

**SYRIA CROSS-BORDER  
HUMANITARIAN FUND**

**2020**

**ANNUAL REPORT**



**SCHF**

Syria Cross-border  
Humanitarian  
Fund

# THE SCHF THANKS OUR DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2020

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## CREDITS

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The latest version of this document is available on the SCHF website at <https://www.unocha.org/syrian-arab-republic/syria-cross-border-humanitarian-fund>

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

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Front Cover

A displaced family in Binish, Idlib Governorate, Syria (2020). Credit: Mohannad Zayat/ OCHA

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## FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2020 Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) Annual Report. The document reviews SCHF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable in northwest Syria in 2020. It provides an update on the management and accountability of the Fund, and a brief overview of results by cluster.

I want to express my sincere thanks to donors for the trust placed in the SCHF, and for the generous contributions by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Despite global funding levels decreasing for humanitarian assistance due to COVID-19, the SCHF became the largest fund globally in 2020 with record contributions of \$155.1 million and allocations of \$185.9 million in total.

The humanitarian situation in northwest Syria further deteriorated in 2020. We saw high levels of displacement, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and an unprecedented economic downturn that exacerbated the situation for the estimated 80 per cent of the population living under the poverty line. Nearing the 10-year mark, the conflict in Syria continued to erode the resilience of affected communities, increasing their dependence on humanitarian assistance.

The SCHF remained a critical funding mechanism to address the most urgent and critical needs in a timely, efficient and inclusive manner. It played a key role in helping to provide safer and more dignified living conditions for the most vulnerable. For the third year in a row, more than half of the funding was allocated through national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), illustrating the central role they play in the cross-border response.

Following the large-scale displacement of nearly one million people in early 2020, the SCHF launched a reserve allocation of \$62.2 million, complementing the CERF allocation for Syria under the rapid response window of \$30 million. Thanks to the timely response through the two funding mechanisms, SCHF and CERF, about 1.4 million people had access to emergency shelter, non-food items (NFIs) as well as emergency WASH services.

In 2020, the SCHF was at the forefront of the COVID-19 response in North West Syria. Months before the first positive case of COVID-19 was reported in NWS, the SCHF financed the procurement of 2.7 million items of personal protective equipment (PPE) for wide scale distribution by local NGOs in Aleppo and Idlib. With the roll out of the CBPF COVID-19 flexibility guidelines at country level, the SCHF was able to support partner organizations to re-programme existing funds to respond to the pandemic and mainstream preventive measures in projects across all sectors. Thanks to its comparative advantage and flexibility, the Fund was one of the key supporters of the COVID-19 response, mainly through local NGOs.

The added-value and comparative advantage of the Fund was further demonstrated through the commitment to fund integrated interventions. By structuring allocations around thematic rather than sectoral objectives, the Fund promoted coordination among partner organizations and clusters, leading to a more holistic response to a wide range of humanitarian needs.

I would like to thank all the national and international NGOs, UN Agencies and members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement for their tireless efforts in meeting the needs of vulnerable people in northwest Syria. Their hard work and commitment continues to make a huge difference in improving the lives, protection and well-being of people in need. I am grateful for the efforts that they have made to improve the quality of our overall humanitarian programming with innovative approaches to ensure more inclusion and more accountability to affected people.

I would also like to express my gratitude for the continuous support from the Fund's stakeholders, including the Advisory Board members, contributing donors, clusters and implementing partners. This report demonstrates the importance of the Fund and the strategic role it has played and will continue to play in the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis. I count on your collective support in further strengthening the Fund in order to meet the many challenges that lie ahead.



---

**MARK CUTTS**

**Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator  
for the Syria Crisis**

“

**In the absence of a political solution, we must ensure the necessary access and funding for the ongoing humanitarian response**

STATEMENT ON THE RECENT FLOODS IN NORTHWEST SYRIA

28 JANUARY 2021

- MARK CUTTS  
DEPUTY REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

”

**Binish, Idlib governorate.** Families displaced from southern Idlib living in damaged schools.  
Credit: Mohannad Zayat/OCHA



## SCHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

# 2020 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) 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.

Contribution to the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is made by the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and the SCHF. 50 per cent of the HRP funding in 2019 is used for the estimation of the SCHF funding for the HRP.

## 2020 IN REVIEW

# SYRIA CROSS-BORDER HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

## HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

### Humanitarian situation in 2020

In 2020, as the conflict entered its ninth year, the humanitarian situation in Syria – one of the world's direst – deteriorated further due to ongoing hostilities, large displacements, harsh winter conditions, and pre-existing needs that continued to compound. Increased levels of violence and rapidly changing frontlines placed vulnerable people at immediate risk and led to mass displacements in the first few months of the year. Across Syria, 11.1 million people were in need at the beginning of the year, including 2.8 million people in the northwest and 1.4 million in the northeast. By early 2021 this had increased to 13.4 million people across the country, including 10 million women and children, and 2.3 million people with disabilities aged 12 and above.

### Military escalation and the humanitarian impact

The military escalation that began in late 2019 carried through to 2020 with devastating effects on communities. In January and February, some 100 communities in southeast Idlib and the western Aleppo countryside had been largely emptied due to a change in controlling parties. This was also the case in several western neighbourhoods of Aleppo city.

Communities close to the frontlines were almost deserted, and some people also fled other locations. Many of those who stayed behind were already vulnerable and faced further risks due to their inability to evacuate. In 2020, 10 health facilities were damaged by air strikes and shelling, resulting in an abrupt halt to life-saving assistance. In February, at least 72 hospitals and health-care centres in Idlib and Aleppo governorates shut down, suspended or reduced operations due to insecurity or mass displacement. People caught up in the violence increasingly relied on humanitarian assistance. This was particularly challenging as many humanitarian workers were among the people displaced.

With the announcement of a ceasefire on 5 March 2020, air strikes in northwest Syria mostly came to a halt, while sporadic instances of shelling continued along the frontlines, mostly focused on areas south of the M4 highway and around the M5 highway in the Idlib area.

In 2020 there were numerous deadly attacks, including the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), especially in the northern Aleppo and Tel Abiad-Ras Al Ain area.

### Multiple, large and protracted displacement

Some 1.8 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) movements occurred across Syria in 2020, mainly because of the hostilities in the country's northwest. In Idlib and Aleppo governorates, almost 1 million people – equivalent to almost one third of the civilian population in the Idlib area – had been displaced over a three-month period before the March 5 ceasefire. In northwest Idlib governorate, people were increasingly displaced into small areas, where existing services were severely overwhelmed. The immense humanitarian needs in the area persisted after the ceasefire given the preceding months of violence and the large-scale displacement.

By the end of 2020, more than 2.7 million people were displaced in northwest Syria, while 1.6 million IDPs were living in 1,302 IDP sites. Many moved into unfinished buildings, substandard public structures – including mosques, schools and wedding halls – or built makeshift shelters, along roadsides, under olive trees or other available spaces. The mass influx of IDPs throughout Aleppo and Idlib governorates placed additional pressure on host communities, stretching already insufficient basic services and infrastructure well beyond their capacities. Women and children made up more than 80 percent of the newly displaced people while more than 21,000 IDPs were persons with specific needs.

### The COVID-19 Pandemic

The first confirmed case of COVID-19 in northwest Syria was identified on 9 July, and by 31 December there were 20,270 confirmed cases – 11,073 in the Idlib area and 9,197 in northern Aleppo governorate. Of these cases, 340 deaths related to COVID-19 were recorded and 12,822 people reportedly recovered.

### Humanitarian Response Plan

The figures below refer to the Whole of Syria HRP, to which SCHF is contributing. The Syria HRP 2020 was launched in December 2020.



**11.1M** People in need



**9.8M** People targeted



**\$3.4B** Funding requirement

The timely provision of humanitarian assistance was crucial in minimizing the potential impact of COVID-19 in north-west Syria, where crowded living conditions, physical and mental stress, and deprivation left people vulnerable to respiratory infections.

The pandemic had a significant impact on the humanitarian situation, driving additional humanitarian needs and exacerbating pre-existing needs. Restrictions of movement and limitations on markets and other commercial activities – aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 – increased humanitarian needs and affected the economy. Key humanitarian activities and procedures were adapted to mitigate risks, but in some cases, they had to be suspended. From 5 December, individuals could not use the Bab Al-Hawa border crossing with Turkey on weekends, but this did not affect humanitarian and commercial crossings.

#### **Economic downturn and devaluation of the Syrian Pound**

In June, the value of the Syrian Pound (SYP) began to decline rapidly, losing half of its value within a month and reaching new historical lows. In 2020, it devalued some 200 per cent, resulting in massive price increases and triggering shortages of food and other key supplies in markets.

The price of basic goods needed for survival, such as food, water, fuel and hygiene items, increased every month and reached historical highs in May 2020. The economic decline added a further layer of complexity in an already challenging operating environment. For instance, key humanitarian activities such as water trucking or local procurement of food items reportedly became more difficult due to the instability of the currency. High prices and limited availability of high-grade fuel affected individual households in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance, as well as commercial supply chains and markets.

#### **Flooding and Winterization**

The dire humanitarian needs were exacerbated during the winter months, as communities were exposed to harsh weather and flooding. During the first quarter of the year, newly arrived IDPs were heavily affected by the severe cold. As temperatures dropped below zero, many people resorted to measures such as burning unsafe materials for heat, at times causing uncontrolled fires and toxic fumes. In November and December, more than 1,904 IDPs were directly affected by flooding, which destroyed or damaged 450 tents, impeded movement in many IDP sites, and in some cases, caused sewage overflows.



**Khair Al-Sham camp, Idlib.** A girl carries her brother through the flood affected camp.

Credit: Mahmoud Al Basha/ OCHA

## 2020 IN REVIEW

## REFERENCE MAP

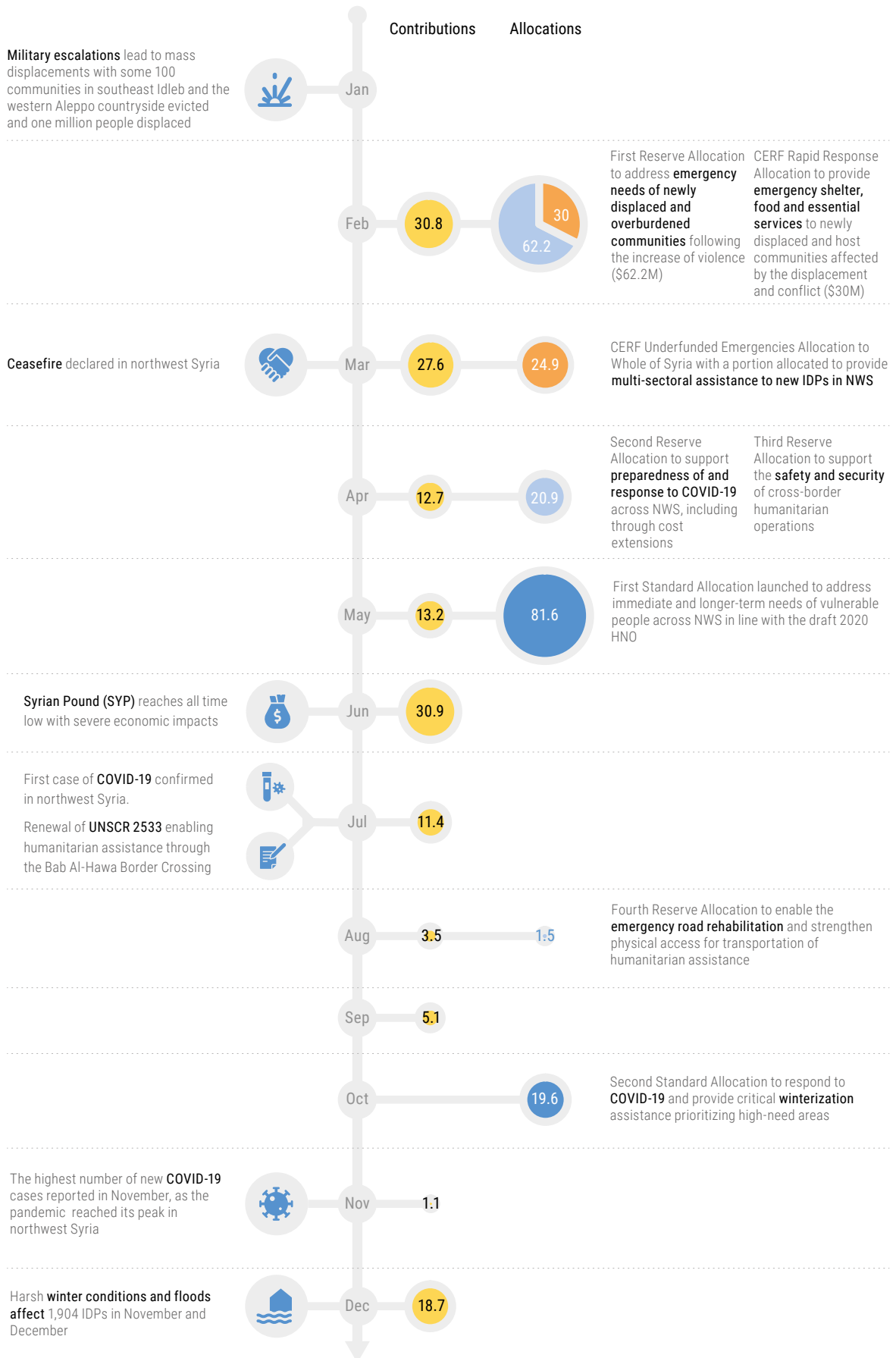
## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.

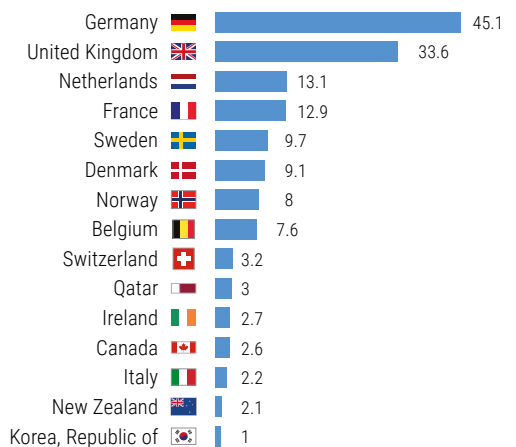
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

## 2020 TIMELINE



## 2020 ALLOCATION

**\$155.1M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS



*in US\$ million*

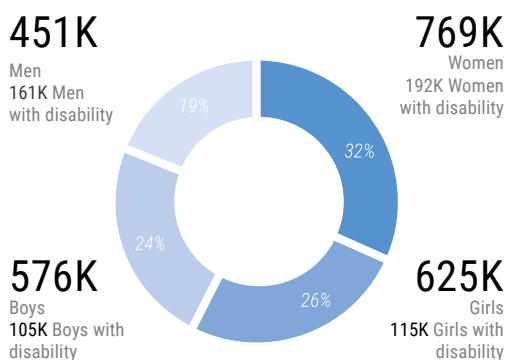


**2.4M**  
PEOPLE  
TARGETED

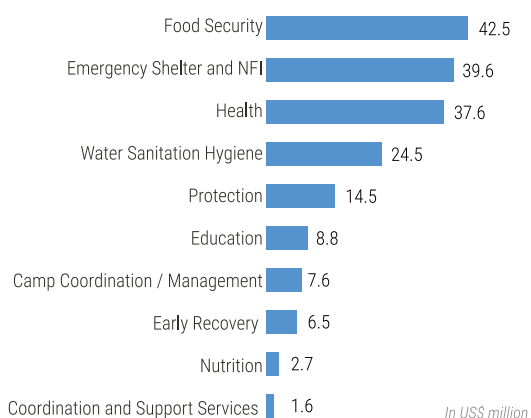


**573K**  
PEOPLE TARGETED  
WITH DISABILITY

For people reached visit: [http://bit.ly/CBPF\\_overview](http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview)



### ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER

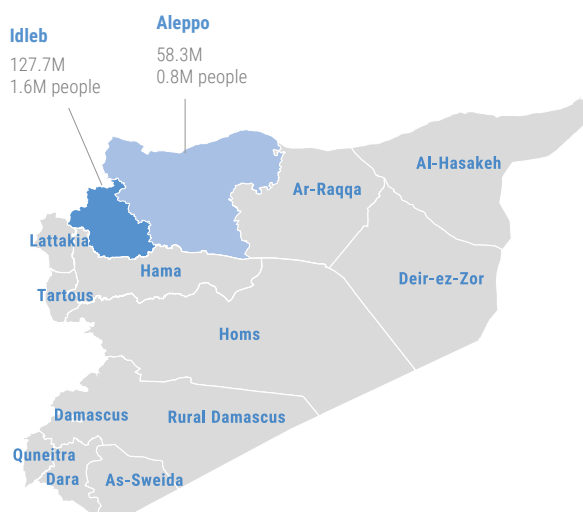


*in US\$ million*

**\$185.9M** : **2.4M**  
ALLOCATIONS : PEOPLE TARGETED



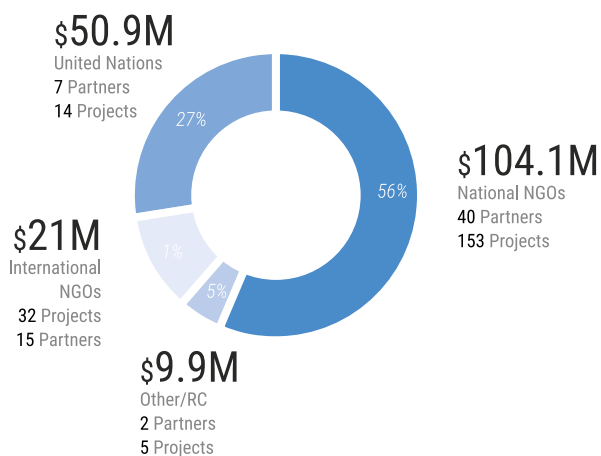
Allocations  
in US\$ million



**64**  
PARTNERS

**204**  
PROJECTS

*Allocations in US\$ million*



See explanatory note on p.6

# SYRIA CROSS-BORDER HUMANITARIAN FUND COVID-19 RESPONSE

The SCHF was among the first funding mechanisms to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic by addressing top priorities in the COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan (PRP) for northwest Syria. The SCHF adapted and rolled out the CBPF COVID-19 Flexibility Guidelines at country level, allowing for a more flexible implementation of projects. Cost extensions were granted to projects with ability to scale up critical WASH services, including in health facilities. COVID-19 response has been further integrated and mainstreamed in projects funded across all sectors in 2020.



**20,270**  
CASES



**340**  
COVID-RELATED  
DEATHS



**\$384M**  
REQUIREMENTS



OF WHICH  
HEALTH: \$157.5M  
NON-HEALTH: \$226.7M

## SCHF COVID-19 RESPONSE



**\$36.9M**  
ALLOCATIONS



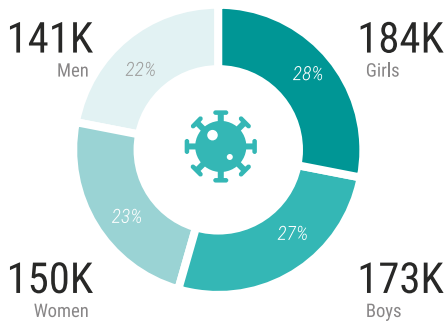
**648K**  
PEOPLE  
TARGETED



**53**  
PARTNERS

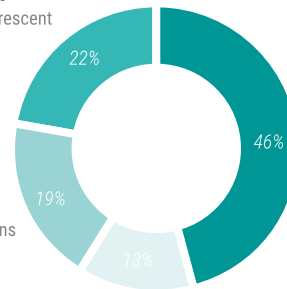
**151**  
PROJECTS

*Allocations in US\$ million*



**\$8.2M**

Other/Red Crescent  
2 Partners  
4 Projects



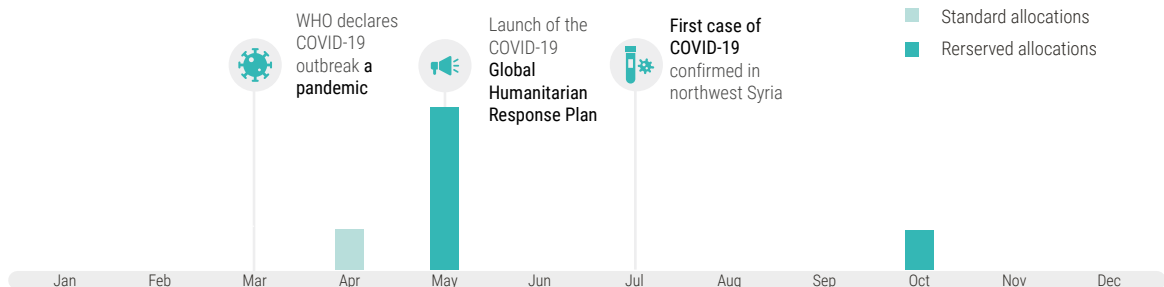
**\$17M**  
National NGOs  
34 Partners  
117 Projects

**\$7M**  
United Nations  
3 Partners  
4 Projects

**\$4.7M**

International  
NGOs  
14 Partners  
26 Projects

## COVID-19 RESPONSE ALLOCATION TIMELINE



**\$20.5M** Second Reserve allocation to support preparedness of and response to COVID-19 across NWS, including through cost extensions

**\$81.6M** First Standard allocation including 74% of projects funded supporting COVID-19 prevention and/or response

**\$19.6M** Second Standard Allocation to respond to COVID-19 (\$10.8M) and critical winterization assistance (\$6.8M) in high-needs areas

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



**34 COVID-19 Community Treatment Centers (CCTCs)** supported, including with food assistance.



**19.7 million units of personal protective equipment (PPE)**, including 9.4 million medical face masks, procured through TRC supply chains for distribution in NWS.



**422,664 people** travelling cross-border screened for COVID-19 at seven points of entries. **235 people transferred to hospitals** and community based treatment centers for treatment.



**11 hospitals and 8 clinics** supported to reach vulnerable people in need of healthcare services, including mental health.



**40,890 children** targeted with formal and non-formal education through innovative distance and/or online learning modalities.



**603,227 people** targeted with hygiene promotional activities and campaigns.



**97,596 hygiene kits** distributed to vulnerable people under SCHF 2020 allocations.



**4,397 GBV survivors** provided with specialized protection services and **318,336 people** targeted with GBV prevention activities and awareness raising.



**US \$10.8M** in unrestricted CVA distributed through 35 projects funded by the SCHF in 2020 under the Shelter/NFI, Food security and Early Recover clusters.

CHALLENGES



At the outset of the global COVID-19 pandemic, only half of the health facilities in NWS were functional (HeRAMS, March 2020). In December, only nine hospitals and 30 CCTCs treated COVID-19 patients (OCHA Sitrep, Dec 2020).



Social stigma related to COVID-19 poses a risk to public health and further spread of the virus. Awareness raising has been crucial to encourage people with symptoms to seek healthcare and self-isolate (OCHA Sitrep, Dec 2020).



Physical distancing is a challenge in NWS as a large portion of the population reside in overcrowded shelters and IDP sites. By December, 10.3% of known COVID-19 cases were in camps. (OCHA Sitrep, Dec 2020).



**Kafr Takharim, Idlib.** Mohammed is treated at the Isolation centre.

Credit: Violet Organization


**“You feel that there are actually people who care about you”**

Mohammed, father of four children, tested positive for COVID-19 after falling sick with flu-like symptoms.

*[...] I was visiting at one of my friends on the farm drinking tea, and then I felt cold and I did not take it seriously [...] I thought I was suffering from the flu, because the symptoms that I had were the same as the flu symptoms.*

When he did not recover after a couple of days, his wife asked if he had the coronavirus, and Mohammed decided to get a swab test. Upon receiving the test results confirming the infection, Mohammed went to the isolation center operated by Violet Organization. He stayed at the isolation center for about 13 days before he could return to his home with a negative test result testifying to his recovery. At the isolation center, Mohammed was satisfied with the services provided to him. He said, *“the staff at the center never failed to perform their duties, including meals and other things, even fruits were available”*. Mohammed wishes to increase the awareness about the COVID-19 pandemic in the community.

## RESULTS REPORTED IN 2020

 **\$137.1M**  
ALLOCATIONS

2017

**\$2.6M** ALLOCATIONS    **7** PROJECTS    **6** PARTNERS

2018

**\$27M** ALLOCATIONS    **24** PROJECTS    **15** PARTNERS

2019

**\$80.7M** ALLOCATIONS    **130** PROJECTS    **55** PARTNERS

2020

**\$26.7M** ALLOCATIONS    **27** PROJECTS    **22** PARTNERS

*In US\$ million*

 **3.4M** PEOPLE TARGETED    **3.6M** PEOPLE REACHED

WOMEN 1M TARGETED

**0.9M** REACHED



MEN 0.9M TARGETED

**0.8M** REACHED



GIRLS 0.7M TARGETED

**0.9M** REACHED



BOYS 0.9M TARGETED

**1M** REACHED

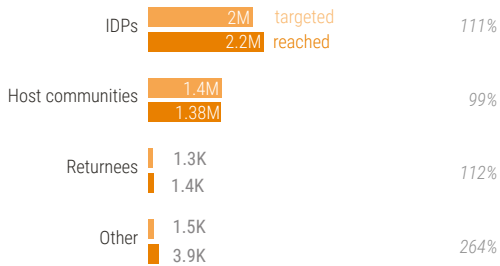


*In million of persons*

### PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

*In million of persons*

*Percentage*

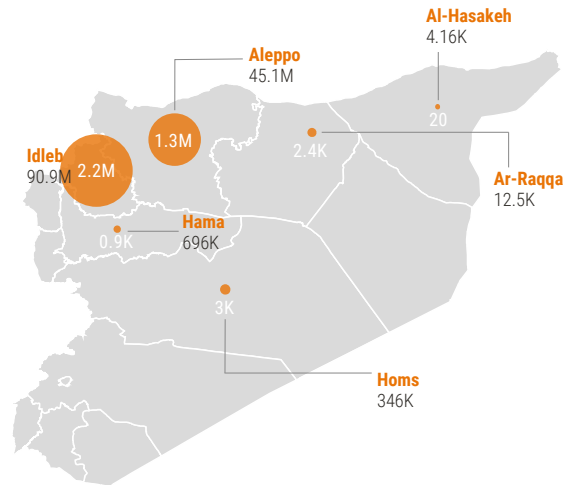


### PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

Cluster	Targeted	Reached	Percentage
Water Sanitation Hygiene	2M	2.1M	105%
Health	397K	500K	126%
Food Security	341K	311K	91%
Protection	212K	226K	106%
Emergency Shelter and NFI	143K	128K	90%
Camp Coordination / Management	130K	144K	111%
Education	57K	68K	119%
Early Recovery	52K	61K	117%
Nutrition	47K	54K	114%
Coordination and Support Services	2.4K	2.3K	97%

### PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION

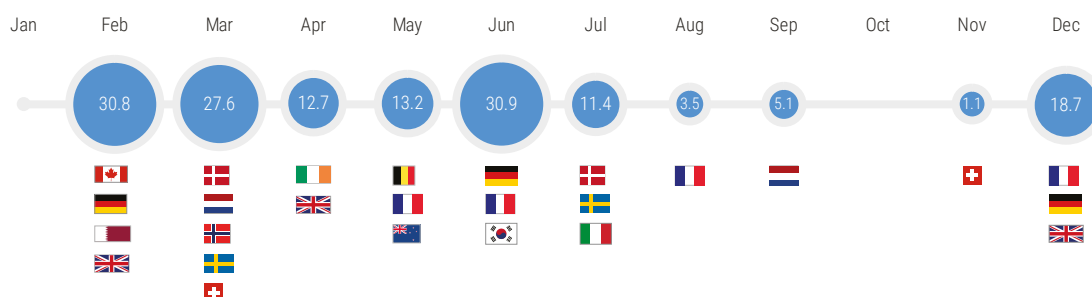
 People reached  
 Region  
Funding amount  
*In US\$ million*



2020 IN REVIEW

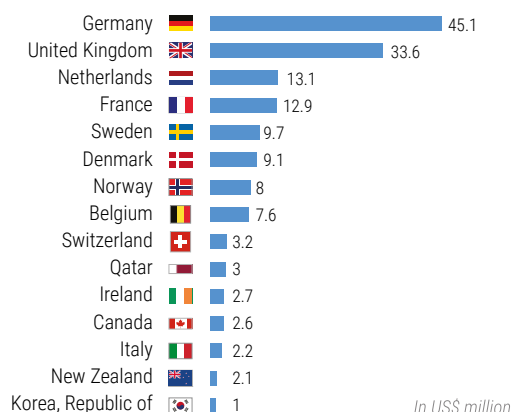
# DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

## CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



In US\$ million

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

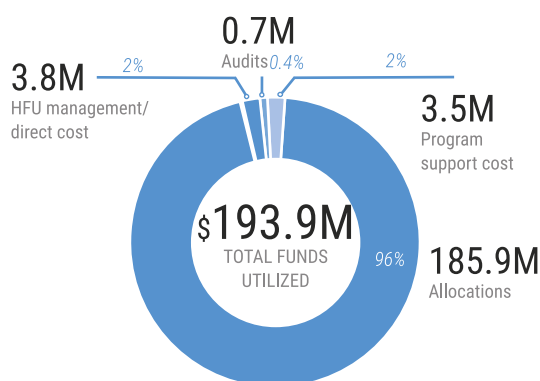


In US\$ million

In 2020, the SCHF received record donor contributions for the third year in a row. A total of \$155.1 million was contributed between January and December, a 15 per cent increase from 2019. The SCHF ranked as the largest CBPF. Funding was received from 15 donors, a record number in a given year. The donors are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. This generous and increased level of contributions, together with an active involvement in the Advisory Board to support the Fund's governance, illustrates donors' continuous support and engagement with the strategic direction and performance of the SCHF.

The SCHF had started the year with a balance of \$55.1 million carried forward from 2019, bringing the total amount available for allocation for 2020 to \$210.2 million. Six allocations for a cumulative total of \$185.9 million were organized throughout the year to respond to emergencies and ensure the provision of essential services to vulnerable populations in an increasingly complex and volatile environment.

## UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



In US\$ million

### Timing of contributions

Unlike 2019, when contributions were received in the second half of the year, contributions in 2020 were predominately received between February and July. This was likely in re-sponse to the massive displacement in early 2020 of nearly 1 million people and COVID-19, and in anticipation of the UN Security Resolution vote in July. Of the total amount, \$115.1million, or 74 per cent, were paid in the first half of the year.

Contributions of \$18.7 million received in December were essential to providing critical assistance to support winter needs. Early contributions allowed the SCHF to respond to emergency needs, as well as plan for quality allocations.

DONOR TREND



Donor trend

Between 2017 and 2020, the Fund’s donor base has remained stable, with an average of 12 donors, and contributions have increased over the years. This reflects donors’ increased trust in the SCHF as a stable funding mechanism to support the Cross-Border Humanitarian Response. In 2020, the donor base increased to 15, thanks to generous contributions from retuning donors Italy and Qatar, and New Zealand, which made its first contribution to the SCHF. Four donors contributed 68 per cent of the \$631.3 million received by the Fund since 2014. They are, by order of contribution: The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. In 2020, Germany and the United Kingdom remained the largest contributors to the Fund, accounting for 52 per cent of the contributions.

DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

	UK	<b>129M</b>	2018 - 2021
	Germany	<b>62.3M</b>	2018 - 2021
	Norway	<b>8.7M</b>	2018 - 2021
	Canada	<b>3.8M</b>	2018 - 2020
	Qatar	<b>3M</b>	2017 - 2020

Contrary to expectations that the COVID-19 pandemic would lead to a drop in funding levels in 2020, donors to the SCHF delivered on their commitments, recognizing the increasing needs and vulnerabilities in northwest Syria. Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, France and Canada increased their contributions, while Belgium, Ireland, Norway, and the United Kingdom reduced theirs, but remained among the most regular contributors to the Fund over the years.

## 2020 IN REVIEW

# ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

## Overview of SCHF allocations in 2020

In 2020, the SCHF remained an essential source of funding for life-saving interventions, focusing on underserved and high-needs areas through best-positioned responders. It provided flexible and targeted funding to address the critical needs stemming from a rapidly deteriorating situation in northwest Syria. The year saw massive hostilities and displacement, compounded by the effects of economic deterioration and COVID-19. Some 11.1 million people needed humanitarian assistance at the beginning of 2020, including 2.8 million people in the northwest. Allocations enhanced intersectoral coordination and integration, while ensuring the centrality of protection and accountability to affected people.

### First Reserve Allocation: Responding to large-scale displacement from southern Idlib and western Aleppo

Due to **escalating violence in northwest Syria** in February 2020, **nearly 1 million people**, including 80 per cent women and children, were **displaced from southern Idlib and western Aleppo governorates**. The SCHF played a vital role in **initiating response to massive emergency needs at a time when funding from other sources was scarce** – \$62.2 million was allocated to establish safe reception centres, and scale-up emergency shelter in and outside of camps.

### Second Reserve Allocation: Responding to Covid-19 with procurement of essential medical supplies

The SCHF **anticipated that the Covid-19 pandemic** would have a severe impact on northwest Syria, with urgent needs for PPEs, ventilators, and other medical supplies. In April 2020, **when such items were scarce**, the SCHF acted rapidly, allocating \$20.5 million to **procure medical supplies, equip Covid-19 case management centers, and scale-up the diagnostic capacity of laboratories**. Funding was also used to improve WASH services in health facilities.

### Third Reserve Allocation: Ensuring safety and security of humanitarian partners

In April 2020, the **scale up of humanitarian operations to respond to massive needs** in Northwest Syria **overstretched the coordination of safety and security services**. The SCHF, through an allocation of \$0.4 million, supported UNDSS to implement an appropriate security risk management strategy, **improving the safety of humanitarian workers**.

### First Standard Allocation: Addressing the needs of IDPs and returnees, and responding to Covid-19

In May 2020, the SCHF launched a **record \$81.6 million allocation** to address acute needs from the **combined effects of long-term violence and displacement, and the Covid-19 pandemic**. The funding improved the quality of camps, **provided learning opportunities for children**, created income-generating activities for IDPs, **protected women and children from GBV**, and scaled-up health services. Despite the uncertainty around the renewal of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) on cross-border interventions, the **funding allowed partners to continue delivering services and supporting dignified living conditions** for the most vulnerable people.

### Fourth Reserve Allocation: Rehabilitating roads for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

The UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) limited humanitarian operations to one cross-border point from mid-July 2020. The Fund released \$1.5 million in August 2020 to **rehabilitate 20km of roads to facilitate the movement of humanitarian goods** from Bab Al Hawa to northern rural Aleppo.

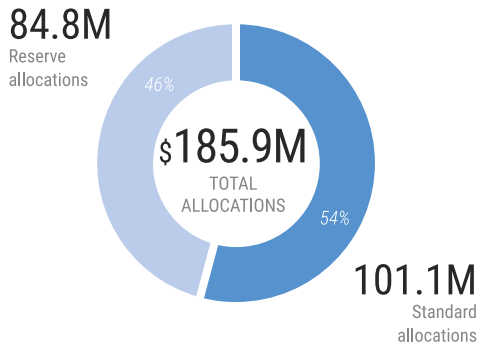
### Second Standard Allocation: Scaling-up the Covid-19 response and winterization

The **socioeconomic impact of Covid-19 along with the approaching winter season had exacerbated needs** in Syria in October 2020. The SCHF's \$19.6 million allocation had two objectives: first, **scaling-up the COVID-19 response** including health services, WASH facilities and protection; and second, **addressing urgent winter needs** at a time when the resilience of communities and displaced people was eroded due to the devaluation of the Syrian currency.

## 2020 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$62.2M	1st Reserve Allocation	February 2020
\$20.5M	2nd Reserve Allocation	April 2020
\$0.4M	3rd Reserve Allocation	April 2020
\$81.6M	1st Standard Allocation	May 2020
\$1.5M	4th Reserve Allocation	August 2020
\$19.6M	2nd Standard Allocation	October 2020

ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE *In US\$ million*



ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS *In US\$ million*

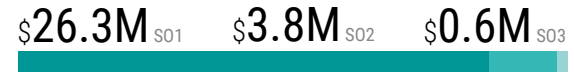
- S01 Save lives
- S02 Enhance protection
- S03 Increase resilience and access to services

ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS (SYRIA HRP)



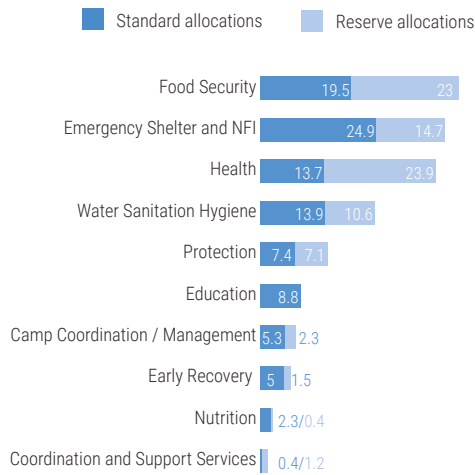
- S01 Contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic
- S02 Decrease the deterioration
- S03 Protect, assist and advocate

ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS (GLOBAL COVID-19 HRP)

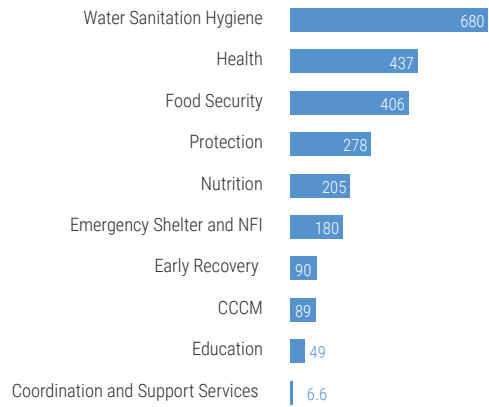


\* For more information please see page 20.

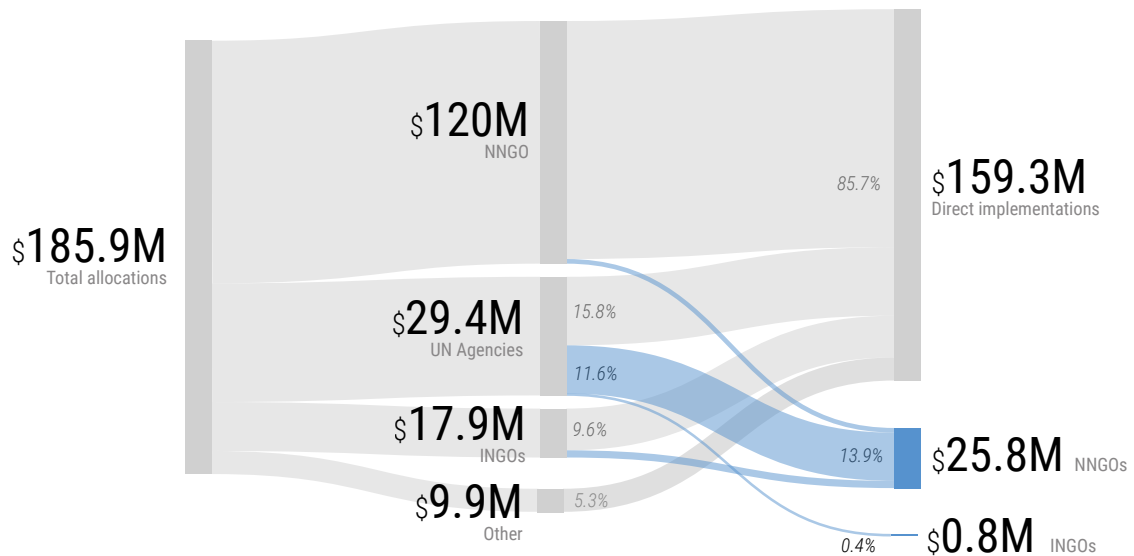
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER *In US\$ million*



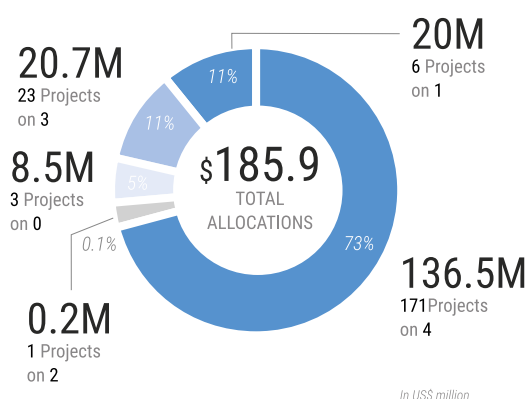
PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER *In thousand of persons*



ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE *In US\$ million*



## GENDER WITH AGE MARKER



- 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

## Alignment with the Syria HRP

For much of 2020, as the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was not fully drafted, the allocations followed closely the objectives established in 2019. All SCHF projects contributed to one or more of the three HRP strategic objectives<sup>1</sup>. Additional references such as the Humanitarian Readiness and Response Plan (as of 31 January 2020) and the COVID-19 PRP for northwest Syria were used to ensure interventions were in line with needs on the ground.

## Empowering coordination and engagement with local NGOs as best-placed responders

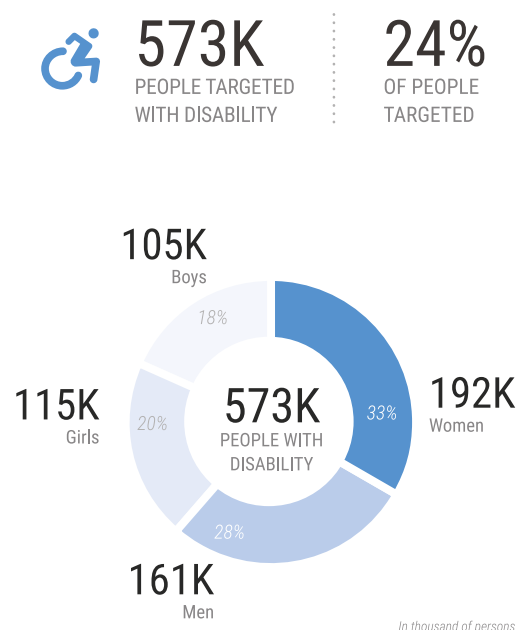
The SCHF remained one of the most important and visible funding mechanisms for local partners in northwest Syria. National NGOs received almost 56 per cent of direct funding allocated in 2020, amounting to \$104.1 million. The transparency and inclusivity of the Fund permitted constructive engagement with cluster coordinators and partners. In December 2020, a capacity assessment process was launched to invite new organisations to apply for eligibility to be partners of the SCHF. Sixty-one applications were received, and the process was expected to conclude in April 2021. The aim was to increase and diversify the number of partners that could access the Fund. Requests from prospective partners to access the Fund remain high more than seven years after the SCHF was launched.

<sup>1</sup> **Strategic Objective 1:** Provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people, with an emphasis on those in areas with high severity of needs.

**Strategic Objective 2:** Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to protection needs by supporting the protective environment in Syria, by promoting international law, IHL, IHRL and though quality, principled assistance.

**Strategic Objective 3:** Increase the resilience of affected communities by improving access to livelihood opportunities and basic services, especially among the most vulnerable households and communities.

## TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY



## Complementarity and integration

In 2020, the SCHF continued to prioritize integrated interventions, putting people at the centre of the humanitarian response. A majority of the allocations launched during the year were structured around strategic objectives, to which a set of clusters contributed. This strategic, inter-sectoral approach was selected considering the intersectional needs and multi-layered vulnerabilities that people in northwest Syria are facing. The more holistic approach enabled the projects funded in 2020 to address a set of needs through single or multisectoral projects. This approach contributed to a strengthened coordination between the different clusters and an increase in multisectoral projects, while better coordination among clusters and intersectoral review committees during allocations became a regular step of any allocation review process. The Fund also sought to better define integration in the context of the Cross-border Response to guide partners and clusters during the allocation, which was supported by stronger information-sharing.

# UNDERFUNDED PRIORITIES

In 2020, 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 **disabled people**



**Education** in protracted crises



Other aspects of **protection**



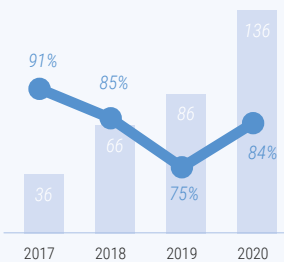
In 2020, the SCHF increased funding for the prevention of and response to GBV, through specialized services, awareness raising and referrals. Funding allocated to projects contributing to gender equality increased by more than 50 per cent compared to 2019

**16** projects addressing **gender based violence**.

**\$136.5M** or

**84%** of projects funded by SCHF contributed to **gender equality**.

Allocations to gender equality in US\$ million % of total projects



People with disabilities are included in projects funded across 10 clusters and multisectoral interventions. Compared to 2019, the number of PWD targeted increased by almost 200k.

The **Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund** prioritized programmes targeting **disabled people**,

**573k** beneficiaries

**24%** of total 2020 beneficiaries



SCHF played a critical role in supporting formal and non-formal education for vulnerable children in NWS. Allocations promoted integration of services in schools, and most projects incorporated child protection and WASH activities. The Fund acknowledges the high need for the continuation of education programs and remains committed to follow the situation on the ground.

**\$8.8M** allocated in **education** sector, supporting

**14** projects, targeting over **49K** beneficiaries including **22K** girls and **21K** boys

The temporary closure of schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic triggered new modalities, and alternatives to physical classroom education were rolled out. Innovative solutions such as distance learning and mobile teachers were critical to avoid interruptions in learning.



The SCHF scaled up funding for protection in 2020. Interventions to protect civilians were community-based, and included activities in COVID-19 quarantine centers, implemented by 22 organizations, mainly national NGOs.

**Increasing** amount of funding in the **protection** sector

**\$14.5M** allocated **30** projects **278K** beneficiaries in 2020

Allocations in protection sector in US\$ million



### Support for women and girls

COVID-19 had a significant impact on women and girls, who form the majority of the people in need in northwest Syria and have high and multiple vulnerabilities. Gender Based Violence (GBV) increased as a result of the lockdown, while re-directing of resources to address the pandemic in some cases reduced support for women's economic empowerment, and girls' education. The SCHF continued to prioritize the needs of women and girls through case management, psychosocial support (PSS) and empowerment activities. Early Recovery projects prioritized women for vocational training and small grants.

### Programmes targeting disabled people

SCHF is committed to strengthening the inclusion of persons with disabilities and war-related injuries in the humanitarian response in northwest Syria. It supported physical therapy centres and the supply of physical therapy equipment, as well as mobility and other assistive devices. The SCHF included further information and guidance in the allocation strategies and its program manual to support partners in adopting more inclusive programming when designing their projects. The SCHF supported better coordination with the newly established cross-cutting issue working group. A section was added to the SCHF Programme Manual on persons with disabilities in an effort to improve inclusive programming of SCHF-funded projects.

### Education in protracted crises

Despite major efforts, the education system in Syria faced formidable challenges in 2020. The sector experienced a significant decline in funding. The SCHF contributed to improving the availability of, and access to, learning opportunities. Key reasons why learning was interrupted included schools being closed, schooling not being affordable and children working to support the households. The SCHF funded projects to improve conditions of schools and learning spaces inside and outside camps, rehabilitating infrastructure, providing furniture and supporting running costs.

Non-formal programmes were funded to support children whose education was disrupted due to displacement or financial restraints. In the COVID-19 environment, the SCHF played a key role in enabling schools to shift to distance learning, through provision of Internet packages to students and teachers and the establishment of accessible online learning platforms. The second Standard Allocation contributed to the safe reopening of schools by ensuring there was sufficient space, enough hygiene materials and functioning WASH facilities.

### Protection

A decade of conflict has created a man-made humanitarian catastrophe and protection crisis in Syria. A lack of basic commodities, the loss of livelihoods, the destruction of housing and property, as well as protracted displacement, sub-standard living conditions and the impact of COVID-19 restrictions resulted in major protection risks for affected people. The SCHF funded protection initiatives focused on psychosocial support awareness-raising about COVID-19 symptoms and mitigation. Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) and Emergency Case Fund activities were supported, with the aim of reducing, removing or preventing an individual's protection risks through a simple, time-bound intervention. Due to COVID-19, protection services were expanded to address social stigma and disinformation around the risks of the pandemic. Concerted efforts were made to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in addressing the health and non-health needs and risks related to COVID-19. The establishment of quarantine and isolation centres helped alleviate conditions in overcrowded shelters and reduced the risk of transmission due to the inability for people to self-isolate at home.



**Bab Al Hawa, Idlib.** Amira on her way to school.

Credit: Saed Charity Association

## “You should go to school”

Amira displaced from rural Hama to Bab Al Hawa, Dana sub-District following an escalation in the conflict. Her house was shelled and her father tragically died in the attack. Amira and her brothers started living with their uncle and his wife in a small tent with limited protection against the elements: winter and heat in the summer.

Amira was enrolled in the first grade in Saed School in Bab Al Hawa. The school is located in the Kafr Lusin camp and provides catch-up and remedial classes to 194 students in three rounds. Amira said, “I was in my tent then some teachers came to me and gave me a beautiful gift, candies, juices and dolls and they said: “You should go to school””

Attending school has improved Amira’s well-being, especially after the tragic death of her parents. Being around other children, in a social and safe environment has made a difference. Amira says, “I love cleaning and helping my friends. I love my school”

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the schools turned to distance learning as an alternative modality in March. Learning was continued over WhatsApp. Teachers created WhatsApp groups with their students, and shared recordings and weekly lessons plans. The PSS activities were also brought online, and each class were apportioned one session per week. Access to internet and WhatsApp was a challenge to reach all students.

The project also provides heating for the cold winter months, fire extinguishers and first aid kits, and training of teachers. The children received school bags and stationary kits.

\$815k was granted by the SCHF to Saed Charity Association to provide formal and non-formal education and PSS services to children, including children with disabilities, in Dana, Harim and Salqin sub-Districts

*\*names and identifying details have been changed to protect the privacy of individuals*



**Bab Al Hawa, Idlib.** The SCA staff visits Amira and her uncle in their home to enroll her in the education program.

Credit: Saed Charity Association

## SCHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

# FUND PERFORMANCE

The SCHF 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, analyze 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) participate 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**

1 DRHC; 1 OCHA HoO; 2 UN agencies; 4 NGOs representatives; 8 contributing donors + 1 female NNGO Observer.

**Results**

High Score: Each stakeholder's type (donors, INGOs, NNGOs and UN agencies) had fair and proportional representation in the AB with at least two seats.

**COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD**



**Analysis**

The members of the SCHF Advisory Board 2020 were elected following a participatory and transparent process led by the League of Syrian NGOs, the NGO Forum through the INGO channel, and the UN Heads. A total of five (5) meetings were arranged in 2020, of which one meeting was attended by the outgoing and the incoming members to facilitate a proper handover. Three members were re-elected from 2019, and four members joined as new representatives for their respective constituencies: INGOs and UN agencies. Gender balanced representation continued to be encouraged and the interim measure to have a woman observer from the local NGOs was effectively discontinued since election of a woman representative has become a criterion. Donors' coordination and contribution to the Advisory Board was also strengthened in 2020 and benefitted the work of the AB. The revision of the Advisory Board Terms of Reference was initiated at the end of the year and completed in the beginning of 2021 to integrate the learning of the last three years and benefit the governance of the Fund.

**Follow up actions**

The SCHF will continue the annual rotation of the donor representatives in the second half of the year. Appropriate gender balance among the AB members will continue to be encouraged for each stakeholder constituency. The AB terms of reference will be rolled-out in the first quarter of 2021.

**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 size of the Strategic and Technical Review Committees (SRC/TRCs) may vary across clusters but aims at equal representation of UN agencies, NNGOs and INGOs. The Cluster Coordinator and OCHA also form part of the committees.

**Results**

High Score: The committees had overall equitable representation.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES**

# of representatives that participated in Strategic Review Committees (in average)



# of representatives that participated in Strategic Review Committees (in average)



**Analysis**

The SCHF ensured equal representation of stakeholders in the review of proposals submitted under allocations launched in 2020. Efficiency was promoted by merging the strategic and technical review committee meetings. Multi-sectoral review committees were convened to consolidate recommendations under two standard and one Reserve Allocation structured around allocation objectives. Orientation sessions helped clarify the SRC/TRC process for new committee members and served as a platform for reiterating the importance of confidentiality, professionalism and sustain the integrity of the review process.

# PRINCIPLE 1 INCLUSIVENESS

Overall, 21 per cent of the SRC/TRC members were female, indicating continuous efforts are needed to reach better gender balance. The revised SCHF operational manual also integrated some learnings to adapt the SRC/TRC taking into account the growth of the fund and the increasingly prominent role of the review committees. Increased communication on the role and process of the SRC/TRC were also organized to respond to partners' feedback.

### Follow up actions

Efforts to identify SRC/TRC members, particularly women willing to participate in the review process will continue, focusing on advocacy among organizations with technical staff. Monitoring of the performance of the review committees will continue and regular 'after action review' to analyse performance will be organized.

### 3 Inclusive implementation

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

### Target

In alignment with strategic objectives, the allocations are granted to the best-positioned actors with a target of at least 50 per cent allocated to NNGOs.

### Results

Very High: 56 per cent of funding was directly allocated to NNGOs which are the best positioned actors to deliver front-line response on northwest Syria. An additional 22 per cent was allocated indirectly to NNGOs bringing the total funding to 78 per cent.

### Analysis

With a majority of funding allocated to NNGOs, the SCHF remains a key funding source for organizations at the frontline of the humanitarian crisis in northwest Syria. Similar to 2019, the SCHF surpassed the targets set by the Fund and the Grand Bargain commitment. Strategic sub-implementation partnership remains a priority to strengthen local capacities and reach critically underserved areas.

### Follow up actions

Conclude the capacity assessment launched in 2020 to ensure response capacity is sustained across all sectors. Maintaining a balanced pool of partners remain a priority to ensure SCHF funding can be channelled through the best positioned actors responding to emergencies. Review the capacity assessment process to ensure a more streamlined and efficient approach while ensuring a strong risk management to the process by continuing increasing standards and accountability.

### 4 Inclusive engagement

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

Provide comprehensive support to SCHF partners from the call for proposals and throughout the project life cycle. Planned activities include: allocation orientation sessions, programming sessions (reporting, programming, monitoring) and financial management sessions.

### Results

Very High Score: All planned activities took place (100 per cent) with positive partner feedback. A total of 348 partner staff attended 11 training sessions.

#### TRAININGS



Training type	Organizations type	# of organizations trained	# of people trained
Cross-cutting mainstreaming - PSEA, AAP, gender*	UN	2	4 people
	INGOs	7	9 people
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20 people</b>
	Red Crescent	2	6 people
	TPM companies	2	5 people
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>44 people</b>

\* The training on cross-cutting mainstreaming is one out of the 11 training sessions facilitated in 2020.

### Analysis

During calls for proposals, an orientation session and one-on-one clinics were provided for partners to address any bilateral question or request for clarification. The Fund Manager attended other meetings, including the INGO forum working group, and the team provided information during HISMA meetings. Trainings were organized in English and Arabic. A SCHF stakeholders survey carried out in February 2021 showed that 79.2 per cent of the implementing partners agreed or strongly agreed that SCHF was inclusive in 2020.

### Follow up actions

The Fund will continue supporting implementing partners with regular and targeted trainings. A training schedule for 2021 will be shared with stakeholders to the Fund. The Fund will also aim at linking-up with ongoing capacity-building initiatives to identify synergies and benefit the advancement of the localization agenda and partners' capacity-building.

**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**

Cash will be strategically prioritized & operationally considered where appropriate. Every Allocation paper will include a statement on cash, whether it has been prioritized, and explain why not if not.

**Results**

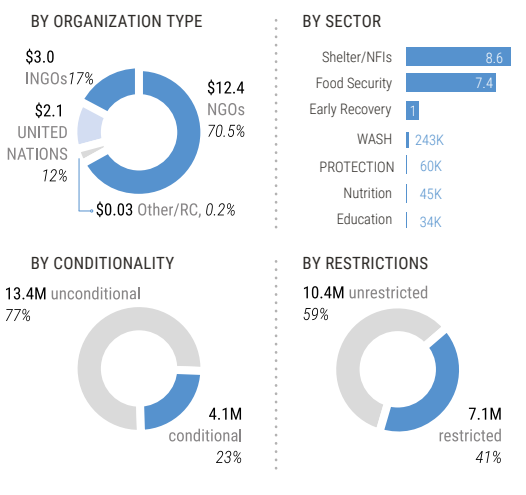
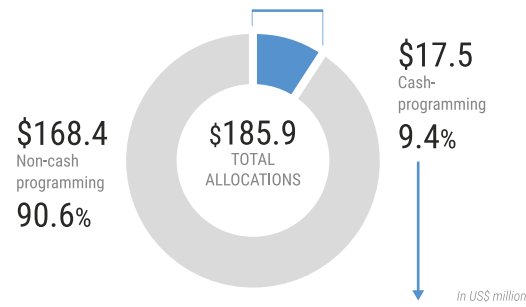
High Score: \$17.5 million allocated through cash modalities, of which 7.1 M was restricted cash assistance.

Multi-purpose cash grants and cash for work are the main cash modalities applied. The SCHF played a key role in scaling up the cash-based response in NWS and strengthened partners' cash capacities through trainings held in coordination with the Cash Working Group (CWG).

**Follow up actions**

The Fund remains committed to scale up cash and voucher modalities, where appropriate, and support the capacity-building of local partners to manage risks associated with Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). It will continue ongoing efforts to build partners capacity in cash programming with the support of the CWG and encourage cash programming or in-kind as relevant while taking into consideration risks and opportunities associated with each modality.

**CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING**



**6 Flexible operation**

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

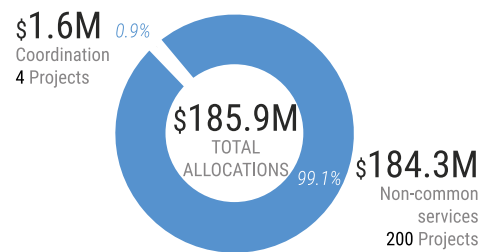
**Target**

Support funding for pipelines, enabling programmes and other support services provided by UN, but also NGOs, up to a maximum of 10 per cent of annually available funds.

**Results**

Medium Score: 0.9 per cent of the total funding was directly and indirectly supporting pipelines, logistics and common services.

**ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES**



**Analysis**

In 2020, the SCHF more than doubled the funding delivered through cash modalities compared to 2019. Affected people continued to prefer cash to meet immediate needs, including for winter, food and NFIs.

**Analysis**

The co-funded rapid response mechanism (RRM) managed by IOM was replenished with 8,000 tents and 17,115 NFIs, allowing local partners to respond in a timely fashion to emergencies such as large-scale displacement and flooding.

## PRINCIPLE 2

# FLEXIBILITY

The SCHF funded the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) Cross-border Facilitation Project and road rehabilitation through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate transportation of humanitarian goods following the closure of the Bab Al Salam border-crossing in July. The Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments (SSAFE) training was continued. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SCHF supported the procurement of PPEs and facilities for testing and treatment in NWS.

### Follow up actions

The Fund will continue to support common support services and pipelines to facilitate a timely, efficient and appropriate response to needs in NWS. It will also continue playing a key role in supporting critical enablers of coordination that are playing an essential in the remote environment under the Syria Cross-border operation.

## 7 Flexible allocation process

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

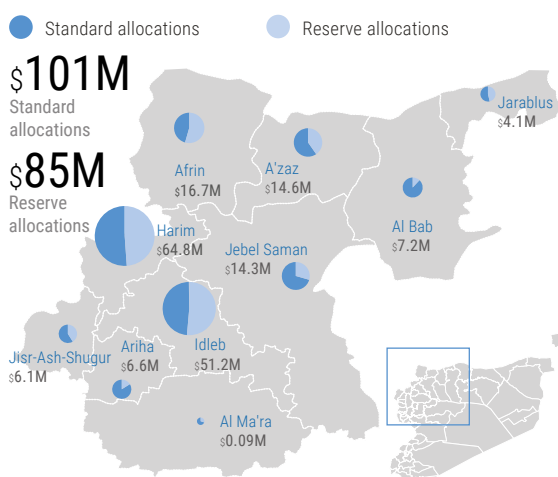
### Target

Up to 90 per cent of available funds allocated through Standard Allocations and at least 10 per cent kept in reserve. The Fund responds to changes in the humanitarian context, in addition to what the funding situation allows.

### Results

The high percentage of funding allocated through Reserve Allocations is justified by the large-scale emergencies – displacement and COVID-19 – taking place during 2020, which required a rapid response at scale.

## ALLOCATION TYPE BY District



### Analysis

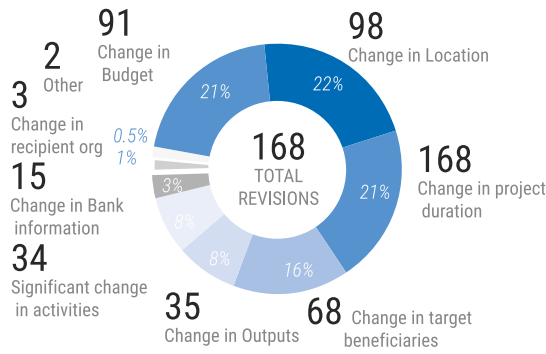
During 2020, the SCHF launched two Standard Allocations (SAs) and three Reserve Allocations (RAs). A majority of the funding was allocated in the first half of 2020 in response to the increase of violence leading to the displacement of 950,000 people within NWS. Prior to the renewal of the UNSCR, the SCHF launched a SA of \$81.4 million – the largest ever – to support the continuation of lifesaving and basic services. The proportionally large funding channelled through RAs reflects the rapid changes in the context and the COVID-19 pandemic. It further calls on a review of these response models in a context of fund's growth in a volatile environment.

### Follow up actions

The Fund will aim to keep a minimum of 10 per cent in reserve to respond to any unforeseen or sudden disasters in 2021. The fund will continue working flexibly with these two modalities as required by the context.

# PRINCIPLE 2 FLEXIBILITY

## NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019



### Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE



## 8 Flexible implementation

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

### Target

Project revision requests processed within 10 working days.

### Results

Medium score: During 2020 SCHF processed 208 revision requests, which took 29 days on average from submission date till overwritten date, excluding weekends and holidays.

### Analysis

A total of 208 revisions and 168 projects were processed in 2020. The large caseload can be explained by the need to revise emergency reserve projects, overlaps of activities, programmatic and access-related challenges, and project savings. The target was not met due to the high number of revisions requiring Grant Agreement Amendment, the complexity of the context, changes requested, the introduction of the COVID-19 Flexibility Guidelines and the cost extensions. Change of location, budget and project duration remained the main revision types in 2020.

### Follow up actions

The SCHF will propose to revise the target from 10 to 20 days on average for revisions to be processed. Further analysis will be conducted to evaluate the efficiency of the current work stream and the high demands for revisions from partners. Discussions on simplifying the revision process for minor changes will continue at the global CBPF level. Guidance and training of partners will continue to encourage early submissions of requests and improve the quality of the initial revision' requests' submissions to reduce the timeframe required to process revisions.

**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 of SAs (from allocation launch till HC approval) is 60 calendar days, and for RAs allocations, it is 20 calendar days.

Milestones	Category	2018	2019	2020
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	49	41	25
	Reserve Allocations	26	20	26

**Results**

High Score: The average number of days of process was 25 for SAs and 26 for RAs. The number of days of process excludes weekends and UN Holidays.

**Analysis**

A significant improvement was seen in 2020 in terms of efficient processing of SAs. Notably, the largest ever SCHF SA, launched in May 2020, was processed within 24 days and completed before the critical renewal of the expiring UNSCR 2504. Concerted efforts were made to streamline the review process, monitor the milestones and coordinate efficiently with the partners, clusters and CBPF Section at Head Quarter (HQ) level.

The relatively long duration of the RA process can be explained by the scope and nature of the allocation priorities: to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and the displacement of nearly 1 million people in the beginning of the year. Two projects were funded on a rolling basis – emergency road rehabilitation through UNDP and safety and security operations through United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS).

**Follow up actions**

The SCHF will propose to revise its targets for 2021 to 40 working days for SAs. For RAs, 10 working days for allocations under \$10 million and 20 working days for allocations above \$10 million to better account for the different type and size of the allocation based on the amount and the modality.

**10 Timely disbursements**

Payments are processed without delay

**Target**

10 days from Executive Officer (EO) signature of a proposal to first payment.

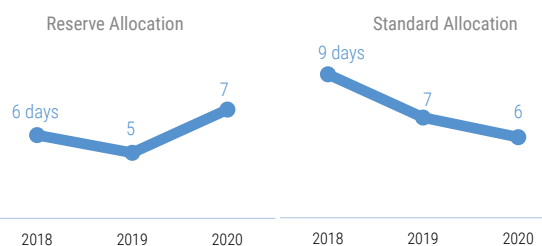
**Results**

Average number of days for Standard Allocations: **6**

Average number of days for Reserve Allocations: **7**

**AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING**

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



**Analysis**

The target of 10 days maximum was surpassed in 2020, with a slight increase in the duration of processing payments for RAs. Projects funded under the RA modality received timely disbursements allowing for a rapid response to needs. Disbursements made under the Standard Allocation modality were timelier for the third year in a row, reflecting efforts to streamline processes. This result also demonstrates the efforts to strengthen the financial management of the SCHF and ensure an increase in the quality of the projects submitted to headquarters allowing for efficient clearance process.

**Follow up actions**

Efforts to disburse funds efficiently and in a timely manner to implementing partners will continue. Particular focus will be on projects funded under RAs to ensure there is no further increase in duration in coming years. Supporting the submission of budgets in line with Global Guidelines in collaboration with partners will continue. The target for this indicator will be revised from 10 calendar days to 10 working days to ensure consistency in reporting.

**PRINCIPLE 3**

**TIMELINESS**

**11 Timely contributions**

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

**Target**

Two thirds of annual contributions committed and paid before the end of the first half of the year.

**Results**

In 2020, 74 per cent of the funding was received between January and June 2020.

**Analysis**

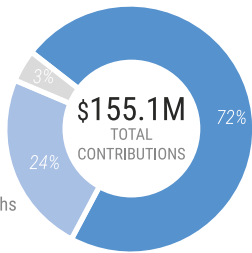
Significant improvements in the timeliness and predictability of funding were reported in 2020, with almost two thirds of the total contributions paid by June. Along with the sizable \$55 million carry-over from 2019, the SCHF was able to respond to the large-scale displacement and the COVID-19 pandemic in the beginning of the year. In addition, the largest ever Standard Allocation, of \$81.6 million, was launched in May to support immediate and longer-term needs across 10 sectors. By the expiration of the UNSCR 2504 on 10 July and the adoption of UNSCR 2533, the SCHF had allocated a total of \$164.8 million, constituting 89 per cent of the total funding allocated in 2020.

As the cross-border mandate was extended for another 12 months, with one instead of two border crossing points, the Fund funded the critical rehabilitation of roads to enable physical access for transportation of humanitarian goods between Bab Al Hawa and Northern Aleppo. Contributions paid during the third and fourth quarter of 2020 further enabled the launch of a \$19.6 million SA to address emergency needs related to winter and COVID-19. The carry-over for 2021 amounted to \$16.8 million and will be instrumental in launching a SA during the first quarter of 2021.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS**

**5.2M**  
contributions longer than 3 months from pledges

**37.6M**  
contributions between 1 - 3 months from pledges



**112.2M**  
contributions in less than 1 month from pledges

**Follow up actions**

Efforts to advocate for predictable and timely funding will continue. Multi-year funding is recognized as a good practice and donors are encouraged to extend their commitments beyond 2020.



**Maaret Al Ekwan Reception Center, Idlib.** A man installs a boiler to provide heating for the winter months.

Credit: Saed Charity Association

**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**

SCHF allocations amount to 15 per cent of the received cross-border funding received against the Syria HRP for cross-border operations.

**Results**

The SCHF almost reached the target with 14.6 per cent contribution to the Syria HRP.

**Analysis**

The SCHF contributes to the Syria HRP through the cross-border operations from the Turkey Hub. In 2020, the HRP requirement was divided equally between the Syria and Turkey hub, totalling \$1.65 billion for each respective hub. The SCHF almost reached the CBPF target with 97.53 per cent of the contributions. Similarly, the SCHF almost reached the 15 per cent target with \$155.1 million contributed, representing 14.6 per cent of the CBPF funding target against the HRP. Combined with the Syria Humanitarian Fund, the CBPFs contribution for Syria to the Syria HRP constituted a modest 6.6 per cent. This reflected the strong added value of the SCHF in addressing the needs as outlined in the Syria HRP. In 2020, the Syria HRP was only launched in December, making it difficult to align funding against strategic targets set for the year. In the absence of the HRP, the SCHF aligned funding targets against the 2019 HRP, the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020 and other strategic documents launched during the year.

**Follow up actions**

With predictions of decreasing funds globally allocated to humanitarian assistance, including through CBPFs, the SCHF will ramp up resource mobilization efforts and communication with donors and key stakeholders.

**13 Efficient prioritizations**

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

**Target**

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities.

**Results**

All projects contributed to the HRP objectives. Nineteen per cent of the funding allocated in 2020 contributed to the Global COVID-19 HRP and the COVID-19 response in northwest Syria (see graphs below).

**Analysis**

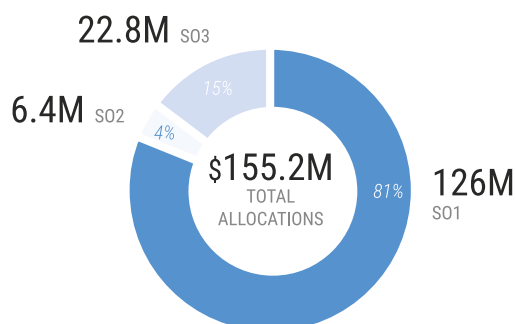
The introduction of the Global COVID-19 HRP presented a new way of tracking contributions against two instead of one HRP for SCHF allocations. Similarly, the launch of the Syria HRP in December 2020 posed a difficulty in efficiently aligning priorities with country-based targets.

**Follow up actions**

Requirements for linking projects funded by SCHF with Humanitarian Planning Cycle (HPC) projects will remain and the Fund will encourage partner organizations to actively participate in the HRP process through the clusters.

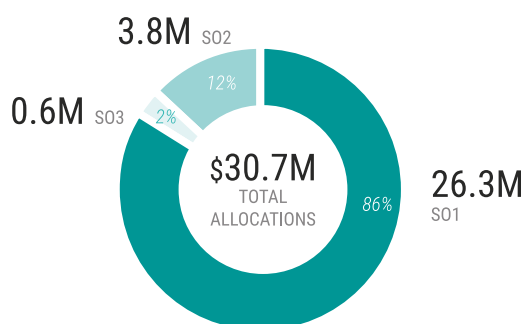
**ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

**Syria HRP**



- S01 Save lives
- S02 Enhance protection
- S03 Increase resilience and access to services

**Global HRP COVID-19**



- S01 Contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic
- S02 Decrease the deterioration
- S03 Protect, assist and advocate

## PRINCIPLE 4 EFFICIENCY

### 14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches effectively people in need.

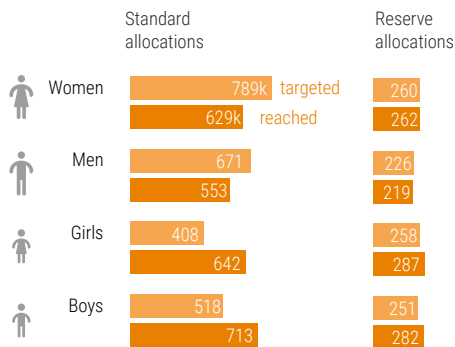
#### Target

100 per cent of targeted people in need were reportedly reached.

#### Results

105 per cent of the people targeted were reportedly reached. The result reported here is based on the projects with reported results in 2020.

#### PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



#### Analysis

The SCHF surpassed its target of reaching 100 per cent of the people targeted under both allocation modalities. The report results reflect the maximum number of people reached per community in efforts to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries to the extent possible. A notable difference is identified in terms of the number of people targeted and reached under SAs, with the number of children reached superseding the number of adults reached. The number of girls and boys reached was significantly above target, at 147 per cent and 131 per cent respectively. This reflects the high vulnerability of children in the operational context and the difficulty of partners in terms of setting realistic targets during the project design stage.

#### Follow up actions

Efforts to support realistic and accurate reporting of targets and results will continue. Targeting of the most vulnerable people in high-needs and hard to reach areas will remain a priority under SCHF allocations. Efforts to improve the SCHF's monitoring and accountability mechanism to reach efficiently the people in need and taking into consideration their vulnerabilities will continue in 2021.

### 15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context appropriate.

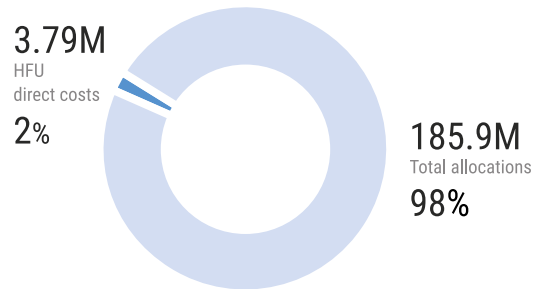
#### Target

HFU operations cost (cost-plan) accounts for less than 5 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs).

#### Results

In 2020, the HFU operations cost was \$3.8 million and the total allocations \$185.9 million. The HFU cost constituted 2 per cent of the total funds utilized, and the target was surpassed.

#### HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION



#### Analysis

The overall percentage equals the result reported in 2019 and testifies to the efficient and cost-efficient management of SCHF resources. With record levels of contributions and funding allocated in 2020, the SCHF managed to remain at a modest 2 per cent expenditure against total utilization of funds. The cost plan for 2020 increased compared to 2019 to accommodate the increased number of audits and monitoring of projects, notably through third party monitoring (TPM) companies. In addition, the SCHF, in consultation with the Advisory Board, increased the number of staff and programme support costs in light of the increased funding allocated. Cost plan approved in 2020: \$3,789,741, expenditure rate: 73 per cent.

#### Follow up actions

The target of HFU operations costs, of less than 5 per cent of overall utilization of funds, remains. The Cost plan approved for 2021 amounts a total of \$3,594,907.

## PRINCIPLE 4

# EFFICIENCY

### 16 Efficient management

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

#### Target

Operational Manual is updated based on the latest version of Global CBPF Guidelines by the end Q1.

Annual report and allocation papers fully compliant with global guidance documents.

#### Results

The Operational Manual was updated in 2020 and the annual report and allocation papers were prepared in line with the Global Guidelines.

#### Analysis

The Operational Manual was updated in 2020 and went through an iterative and consultative process throughout the year. The update was not completed as early as planned to consider the recommendation of the Board of Auditors, who visited the SCHF in the third quarter of the year, and the focus on the emergency response and COVID-19 in the first half of the year. The operational modalities and the risk management elements of the Operational Manual were updated and annual report and allocations papers were fully compliant with the Global Guidelines.

#### Follow up actions

The SCHF Operational Manual was disseminated during the preparation of the 2020 SCHF Annual Report and can be accessed [here](#) (with Annexes [here](#)). The Fund will review the Global Guidelines when updated and revise the SCHF Operational Manual accordingly to ensure 100 per cent compliance.



**Binish, Idlib.** A mother and her child live in a damaged school.  
Credit: Mohannad Zayat/UNOCHA

## 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

100% of proposals include plan on AAP, including complaint & feedback mechanisms.

100 % of TPM includes consultation with beneficiaries.

#### Results

99% of proposals submitted to the SCHF in 2020 included plans on AAP, including complaint and feedback mechanisms.

A majority of the TPM conducted included consultation with beneficiaries.

#### Analysis

Similar to 2019, the majority of the proposals submitted under SCHF allocations launched in 2020 partially included strategies and an action plan to ensure the accountability of affected people. However, concerted efforts were made to improve the integration of AAP during the technical review stage ensuring a minimum level of engagement with affected persons throughout the project implementation and monitoring phase.

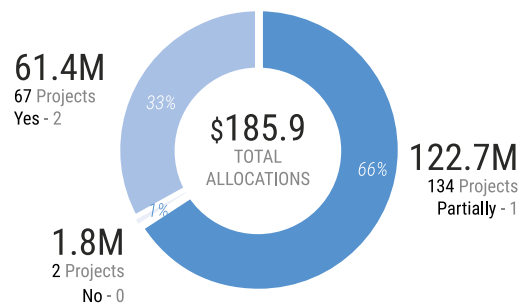
In April, the TPM companies adapted tools and questions to include the monitoring of COVID-19 related precautions and response. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by TPM Field Researches to reduce the risk of spreading the virus to vulnerable people, whereas focus group discussions were suspended. Remote monitoring was applied for projects directly supporting COVID-19 isolation centers, as the risk of infections was considered too high. These projects represent 4 per cent of the total number of projects monitored. Exceptions to the requirement of consulting beneficiaries were applied on health projects treating COVID-19 positive patients, one protection project treating people with severe mental health conditions, and one CCCM project where no beneficiaries had moved to the newly established site at the time of the monitoring.

Failure to reach 100 per cent consultation with beneficiaries is also due to the nature of coordination and support service projects, such as the Humanitarian Field Officers (HFO) project and the safety and security project implemented through UNDSS for the cross-border humanitarian operations.

#### Follow up actions

The Fund remains committed to deliver on the 100 per cent target going forward. The dedicated SCHF focal point for AAP will engage with stakeholders on questions related to the thematic area. The Fund will further engage with the newly created Accountability to affected population, Inclusion, PSEA and Gender (AIPG) network established at the HLG level and explore practical ways to support partners in strengthening accountability to affected population from a qualitative angle as well.

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



**2** The project **includes** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries

**1** The project **partially** includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries

**0** The project **does not include** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiary

**PRINCIPLE 5**

# ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

## 18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

### Target

100 per cent compliance with operational modalities on five categories of the GMS assurance report (not applicable for audits as falling outside of reporting time frame).

### Results

The compliance ranged from 91 per cent for financial spot checks to 96 per cent for final financial reports. The average compliance rate was 93 per cent.

### Analysis

In 2020, the SCHF saw a significant increase in the monitoring, reporting and audit caseload, compared to 2019. The number of financial spot checks conducted increased 166 per cent, from 67 in 2019 to 178 in 2020, and monitoring activities increased 132 per cent, from 96 in 2019 to 223 in 2020. Despite the large caseload, the SCHF reports results in the ninetieth percentile across all assurance categories. With improved performance in terms of monitoring and financial spot checks, the compliance in relation to reporting and audits saw a slight decline compared to 2019.

During 2020, the SCHF applied different monitoring modalities to comply with the Operational Modalities requirements, including Third-Party Monitoring, remote call monitoring, and field visits. Following the World Health Organization's (WHO) declaration of the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic in March, the TPM companies revised their tools and modalities to limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus in project locations. Enumerators started to contact beneficiaries via WhatsApp phone calls and completed the surveys by using KoboToolBox. Despite the overall success of shifting from on-site to remote monitoring, the TPM companies highlighted shortcomings in terms of lack of beneficiary contact details and poor connectivity. The change of modality also posed challenges in reaching female beneficiaries, as the registered phones were in the possession of the male head of household. From April, the monitoring checklist also incorporated projects' ability to adapt to a COVID-19 safe implementation.

The HFU Finance Unit suspended office visits from March and conducted the financial spot-checks remotely. No challenges related to the change in modality were reported, other than not being able to review physical, original documents.

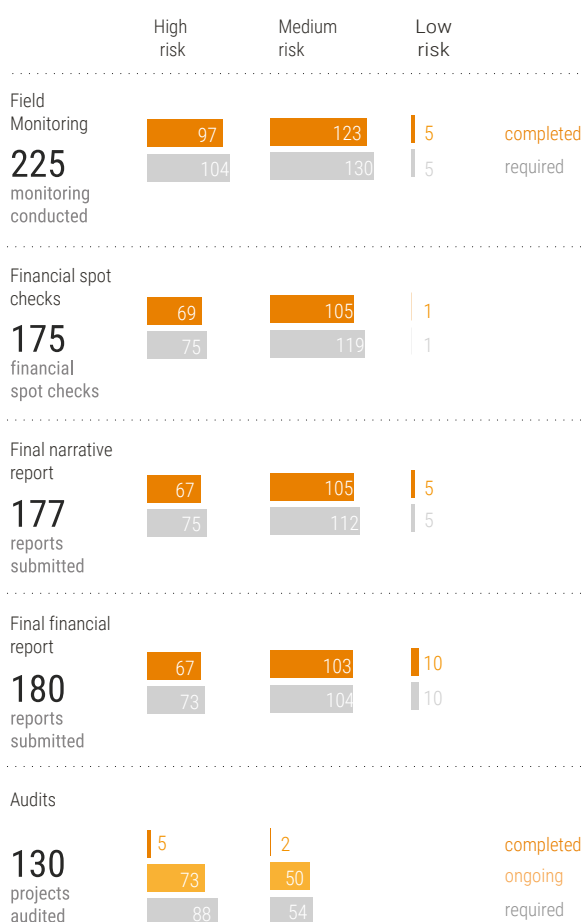
100 per cent compliance could not be achieved, partly due to projects with pending compliance cases, forensic audits, and protracted revision processes due to the uncertainty of the context.

Efforts were made to increase stakeholder engagement in the reflection of monitoring result with the partners, by including Cluster Coordinators, and the Cross-cutting issues Committees. Two annual reports of TPM results were developed and relevant recommendations were shared with the Clusters for further discussion with its partners.

### Follow up actions

The procurement of TPM service providers will be concluded to ensure a seamless continuation of monitoring during the project implementation period. Ongoing audit reports will be completed and shared with the partners for finalization. Learning from the monitoring will continue to be shared with the clusters for their review and incorporation in the allocations' planning. As well, the SCHF will continue organizing information-sessions for its Advisory Board to share the results of the TPM monitoring and increase the accountability of the fund.

## 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**

Maintaining the same number of eligible partners – 111 – compared to last year.

**Results**

The number of eligible partners remained largely the same as the previous year. During the reporting period, three partners were suspended due to suspicion of fraud, bringing the total number of eligible partners to the SCHF to 108.

**Analysis**

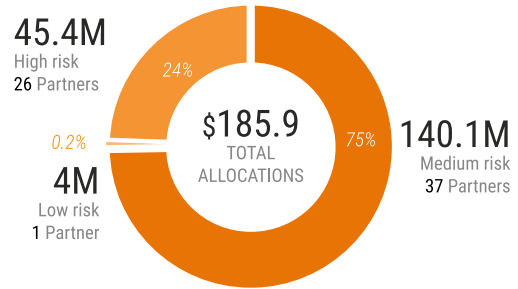
The SCHF prioritized funding to the best positioned partners in 2020, while considering the risks associated with the modalities selected and the targeted locations. The Fund strengthened its Partners Performance Index (PPI) system to update partners risk level on a real-time basis. The risk level for partners performing well was upgraded. In 2020, the risk level of two partners was upgraded from high to medium and one partner from medium to low. Two thirds of the funding allocated in 2020 was channelled through medium risk partners, who constitute 58 per cent of the total 64 partners funded.

**Follow up actions**

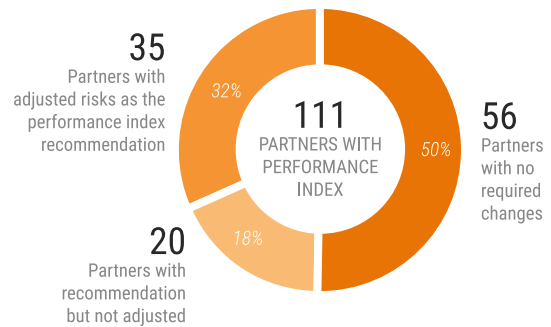
The Fund will aim at increasing the frequency of the update of the partners' performance index to ensure that their risk levels match the realities on the ground and the quality of delivery. To meet the demands of organizations willing to become eligible partners, a capacity assessment of potential partners was launched in December 2020 and will be completed in early 2021 to ensure adequate implementation capacity in various sectors. Furthermore, the Fund will identify options to make this process more manageable and relevant through the amendments to SCHF's Operational Manual. The SCHF Risk Management Framework will be updated (here) and launched along with the updated SCHF Operational Manual in Q1 2021 (here). The change to the operational modalities introduced in the revised operational manual will be rolled out with the first standard allocation in 2021.

**IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE**

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



**UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX**



## PRINCIPLE 5

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

**20 Accountability and risk management of funding**

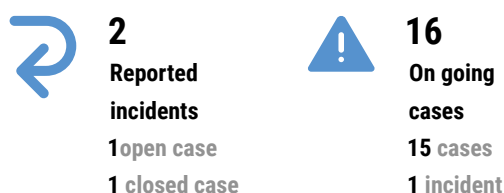
Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding are administered through CBPFs.

**Target**

Full compliance with global CBPFs and SCHF standard operating procedure (SoP) on fraud management.

**Results**

All potential aid diversions or fraud cases are addressed according to CBPF SoPs on fraud management.



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

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

In 2020, two new compliance cases were identified and escalated, resulting from the self-reported incident and performance monitoring. As of 31 December 2020, 1 incident and 15 cases remained under review, while 3 partners were suspended. 1 incident was closed and the eligibility status of the partner and sub-implementing partner involved in this incident was not affected due to self-reporting and prompt investigation of the incident.

As per the CBPFs' SOPs, donors were informed both at capital and country-level during the different stage of the process.

**Analysis**

Compared to 2019, the number of reported incidents to HQ slightly decreased in 2020 but mainly due to the processing of reported incidents and also a result of strengthened risk management systems of the SCHF and implementing partners. Challenges in the implementation have been identified at an earlier stage and measures have been put in place to mitigate incidents in a more efficient way. However, the context became more difficult to operate in with new regulations introduced in June in relation to local and regional financial service providers and the use of different currencies.

The HFU 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 further developed to check on the institutional, financial and technical capacity of the organization to implement the projects and better prevent conflict of interest. The capacity assessment was launched in December 2020 and will be completed in early 2021 to ensure adequate implementation capacity in various sectors. For the existing partners, the HFU further applies field visits and financial spot checks to assess the performance of the organizations. It will also carry out a thorough update of its partners due diligence ahead for the first standard allocation in 2021.

The HFU created a dedicated communication channel with beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the form of a feedback e-mail address to enable tracking any possible fraudulent activities. In addition, close field monitoring, spot checks and audits of projects were done, resulting in 2 reported cases.

In 2020, COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent increase in funding of the partners to assist vulnerable populations delayed some oversight activities. Therefore, the HFU hired an international Risk Management and Compliance Officer to improve the oversight of increased funding allocated to the partners. In addition, narrative and financial reports followed by audits created another level of scrutiny to determine the accuracy, quality and consistency of information. Overall, the assurance measures – audits, financial spot-checks, field monitoring and reports – were interlinked.

**Follow-up actions**

Supported by the strong commitment of the humanitarian leadership, the HFU will continue to ensure that all instances of potential diversion or fraud are treated in compliance with the SOPs on fraud management and in a timely manner. Efforts to scale up and diversify fraud awareness and prevention activities amongst the HFU staff, partners and stakeholders will be pursued together with further advocacy for case reporting. Exemplified by the recruitment of the international Risk Management and Compliance Officer in September 2020, risk management and mitigation will remain a priority in 2021.

The HFU will continue to have dedicated monitoring and oversight staff to verify the reports and to keep close contact with the beneficiaries.

Furthermore, a complaint mechanism email will continue to be provided to the beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders to register any compliance complementing feedback mechanisms developed by partners. As well the SCHF will continue working with the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network to roll-out the network activities through its regular processes.

**SCHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT**

# ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

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

The cluster 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 2021. 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 Cross-border HF reports.

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

# EDUCATION



### CLUSTER 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 3-17 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

### LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

**UNICEF, Save the Children (SC)**

#### Allocations in 2020

<b>ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
<b>\$8.8M</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>TARGETED PEOPLE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
<b>49,081</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,710</b>
	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>
	<b>22,373</b>	<b>21,062</b>

In 2020, funding was allocated to sustain the provision of formal education in schools and temporary learning spaces (TLS) and provide non-formal education for children who had education gaps and or learning barriers. Fourteen projects were funded to provide school rehabilitation, learning supplies and materials, and PSS support. The SCHF focused on enhancing the protective learning environment through protection services and trainings, and assisting children with disabilities by adapting schools' infrastructure and providing transportation to schools. The SCHF funding played a primary role in mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on education by sustaining education through funding of innovative distance learning and by supporting schools' readiness to resume physical education.

#### Results reported in 2020

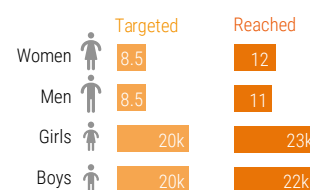
<b>ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
<b>2017 \$698K</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2018 \$4.5M</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2019<sup>1</sup> \$5.5M</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

#### PEOPLE TARGETED

**57K**

#### PEOPLE REACHED

**68K**



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal education	Women			
	Girls	2,613	2,515	96
	Men			
	Boys	2,325	3,674	158
# of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefiting from PSS and life skills education program	Women			
	Girls	15,704	19,079	121
	Men			
	Boys	15,101	17,287	114

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal general education	39,341	17,163	124
# of teachers and education personnel trained	2,354	2,325	99
# of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) provided with textbooks	18,922	23,763	126
# of parents trained in parenting programmes (children learning, children rights, PSS)	1,850	2,357	127

<sup>1</sup> 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 CLUSTER

COORDINATION AND  
SUPPORT SERVICES

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Provide effective coordination support across response modalities and a reinforced response.

**Objective 2:** Maintain coordination and operational capacity for UNRWA-led programmes targeting Palestine refugees.

**Objective 3:** Enhance security risk management measures to ensure the safety and security of UN personnel and continuity of humanitarian programme delivery.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP, TRC, UNDSS

## Allocations in 2020

<b>ALLOCATIONS</b> <b>\$1.9M</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b> <b>7</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b> <b>10</b>
<b>TARGETED PEOPLE<sup>1</sup></b> <b>6,620</b>	<b>WOMEN</b> <b>2,411</b>	<b>MEN</b> <b>2,311</b>
	<b>GIRLS</b> <b>959</b>	<b>BOYS</b> <b>1,037</b>

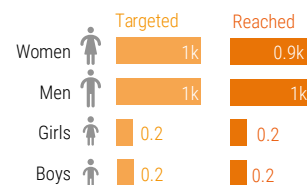
Support for the delivery of timely information on the ground to produce reports on the humanitarian situation and context, as well as strengthened community engagement remain priorities in support of an accountable response. Cross-border logistics services for humanitarian partners continued to be supported to allow timely distribution of humanitarian assistance. Funds were granted to TRC to sustain the facilitation of transshipments, logistical support, warehousing and legal support on tax, registration and export for humanitarian partners. Support was also provided to improve the safety and security awareness of humanitarian workers through the SSAFE training and introduced Arabic curriculum in 2020.

## Results reported in 2020

<b>ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
<b>2019 1.6M</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**2.4K**



## PEOPLE REACHED

**2.3K**

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# number of people consulted	Women	270	298	110
	Girls	180	186	103
	Men	270	321	119
	Boys	180	221	123
# of UN/INGO staff trained or provided with awareness-raising sessions	Women	50	30	60
	Girls	50	30	60
	Men			
	Boys			

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of incident reports produced, regular reports, advisories	1,504	2,880	191
# of humanitarian partners across Syria, Jordan and Turkey benefiting from augmented logistics capacity	100	118	118
# ad hoc reports produced taking into consideration gender, age and vulnerabilities	12	18	150

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS



## CLUSTER 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 DRR systems.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

### WFP, GOAL

Access to food through the provision of conditional and unconditional assistance to affected host communities and IDPs was prioritized in SCHF allocations throughout 2020 to respond to immediate needs. Food assistance was mainly provided in the form of food baskets and ready-to-eat (RTE) rations over cooked meals due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding of livelihood programs aimed at reducing the worsening food security situation and seasonal assistance, including seeds, instruments and irrigation, was provided to vulnerable families. Through CFW programs, the SCHF focused on promoting community interest in the recovery of their livelihood properties and the restoration of core livelihood resources to increase the purchasing power of families.

### Allocations in 2020

<b>ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
<b>\$42.5M</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>TARGETED PEOPLE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
<b>405,762</b>	<b>100,863</b>	<b>87,334</b>
	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>
	<b>110,740</b>	<b>104,244</b>

### Results reported in 2020

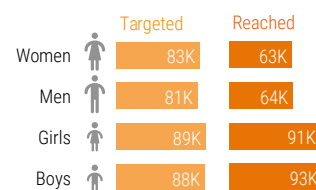
	<b>ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>\$260K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>\$931K</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2019<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$11.8M</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2020<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$19.6M</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

### PEOPLE TARGETED

**341K**

### PEOPLE REACHED

**311K**



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of people received regular food assistance segregated by gender & age	Women	12,636	10,947	87
	Girls	18,653	18,636	100
	Men	11,432	11,394	100
	Boys	17,449	19,398	111
# of targeted people receiving bread/flour	Women	23,320	30,638	131
	Girls	18,420	24,983	136
	Men	24,690	28,333	115
	Boys	23,770	23,770	100

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of animals treated/vaccinated by modality	841,695	1,041,474	124
MT/value of food provided	166,236	185,361	112
# of (cash/food baskets) distributed to beneficiaries	49,282	50,254	102
Quantity of animal fodder distributed	851,858	598,839	70

<sup>1</sup> 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.



Jisr Ash Shugur, Idlib. Hayat is buying food at the market using the MPC received.

Credit: Violet Organization

## “I try to do my best to offer everything to my family”

Hayat is taking care of her parents and two brothers who are living with disabilities. The family is from Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Idlib. Hayat is working in her home and is not making enough to sustain the expenses of the household. The cost of living is high considering her brothers' special needs and high market prices of food such as sugar and milk *“Sometimes I can't leave my family and go to the market to provide our needs for more than half an hour”*.

Violet Organization is providing Hayat and her family with multi-purpose cash (MPC) of a value of \$120. Hayat is using the cash to buy medicine, protective gear such as masks and gloves, and food for the family. She hopes her family will receive support for the upcoming winter, as she does not have enough money to purchase firewood.

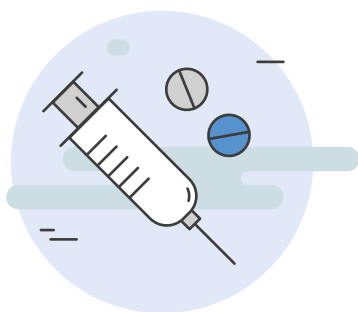
\$632K was granted by the SCHF to Violet Organization to provide Multi-Purpose Cash to the most vulnerable new IDPs in Al Bab, Al Ma'ra, Ariha, Harim, Idlib, Jebel Saman and Jisr-Ash-Shugur Districts.



To watch Hayat's story - click [here](#)

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## HEALTH



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Increase access to life-saving and life-sustaining coordinated, equitable humanitarian 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 ORGANIZATIONS

WHO, Independent Doctors Association (IDA)

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$37.6M</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>436,868</b>	<b>173,777</b>	<b>82,979</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>95,727</b>	<b>88,575</b>

The Fund scaled up funding for health cluster partners in 2020 and played a key role in supporting the COVID-19 response in NWS, which became a key priority. Funding supported the critical reduction in avoidable, mortality, morbidity and disability, through preventive and curative health care. Due attention was given to the most vulnerable population groups including children under age 5, women of reproductive age, people with disabilities, and elderly people. SCHF covered gaps and supported underfunded specialized services, and rapidly supplied critical PPE and ventilators. In addition, SCHF supported the provision of primary, secondary and tertiary health care, including reproductive health care, paediatric services and critical mental health services.

## Results reported in 2020

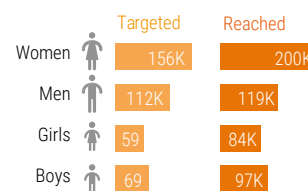
	ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2018</b>	<b>\$1.8M</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>\$1.6M</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2020<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1.6M</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**397K**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**500K**



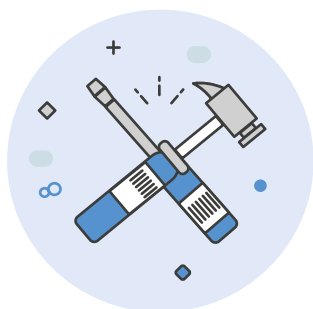
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people treated with medical procedures.	Women	33,732	50,391	149
	Girls	19,717	25,581	130
	Men	25,793	27,970	109
	Boys	21,762	23,009	106
# of people receiving specialized mental health services by psychiatrist.	Women	611	699	114
	Girls	16	20	125
	Men	466	487	105
	Boys	34	45	132

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of C-sections performed.	1476	1835	124
# of vaginal deliveries attended by skilled attendants.	4,914	5,676	116
# of people with disabilities who receive PSS services according to WHO standards.	1,401	1393	99
# of registered dialysis patients in targeted dialysis centers who received regular sessions for three months.	640	680	106

<sup>1</sup> 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 CLUSTER

## EARLY RECOVERY



## CLUSTER 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:** Support social cohesion through working for and with communities.

**Objective 4:** Coordination to support early recovery and livelihood response.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNDP

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$6.5M</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>89,846</b>	<b>22,381</b>	<b>20,268</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>23,745</b>	<b>22,940</b>

In 2020, the SCHF increased its funding to ERL. Multi-sectoral and integrated interventions have been prioritized, with increased focus on creating livelihood opportunities for vulnerable IDPs, returnees, and host populations. Over \$1 million has been distributed through cash for work (CFW) supporting 3,402 households with livelihood and the local face mask production and distribution. Partners have also provided small grants, supported asset rehabilitation, as well as business growth and vocational training. Activities such as rehabilitation of roads, socio-economic and community infrastructures have been prioritized to support the supply of humanitarian assistance and promote the economic recovery of communities affected by multiple shocks in NWS.

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2017 \$694K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2019 \$1.7M</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

52K

## PEOPLE REACHED

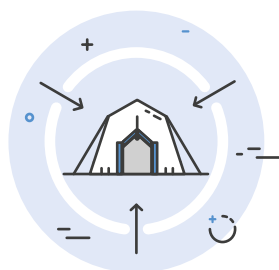
61K

	Targeted	Reached
Women	15k	10.5
Men	15k	10.5
Girls	11.5	17k
Boys	11.6	23k

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
Number of affected people benefiting from restoration of local businesses, shops, markets and workshops.	Women	30	22	66
	Girls			
	Men	150	146	97
	Boys			
Number of people employed in the restoration of local businesses, shops, markets and workshops.	Women	10	0	0
	Girls			
	Men	30	64	213
	Boys			

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of business owners provided with business development support grant (disaggregated by location, type of service, stage of service provision and specific business needs).	90	104	115
Km of roads rehabilitated.	43	47	109

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

CAMP COORDINATION  
AND CAMP  
MANAGEMENT

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Monitoring the provision of streamlined humanitarian life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance in IDPs sites.

**Objective 2:** Improving the management quality in and accountability of IDP sites.

**Objective 3:** Strengthening household and communal coping mechanisms in IDP sites and developing exit strategies.

**Objective 4:** Disseminating operational information on movements of IDPs on a timely basis.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, Global Communities (GC)s

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$7.6M</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>MEN</b>
<b>89,146</b>	<b>20,727</b>	<b>16,926</b>
	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>
	<b>26,150</b>	<b>24,477</b>

The SCHF funded the establishment and expansion of about 30 camps across NWS in response to the displacement of close to one million people in early 2020. This complemented funding allocated through the CERF mechanism reaching 116,249 IDPs with shelter support. Support to reception centers remained key to shelter and provide multi-sectoral assistance to new arrivals during the first phases of displacement. Build camp management capacity, establishing participatory community committees and equipping IDP sites with fire response capacity were activities prioritized for funding to improve living conditions for IDPs in camps. Thanks to SCHF funding, a total of 137,452 IDPs are now living in IDP sites with self-run emergency response capabilities.

## Results reported in 2020

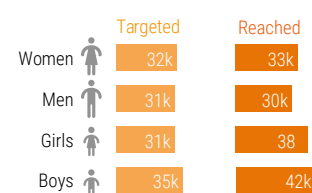
ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2018 \$7.8M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2019 \$16.1M</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2020<sup>1</sup> \$795K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**130K**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**144K**



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of IDPs living in IDP sites with improved essential infrastructure to meet the minimum sphere standards	<i>Women</i>	69,809	103,386	148
	<i>Girls</i>	60,460	118,812	197
	<i>Men</i>	58,309	86,560	148
	<i>Boys</i>	63,366	135,037	213
# of IDPs living in sites with self-run emergency response capabilities (including first aid and fire response)	<i>Women</i>	30,720	32,956	107
	<i>Girls</i>	35,166	35,481	101
	<i>Men</i>	26,074	28,028	107
	<i>Boys</i>	39,019	39,415	101

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of IDPs living in sites with participatory management committees	23,980	23,033	96
# of community committees established	56	51	91
# of IDPs provided with multi-sectoral/ life-saving humanitarian assistance	126,051	143,943	114
# of IDPs living in sites allowing equal access to services to vulnerable groups	15,262	21,436	140

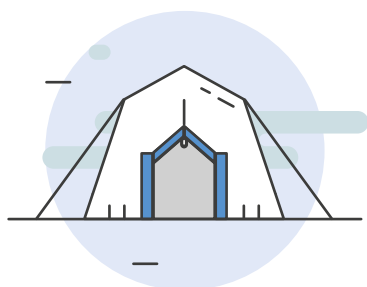
<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Karnaz Camp, Idlib. Three boys are running on a newly gravelled road.  
Credit: Maram Foundation (MF)



## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## SHELTER &amp; NON-FOOD ITEMS



## CLUSTER 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 ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, Care International

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$39.6M</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>

TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>180,073</b>	<b>46,344,</b>	<b>39,915</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>48,370</b>	<b>44,551</b>

The SCHF increased funding to Shelter/NFI partners by over 100 per cent in 2020 compared to 2019 to respond to the large-scale displacement in the beginning of the year and other critical needs. \$14.7 million went directly towards creating shelter capacity for the most vulnerable newly displaced across NWS. Contingency stocks were replenished with 7,000 tents and 16,250 NFI kits. Rehabilitation and repair of shelters remained a priority in 2020 supporting a total of 26k people with minor to moderate shelter improvements. Another \$11.1 million was dedicated to winter assistance targeting 335k individuals with heating, thermal insulation and blankets using in-kind, voucher and cash modalities.

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 <b>\$1.0M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
2018 <b>\$9.8M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
2019 <b>\$13.0M</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>
2020 <sup>1</sup> <b>\$2.8M</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**143K**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**128K**

	Targeted	Reached
Women	33k	30k
Men	33k	27k
Girls	37k	36k
Boys	40k	35k

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people supported by shelter rehabilitation and/or replacement.	Women	3,111	3,846	124
	Girls	4,052	4,656	115
	Men	2,861	3,205	112
	Boys	3,848	5,058	131
# of people whose needs are met for seasonal.	Women	87,392	87,429	100
	Girls	101,838	109,289	107
	Men	77,612	72,280	93
	Boys	99,562	114,508	115

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people whose needs in relation to the core and essential NFIs are met.	234,732	219,931	94
# of people assisted with tents/ emergency shelter with associated infrastructure.	32,544	23,101	71
# of people trained in shelter related skills.	108	106	98
% of shelters occupied by intended beneficiaries after 3 months of hand-over.	92	98	106

<sup>1</sup> 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.



**Al Bab.** Omar and his children outside their rehabilitated home.  
Credit: Ihsan Relief & Development (IRD)

## Improving shelter conditions for families in need

Omar is taking care of his eight children in their home in Al Bab, Aleppo. Their living conditions were very harsh, and their home was in urgent need of rehabilitation.

When IRD announced their project in the community, Omar registered his name and soon after, IRD visited his home and confirmed he was eligible for support. The project conducted the rehabilitation work and installed a water tank to ensure more secure access to water, and doors and windows to improve the insulation of the shelter.

Omar expresses his gratitude to IRD and the support received. With the better shelter conditions, he can now focus on bringing an income to sustain the family. Omar signed a contract with the house owner, granting him and his family free accommodation for six months.

\$554k was granted to IRD to conduct shelter rehabilitation of 1,295 households, in Afrin, Al Bab, Bazagha and Qabasin communities.

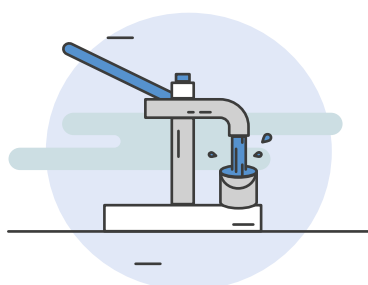
*\*names and identifying details have been changed to protect the privacy of individuals.*



**Al Bab, Aleppo.** The shelter was in dire need of rehabilitation.  
Credit: IRD

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** 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 behavior and practices of most vulnerable people.

**Objective 3:** WASH coordination structures facilitated and enhanced.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, Uluslararası İnsani Yardımlaşma Derneği (IYD)

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$24.5M</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>28</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>679,936</b>	<b>180,356</b>	<b>155,047</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>172,792</b>	<b>169,248</b>

The WASH sector remained one of the key recipient of SCHF funding in 2020, especially in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Health facilities and isolation centers were provided with critical WASH services and supplies, and the distribution of hygiene kits and soap were scaled up to unprecedented levels. Water stations have been rehabilitated and smaller scale water supply systems have been supplied with innovative renewable energy sources. Water safety planning and regular water quality surveillance has been increased. Sewage systems have been rehabilitated to decrease the risk of spreading water borne diseases and concerted efforts in solid waste management and wastewater infrastructure has been supported to reduce public health risks.

## Results reported in 2020

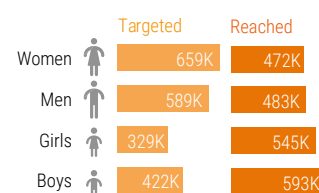
ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 <b>\$400K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
2018 <b>\$6.2M</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
2019 <sup>1</sup> <b>\$21.5M</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>
2020 <sup>1</sup> <b>\$5.9M</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**2M**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**2.1M**



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people with improved access to lifesaving emergency WASH facilities and services	Women	177,915	199,104	112
	Girls	220,340	261,095	118
	Men	159,578	174,927	109
	Boys	212,519	264,057	124
# of people who received essential WASH NFIs and Hygiene promotion	Women	167,002	194,238	116
	Girls	198,491	234,294	118
		149,861	159,409	106
	Boys	190,935	240,324	126

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people with improved access to safe adequate water	1,624,198	1,694,133	104
# of people with improved access to sanitation services and solid waste management	1,985,368	2,519,122	127
# of people who benefit from repair, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of water system	1,139,591	1,152,406	101

<sup>1</sup> 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 CLUSTER

# NUTRITION



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Strengthen humanitarian lifesaving preventive nutrition services.

**Objective 2:** Improve equitable access to quality humanitarian lifesaving curative nutrition services.

**Objective 3:** Strengthening robust evidence-based system for nutrition with capacity in decision-making to Inform needs based programming.

**Objective 4:** Establish coordinated and integrated nutrition programmes between and across relevant sectors through enhanced coordination and joint programming.

**Objective 5:** Nutrition sector coordination facilitated and enhanced across response hubs.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

**UNICEF, Physicians Across Continents (PAC)**

### Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$2.7M</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>205,386</b>	<b>85,810</b>	<b>6,680</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>55,943</b>	<b>57,517</b>

2020 SCHF allocations allowed partners to sustain life-saving nutrition services to young children and PLW. In Syria, chronic malnutrition was at its highest in NWS with more children suffering from stunting of physical and cognitive development. SCHF funding further supported to preventive nutrition services, screening, micronutrient supplements and management of MAM and SAM cases. The SCHF supported the nutrition emergency response through Rapid Response Teams (RRT) to meet the needs of newly displaced populations. Funding also scaled-up mothers one to one counselling and peer support circles - especially in camp settings- contributing to building the capacity of the local communities.

### Results reported in 2020

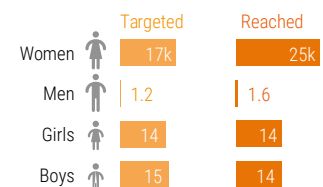
ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2018 \$434K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2019 \$1.4M</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

### PEOPLE TARGETED

**47K**

### PEOPLE REACHED

**54K**



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of boys and girls 6-59 months screened for malnutrition.	Women			
	Girls	18,370	20,954	116
	Men			
	Boys	18,194	21,168	114
# of primary & secondary caregivers and PLW reached with IYCF-E messages.	Women	44,677	58,424	130
	Girls			
	Men			
	Boys			

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of PLW screened for malnutrition.	19,297	13,088	68
# of boys and girls with moderate malnutrition treated.	217	176	81
# of Health workers are trained in IYCF-E practices.	105	105	100
# of appropriate IYCF awareness sessions conducted.	16,386	17,000	104



Sarmada, Idlib. Ali is visited by the MUSA RRT for check-up

Credit: Mercy USA

## Severe malnutrition treatment through RRTs

14 months old Ali was born a few months before his family was forced to flee their rural home outside of Aleppo, Syria. With five more children to feed and no work for her husband combined with the fear and anxiety surrounding their displacement, Ali's mother wasn't able to continue to breastfeed. *"I was able to breastfeed Ali the first 3 months after he was born, but then we had to leave our home, my milk dried up."*

They were forced to purchase baby formula for the baby. As the weeks and months wore on and Ali's father couldn't find work most days, they began to dilute Ali's formula in order to make it last longer. This resulted in Ali's dire health condition when the Mercy-USA Rapid Response Team (RRT) visited the family. Ali's mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) showed he had Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). They found him with a high fever and diarrhoea. The baby was immediately referred and transported by our team to the nearest hospital in Sarmada for in-patient treatment.

A month later during the RRT follow-up visit the baby's MUAC had improved and the family had received nutrition counselling and special supplements to help the baby recover completely. These follow-up visits are vital as the family

has no other access to medical support nearby their camp. The Mercy-USA RRTs, with generous support from OCHA, visit hard to reach camps for internally displaced families in northern Syria to provide emergency nutrition, health and protection services for displaced children under five.

\$383k was granted by the SCHF to Mercy-USA for Aid and Development to provide emergency nutrition, health, and protection services for displaced children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) by establishing 8 RRTs and one Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program in Dana and Maaret Tamsrin sub-Districts

*\*names and identifying details have been changed to protect the privacy of individuals.*

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

# PROTECTION



### LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

**UNHCR/ IRC. GBV Sub- Cluster: UNFPA/GC; Child Protection: UNICEF, WVI; and Mine Action: UNMAS, Halo Trust**

#### Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$14.5M</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>277,635</b>	<b>134,022</b>	<b>37,487</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>68,639</b>	<b>42,013</b>

### CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Improve protection of population 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, analyze, 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.

**Objective 4:** Reduce the impact of explosive hazards.

**Objective 5:** Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls to quality child protection interventions in targeted locations in line with Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.

Displacement further exacerbated protection needs in NWS compounded by escalation of tensions and the COVID-19 pandemic. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) awareness, specialized assistance to survivors and ERW disposal capacity was funded as ERW poses an immediate protection risk to people across NWS. SCHF allocations promoted integration of protection services in other sectors and as a result, protection services were provided in isolation centers and specialized child protection services were provided in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in schools. GBV services including awareness raising, case management and empowerment activities were provided in Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS), IDP sites and in health facilities.

#### Results reported in 2020

	ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2017</b>	<b>\$254K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>\$3.6M</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>\$13.7M</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>

#### PEOPLE TARGETED

**212K**

#### PEOPLE REACHED

**226K**

	Targeted	Reached
Women	44K	45K
Men	25	25
Girls	76K	80K
Boys	69K	75K

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of girls, boys, women, and men receiving PFA, PSS, and information about services during emergencies.	Women	6,775	13,015	192
	Girls	13,950	18,082	130
	Men	4,900	14,200	290
	Boys	13,975	17,461	124
# of women, men, children reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities.	Women	23,655	23,936	101
	Girls	9,611	9,554	99
	Men	925	1,178	127
	Boys	375	533	142

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of GBV survivors accessing specialized GBV services.	1957	2180	111
# of children who are receiving specialized child protection case management.	6650	7547	113
# of people receiving legal awareness raising, counseling or assistance, including civil status documentation and HLP issues.	4,650	5,889	127
# of children, women, and men that have received risk education.	99243	116339	117

## SCHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

# ANNEXES

- Annex A About the SCHF
- Annex B SCHF funded projects
- Annex C SCHF Advisory Board
- Annex D Acronyms and abbreviations

## ANNEX A

# ABOUT THE SYRIA CROSS-BORDER HUMANITARIAN FUND

### SCHF basics

The SCHF is a multi-donor CBPF established in 2014 to support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people in northwest Syria.

The SCHF is a crucial tool to enable a timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response in northwest Syria. It is characterized by its focus, flexibility, ability to boost response through targeted allocations and its contribution to strengthening humanitarian coordination and enabling leadership in northwest Syria.

The Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (DRHC) for Syria oversees the Fund and decides on the SCHF funding allocations. The DRHC is supported by OCHA that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis, the SCHF Advisory Board and the Gaziantep Hub cluster coordination structure – cluster coordinators and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

### What does the SCHF fund?

The Fund supports life-saving activities by filling critical funding gaps; ensuring that needs are addressed in a timely and collaborative manner, fostering cooperation and coordination within and between clusters and humanitarian organizations; contributing to improving needs assessments; strengthening the leadership of the HC, expanding the delivery of assistance in hard-to-access areas by partnering with the best-placed actors, and contributing – where possible – to key Grand Bargain commitments such as localization.

### Who can receive SCHF funding?

The Fund channels funding to eligible national and international NGOs, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes operational in northwest Syria, and Red Cross/Red Crescent movement organizations.

SCHF funds are channelled through partners that are best placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with the agreed strategy and humanitarian principles in a timely and effective manner.

To be eligible to receive SCHF funding, NGOs need to undergo a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have in place the necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund's robust accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian activities in northwest Syria.

### Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The DRHC, in consultation with the SCHF Advisory Board and upon recommendation by the ICCG, decides on the most critical needs to be funded. Cluster coordinators work with their regional counterparts and cluster partners to define the SCHF cluster-specific priorities in prioritized geographical areas, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies.

### How are projects selected for funding?

The SCHF has two allocation modalities:

**Standard Allocation:** Funds are usually allocated early in the year for projects included in the Syria HRP, based on the strategy that identifies the highest priority needs underpinned by vulnerability data and needs analysis. The strategy is developed by the ICCG, approved by the DRHC and endorsed by the SCHF Advisory Board. It forms the basis for individual project submissions. Project proposals are prioritized and vetted within clusters through SRCs/TRCs and then recommended to the SCHF Advisory Board for endorsement and final approval by the DRHC.

**Reserve Allocation:** Reserve funds are primarily intended for rapid and flexible allocations of funds in the event of unforeseen emergencies or to address identified gaps. These funds can be allocated through individual Reserve Allocations or broader allocation rounds and are usually slightly faster and more geographically focused. They must be cleared by individual cluster coordinators before undergoing technical review, endorsement and approval by the SCHF Advisory Board and the DRHC.

### Who provides the funding?

The SCHF is funded with contributions from UN Member States, but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2014, the Fund has received more than \$631 million in contributions.

Read more about SCHF: <https://www.unocha.org/syrian-arab-republic/syria-cross-border-humanitarian-fund>

For more information about CBPFs: [http://bit.ly/OCHA\\_CBPFs](http://bit.ly/OCHA_CBPFs)

## ANNEX B

## SCHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
1	TUR-20/3559/SA1/CCM/NGO/16394	Camp Coordination / Management	\$245,964.11
2	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCS/O/15011	Coordination and Support Services	\$774,752.90
3	TUR-20/3559/RAUNDSS/CCS/UN/15737	Coordination and Support Services	\$399,627.88
4	TUR-20/3559/SA1/CCS/UN/16174	Coordination and Support Services	\$120,000.20
5	TUR-20/3559/SA1/CCS/NGO/16384	Coordination and Support Services	\$289,306.60
6	TUR-20/3559/SA1/ER/NGO/16159	Early Recovery	\$640,894.69
7	TUR-20/3559/SA1/ER/NGO/16190	Early Recovery	\$690,997.87
8	TUR-20/3559/SA1/ER/NGO/16246	Early Recovery	\$446,466.23
9	TUR-20/3559/SA1/ER/UN/16248	Early Recovery	\$1,601,351.49
10	TUR-20/3559/RA3/ER/UN/17205	Early Recovery	\$1,513,747.53
11	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16153	Education	\$799,354.34
12	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16157	Education	\$637,251.45
13	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16191	Education	\$935,766.70
14	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16195	Education	\$830,875.52
15	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16212	Education	\$714,864.00
16	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16219	Education	\$636,163.44
17	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16228	Education	\$956,237.12
18	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/INGO/16280	Education	\$637,965.64
19	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E/NGO/16300	Education	\$767,621.79
20	TUR-20/3559/SA2/E/NGO/17648	Education	\$250,679.28
21	TUR-20/3559/SA2/E/INGO/17666	Education	\$254,196.32
22	TUR-20/3559/SA2/E/NGO/17793	Education	\$270,037.91
23	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI/NGO/14976	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$698,469.79
24	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI/NGO/14979	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$556,865.45

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
25	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI/NGO/14980	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$633,226.00
26	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI/NGO/15031	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$350,404.83
27	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI/NGO/15054	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$508,681.10
28	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16175	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$470,438.34
29	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16183	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$691,227.07
30	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/INGO/16210	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,190,434.91
31	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16217	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$873,787.15
32	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16238	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,093,870.15
33	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16273	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,168,634.74
34	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16278	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,720,975.46
35	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16345	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$791,717.85
36	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/INGO/16357	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,700,792.98
37	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16363	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$958,238.08
38	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16388	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$600,670.27
39	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI/NGO/16393	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$478,672.12
40	TUR-20/3559/SA2/NFI/NGO/17657	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,185,178.12
41	TUR-20/3559/SA2/NFI/INGO/17665	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$699,763.46
42	TUR-20/3559/SA2/NFI/NGO/17684	Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$674,217.29
43	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/14969	Food Security	\$563,173.64
44	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/UN/14974	Food Security	\$244,995.26
45	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/14982	Food Security	\$560,592.37
46	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/14988	Food Security	\$334,456.32
47	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/14991	Food Security	\$1,085,812.27
48	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/14999	Food Security	\$799,880.11
49	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15000	Food Security	\$789,715.08
50	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15008	Food Security	\$953,912.96

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
51	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15012	Food Security	\$662,772.28
52	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15024	Food Security	\$1,084,414.03
53	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15027	Food Security	\$520,089.98
54	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/INGO/15028	Food Security	\$1,199,498.19
55	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15035	Food Security	\$347,922.69
56	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15041	Food Security	\$398,425.20
57	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/UN/15048	Food Security	\$12,012,823.12
58	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS/NGO/15055	Food Security	\$543,316.58
59	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16149	Food Security	\$351,625.27
60	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16162	Food Security	\$639,865.89
61	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16169	Food Security	\$573,310.82
62	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16192	Food Security	\$881,477.57
63	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16221	Food Security	\$683,766.17
64	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16222	Food Security	\$424,840.56
65	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16245	Food Security	\$589,099.09
66	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16255	Food Security	\$599,950.88
67	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16261	Food Security	\$391,893.22
68	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/INGO/16283	Food Security	\$396,879.86
69	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16318	Food Security	\$598,532.59
70	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16323	Food Security	\$500,468.96
71	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16351	Food Security	\$922,450.23
72	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16358	Food Security	\$599,979.17
73	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16360	Food Security	\$899,514.61
74	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/INGO/16373	Food Security	\$1,199,464.44
75	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/NGO/16380	Food Security	\$799,727.63
76	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS/O/16386	Food Security	\$680,692.36

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
77	TUR-20/3559/SA2/FS/NGO/17664	Food Security	\$299,876.05
78	TUR-20/3559/SA2/FS/NGO/17680	Food Security	\$298,683.01
79	TUR-20/3559/SA2/FS/NGO/17721	Food Security	\$398,603.14
80	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/NGO/14965	Health	\$626,339.34
81	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/NGO/14968	Health	\$354,794.35
82	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/NGO/14971	Health	\$440,728.99
83	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/INGO/14989	Health	\$247,844.91
84	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/NGO/14997	Health	\$313,129.70
85	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/NGO/15029	Health	\$600,349.40
86	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/NGO/15032	Health	\$517,159.77
87	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/NGO/15034	Health	\$633,377.74
88	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H/INGO/15052	Health	\$302,648.43
89	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/UN/15728	Health	\$5,442,187.87
90	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/NGO/15990	Health	\$689,534.75
91	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/NGO/15991	Health	\$699,945.85
92	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/INGO/15992	Health	\$1,049,391.52
93	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/O/15993	Health	\$2,280,838.75
94	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/INGO/15994	Health	\$830,007.56
95	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/NGO/15995	Health	\$721,254.90
96	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/NGO/16030	Health	\$599,798.03
97	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/NGO/16176	Health	\$645,214.72
98	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/NGO/16197	Health	\$1,024,250.57
99	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/INGO/16214	Health	\$371,677.34
100	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/NGO/16227	Health	\$707,131.84
101	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/NGO/16229	Health	\$572,819.46

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
102	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/INGO/16253	Health	\$233,018.18
103	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/NGO/16288	Health	\$785,786.60
104	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/NGO/16315	Health	\$1,108,281.39
105	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/UN/16319	Health	\$2,638,353.82
106	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/INGO/16369	Health	\$622,482.83
107	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H/NGO/16397	Health	\$542,031.71
108	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/INGO/16441	Health	\$1,029,540.37
109	TUR-20/3559/RA2/H/O/16565	Health	\$5,865,627.65
110	TUR-20/3559/SA2/H/NGO/17651	Health	\$657,875.46
111	TUR-20/3559/SA2/H/NGO/17669	Health	\$479,747.24
112	TUR-20/3559/SA2/H/NGO/17764	Health	\$1,092,789.93
113	TUR-20/3559/SA2/H/NGO/17779	Health	\$1,113,263.99
114	TUR-20/3559/SA1/N/NGO/16268	Nutrition	\$494,404.20
115	TUR-20/3559/SA1/N/NGO/16289	Nutrition	\$262,943.94
116	TUR-20/3559/SA1/N/INGO/16316	Nutrition	\$382,995.80
117	TUR-20/3559/SA1/N/NGO/16346	Nutrition	\$349,547.60
118	TUR-20/3559/SA1/N/O/16348	Nutrition	\$291,198.09
119	TUR-20/3559/SA1/N/INGO/16370	Nutrition	\$245,758.66
120	TUR-20/3559/RA1/P/UN/14977	Protection	\$4,770,262.87
121	TUR-20/3559/RA1/P/NGO/14978	Protection	\$431,939.74
122	TUR-20/3559/RA1/P/NGO/14995	Protection	\$314,383.82
123	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16203	Protection	\$197,792.71
124	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/INGO/16213	Protection	\$484,000.00
125	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16220	Protection	\$430,677.78
126	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/INGO/16254	Protection	\$431,100.39
127	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16270	Protection	\$342,588.58
128	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16274	Protection	\$347,012.77

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
129	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16277	Protection	\$439,989.41
130	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/INGO/16282	Protection	\$469,291.26
131	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16299	Protection	\$390,311.93
132	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16322	Protection	\$662,675.16
133	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16333	Protection	\$486,952.19
134	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16337	Protection	\$742,210.59
135	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16343	Protection	\$149,725.64
136	TUR-20/3559/SA1/P/NGO/16361	Protection	\$240,188.12
137	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/NGO/14967	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$882,459.91
138	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/NGO/14973	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$553,031.85
139	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/INGO/15004	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$347,430.50
140	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/NGO/15014	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$697,029.97
141	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/NGO/15030	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$545,793.37
142	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/INGO/15038	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$488,056.85
143	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/NGO/15040	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$798,987.19
144	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/NGO/15042	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$796,432.62
145	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH/NGO/15047	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$266,444.89
146	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16143	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$799,834.63
147	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16158	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$798,249.21
148	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/INGO/16250	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$1,199,135.73
149	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16287	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$700,692.09
150	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16296	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$677,575.00
151	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/INGO/16306	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$464,000.00
152	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16332	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$774,955.31
153	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16336	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$1,040,410.26
154	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16347	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$1,183,291.03
155	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/INGO/16354	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$271,814.78

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
156	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/16379	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$544,857.74
157	TUR-20/3559/SA2/WASH/INGO/17722	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$603,056.22
158	TUR-20/3559/SA2/WASH/NGO/17758	Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$422,700.00
159	TUR-20/3559/SA2/CCM-NFI-FS/ NGO/17649	Camp Coordination / Management, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Food Security	\$1,197,534.59
160	TUR-20/3559/SA1/CCM-NFI-P-WASH/ UN/16172	Camp Coordination / Management, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Protection, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$7,304,838.32
161	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-NFI-WASH/ NGO/14981	Camp Coordination / Management, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$1,091,534.33
162	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-NFI-WASH/ NGO/15036	Camp Coordination / Management, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$1,179,962.04
163	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-NFI-WASH/ NGO/15002	Camp Coordination / Management, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$391,551.04
164	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-NFI-WASH/ NGO/15006	Camp Coordination / Management, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$562,409.37
165	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-NFI-WASH-P/ NGO/14975	Camp Coordination / Management, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Protection	\$1,133,654.14
166	TUR-20/3559/SA2/CCM-FS/NGO/17763	Camp Coordination / Management, Food Security	\$1,035,674.05
167	TUR-20/3559/SA1/CCM-FS-WASH/ NGO/16342	Camp Coordination / Management, Food Security, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$1,196,852.46
168	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-P/UN/14987	Camp Coordination / Management, Protection	\$1,433,584.59
169	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-WASH-NFI/ NGO/14964	Camp Coordination / Management, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$724,408.51
170	TUR-20/3559/RA1/CCM-WASH-NFI/ NGO/15039	Camp Coordination / Management, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$520,357.81
171	TUR-20/3559/SA2/ER-NFI/UN/17766	Early Recovery, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,259,524.45
172	TUR-20/3559/SA2/ER-FS/NGO/17690	Early Recovery, Food Security	\$257,305.15
173	TUR-20/3559/SA1/ER-FS/NGO/16327	Early Recovery, Food Security	\$707,431.73
174	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E-P/INGO/16298	Education, Protection	\$603,199.05
175	TUR-20/3559/SA1/E-P/NGO/16209	Education, Protection	\$983,677.00
176	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI-CCM/NGO/15019	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Camp Coordination / Management	\$797,326.04
177	TUR-20/3559/SA2/NFI-CCM/NGO/17754	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Camp Coordination / Management	\$686,003.45

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
178	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI-CCM-WASH/ NGO/15003	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Camp Coordination / Management, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$499,432.48
179	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI-CCM-WASH/ NGO/15051	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Camp Coordination / Management, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$607,070.82
180	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI-ER/NGO/16237	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Early Recovery	\$762,772.17
181	TUR-20/3559/SA1/NFI-FS/UN/16173	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Food Security	\$6,041,037.61
182	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI-P/NGO/15043	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Protection	\$689,224.75
183	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI-WASH/UN/14986	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$6,152,672.15
184	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI-WASH/ NGO/14994	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$594,005.01
185	TUR-20/3559/RA1/NFI-WASH-CCM/ INGO/15021	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Camp Coordination / Management	\$795,018.65
186	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS-NFI/NGO/15037	Food Security, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,182,437.76
187	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS-NFI/NGO/16291	Food Security, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,001,806.76
188	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS-NFI/NGO/16353	Food Security, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,655,401.86
189	TUR-20/3559/RA1/FS-NFI-WASH/ INGO/15017	Food Security, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$462,345.00
190	TUR-20/3559/SA2/FS-H-P/NGO/17677	Food Security, Health, Protection	\$748,696.12
191	TUR-20/3559/SA2/FS-WASH-ER/ INGO/17772	Food Security, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Early Recovery	\$427,545.00
192	TUR-20/3559/SA1/FS-WASH-NFI/ INGO/16181	Food Security, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,199,999.79
193	TUR-20/3559/SA2/H-FS/NGO/17756	Health, Food Security	\$778,885.17
194	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H-N/NGO/15013	Health, Nutrition	\$718,409.77
195	TUR-20/3559/SA1/H-N/NGO/16239	Health, Nutrition	\$906,237.69
196	TUR-20/3559/RA1/H-N/NGO/15009	Health, Nutrition	\$186,549.15
197	TUR-20/3559/SA2/P-ER-WASH/ NGO/17760	Protection, Early Recovery, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$644,565.05
198	TUR-20/3559/RA1/P-NFI/NGO/15016	Protection, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$632,379.84
199	TUR-20/3559/RA1/P-N/NGO/14983	Protection, Nutrition	\$363,479.04
200	TUR-20/3559/SA2/P-WASH/NGO/17729	Protection, Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$735,162.78

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	Budget
201	TUR-20/3559/SA2/WASH-ER/ NGO/17692	Water Sanitation Hygiene, Early Recovery	\$558,093.52
202	TUR-20/3559/SA1/WASH-NFI/ NGO/16340	Water Sanitation Hygiene, Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$1,129,394.63
203	TUR-20/3559/RA1/WASH-P/NGO/15022	Water Sanitation Hygiene, Protection	\$1,178,936.00
204	TUR-20/3559/SA2/WASH-P/NGO/17778	Water Sanitation Hygiene, Protection	\$528,210.03
205	TUR-19/3559/RA2/WASH/NGO/13712	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$199,983.91
206	TUR-19/3559/RA2/WASH/NGO/13813	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$298,783.17
207	TUR-19/3559/SA2/E-WASH-P/ NGO/14417	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$149,324.39
208	TUR-19/3559/SA2/WASH/INGO/14498	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$149,439.42
209	TUR-19/3559/RA3/WASH/NGO/14902	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$98,998.87
210	TUR-19/3559/RA3/WASH/NGO/14904	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$199,785.26
211	TUR-19/3559/RA3/WASH/NGO/14905	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$99,854.64
212	TUR-19/3559/SA1/WASH/NGO/12797	COST EXTENSION: Water Sanitation Hygiene	\$144,971.80

## ANNEX C

# SCHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
<b>Chairperson</b>	Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>OCHA</b>	Head of Office
<b>National NGO</b>	ATAA (Ataa Humanitarian Relief Association)
<b>National NGO</b>	Bonyan Youth and Development Association
<b>National NGO</b>	Children of One World (BDC)
<b>International NGO</b>	GOAL
<b>International NGO</b>	SAMS (Syrian American Medical Society)
<b>UN Agency</b>	IOM (International Organization for Migration)
<b>UN Agency</b>	WHO (World Health Organization)
<b>Donor*</b>	The Government of France / The Government of The Netherlands
<b>Donor</b>	The Government of Germany
<b>Donor</b>	The Government of Ireland / The Government of Norway
<b>Donor</b>	The Government of Sweden / The Government of Switzerland
<b>Donor</b>	The Government of The United Kingdom

\* Five donors agreed to share seats on rotational basis

## ANNEX D

## ACRONYMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to affected persons	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>AB</b>	Advisory Board	<b>NNGO</b>	National Non-Governmental Organization
<b>AIPG</b>	Accountability to affected population, Inclusion, PSEA and Gender	<b>NWS</b>	Northwest Syria
<b>CBPF</b>	Country-Based Pooled Fund	<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	<b>PPE</b>	Personal protective equipment
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>PPI</b>	Partner Performance Index
<b>CFS</b>	Child friendly space	<b>PLW</b>	Pregnant and Lactating Women
<b>CFW</b>	Cash for work	<b>PRP</b>	Preparedness and Response Plan
<b>CVA</b>	Cash and voucher assistance	<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>CWG</b>	Cash Working Group	<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial support
<b>EO</b>	OCHA Executive Officer	<b>RRM</b>	Rapid Response Mechanism
<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator	<b>RRT</b>	Rapid Response Team
<b>ERW</b>	Explosive Remnants of War E	<b>RTE</b>	Ready-to-eat
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>SAM</b>	Severe acute malnutrition
<b>GMS</b>	Grant Management System	<b>SCHF</b>	Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund
<b>DRHC</b>	Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator	<b>SHF</b>	Syria Humanitarian Fund
<b>HFO</b>	Humanitarian Field Officers	<b>SOP</b>	Standard operating procedures
<b>HFU</b>	OCHA Turkey Humanitarian Financing Unit	<b>SRC</b>	Strategic Review Committee
<b>HNO</b>	Humanitarian Needs Overview	<b>SSAFE</b>	Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments
<b>HPC</b>	Humanitarian Planning Cycle	<b>SYP</b>	Syrian Pound
<b>HQ</b>	Head Quarter	<b>TLS</b>	Temporary Learning Space
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan	<b>TPM</b>	Third Party Monitoring
<b>ICCG</b>	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	<b>TRC</b>	Technical Review Committee
<b>ICU</b>	Intensive care unit	<b>TRC</b>	Turkish Red Crescent
<b>IDPS</b>	Internally displaced persons	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>IED</b>	Improvised explosive devices	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>IHL</b>	International Humanitarian Law	<b>UNDSS</b>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
<b>IHRL</b>	International Human Rights Law	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>IPA</b>	Individual protection assistance	<b>UNMAS</b>	United Nations Mine Action Service
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>MAM</b>	Moderate acute malnutrition	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>MPC</b>	Multi-purpose cash	<b>WGSS</b>	Women and girl safe space
<b>MUAC</b>	Mid-upper arm circumference	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>NFI</b>	Non-food items	<b>WVI</b>	World Vision International

**SCHF** Syria Cross-border  
Humanitarian  
Fund

<https://www.unocha.org/turkey>  
[gms.unocha.org](https://gms.unocha.org)  
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