
Civil Society organizations' role in Early recovery in Northwest Syria

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Abstract

In the light of the increasing humanitarian needs and the extending humanitarian crisis, it was necessary to look for more sustainable and efficient solutions to meet the humanitarian needs. Early recovery (ER) in northwest Syria was a complex file because of the possible overlapping with the issue of reconstruction which is considered a highly sensitive political issue. In this complicated context, Civil society organizations (CSOs) played an important role in the North-west of Syria (NWS) early recovery in several dimensions and this article discussing this compound role and its prospects under topics such as the role in advocacy, implementation, projects selection process under cross-border aid mechanism, and the type of role in NWS, with providing an overview about the Early recovery concept, CSOs in Syria and humanitarian context. This paper aims to provide general overview about the role of CSOs in Early recovery of NWS to help the non-specialists to understanding of the topics mentioned and the relevant context

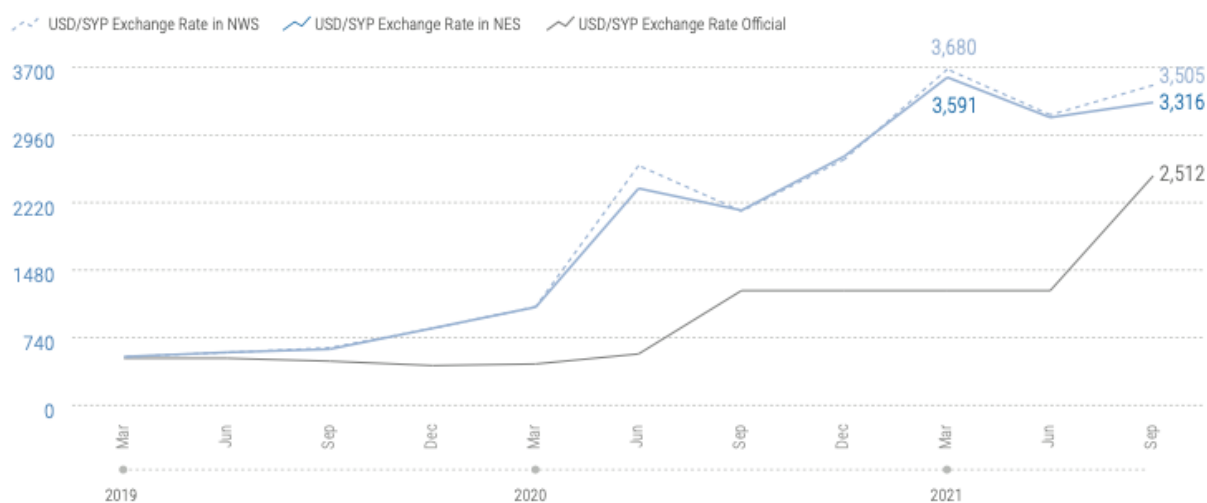
Keywords: Civil Society, Humanitarian Aid, Early Recovery, Northwest Syria, Civil Society Organizations,

The whole of Syria context overview

After ten years of the Syrian conflict, the country is still living under a complex humanitarian crisis with lingering effects, including the largest number of internally displaced people in the world (an estimated 6.9 million displaced), the destroyed infrastructure, and the contamination of unexploded ordnance accompanying this. With the great suffering of civilians who suffer from violations of their rights under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, civilians suffering has increased, the deterioration of economic conditions and the effects of climate change, which has led to an increase in Syrian people's need for assistance, as the number of Syrian people in need of humanitarian assistance has reached 14.6 million people in the world in 2022, an increase of 1.2 people compared to 2021, knowing that the ability of people in general to meet their basic needs decreased further compared to 2020, when the income gap reached a dangerous threshold, according to the data of the multi-sectoral needs assessment data in August 2021, the household expenditure average exceeded the Income by 50% compared to only 20% in the year 2020, knowing that the proportion of the population whose income exceeds the cost of the minimum expenditure basket in Syria has reached only 10%, and the phenomenon of working poor is consistent significantly hand, Women and girls in particular suffer from additional difficulties as a result of restrictions on their freedoms such as freedom of movement, access to protection, and job opportunities, as a result of the continuation of hostilities, and gender-based violence still poses a real threat to the lives of many of them, Nearly 50% of children in Syria is out of school and exposed to child labor, early and forced marriage, trafficking and recruitment by armed parties.(HNO-Humanitarian needs overview- 2022, United nation message 2022)

The economic situation is continuously deteriorating as factors such as currency depreciation (see figure below), price inflation, declining revenues, the loss of many residents' livelihoods, and the increase in the local debt have led to an increase in the need for additional groups of the population for humanitarian assistance, People's access to essential services continues to deteriorate across Syria, impeded by destroyed infrastructure, a shortage of key

supplies, and deteriorating networks — 47% of Syrians now rely on frequently dangerous alternatives to piped water, up from 37% in 2020. At least 70% of sewage is released untreated, and more than half of sewerage systems are inoperable. The number of cases of waterborne illness is on the rise.(HNO 2022)

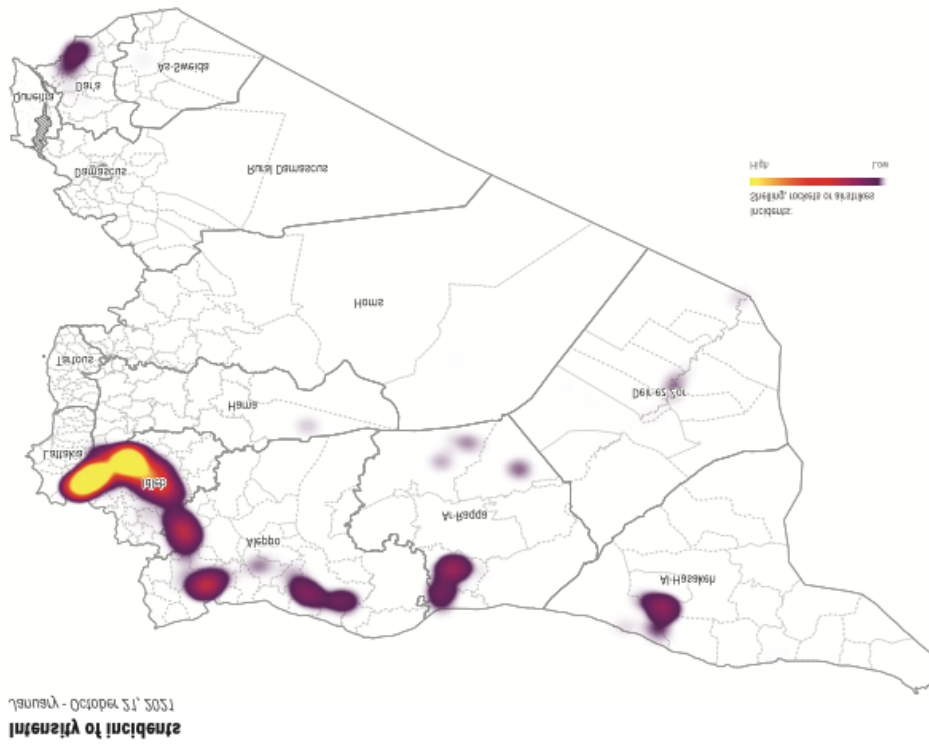


* Source: WFP and REACH Syria Market Monitoring dataset (February 2021) and complemented with NES Forum and OCHA Turkey data (September 2021)

**figure source, Humanitarian needs overview Syrian Arab republic HNO, issued February 2022, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)*

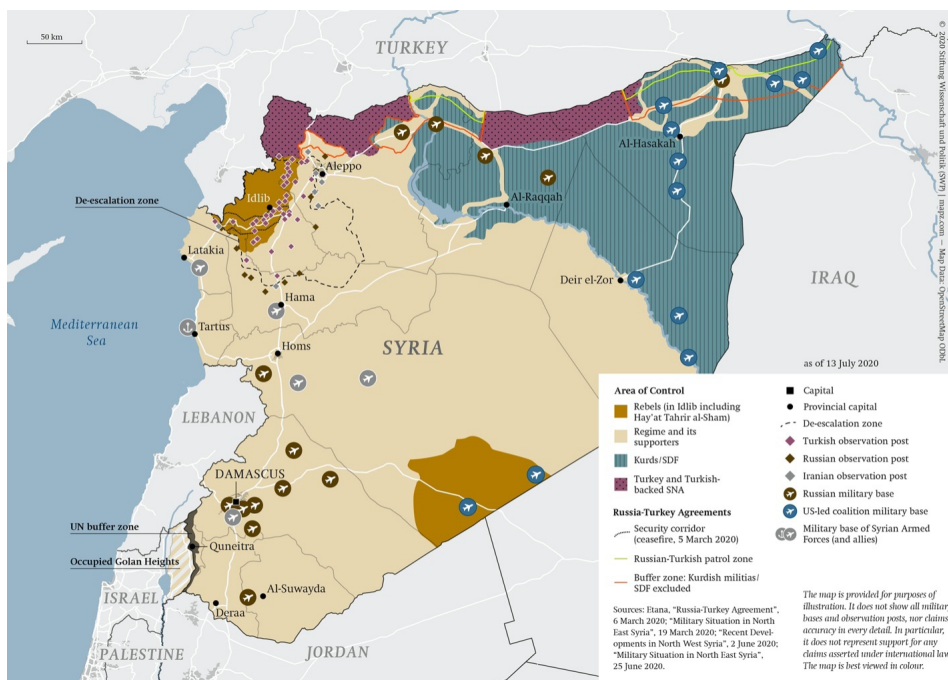
According to the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2021, Syria is the world's third-least peaceful country, despite a decrease in large-scale conflicts across the country since the conflict began, the security situation remains extremely dynamic, active, and prone to escalation, particularly in regions of mixed or disputed control and near frontlines, Armed conflict, bombings, and shelling continue regularly in Northwest Syria, notably on the Southern Idlib frontline, south of the M4 Highway. Outside of frontline regions, sporadic armed conflicts, airstrikes, and shelling persist, as do frictions between and within the different non-state armed organizations.(HNO 2022)

(see map below)



*Map source, Humanitarian needs overview Syrian Arab republic HNO, issued February 2022, UNOCHA

The following map illustrates the military control of Syria (Asseburg 2020)



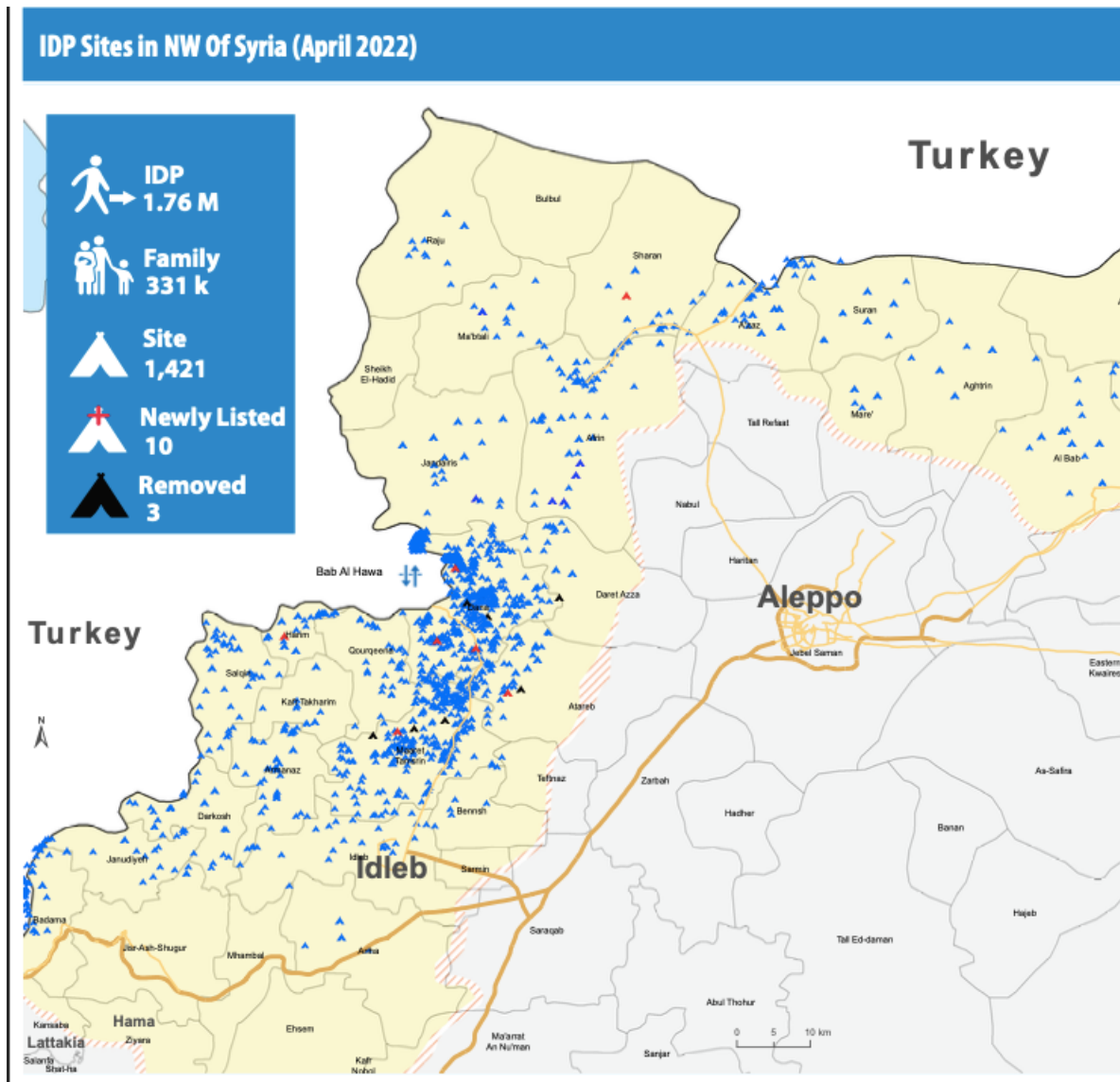
• *Map source, Muriel Asseburg, Reconstruction in Syria, 2020, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik

The opposition factions have control over (10.98%) of the Syrian geography distributed in Idleb, northern Aleppo, Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ain areas, in Raqqa and al-Hasakah in addition to Zakaf and Al-Tanf areas in southeastern Syria. , while the Assad regime has control over (63.38%) distributed in Syria's coastal, central and southern regions, partially the eastern region. Furthermore, the Syrian Democratic Forces "SDF" control over (25.64%) of the Syrian geography distributed in Deir Ez-Zor, Raqqa, al-Hasakah, and Aleppo (Nasrollah e al, December 2021)

This map requires at least one paragraph of explanation below. In other words, who controls what and how from the groups on this map, at least this can be mentioned.

Northwest of Syria context overview

The situation in NWS is still dire, with 3.4 million people in need of assistance. Over 70% of the 4.4 million people living in NWS are regarded to be in desperate need of life-saving assistance. With the COVID-19 epidemic, the economic crisis, and continuous wars, the number of individuals who require humanitarian help to meet their necessities is growing, since 2011, the majority of IDPs have been displaced many times and have seen their living circumstances deteriorate due to floods and other severe weather conditions. Women and children are disproportionately impacted and statistically overrepresented; Damage to civilian infrastructure throughout time has had a direct impact on communities' access to services. Over 90% of the Syrian population lives in poverty as a result of the economic crisis and depreciation of the SYP. Particularly for vulnerable persons living in rural regions and IDP camps (see map below), access to livelihood alternatives and income-generating activities is limited. The gap between livelihood opportunities and access to services given and those in need of ERL services is in the ninetieth percentile, according to the Early Recovery and Livelihood (ERL) Cluster, The COVID-19 epidemic, when combined with existing fragile economic conditions, has driven the people of NWS farther into unemployment, resulting in more household income losses, educational opportunity limits, and increased reliance on negative coping techniques. The Euphrates River's water levels are still dangerously low, limiting the availability listing into the water for residential and community usage, as well as water for agriculture harvesting and hydroelectricity generation. (SCHF - The Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund - 2021, SCHF 2022)



**Map source, Camp Coordination and Camp Management(CCCM) Cluster-NW Syria IDP Sites Integrated Monitoring Matrix - April 2022*

Civil society organizations' background in Syria

According to the World Bank: “Civil society ... refers to a wide array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), labor unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations.” CSOs sometimes called the “third sector” (after government and commerce) (Jezard 2018) this article focus on the non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Civil society in Syria has witnessed many developments during the past fifty years, which can be summarized as follows:

- 1963 to 2000

Charitable activism was blocked when the state of emergency was declared in the country after the Baath Party seized control in 1963(Alhousseiny and Atar 2021)

- 2000 to 2011

Bashar Al-Assad took control of the presidency after the death of his father Hafez, and the number of charities dropped and seen see great to regime leadership, Later on, the registration for new charities was allowed and encouraged by the government, during that period, in addition to local philanthropic and faith-based charities, a new form of NGOs was established to accommodate the enthusiasm of the youth, which is the biggest category among all age groups. These new NGOs were known as Government Organized Non-Governmental Organizations (GONGOs), were strongly affiliated with, if not managed directly by, government networks such as the president's wife and cousin (Alhousseiny and Atar 2021)

- 2011 - 2022 (ON-GOING) :

Many young and middle-aged men and women sought to help civilian victims of forced displacements outside of those two types of groups and in an informal fashion when the Syrian revolution began in 2011 as part of the Arab spring. The fundamental motivation for this was to respond independently of the regime's surveillance and control, The justification for such an operation was to guarantee that needy individuals were not denied help because of their political beliefs or ethnicity. Seed money for such projects came mostly from the personal networks of those fresh, inexperienced humanitarian workers. Following that, the Syrian diaspora embraced their efforts, sharing their ideas and ideas and funding their operations, Syrian diaspora has attempted to fill the void in civil society, notably in the humanitarian sector. As a result, new humanitarian NGOs, distinct from existing faith-based charities and GONGOs, have been formed and developed, The Syrian government began pursuing, detaining, torturing, and killing some of those new relief workers in 2012 because they were working outside of the regime's supervision. As a result, those activists have been compelled to relocate their programs to opposition-controlled areas and run operations from outside the country, such as Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan, where it is easier to meet donors and give humanitarian aid. In the context of broad agreement among organizations on the need to establish CCSCSO more organizing of aid delivery in all tions 12 networks made up of almost 200 local Syrian civil society organizations. were formed between 2012 and 2019 in Gaziantep and NWS. (Alhousseiny and Atar 2021, and ICOVA 2021)

Early recovery overview

Definition Early recovery is a multidimensional process of recovery that begins in a humanitarian setting. It is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programs and totalize sustainable development opportunities. It aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally owned, resilient processes for post-crisis recovery. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security, rule of law, environment a, and nonsocial dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations. (CWGER - Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery- 2008)

Early recovery is a vital component of the humanitarian response, planning for it should begin with the onset of the crisis. Early recovery is a method of Action that addresses the need for recovery that arises during the phase of a humanitarian crisis, This is done by using humanitarian mechanisms in line with the principles of development. , Early recovery all the population to benefit from humanitarian action to seize opportunities development, enhances their resilience ad establishes a sustainable process for recovery from the crisis. Early recovery can offer humanitarian organizations sustainable solutions and strategies (IASC-Inter-Agency Standing Committee- 2015)

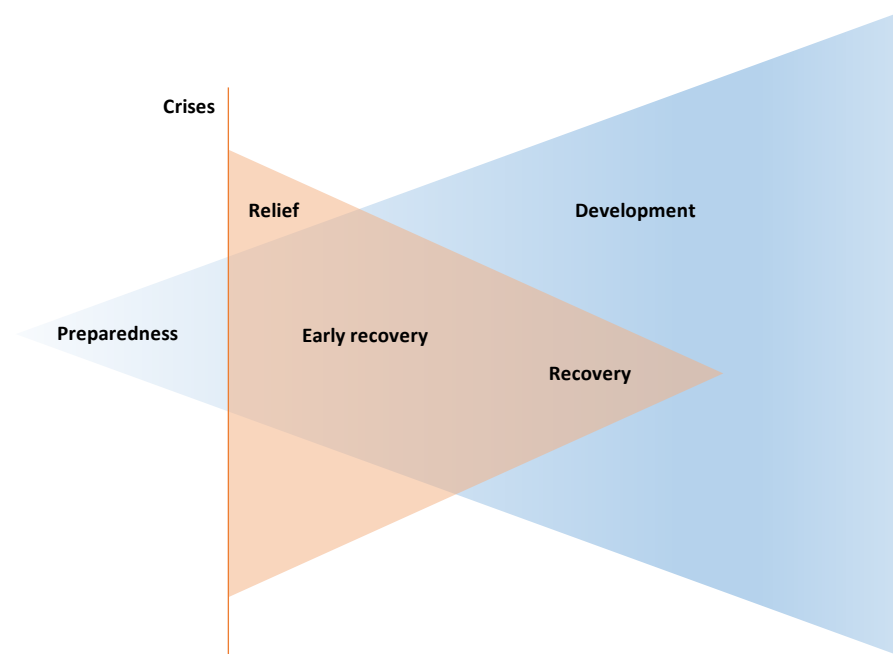
General goals of early recovery

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- Augment ongoing emergency assistance operations by building on humanitarian programs, to ensure that their inputs become assets for long-term development and thereby foster the self-reliance of affected populations and help rebuild livelihoods,
 - Support spontaneous recovery initiatives by affected communities and change the risk and conflict dynamics,
 - Establish the foundations of longer-term recovery
- (CWGER 2008)

There are three important characteristics of early recovery:

- It is not an identifiable stage in a sequential 'continuum', between relief and recovery.
- In a humanitarian setting, the needs, and opportunities for early recovery time are subject to rapid change.
- While early recovery paves the way for future longer-term activities, there is a need to distinguish between early recovery and recovery programs. Early recovery programs are foundational. They restore and strengthen the capacities of governments at all levels to manage and lead the recovery process. They simultaneously facilitate the resumption of key livelihood, service delivery and community programs. Recovery programs build on these early foundations and restore the social, political and economic fabric of society addressing the root causes of the crisis.

(UNDP- United Nations Development Programme- 2008)



*the figure extracted from figure and information in (CWGER 2008)

Concepts such as early recovery, reconstruction, stabilization, and development are overlapped, and although there is no agreement on the exact concept of early recovery, there are suggested differences that can be mentioned in this regard, Early recovery differs from reconstruction in terms of the party that plans and implements, as reconstruction is planned and implemented by the state, while early recovery is by aid agencies, and early recovery is a form of humanitarian aid that does not need to be repaid, while reconstruction efforts are implemented under conditions of funding, such as loans from the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, and since early recovery is a type of humanitarian aid, is implemented on humanitarian needs, while reconstruction, development, and stabilization support may have other non-humanitarian and political goals. (Akil and Shaar 2022 and Heller 2021)

It is worth mentioning that Early Recovery cuts across all sectors whether in conflict or natural disasters, or refugee or IDP settings, concerning displacement, return or reintegration, and early recovery needs could be covered by other clusters/sectors, and the ER cluster covering the needs which are not mainstreamed and addressed by other clusters (shelter, land & property, governance, livelihoods, basic social services, rule of law and disaster risk management) (FCS -Food Security Cluster-2022 and GCER- Global Cluster for Early Recovery- 2016)

CSOs' role context in NWS ER

Generally, UNDP leads the ER efforts globally, the UNDP Early recovery policy indicates that UNDP will work closely with a wide variety of potential and actual partners at both the global and country levels. The national authorities in the country concerned are first and foremost among these partners. This relationship represents the cornerstone of UNDP's efforts in early recovery and all other aspects of its country's work. However, cross-line humanitarian access cannot replace the size or scope of the massive cross-border operation (UNDP 2008, Griffiths 2022)

The UNDP policy also mentioned the CSOs as a kind of "other partners"

"Civil society organizations, including but not limited to community-based organizations, journalists' associations, women's organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, national and international NGOs, academia and faith-based organizations for programmatic collaboration". (UNDP 2008)

CSOs' role in NWS ER advocacy

Aiming to deeper understanding of CSOs' role in NWS ER advocacy an interview was held with Mr. Eyad Agha the NGO forum coordinator¹

¹The NGO Forum for NGOs operating in northern Syria was founded in 2012 as an independent, voluntary coordinating body composed of non-governmental and non-profit organizations (NGOs) actively engaged in leading cross border humanitarian responses to the Syria crisis (in and from Turkey). The NGO Forum is the only mixed NGO coordination platform of Syrian and international NGOs operating cross border with members contributing to over 50% of operations (direct and indirect) inside Syria

MR. Eyad indicates to the important role of CSOs' in NWS ER advocacy could be summarized by the following efforts:

- the NGO forum members advocated and still have efforts in advocating for more long-term and sustainable interventions through their Bilateral meeting channels with donors and decision-makers
- Participating in needs assessment, and ports, and adding inputs to donors' plans and policies through participating in the related events.
- NGO advocates for ER mainstreaming in other sector's intervention (such as replacing the tents with more sustainable solutions)

According to MR. Eyad Agha the NGO forum influencing techniques in this regard were:

- Statements.
- Letters.
- Briefing frequent meetings with donors.
- Organizing donor meetings.
- Representing NWS in the related events. Such as (Senior officials' meetings, donor review meetings, and the like)

As an example of how NGOs advocate for Early recovery through reports the following recommendations from the Syria Solutions analysis report (March 2022) which was prepared by several NGOs including the NGO forum were quoted

“Actors supporting displacement-affected communities in NWS take steps to reinforce the existing humanitarian response:

- Donors should:

Provide longer-term funding that supports the resilience and **early recovery** efforts for all populations to support emerging pathways for material safety, dignified housing, and other programs that respond to immediate drivers of ongoing displacement within NWS.

- Humanitarian organizations should:

Pursue programming in NWS that, in addition to meeting humanitarian needs, supports the resilience and **early recovery** efforts, and provides displaced Syrians with information to assist in decision-making related to future durable solutions.”(Durable Solutions Platform 2022)

CSOs' role in ER projects selection

The Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) is a multi-donor Country Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) created in 2014 in response to UN Security Resolutions 2139 and 2165 and the need for alternative means to distribute humanitarian aid within Syria, SCHF helps humanitarian partners, notably Syrian NGOs, to increase and sustain humanitarian aid delivery across conflict lines and border lines, Syrian and foreign NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movements, and UN agencies are among the recipients of the Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF). One of the Fund's main goals has been to increase involvement with Syrian NGOs (local, national, and diaspora NGOs) to improve access to individuals in

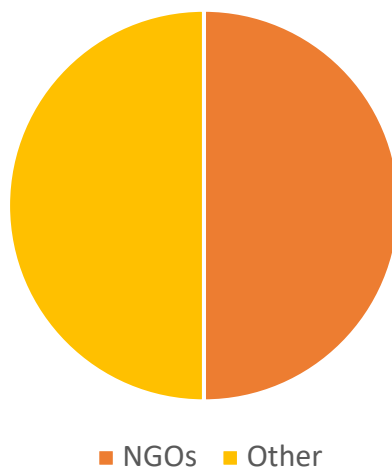
need, particularly in Northern Syria. As a result, the SCHF has evolved into a significant financing vehicle for Syrian NGOs in recent years, with a large portion of its money going to local partners. In terms of Governance, policy, and guidance, The SCHF guarantees that the perspectives of donors, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations community (NGOs) are represented. (UN OCHA)

The funding process includes a call for proposal through standard or reserve allocation and the proposal is evaluated by a committee called CRC, The cluster review committee (CRC) in the early recovery and livelihoods cluster (ERL cluster) is an elected body that is responsible for screening and reviewing, both strategically and technically, the ERL Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) proposals before submission to the DHRC to ensure that they are in line with the Sector response strategy and the ERL's project selection criteria.(ER cluster 2022)

The CRC composition(ER cluster 2022)

- 2 Local NGOs elected
- 2 International NGOs elected
- 2 UN Agencies elected
- 1 Sector Coordinator (ERL)
- SCHF OCHA (1/2)

NGOs representation in CRC



CSOs' role in ER projects implementation

Civil society organizations assisted in the professionalization of local councilsProject management, capacity building, and, in certain cases, direct finance was among the services provided. These efforts included building livelihood projects, providing basic humanitarian

infrastructure, and promoting education, all of which were carried out in collaboration with local councils. The health sector is an important area that is now governed by civic actors. The health sector is managed by seven significant NGOs, which are in charge of running hospitals, providing medical services, and referring patients to Turkey. They are also important in raising community awareness, this was especially essential during the COVID-19 epidemic when they were both first responders and primary interlocutors with international institutions like the World Health Organization. (al-Achi 2020)The implementation of economic recovery efforts are mainly conducted by NGOs (local and international) as partners or sub-partnersand, Local and international NGOs are still the main actor in implementing projects and creating job opportunities in the NWS. They are responsible for solving problems and initiating the implementation of projects, The NGOs' approach to tenders and bids in implementing projects, contributed to providing the trade sector and the region in general with the desired benefit and would build greater confidence in the work environment.(Koman 2021)

The UN does not program directly in NW Syria but implements through sub-grant agreements with NGOs and in-kind deliveries of supplies procured (NGO forum 2020), in addition to that NGOs have beenbeing a fund source apart from UN agencies, Since the beginning of the year (January 2021), 68 Early Recovery partners reached 1,003,715 direct beneficiaries in 57 subdistricts and 251 communities. In particular, 223,305 directly benefitted from the Rehabilitation of access to basic utilities (electricity, gas, water, sewage), 200,386 benefitted from the rehabilitation of health facilities, and 194,140 benefitted from the Short-term work opportunities created, 44% of the targeted people reached by the fund through the NGOs source (UN OCHA December 2021)

CSOs' role types and activities in NWS ER

The Syria 2021 humanitarian response plan includes the following strategic objectives for the Early recovery sector

- Enhance access to market-based livelihood opportunities and production
- Improved access to basic services, electricity, water, education, and health facilities
- Support social cohesion through working for and with communities
- Coordination to support early recovery and livelihood response

The following were mentioned in (Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund 2021 Second standard a location) strategy paper, UN OCHA including pure ER activities, and ER activities integrated with education, shelter, foodsecurity,y, and livelihoods sectors.

Early recovery and livelihoods

Capacity building:

- Basic technical training to perform unskilled/semi-skilled activities
- Labour market-informed vocational and skills training including placement services/job
- Support local production/service providers with specialized training/labor force supply e.g.CFW, internships, including for existing and emerging businesses

Rehabilitation activities:

- Rehabilitation/restoration of local production and services provision facilities
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- Rehabilitation of other key socio-economic services and infrastructures e.g. markets, shops, storehouses, irrigation facilities, processing facilities
- Emergency repairs of roads allow for uninterrupted access to humanitarian assistance and socio-economic activities
- Flood prevention works on roads and related infrastructures (e.g. drainage systems, etc.)

In addition to :

- Cash injections through cash-for-work (CfW) activities.
- Village Savings and Loans associations (VSLAs)
- Support business assets through financial (grants/micro-credit) and in-kind capital for both start-up and recovery
- Sustained interventions designed w/mobilization of local resources for the rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructures and other livelihoods activities

Education/ERL

- Basic rehabilitation and restoration of schools and classrooms, including through CfW Support training and employment of teachers through incentives schemes, ensuring the sustainability of human capital investment in the school system
- Specific vocational training programs for out-of-school children
- Livelihoods programs targeting most vulnerable families, conditional to chilchil'ren'solment in schools
- Market-based support, including cash, to access services incentivizing school attendance e.g. transportation, child-care, access to the web

Food Security and Livelihoods/ERL

Livelihoods (Agriculture Value Chain):

- Supporting the production through providing cultivation inputs,
- Supporting the Marketing through purchasing the crops to use in food security activities such as the wheat,
- Rehabilitation of the second phase of the value chain on infrastructures: bakeries, flour mills, and silos for storage, in addition to the irrigation channels. Recommended activities are as follows:

Income Generation Activities:

- Small business grants with technical training on fodder mills to support livestock and fodder crops through livelihood interventions.
- Food processing: Provision of small business grants for dairy production, producing Ferekeh, producing burgle, food, bread through domestic mud bakeries, pickles, jam, dry tomatoes, etc., and vegetable production by targeting mainly female-headed households,
- Establish small to medium food processing workshops.
- Cash for work (harvesting of olive trees, wheat, and other crops)

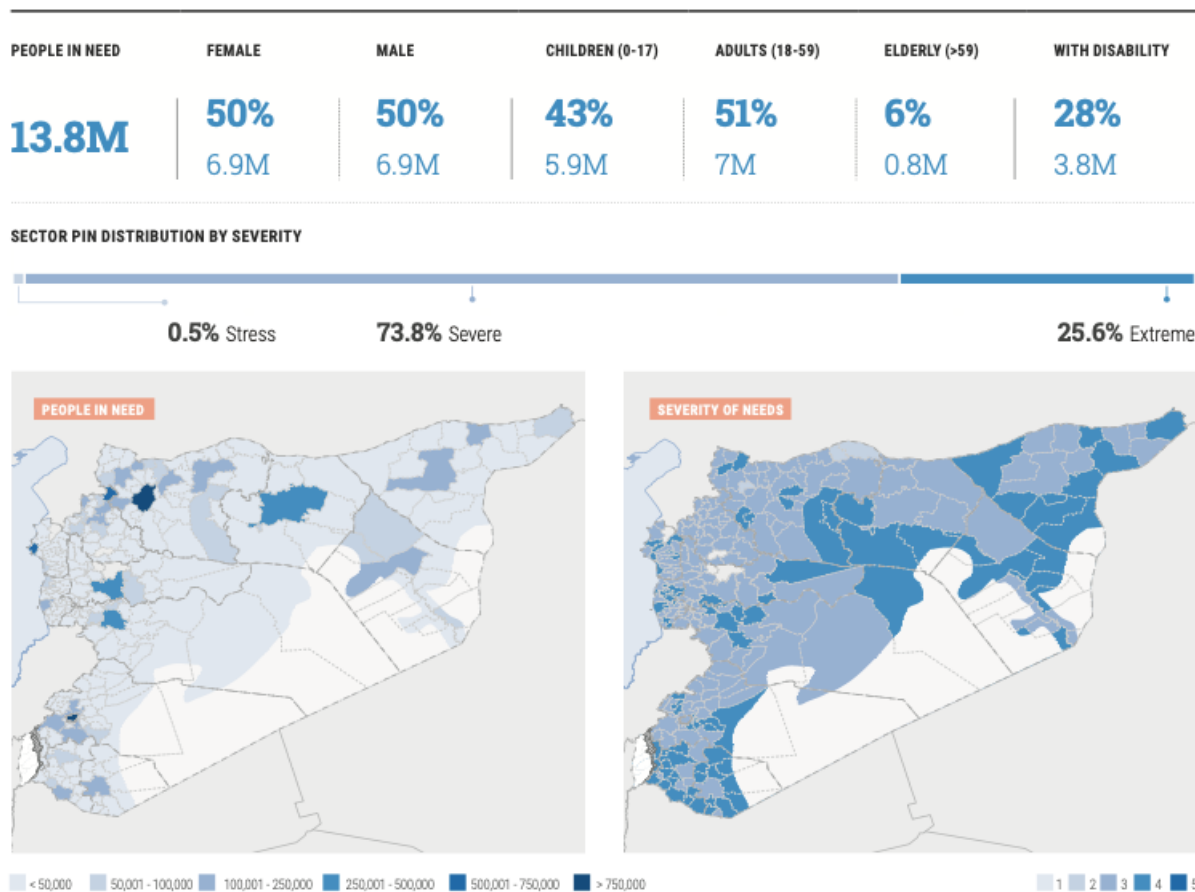
Shelter/ERL

- Graveling of the main and sub-roads in IDP sites/ camps
- Rain drainage system and channels
- Road and access maintenance
- Cash for infrastructure and Cash-for-Work interventions
- Labor support for local production along the shelter supply chain
- Local production/procurement of Shelter/NFI via local labor force support to local production on the shelter supply chain and/or other financial/in-kind support
- Setting up/strengthening shelter holistic solutions adopting access to basic services, livelihoods, e.g., water systems, electricity, access to markets/host communities, roads, livelihoods opportunities for IDPs and HCs members through a social cohesion lens.

CSOs' role prospects in NWS ER

1.Increasing needs for ER efforts:

Early Recovery and livelihoods needs continue to rise. Expectations of a further increase in the cost of living, including, reduction of subsidies, and general price increases as well as volatility in the exchange rate, among others, are projecting onto an additional deterioration in terms of real income and purchasing power across all population groups. The sector foresees the income/ expenditure gap to continue increasing in the coming year across all population groups, The people in need of ER activities increased to 13.8 M in 2022 compared to 11.6 M in 2021 Furthermore, the lack of electricity availability is affecting the ability to restore key services relying on electricity provisions, such as the functioning of water systems, markets, bakeries, among others, as well as affecting the existing opportunities to increase the production/provision capacity of local businesses and industries. This also hinders the potential to expand the local supply of essential items and services related to other sectors' priorities, such as Shelter-NFI, WASH, Health, and Education. Moreover, considering that between 75 percent and 80 percent of households in Syria consistently experience a gap between the income earned and the expenditures to meet basic needs, severe economic vulnerability poses increasingly higher risks of reliance on negative coping mechanisms. These include illicit economies, corruption, child labor, male and children recruitment by armed groups, as well as risks of increased GBV. An increasing number of children are out of school to support their families for additional income. This is higher for female children from households where the head of the household is a female; the main two reasons are the inability to afford the cost for children to go to school and the need for children to work to support the household. (HNO 2022)



*Source: HNO 2022

2. Key Actor's openness to ER efforts in NWS:

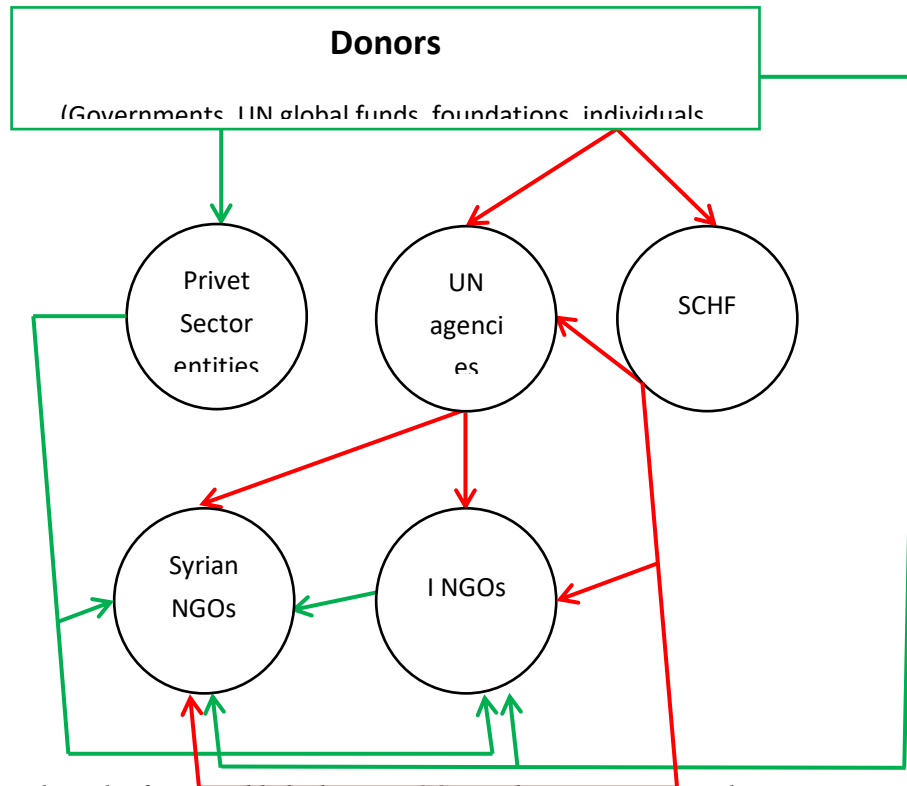
The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) amended the Syrian Sanctions Regulations (SSR) to expand the authorizations for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to engage in certain transactions and activities. This action — which builds upon the U.S. government's longstanding humanitarian exemptions, exceptions, and authorizations in the Syria sanctions program — helps ensure the continued provision of humanitarian assistance, including certain early-recovery activities, that benefit the Syrian people. Treasury's recent sanctions review highlighted the need for continued review of existing authorities to facilitate legitimate humanitarian activity while continuing to deny support to malicious actors. ([U.S. Department of 2021](#))

3. UN security council cross-border resolution:

UK Ambassador James Kariuki at the UN Security Council meeting on the situation in Syria indicates that Closing the Bab al-Hawa crossing (which consider the gate for cross-border aid to NWS) would mean severe disruption to early recovery efforts, and UK funding commitment (200 M\$) will help further scale up early recovery and resilience interventions inside Syria and support vital humanitarian efforts to rebuild the lives of Syrian. (Kariuki 2022)

In this regard, Natasha Hall indicates that the end of UN cross-border aid would pose severe risks not only to the population of northwestern Syria but also to surrounding states and the broader region since there is no reliable aid alternative. INGOs are candidates to play an alternative role to the United Nations agencies in the case the cross-border resolution does not renew. (Hall 2021)

The following figure illustrates the fund channels in NWS, the arrows in red indicated the channels which will be directly affected by the UN SC cross-border resolution



* Based on the figure published in *UNSC Resolution Non-renewal position paper*, page 7, published in 2020, by NGO forum NWS

Conclusion

NGOs are playing a critical role in the Early recovery of NWS

1. This role is complicated and includes:
 - Advocacy and policy influencing.
 - Coordination.
 - Participation in funding and funding decision-making, in addition to providing alternative funding channels in case of security council didn't renew the cross-border resolution.
 - Field projects implementation.
 - The role is geographically wide, serves a large number of residents, and is diverse in terms of activities.
2. The CSOs' role is Possible to become more central due to the loosening of sanctions restrictions on NGOs and early recovery, in addition to the allocating of more Early recovery funds by donors.
3. Furthermore, INGOs are candidates to lead alternative mechanisms for cross-border aid if the Security Council resolution in this regard was not renewed
4. 4. The main role of civil society in early recovery in NWS is played by the humanitarian NGOs and related coordination bodies, other civil society actors' role is still weak.

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