assistance for persons with specific protection needs (includes PSS) (cumulative interventions)	<i>Women</i>	6,915	5,412	78
	<i>Girls</i>	2,698	3,294	122
	<i>Men</i>	82	102	124
	<i>Boys</i>	856	994	116
# of community-based initiatives and community-based protection structures supported	<i>Women</i>	6,992	7,010	100
	<i>Girls</i>	3,250	3,300	102
	<i>Men</i>	340	350	103
	<i>Boys</i>	964	1,002	104
# of persons (humanitarian workers and local/national authorities) who receive training	<i>Women</i>	45	39	87
	<i>Men</i>	45	38	84
# of GBV actors trained on GBV	<i>Women</i>	46	42	91
	<i>Men</i>	4	8	200
# of women, men, girls and boys reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities	<i>Women</i>	17,914	24,356	136
	<i>Girls</i>	10,220	6,766	66
	<i>Men</i>	2,040	571	28
	<i>Boys</i>	4,926	2,010	41
# of girls and boys engaging in structured, sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support	<i>Girls</i>	9,050	8,999	99
	<i>Boys</i>	8,825	9,423	107
# of women and men engaging in parenting programmes	<i>Women</i>	460	464	101
	<i>Men</i>	3	4	133
# of individuals benefiting from awareness raising and community events to prevent and respond to	<i>Women</i>	5,414	7,265	134

child protection issues				
	<i>Girls</i>	9,640	12,097	125
	<i>Men</i>	1,516	1,588	105
	<i>Boys</i>	8,830	11,227	127
# of girls and boys who are receiving specialised child protection services through case management	<i>Girls</i>	230	399	173
	<i>Boys</i>	380	457	120
# of men and women trained on child protection in line with child protection minimum standards	<i>Women</i>	40	40	100
	<i>Men</i>	51	37	73

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people reached through awareness raising sessions on protection risk mitigation	2,500	3,463	139
# of people receiving legal awareness raising, counselling or assistance, including civil status documentation and HLP issues	400	487	122
# of people receiving PFA, structured PSS, and mental health PSS.	170	264	155
# of persons' who receive capacity building to implement protection interventions for prevention and response and ensure efforts to prevent and minimize any unintended negative effects of activities	36	36	100
# of GBV specialised services provided	900	1,044	116
# of humanitarian actors trained on GBV (includes all trainings: CMR, MISP, SOPs, GBV, IASC etc.)	130	138	106
# of people who received risk education from humanitarian Risk-Education actors	2,630	3,492	133
# people trained to conduct RE	90	91	101
# of people reached with victim assistance services	40	3	8
# of Winterize Protection dignity kits distributed to the target group	10,000	12,104	121

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

SHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT**ANNEXES**

Annex A	About the Syria Humanitarian Fund
Annex B	Allocation by recipient organisations
Annex C	SHF-funded projects
Annex D	SHF Advisory Board members
Annex E	Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANNEX A

ABOUT THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN FUND

SHF basics

The Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a multi-donor Country Based Pooled Fund established in 2014 and designed to mobilize and channel resources to support the rapid and strategic delivery of humanitarian assistance and strengthen partnerships with local and international non-governmental organizations.

The SHF is a humanitarian financing tool which enables a timely, coordinated and effective response and facilitates the broadening of humanitarian space through better access and varied partners. Through targeted allocations, the SHF prioritizes life-saving projects and integrated programming to cover critical operational and needs-based gaps. It also strengthens humanitarian coordination and leadership through collaborative programming between local and international actors and further strengthens accountability mechanisms.

The SHF operates under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), within the parameters of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and in accordance with priorities identified by the Humanitarian Country Team.

The HC is supported by an Advisory Board which advises the HC on strategic and policy decisions including the allocation processes and risk management of the Fund as well as by the Syria Inter Sector Coordination members (ISC). The Advisory Board is comprised of representatives from donors, UN agencies, international NGOs and Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC).

The day-to-day management of the SHF is managed by OCHA under the supervision of the OCHA-Syria Head of Office.

The SHF delivers on its key objectives and is managed in accordance with the Syria Operational Manual developed from the global guidelines.

What does the SHF fund?

The SHF covers priority gap activities of the HRP, including critical life-saving activities, protection and projects in the areas that are the most underserved and have high severity of needs. The flexibility of the fund enables the SHF to address unforeseen and new emergencies by providing urgent humanitarian assistance to worst-affected areas and populations.

Who can receive SHF funding?

All organizations responding in Syria that have successfully undergone due diligence checks and OCHA capacity assessments are eligible to apply for SHF funding. These

include national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movements.

The SHF aims to allocate funds to local or national partners while also reinforcing those partners who are best placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with the agreed strategy and humanitarian principles.

Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The HC, in consultation with the SHF Advisory Board and upon recommendation by the ISC members, decides on a predictable and flexible model to quickly respond to critical humanitarian needs. Sector coordinators in cooperation with their sub-national counterparts and sector partners identify the sectors and geographical areas that are prioritized, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies.

How are projects selected for funding?

The SHF has two types of allocation modalities:

Standard Allocations:

Are issued twice a year based on the discretion of the HC and are linked to the priorities of the HRP. Funds are allocated early in the year for projects included in the Syria HRP and around mid-year when the HRP is revised. Funding decisions are based on the allocation strategies, which focus on highest priority needs underpinned by vulnerability data and needs analysis. The allocation strategies are developed by the ISC, approved by the HC and endorsed by the SHF Advisory Board. Project proposals are prioritized and vetted within sectors through Sector Review Committees (SRC) and then recommended to the SHF Advisory Board for endorsement and final approval by the HC.

Reserve Allocations:

These are intended for rapid, flexible and unforeseen new emergencies or to address unanticipated needs and gaps. The Reserve Allocations can also include individual projects responding to urgent identified needs. Reserve Allocations are faster and more geographically focused. All projects under Reserve Allocations are cleared by the sector coordinators before undergoing technical review and endorsement and approval by the SHF Advisory Board and the HC.

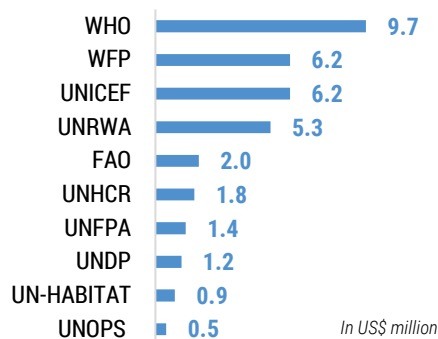
Who provides the funding?

The SHF is funded with contributions from Member States but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2014, the SHF has received \$282 million in contributions.

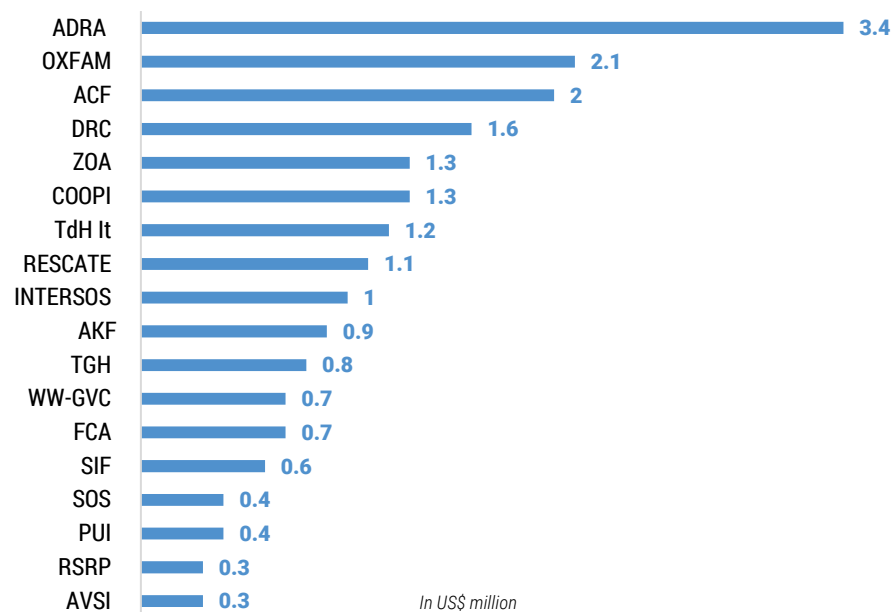
ANNEX B

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

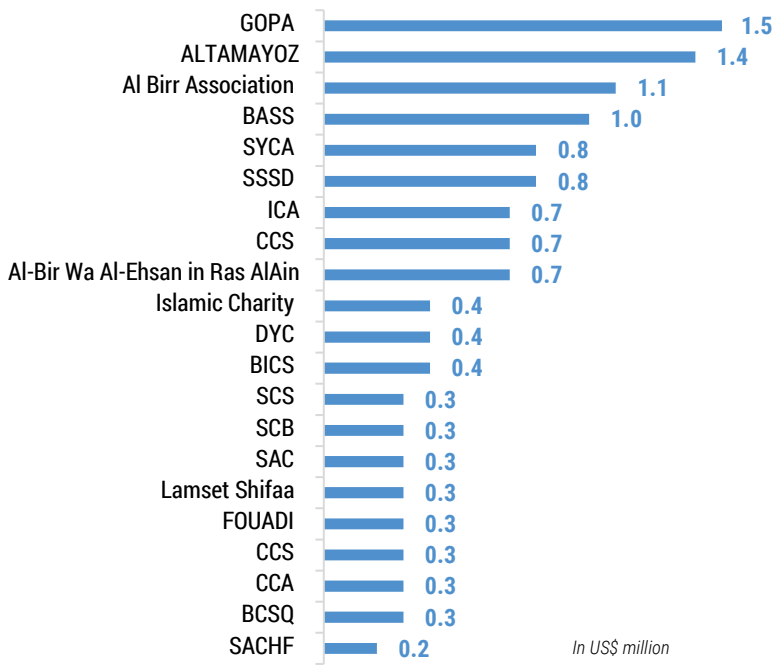
UNITED NATIONS 35.2M 51%



INTERNATIONAL NGOs 19.9M 29%



NATIONAL NGOs 12.4M 18%



Other/ SARC 1.5M 2%



ANNEX C

SHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANISATION	BUDGET
1	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15930	COVID-19	ACF	\$285,672.84
2	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/16883	WASH	ACF	\$1,030,000.00
3	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA/INGO/16926	Food Security and Agriculture	ACF	\$700,000.00
4	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15823	COVID-19	ADRA	\$499,549.83
5	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/ERL/INGO/16889	Early recovery and Livelihoods	ADRA	\$1,350,000.08
6	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA-WASH/INGO/16909	Food Security and Agriculture (70%), WASH (30%)	ADRA	\$1,551,636.51
7	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15795	COVID-19	AKF	\$600,000.90
8	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/17069	WASH	AKF	\$251,045.54
9	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15899	COVID-19	Al Birr Association	\$349,997.00
10	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/INGO/17064	Health	Al Birr Association	\$478,092.05
11	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA/INGO/17078	Food Security and Agriculture	Al Birr Association	\$285,865.05
12	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15938	COVID-19	Al-Bir Wa Al-Ehsan in Ras AlAin	\$299,966.80
13	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/S/NFI/INGO/16934	Shelters / NFIs	Al-Bir Wa Al-Ehsan in Ras AlAin	\$399,003.00
14	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15814	COVID-19	ALTAMAYOZ	\$409,997.25
15	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/E/INGO/17070	Education	ALTAMAYOZ	\$490,317.87
16	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/P/INGO/17091	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	ALTAMAYOZ	\$499,977.83
17	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15808	COVID-19	AVSI	\$261,097.57
18	SYR-20/DDA-3558/2019 NNGO project 2020/H/INGO/16047	Health	BASS	\$458,227.50
19	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/INGO/17060	Health	BASS	\$517,478.75
20	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/H/INGO/15983	Health	BCSQ	\$249,948.79
21	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/INGO/16915	Health	BICS	\$439,000.00
22	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/INGO/17072	Health	CCA	\$252,170.11
23	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15848	COVID-19	CCS	\$259,779.45
24	SYR-20/DDA-3558/2019 NNGO project 2020/H/INGO/16049	Health	CCS	\$226,340.42
24	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/INGO/17079	Health	CCS	\$490,679.53
25	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15788	COVID-19	COOPI	\$382,000.00
26	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA/INGO/16924	Food Security and Agriculture	COOPI	\$940,000.00
27	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15796	COVID-19	DRC	\$420,000.00

28	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/P/INGO/16914	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	DRC	\$324,726.16
29	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA-S/NFI/INGO/16919	Food Security and Agriculture (50%), Shelters / NFIs (50%)	DRC	\$830,000.00
30	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/NGO/17065	Health	DYC	\$433,245.14
31	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA/UN/17068	Food Security and Agriculture	FAO	\$2,000,000.00
32	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/E/INGO/16832	Education	FCA	\$681,125.62
33	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/E/NGO/17084	Education	FOUADI	\$248,428.72
34	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/E/NGO/16863	Education	GOPA	\$562,424.10
35	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/S/NFI/NGO/17053	Shelters / NFIs	GOPA	\$945,088.20
36	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/NGO/15897	COVID-19	ICA	\$300,113.60
37	SYR-20/DDA-3558/2019 NNGO project 2020/P/NGO/16046	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	ICA	\$118,063.80
38	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/NGO/17071	Health	ICA	\$247,919.00
39	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15787	COVID-19	INTERSOS	\$396,454.26
40	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/INGO/16873	Health	INTERSOS	\$345,146.14
41	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/ERL/INGO/17106	Early recovery and Livelihoods	INTERSOS	\$250,333.35
42	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/E/NGO/16950	Education	Islamic Charity	\$429,131.01
43	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/NGO/17093	Health	Lamset Shifaa	\$250,042.95
44	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15958	COVID-19	OXFAM	\$399,987.58
45	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/16866	WASH	OXFAM	\$788,409.20
46	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA/INGO/17056	Food Security and Agriculture	OXFAM	\$901,914.56
47	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/17033	WASH	PUI	\$428,460.01
48	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/S/NFI/INGO/16838	Shelters / NFIs	RESCATE	\$523,604.50
49	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/ERL/INGO/17038	Early recovery and Livelihoods	RESCATE	\$532,421.30
50	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/17094	WASH	RSRP	\$268,060.35
51	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/NGO/16897	Health	SAC	\$275,180.46
52	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/NGO/17049	Health	SACHF	\$247,491.00
53	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/O/15965	COVID-19	SARC	\$1,000,024.28
54	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/O/17048	Health	SARC	\$541,515.66
55	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/NGO/17050	Health	SCB	\$293,313.80
56	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/ERL/INGO/17073	Early recovery and Livelihoods	SCS	\$248,892.51
57	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/17011	WASH	SIF	\$600,691.58
58	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/P/INGO/17061	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	SOS	\$339,618.24
59	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/NGO/15849	COVID-19	SSSD	\$438,983.55
60	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/P/NGO/16977	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	SSSD	\$395,163.84
61	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/WASH/NGO/15811	WASH	SYCA	\$249,791.50
62	SYR-20/DDA-3558/2019 NNGO project 2020/WASH/NGO/16048	WASH	SYCA	\$298,958.00
63	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/S/NFI/NGO/17086	Shelters / NFIs	SYCA	\$249,887.80

64	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15845	COVID-19	TdH It	\$315,910.21
65	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/N/INGO/17083	Nutrition	TdH It	\$504,097.54
66	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA/INGO/17092	Food Security and Agriculture	TdH It	\$376,351.10
67	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15789	COVID-19	TGH	\$400,000.50
68	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/16836	WASH	TGH	\$401,249.00
69	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15975	COVID-19	UNDP	\$419,965.52
70	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/ERL/UN/17104	Early recovery and Livelihoods	UNDP	\$750,000.00
71	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15900	COVID-19	UNFPA	\$1,438,491.95
72	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/UN/16885	WASH	UN-HABITAT	\$372,912.02
73	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/S/NFI/UN/16904	Shelters / NFIs	UN-HABITAT	\$499,790.58
74	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/S/NFI/UN/17055	Shelters / NFIs	UNHCR	\$756,480.25
75	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/P/UN/17100	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	UNHCR	\$995,808.05
76	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15830	COVID-19	UNICEF	\$3,000,000.03
77	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15876	COVID-19	UNICEF	\$466,948.21
78	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15911	COVID-19	UNICEF	\$772,005.00
79	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/S/NFI/UN/17075	Shelters / NFIs	UNICEF	\$999,989.90
80	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/N/UN/17077	Nutrition	UNICEF	\$998,898.50
81	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/P/UN/17059	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	UNOPS	\$528,528.15
82	SYR-20/DDA-3558/RA Winterization/S/NFI/UN/14950	Shelters / NFIs	UNRWA	\$4,000,000.00
83	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15962	COVID-19	UNRWA	\$348,727.98
84	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15970	COVID-19	UNRWA	\$499,993.88
85	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/P/UN/17032	Protection & Community Services (incl. GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action)	UNRWA	\$438,720.33
86	SYR-20/DDA-3558/RA UNHAS/LOG/UN/15752	Logistics	WFP	\$1,500,000.00
87	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15828	COVID-19	WFP	\$199,687.50
88	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 Adhoc/COVID-19/UN/16328	COVID-19	WFP	\$404,587.59
89	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA/UN/16952	Food Security and Agriculture	WFP	\$4,131,587.52
90	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/UN/15914	COVID-19	WHO	\$6,968,784.17
91	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/H/UN/17066	Health	WHO	\$2,740,455.97
92	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/16834	WASH	WW-GVC	\$250,000.00
93	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/E/INGO/17054	Education	WW-GVC	\$420,523.75
94	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15890	COVID-19	ZOA	\$340,621.82
95	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/WASH/INGO/16944	WASH	ZOA	\$378,595.72
96	SYR-20/DDA-3558/SA1/FSA-ERL/INGO/16945	Food Security and Agriculture (50%), Early recovery and Livelihoods (50%)	ZOA	\$612,807.65

70 ANNEXES

97	SYR-20/DDA-3558/COVID 19 RA/COVID-19/INGO/15930	COVID-19	ACF	\$285,672.84
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ANNEX D

SHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
Donor	Germany/Switzerland (alternate)
Donor	Norway/Sweden (alternate)
Donor	Belgium/Netherlands (alternate)
Donor	Canada/Denmark (alternate)
Donor	FCDO UK/ Spain (alternate)
INGO	PUI
INGO	Rescate
INGO	COOPI
Other	SARC
UN	UNICEF/ WFP (alternate)
UN	UNHCR
UN	UNFPA
Observer	Italy
Observer	Jersey
SHF/OCHA	OCHA

ANNEX E

ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
ALTAMAYOZ	Altamayoz Project for Orphan Sponsorship / Social Care Association	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale	PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
BCSQ	Al Birr Association Charitable and Sociable Services Organization in Al Qamishli	Rescate	ONG Rescate Syria
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	RSRP	Rebuild Syria Reconstruction Program
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	SAC	Shabab Alkhair Charity
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	SHF	Syria Humanitarian Fund
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	SIF	Secours Islamique France
EO	OCHA Executive Officer	SOS	SOS Children 's Villages Association - Syria
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SSSD	Syrian Society for Social Development
FCA	Finn Church Aid	TdH	Fondazione Terre des Hommes Italia
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	TGH	Triangle Generation Humanitaire
FOUADI	The Foundation for Advancing Development Integration	TPM	Third Party Monitoring
GBV	Gender-based violence	UK	United Kingdom
GMS	Grant Management System	UN	United Nations
GOPA	Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
HFU	OCHA Syri Humanitarian Financing Unit	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	UNOPS	United Nations Operation Services
ICA	Al Ihsan Association in Tal Hamis	USD	United States Dollar
IDPS	Internally displaced persons	WW-GVC	Fondazione We World - GVC Onlus
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
ISC	Inter Sector Coordination	WFP	World Food Programme
NFI	Non-food items	WHO	World Health Organization
		ZOA	Stichting ZOA

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Fund

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Syria.unocha.org
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