



# SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

NOVEMBER 7, 2013

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**9.3 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria  
U.N. – November 2013

**6.5 million**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Syria  
U.N. – November 2013

**2.2 million**

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – November 2013

**544,374**

Syrian Refugees in Jordan  
UNHCR – November 2013

**812,321**

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon  
UNHCR – November 2013

**513,157**

Syrian Refugees in Turkey  
UNHCR – November 2013

**199,985**

Syrian Refugees in Iraq  
UNHCR – November 2013

**125,983**

Syrian Refugees in Egypt  
UNHCR – November 2013

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.N. increased estimates of people in need of assistance in Syria to 9.3 million—42 percent of the Syrian population.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed ten cases of wild poliovirus type 1 (WVP1) in Dayr az Zawr Governorate.
- Polio vaccination campaigns are underway across Syria and neighboring countries.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$271,995,689
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$442,699,121
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$635,084,221
<b>\$1,349,779,031</b>	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In an address to the U.N. Security Council (UNSC) on November 4, U.N. Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos announced that the number of people in need due to the Syrian conflict has risen to 9.3 million, up from the estimated 6.8 million in need as of April 2013. The U.N. has also increased its figure of estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) to 6.5 million people; previous estimates had placed the number of IDPs between 4.25 and 5 million. Amos’s statement focused on encouraging the UNSC to press for greater access for providing assistance inside Syria, noting that the crisis continues to deteriorate rapidly and that the number of Syrian refugees is expected to reach 3 million by the end of 2013.
- Following reports of 22 cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP), a significant clinical symptom presentation of polio, WHO confirmed 10 cases of WPV1 on October 29 in Syria’s Dayr az Zawr Governorate, where approximately 100,000 children under the age of five are considered at risk of polio. U.N. health experts caution that the lack of cases from other parts of Syria could be due to weakened surveillance systems rather than absence of poliovirus. Immunization activities, which were planned prior to reports of suspected cases, are already underway in Dayr az Zawr and across the country. A region-wide mass vaccination campaign will be held in early December and additional national immunization days in Syria and neighboring countries will continue for months to curb the spread of the virus.
- USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah visited Amman, Jordan, on November 7 as part of a region-wide trip focused on USAID’s development assistance in the Middle East. The Administrator’s trip included meetings with actors engaged in the Syria humanitarian response both in Jordan and Syria.

<sup>1</sup> USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

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## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Following negotiations between Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) and opposition forces, approximately 1,800 civilians were allowed to leave the besieged town of Moadamiyeh, located in the West Ghouta area southwest of Damascus, according to October 29 international media reports. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent assisted with the evacuation. According to the U.N., the SARG evacuated approximately 3,000 to 4,000 people from the town in mid-October. Thousands of people are thought to remain in Moadamiyeh, although figures range widely, reaching as high as 12,000 people, according to the opposition.

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## POLIO

- On October 29, WHO confirmed 10 cases of polio in Dayr az Zawr Governorate. According to WHO, the samples were positive for WPV1, which had not been detected in Syria since 1999. The official WHO figure of suspected cases remains at 22.
- Estimated immunization rates in Syria have declined from 91 percent in 2010 to 68 percent in 2012. WHO notes that 100,000 children under the age of five are considered at risk of polio in Dayr az Zawr Governorate, which is largely under opposition control except for parts of the city of Dayr az Zawr still controlled by the SARG.
- WHO, in close coordination with the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), is developing a comprehensive regional response plan for the polio outbreak in Syria. The response will include several rounds of Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA) in Syria and neighboring countries, including Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon. Due to the current outbreak of WPV1, the SIAs previously planned for Syria have begun early in Dayr az Zawr Governorate, where the first suspected cases originated. The target is to reach 2.4 million children across Syria, with vaccination against polio and measles, mumps, and rubella. Health officials note that the nationwide SIAs are urgently needed to fully contain the spread of poliovirus within Syria.
- The WHO emergency response team for polio was set up in Amman, Jordan, on October 27 and is now coordinating the polio response in Syria and adjoining regions, in close cooperation with UNICEF's Syria Emergency Coordinator's office. UNICEF is also bringing polio experts to the region to support the response and is gathering input from its country officers to help determine needs and guide mobilization of resources. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is deploying experts to the region to assist the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team and U.N. agencies with micro-planning and response activities for immunization campaigns.
- The Government of Turkey (GoT) is working with WHO as part of the regional response to the polio outbreak, WHO announced on October 31. The GoT is increasing surveillance of suspected cases and vaccinating Syrians within its borders. On October 10, prior to the detection of the outbreak, WHO established a presence in Gaziantep, near Turkey's border with Syria, to work with Turkish authorities to address the health needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey. WHO plans to scale up its field presence to support the Turkish response to the polio outbreak. The GoT is also launching an immunization campaign in seven border provinces. The campaign will target Syrian refugees and Turkish nationals and will take place in two rounds in November and December.

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## AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- On October 21, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) jointly launched a Rapid Food and Agriculture Assessment to determine the current food security situation in Syria and update the previous WFP-FAO assessment completed in June 2013. The joint assessment commenced fieldwork on October 27 with two teams, covering all 14 governorates. Teams expect to publish results at the end of November.
- WFP continues to conduct market analysis to determine the effect of the ongoing conflict on food prices across Syria. According to WFP, during the first two weeks of October, the prices of staple commodities such as rice and sugar increased by 5 to 7 percent in the majority of Syrian governorates. WFP notes, however, that commodity prices in Syria are sensitive to the rapidly changing security environment and a number of external factors affecting supply chains. As a result, prices continue to fluctuate on a weekly basis. For example, during the same two-week monitoring period, commodity prices in Dayr az Zawr Governorate decreased due to a temporary lull in fighting.

## **DISPLACED POPULATIONS**

### ***Internal Displacement***

- The U.N.-estimated number of IDPs in Syria has increased to 6.5 million—nearly 30 percent of the Syrian population; previous estimates had placed the number of IDPs between 4.25 and 5 million. The USG continues to support humanitarian assistance for IDPs and vulnerable populations across Syria, including through shelter and settlements assistance and health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

### ***Refugees in Neighboring Countries***

- Currently more than 2.2 million Syrians have fled to neighboring countries, including more than 812,000 to Lebanon, 544,000 to Jordan, and more than 513,000 to Turkey.

#### **Jordan**

- According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), more than 85,000 Syrian refugees have returned to Syria from Jordan. UNHCR has established a mechanism to monitor returns daily, counsel refugees on the risks associated with returning to Syria, assess the motivation of those returning, and ascertain whether returns are voluntary. In addition, UNHCR and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (GHKJ) are discussing a more systematic tracking and monitoring procedure for Za'atri camp and the Raba'a Al-Sarhan reception center to better understand factors informing decisions to return and to establish a protection mechanism to prevent recruitment of children into armed forces. UNHCR regularly shares lists of unaccompanied and separated minors with the GHKJ as a measure to prevent the forced return of children to Syria.

#### **Iraq**

- With more than 199,000 Syrian refugees within its borders, Iraq hosts approximately 9 percent of registered Syrian refugees. In Domiz camp, which hosts approximately 45,000 refugees, USG partner UNICEF supports child and youth friendly safe spaces where staff recently conducted group discussions with 156 children about sexual violence. UNICEF plans to launch operations of a Child Help Line (CHL) in early November, which will allow children to seek help anonymously. UNICEF hopes the anonymous nature of this resource will also help generate a more accurate picture of the magnitude of sexual violence in the camp. CHL staff are working with other child protection partners in advance of the launch to understand the existing context and establish networks for future case referrals.

#### **Lebanon**

- Tensions between refugees and host communities have continued to increase as the Syrian crisis persists, increasing the potential for violence. In an effort to foster peaceful coexistence, humanitarian agencies are conducting activities to improve the overall protection environment, while addressing the strain on host communities. In Lebanon, UNHCR and the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimate that 1.5 million Lebanese will be vulnerable in 2014, equivalent to the number of projected Syrian refugees in the country. As a result, the humanitarian community, GoL, and World Bank have focused on identifying ways to better support host communities. In support of this effort, WFP is working with Lebanon's Ministry of Social Affairs to help plan for and support the food needs of host communities in parallel to refugee food assistance.
- The GoL Ministry of Education released a resolution stating that regional coordination committees will be established to address issues pertaining to Syrian students, according to UNICEF. The resolution noted that all Syrian students previously enrolled in academic year 2012/2013 will be placed in the first shift of classes, while newly enrolled Syrian students will have their names registered in order for them to be placed in a second shift. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have expressed concern that schools do not have the capacity to enroll the large influx of Syrian children, despite double shifts.

#### **Turkey**

- During the ongoing re-registration in Kilis Oncupinar container site, camp officials informed UNHCR of plans to register the 1,000 to 2,000 unregistered Syrians now living in the camp with relatives and/or in makeshift annexes to the containers. Officials indicated that in order to accommodate these unregistered Syrians, as well as 300 additional unregistered Syrians waiting outside the camp for admission, the camp has received approximately 160 additional containers.

- Police have started to register non-camp Syrians living in Mardin Province, Turkey, according to local officials. More than 1,300 Syrians have been registered and issued identification cards to date. In Mardin city center, police are also registering non-camp Syrians in need of urgent medical assistance and providing them documentation for hospital access. Police officials in Mardin have indicated that Syrians, mostly of Kurdish origin, continue to approach police with the request to return to Syria and that police are facilitating their safe return. During the first 20 days of October, police reportedly facilitated the return of 9,647 persons to Syria through Senyurt military crossing point in Kiziltepe. The police also reportedly registered 1,953 Syrians and then issued them referral letters to approach one of the camps, as the Syrians stated they had no place to stay.
- A USG-funded, UNICEF-supported school officially opened in Islahiye camp on November 5. The school, which will benefit more than 1,400 children, consists of two pre-fabricated structures with a total of 24 classrooms and several additional rooms for administration and recreation. The facility also includes a basketball court and child-friendly community space. Syrian teachers will instruct the children under the supervision of a Turkish education coordinator.

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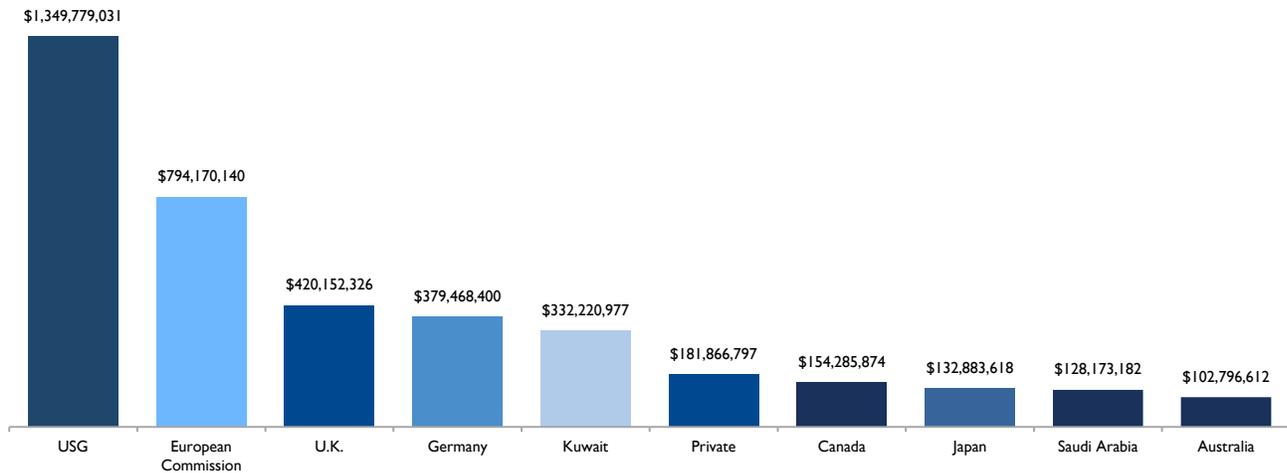


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## **INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE**

- As of November 7, donors had committed \$814 million—approximately 58 percent of total request funding—to the 2013 Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan.
- Japan announced an additional \$1 million in support to UNICEF Jordan, increasing Japan’s contribution this year to \$8 million. The new donation will be used to provide water and sanitation services in public schools across Jordan, as well as in Za’atri refugee camp.
- On October 21, the British Embassy in Amman, Jordan, announced that the U.K. would provide an additional \$25 million to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to support Palestinian refugees affected by the conflict in Syria. The contribution will include food and cash assistance for Palestinian refugees who remain in Syria, as well as those who have fled to neighboring countries.
- European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) allocated €85 million—approximately \$114 million—of its recent €400—more than \$537 million—pledge to support people affected by the Syrian crisis on October 28. Approximately €40, or \$54 million, will be spent inside Syria, helping civil society groups provide basic services, such as health, education, psychosocial support, and waste management; supporting UNICEF’s efforts to provide education to vulnerable and internally-displaced Syrian children; and funding the U.N. Development Program’s (UNDP) income-generating activities, particularly for women, young people, and people with disabilities. Another €40 million—approximately \$54 million—will be to help Jordan cope with the more than 500,000 Syrian refugees in its territory, including support to help cover costs to the national education system, which is currently educating 78,000 Syrian children.
- On November 6, the Government of the People’s Republic of China (GoPRC) contributed \$2 million towards WFP’s emergency assistance program for conflict-affected people inside Syria, WFP reports. The GoPRC contribution will enable WFP to purchase 2,000 tons of bulgur wheat, vegetable oil, and rice for inclusion in one-month food rations for approximately 1.2 million IDPs.

## SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES 2012 AND 2013 TOTAL FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of November 7, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2012 and 2013 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012, for FY 2013 and on October 1, 2011, for FY 2012. Please note that recent funding pledges may not be reflected in OCHA's figures.

### CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the SARG in March 2011, President Bashar al-Asad pledged legislative reforms. However, reforms failed to materialize, and SARG forces loyal to President al-Asad began responding to demonstrations with violence, leading armed opposition groups to retaliate.
- A U.N. Security Council-endorsed peace plan—accepted by the SARG on March 26, 2012—called for a ceasefire, unrestricted humanitarian access, and the withdrawal of military personnel from populated areas. The ceasefire never took full effect as clashes between SARG and opposition forces, as well as SARG attacks on demonstrators and populated areas, continued.
- On August 16, 2012, the U.N. elected not to renew the mandate of the U.N. Supervision Mission in Syria, which had suspended operations on June 16 due to increasing levels of violence throughout the country. All U.N. military observers departed Syria in late August 2012.
- At a November 2012 meeting in Doha, Qatar, Syrian opposition factions formed an umbrella organization—the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, also known as the Syrian Coalition (SC). The USG recognized the coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people on December 11, 2012. Shortly after its formation, the SC established the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) to coordinate humanitarian aid to Syria. USG, other donors, and NGO representatives meet with the ACU on a regular basis to share information regarding identified needs, current and planned assistance, and challenges to providing aid.
- Syria hosts approximately 529,000 Palestinian refugees, with more than 80 percent living in and around Damascus, particularly in the neighborhood of Yarmouk. Intense fighting in and around Palestinian camps and neighborhoods has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that more than 420,000 Palestinian refugees are directly affected by the conflict and 235,000 are displaced inside the country. Syria also hosts an estimated 39,476 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES  
PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$200,016,769
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$3,000,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health	Syria	\$2,795,900
WHO	Health	Syria	\$14,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Syria	\$24,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$4,350,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$2,637,156
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$252,299,825</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$70,803,546
WFP	EMOP	Syria	\$162,095,475
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt	\$162,800,100
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$395,699,121</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$27,600,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Winterization, Relief Commodities	Lebanon, Turkey	\$3,900,000
International Organization for Migration	Relief Commodities, Border Transport	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$10,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Mental Health/Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health, Livelihoods, Capacity Building, Gender-Based Violence, Shelter, Case Management	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$22,924,280
UNDP	WASH	Lebanon	\$400,000
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey	\$3,793,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$312,637,000
UNHCR	Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Health, WASH	Syria	\$58,170,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$72,000,000

UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon	\$15,800,000
UNRWA	Food, Relief Commodities, Health, Education, WASH	Syria	\$55,100,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$582,724,280</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$1,230,723,226</b>

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2012<sup>1</sup>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$19,695,864</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$47,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$52,359,941</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012</b>	<b>\$119,055,805</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013</b>	<b>\$1,349,779,031</b>
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<sup>1</sup>Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. \$12.8 million in funding was committed in FY 2012 and obligated in FY 2013.

<sup>2</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as November 7, 2013.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- The USG encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).