
Background

Since the beginning of the crisis in 2011, ongoing fighting and widespread insecurity have continued to fuel large-scale displacements, increase vulnerabilities and constrain humanitarian access across the country. According to the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), around 13.1 million people in Syria require humanitarian assistance. Of these, 5.6 million people are in acute need due to a convergence of vulnerabilities resulting from displacement, exposure to hostilities, and limited access to basic goods and services.

The scale of the humanitarian crisis continues to require a large-scale, sustained and comprehensive response from the humanitarian community to provide the affected population with critical cross-sectoral assistance.

In January 2013, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster was activated in Syria, as part of a streamlined effort to enhance coordination and operational capacity among the humanitarian actors active in Syria and augment the effectiveness of the overall response through the provision of a set of tailored logistics services.

The Logistics Cluster currently facilitates access to crucial logistics services for all operations across the region, including land transport for inter-agency humanitarian convoys, cross-border transshipment, and storage services. In September 2014, the Whole of Syria (WoS) approach was adopted as a result of UN Security Council Resolution 2165, bringing together separate regional operations into a single framework.

Logistics Gaps and Bottlenecks

Access and security constraints remain the largest challenges faced by the humanitarian community in reaching vulnerable communities with life-saving relief supplies inside Syria. Based on consultations and regular review of gaps and needs, the Logistics Cluster, together with the partnering organisations, identified the following logistics gaps:

- Need for consolidated logistics coordination and information sharing to reduce duplication of effort and increase operational efficiency.
- Restrictions on movement of humanitarian cargo and the need to maintain Inter-Agency Humanitarian Convoys to reach newly-accessible areas in Syria.
- Need for the coordination of cross-border transshipment services.
- Lack of a reliable fuel supply chain for immediate emergency response.
- Increasing need for dedicated logistics capacity strengthening initiatives, particularly among national actors within Syria.

Objectives

Based on the needs identified, the Logistics Cluster aims to provide the humanitarian community with facilitated access to sufficient and reliable logistics services and consolidated information related to logistics capacities to ensure a timely and uninterrupted supply of lifesaving relief items to affected populations in Syria and to enhance the capacity of the humanitarian community to deliver relief items to challenging locations.

Planned Activities

As lead agency of the Logistics Cluster, WFP fills logistics gaps faced by the humanitarian community in responding to the Syria Crisis through a range of different common logistics services and activities. The following range of services and activities are not intended to replace the logistics capacities of individual agencies or organisations, but rather to fill identified gaps. Based on the above, the following list of common logistics services, neither definitive nor exhaustive, aims to mitigate these gaps.

The Logistics Cluster will facilitate access to these services to support the WoS approach and it will adapt its activities and capacities in neighbouring countries as required.

WoS Coordination and Information Management

In an effort to address common logistics gaps, minimise duplication of effort, and enhance operational decision-making, the following activities will be undertaken by the Logistics Cluster in collaboration with partnering organisations and key stakeholders:

- Facilitating Logistics Cluster coordination meetings in Damascus, Gaziantep, Antakya, Erbil and other locations as required.
- Deploying a dedicated Information Management Officer, who will ensure that relevant and up-to-date logistics information is collected, analysed and subsequently made available to humanitarian organisations. This information will be shared through various IM products, including warehouse capacity maps, snapshots, operational overviews, coordination meeting minutes, assessments and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), city and governorate maps.
- Maintaining dedicated mailing lists and information sharing platforms such as a dedicated webpage for the Syria Operation (<http://www.logcluster.org/ops/syr12a>).

Logistics Services

Access and security permitting, access to the following services will be facilitated on a no-cost-to-user basis, dependent on the availability of funds.

Within Syria

- **Storage**

Common warehouse facilities with over 10,369 m² of storage space have been established in four locations: Kisweh in Rural Damascus (3,740 m²), Homs (1,000 m²), Aleppo (1,589 m²), and Qamishli (4,040 m²) to facilitate onward movement to further destinations. Additional storage space and locations may be provided if/as required.

- **Inter-Agency Humanitarian Convoys**

Coordination, together with OCHA, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), and other humanitarian partners to organise inter-agency humanitarian convoys to hard-to-reach locations within Syria.

For all the aforementioned logistics services, interested organisations are required to provide a completed Service Request Form (SRF) available [here](#), and submit it to syria.clustercargo@wfp.org to be considered for any transport or storage service.

Cross-border Operations

Under the umbrella of Security Council Resolutions 2165/2191/2258/2232/2393 and most recently 2449, the Logistics Cluster provides coordination support and facilitates access to common services for cross-border operations from Turkey and Iraq into Syria.

- Turkey

The Logistics Cluster has set up two transshipment hubs in Turkey at Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salam to avoid congestion at the border and ensure the quick transfer and delivery of humanitarian cargo. UN agencies and their partners arrange for Turkish trucks to transport their cargo from load points to the transshipment hubs. UN agencies and their partners are also responsible for arranging Syrian trucks to come to the transshipment points. WFP, as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster, is responsible for cross-loading cargo from Turkish trucks to Syrian trucks inside the transshipment zone. Transshipment operations are supervised by the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism (UNMM).

For transshipment services, interested organisations are required to submit a notification request email to turkey.clustercargo@wfp.org detailing requirements.

- Iraq

The Logistics Cluster uses the Al-Yarubiyah border crossing to facilitate the transshipment of humanitarian cargo.

For transshipment services, interested organisations are required to submit their request and loading plan to the Logistics Cluster to be considered for any transport service.

Capacity strengthening

In an effort to build operational expertise for collaborative humanitarian logistics operations and augment the logistics capacity of organisations involved in the WoS response, the Logistics Cluster will support with ad-hoc training and capacity strengthening activities based on identified gaps and needs.

