



# SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

FEBRUARY 27, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**9.3 million**

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

**6.5 million**

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

**2.5 million**

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 2014

**577,786**

Syrian Refugees in Jordan  
UNHCR – February 2014

**938,392**

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon  
UNHCR – February 2014

**619,642**

Syrian Refugees in Turkey  
UNHCR – February 2014

**224,356**

Syrian Refugees in Iraq  
UNHCR – February 2014

**134,534**

Syrian Refugees in Egypt  
UNHCR – February 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.N. Security Council has unanimously adopted a resolution calling for unimpeded humanitarian access to reach conflict-affected populations in Syria.
- High numbers of displaced persons in the city of Aleppo have raised accommodation concerns, with many staying in public parks and streets without food, shelter, or weather-appropriate clothing.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$ 370,986,181
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$530,699,121
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$838,084,221
<b>\$ 1,739,769,523</b>	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On February 22, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling on all parties to the crisis in Syria to allow unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance across conflict lines and across borders to serve all populations in need. In particular, the resolution demands that all parties cease civilian attacks—including through the indiscriminate use of weapons in populated areas, such as shelling and aerial bombardment with barrel bombs—and calls for the immediate lifting of sieges of populated areas throughout Syria. The resolution also expresses intent to take further steps against conflict parties in the case of non-compliance and requests the U.N. Secretary-General to report every 30 days on the status of the resolution’s implementation. The Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) emphasized that efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance across borders must respect its sovereignty.
- On February 23, a car bomb exploded near a Syrian field hospital close to the Syrian town of Atmeh, Idlib Governorate, killing at least 14 people and injuring 70, according to media reports. To date, no parties have taken responsibility for the bombing. On February 20, a car bomb exploded near the Free Syrian Army-controlled Esselame Border Gate in Syria at the Bab al-Salaam–Kilis border crossing. Media sources estimate that at least 24 people died in the blast and from injuries sustained in the explosion. While the U.N. cannot verify information sources to provide a precise figure, the Syria conflict has resulted in more than 100,000 deaths during the last three years.
- On February 18, an airstrike hit in the vicinity of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Zeitoun School in Muzerib town, located 11 kilometers northwest of the city of Dar’a in southern Syria. Reports indicate that the airstrike killed 18 people, including five Palestinian students and one UNRWA nurse, and injured at least 20 additional people, including two staff members and eight schoolchildren. The airstrike comes eight days after an explosion that injured 40 children at UNRWA’s Turaan School in the same town.

<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)

## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- UNRWA Commissioner-General Filippo Grandi entered the besieged Yarmouk neighborhood of Damascus on February 24 during a period of intermittent UNRWA access to the area. Since July 2013, SARG authorities had restricted access to Yarmouk, a Palestinian refugee neighborhood where an estimated 18,000 refugees and an unconfirmed number of Syrian civilians are in critical need of humanitarian assistance. Throughout Grandi's three-day visit to Syria, SARG authorities assured him that humanitarian access to Yarmouk would be maintained and expanded, and would ultimately lead to the safe return of Palestinian refugees to the neighborhood. Following Grandi's trip, on February 26 the SARG again granted UNRWA access to the neighborhood, notably permitting the agency to work from its UNRWA facility 1.5 kilometers inside Yarmouk for the first time since December 2012. UNRWA staff managed this latest food distribution process in its entirety and without the involvement of third parties. Since January 18, the SARG has granted partial access to Yarmouk, allowing UNRWA to distribute approximately 7,500 family food rations—sufficient to meet the needs of a family of up to eight people for approximately 10 days—in addition to 10,000 polio vaccines and a range of other medical supplies to affected populations.
- SARG authorities released 60 boys and men held for questioning following their evacuation from the besieged Old City of Homs, according to Homs Governor Talal Barazi, quoted by multiple media outlets on February 23. The SARG has questioned and released 330 males to date, though approximately 180 others remain detained, per figures provided by the governor. The men and boys are among the reported 1,400 people evacuated from the Old City under a U.N.-supervised humanitarian operation that began on February 7 and included limited delivery of food supplies. The operation ended abruptly after a week due to resumed fighting.

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## EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES & WINTERIZATION ASSISTANCE

- The USG supports the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and partners to provide winter relief supplies to keep families warm and meet their basic needs. To date, UNICEF has delivered more than 800,000 blankets, 150,000 children's clothing sets, and 125,000 pieces of plastic sheeting to insulate inadequate shelters across Syria during the 2013/2014 winter season, including in hard-to-reach areas in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Homs, Idlib, and Rif Damascus governorates. UNICEF, together with other U.N. agencies and the Syria Arab Red Crescent (SARC), is also providing warm winter clothes and other assistance to more than 500 children recently evacuated from the Old City of Homs.
- Throughout the 2013/2014 winter season, USG-funded non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have provided more than 903,000 conflict-affected individuals with relief items and seasonal supplies in both regime- and opposition-controlled areas of Syria. One organization distributed 98 percent of its seasonal emergency relief items—benefitting more than 58,000 people in Aleppo, Hamah, Homs, Rif Damascus, and Tartus governorates—and another provided blankets, mattresses, and winterization kits to more than 125,000 people in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Idlib, and Latakia governorates. Although provided during the colder months, beneficiaries can continue to use and/or re-purpose many winter relief supplies—including blankets, clothing, and plastic sheeting—after the winter season ends.

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## HEALTH & WASH

- Results from the February 2–6 polio vaccination round conducted by the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)—together with UNICEF, the SARG Ministry of Health, and the SARC—indicate that more than 2.7 million children less than five years of age in all 14 governorates received vaccinations. To date, WHO, UNICEF, and the SARG Ministry of Health have declared 25 confirmed polio cases in Syria.
- The Polio Control Task Force, led by the Syrian Coalition's Assistance Coordination Unit, vaccinated approximately 1.4 million children less than five years of age in opposition-held areas in seven governorates of northern Syria during their second round of vaccinations, which concluded on February 7.
- UNICEF has provided chlorine to water treatment plants in Damascus, Latakia, Rif Damascus, and Tartus governorates to improve the sources of clean drinking water for approximately 6.5 million people, and is scaling up development of local water production arrangements in high-need governorates. In addition, 25 SARC volunteers recently participated in a UNICEF-led five-day training course on promoting good hygiene practices. The training

will help strengthen capacity to scale up the humanitarian response for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities for IDPs and other vulnerable people in host communities.

- Between February 12 and 19, a USG-supported NGO provided more than 21,000 primary health care consultations and performed approximately 550 minor surgeries at primary health facilities throughout northern Syria. The NGO also provided more than 26,300 trauma consultations and conducted nearly 570 major and more than 2,000 minor surgeries at trauma facilities in northern areas of the country. USG-supported partners continue to provide medical items—including pharmaceutical kits, reproductive health supplies, and medical equipment—to support primary health care facilities and trauma care centers throughout Syria.
- In Egypt, the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Egyptian Ministry of Health conducted training for 91 doctors and nurses working in primary health care units serving Syrian refugees in Cairo. The training included orientation on the magnitude of the Syrian refugee population’s health needs, a briefing on patient and refugee rights, and a review of recent updates in family planning practices. The training also highlighted social, psychological, and medical aspects of and response to gender-based violence and solicited feedback on challenges faced by Syrian refugees seeking medical services in Egypt.

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## FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has reported concern over the deteriorating humanitarian conditions caused by limited humanitarian access to Ar Raqqa and Dayr az Zawr governorates, where nearly one million people are at risk of food insecurity, almost 600,000 of whom are considered in urgent need of assistance. In southeastern Dayr az Zawr, approximately 1,330 people have settled in informal camps near Al Mayadin after fleeing ongoing fighting in Dayr az Zawr city. WFP notes that preliminary reports indicate dire conditions in the camps, including a lack of basic services, such as adequate shelters and clean drinking water, as well as disease and infection outbreaks.
- As of February 18, the latest round of WFP airlifts to Qamishli in Al Hasakah Governorate delivered 5,880 family food rations, which included more than 4,600 bags of flour and approximately 10,320 bags of rice. Due to significant needs and limited food availability, WFP distribution partners in Al Hasakah planned to split the rations, which would normally provide support for an estimated 30,000 people for one month, to feed some 60,000 beneficiaries in urban and rural areas. WFP reports that the coverage amounts to less than 30 percent of WFP’s overall target for the governorate, where humanitarian conditions are critical due to access constraints and high food prices.
- Preliminary results from a recent UNICEF-led inter-agency nutrition assessment on Syrian refugees living in Lebanon reveal that approximately 2,000 Syrian refugee children in Lebanon are severely malnourished. Lebanon hosts more than 938,000 Syrian refugees, many in overcrowded living conditions characterized by poor sanitation facilities, unsafe drinking water, and limited access to health care services.
- In Egypt, planned distributions of WFP food vouchers for February targeted 88,000 Syrian refugees and 3,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS). In January, WFP provided food vouchers to nearly 81,000 Syrian refugees and 2,700 PRS, or 91 percent of the targeted population. Each voucher is valued at 200 Egyptian pounds per person per month and is redeemable at WFP partner supermarkets. WFP and UNHCR are working together to develop a joint electronic card for Syrian refugees to utilize for food vouchers and non-food assistance.

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## DISPLACED POPULATIONS

### *Internal Displacement*

- Following increased fighting and aerial bombardment over eastern areas of the city of Aleppo, IDPs have sought shelter in western areas of the city, fled to rural areas of Aleppo Governorate, or attempted to cross into Turkey through the Bab al-Salaam–Kilis border crossing, according to the U.N. While estimates remain rough, accounts of up to 200,000 people into western areas of the city have raised accommodation concerns, and WFP reports that large numbers of IDPs are staying in public parks and streets without food, shelter, or weather-appropriate clothing. To control the IDP influx, authorities have intermittently closed the crossing point between eastern and western parts of the city and increased security checkpoints, causing some families to flee to other parts of the governorate. WFP estimates that more than 1.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in rural and eastern areas of Aleppo governorate where WFP has less access, given continued insecurity and fighting.

## *External Displacement*

### **Turkey**

- The surge in fighting in northern Syria, particularly in and around the city of Aleppo, and increased conflict among opposition groups caused more than 10,000 Syrians to pass through the Bab al-Hawa–Reyhanli crossing into southern Turkey in the first 10 days of February. The total number of registered camp refugees across Turkey’s 10 provinces is more than 219,000, according to the Government of Turkey Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency. WFP is providing assistance in 15 of Turkey’s 22 camps, reaching 140,500 beneficiaries in February—or approximately 65 percent of the total camp population. Since the beginning of 2014, Turkey has received significant numbers of Syrian refugees, with as many as 1,000 to 2,000 people entering on some days.
- Supported by the USG, UNICEF has trained more than 2,100 Syrian teachers from 17 camps in Turkey. The training, which includes psychosocial care for traumatized children, and ongoing education support benefit more than 42,000 children enrolled in camp schools in Adana, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Sanliurfa provinces. UNICEF-deployed youth workers have also supported over 22,000 children, half of them girls, through activities in 17 child-friendly spaces in Turkey’s camps.

### **Jordan**

- In late January, UNHCR began a three-month registration verification exercise in Jordan’s Za’atri refugee camp. The exercise will allow UNHCR to identify vulnerabilities and individual protection needs to ensure that each person staying in the camp can access humanitarian assistance. As part of the verification process, refugee families will collect their Syrian identification documents from the Jordanian government. In addition, UNHCR will provide each verified family with proof of registration and a WFP food ration card, and each individual will receive a personal health booklet and government-issued service card. Through the registration process, children below the age of five will undergo a medical and nutrition screening, as well as receive routine vaccinations.

### **Lebanon**

- According to the U.N., approximately 12,800 Syrians have arrived in Aarsal, Lebanon, since February 9, following military operations in the western Syrian region of Qalamoun near the Lebanese border. The recent arrivals bring the refugee number in Aarsal to more than 48,000, surpassing the resident Lebanese population. WFP has provided 2,870 food parcels through a humanitarian partner, sufficient to feed approximately 12,000 people, and the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund has also established contingency stocks of approximately 30,000 parcels to feed 150,000 people. In addition to food, shelter, health, and WASH needs, the U.N. has raised protection concerns, as refugees are establishing tents in areas where Lebanese law enforcement agencies cannot guarantee security. U.N. agencies are working with the Lebanese government to identify adequate settlement sites and local partners to deliver humanitarian assistance.

## 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 540,000 Palestinian refugees, with more than 80 percent living in and around Damascus. Intense fighting in and around Palestinian camps and neighborhoods has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that almost all of the 540,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria are directly affected by the conflict and 270,000 are displaced inside the country. Some 80,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria have fled to neighboring countries. 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 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<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, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$57,500,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Syria	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$22,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$13,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$99,000,000</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
WFP	Syria Emergency Operation (EMOP)	Syria	\$50,345,900
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$3,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$2,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$21,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$20,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$7,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$105,345,900</b>

STATE/PRM <sup>3</sup>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$10,800,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Relief Commodities, Border Transport	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$3,600,000
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	\$1,700,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt, Regional	\$104,700,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$43,700,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$28,100,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
TBD	Health	Lebanon	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$203,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$407,345,900</b>

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$3,000,000
UNDSS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
UNFPA	Health	Syria	\$2,795,900
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Syria	\$24,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$4,350,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$14,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$2,627,648
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$252,290,317</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$70,803,546
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$144,933,575
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$5,279,294
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$9,835,629
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$55,990,076
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$72,207,374
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$19,303,727
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$378,353,221</b>

STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$27,600,000
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Winterization, Relief Commodities	Lebanon, Turkey	\$3,900,000
IOM	Relief Commodities, Border Transport	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$10,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Mental Health/Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health, Livelihoods, Capacity Building, GBV, Shelter, Case Management	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$22,924,280
U.N. Development Program	WASH	Lebanon	\$400,000
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt	\$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>\$1,213,367,818</b>
<b>USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2012<sup>1</sup></b>			
<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, FY 2013, and FY 2014</b>			<b>\$1,739,769,523</b>

<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 of February 27, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes \$10 million announced in FY 2013 for obligation by State/PRM in FY 2014.

## **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).