



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #16, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 4, 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

2.8 million

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

1,087,814

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – June 2014

761,297

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – June 2014

599,408

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – June 2014

225,409

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – May 2014

137,539

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – May 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry announces more than \$290 million in additional U.S. humanitarian assistance to the Syria response.
- Government of Lebanon requests that Syrian refugees refrain from returning to Syria at the risk of losing their refugee status.
- U.N. Security Council considers resolution to authorize cross-border aid deliveries into Syria regardless of SARG approval.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$437,297,611
USAID/FFP ²	\$706,597,940
State/PRM ³	\$885,958,549
\$ 2,029,854,100	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry announced on June 4 that the United States will provide more than \$290 million additional U.S. humanitarian assistance to help people affected by the conflict in Syria. With this additional funding, the United States' total humanitarian assistance since the crisis began has reached more than \$2 billion, helping more than 4.7 million people inside Syria and the more than 2.8 million refugees in the region, as well as host communities in the neighboring countries affected by the crisis.
- The Government of Lebanon (GoL) Interior Ministry requested that Syrian refugees refrain from crossing back into Syria for June 3 elections at the risk of losing their refugee status, according to media reports. Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) officials have urged Syrian refugees to vote in the elections at polling stations on the Syrian side of the border. According to GoL officials, the decision aims to prevent friction between Syrian refugees and their Lebanese host communities, some of whom have expressed anger over voters' pro-Asad demonstrations of support.
- The lack of progress implementing objectives outlined in UNSC Resolution 2139 has led U.N. Security Council members to consider a draft resolution to authorize cross-border aid deliveries into Syria at four points—three crossings from Turkey and one from Iraq—without approval from the SARG, according to media reports. The new draft resolution comes after the earlier council demand for greater access in Syria has yielded few results. The U.N. estimates that at least 3.5 million people are trapped in areas of Syria that are besieged or otherwise hard to access, while more than 9.3 million people are in need in the country overall.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On May 31, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) delivered hygiene kits and limited medicines to approximately 450 families living in the besieged neighborhood of Yarmouk, located near the city of Damascus. In addition, between May 23 and 26, UNRWA delivered approximately 350 food parcels and distributed hygiene kits to nearly 1,900 families. UNRWA had not delivered hygiene kits to the neighborhood since distributions of assistance in Yarmouk began in January; relief agencies had suspended all distributions in Yarmouk between May 13 and 23 due to insecurity. Humanitarian access remains sporadic and unpredictable in Yarmouk due to clashes in the Palestinian neighborhood, impeding the ability of UNRWA and other relief agencies to consistently reach populations in need.
 - On May 29, leaders from several international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) called for unhindered humanitarian access to vulnerable populations living in Syria. In particular, the group called for securing local ceasefires and noted the failure of conflict parties to permit humanitarian access. The adoption of U.N. resolution 2139 in February—which calls for greater, more direct humanitarian access to vulnerable populations—has made little progress in allowing humanitarian organizations to reach Syria’s populations in need.
 - U.N. Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos condemned a May 24 SARG aerial attack on a humanitarian warehouse in Douma—located in the Eastern Ghouta Region of Rif Damascus Governorate—as U.N. agencies and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) distributed humanitarian assistance. The attack reportedly killed several people and wounded one SARC staff member. A joint U.N.-SARC convoy had reached Douma—under siege for more than 18 months—with food, medicines, and relief supplies for up to 24,000 people. U.N. agencies and SARC last delivered food, relief commodities, and polio vaccine doses to Douma in late March, reaching up to 6,000 people.
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AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- With nearly \$100 million in USG support during FY 2014, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is providing emergency food assistance to more than 4.1 million conflict-affected people in Syria’s 14 governorates. Each month, WFP transports more than 35,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to populations inside Syria, targeting IDPs and other vulnerable populations through monthly food distributions, school feeding activities, and cash and voucher assistance for pregnant women and nursing mothers.
- With more than \$35.9 million in FY 2014 funding, USG-supported NGOs also continue to provide monthly family food rations, bread vouchers, and flour in Syria, reaching more than 700,000 people in areas not reached by WFP.
- With two successful humanitarian convoys delivering food assistance and critical humanitarian supplies to besieged and hard-to-reach villages in rural Aleppo, WFP plans to provide additional food assistance for approximately 800,000 people in the governorate, including 160,000 people in rural Aleppo and eastern Aleppo city. USG-supported NGOs are regularly reaching an additional 350,000 people in the governorate.
- Acute shortages of yeast have significantly decreased bread production in Al Hasakah Governorate, causing bakeries in Al Hasakah and Ras Al-Ayn cities to shut down. In response, WFP conducted four emergency flights carrying 86 MT of yeast from Damascus to Al Qamishli, Al Hasakah Governorate, from May 26 to 29. Ten bakeries in Al Hasakah and other rural areas of the governorate received 40 MT of yeast, improving access to bread for approximately 500,000 people for one month.
- The USG is also supporting WFP’s food assistance program that benefits more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees living in Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. In FY 2014, the USG has provided WFP with \$140.5 million for refugee food assistance and remains the single largest supporter of WFP operations in the region.

HEALTH & PROTECTION

- With more than \$1 million in FY 2014 funding, a USG-supported NGO is working to prevent the spread of leishmaniasis in northern Syria targeting 1.8 million conflict-affected people in Aleppo Governorate. The NGO will provide training for health workers to recognize and treat the infection, as well as support and supply health facilities with diagnostic and treatment guidelines. The NGO will also undertake indoor insecticide spraying, facilitate waste removal to inhibit sand-fly breeding, and conduct public awareness campaigns in communities at risk for the

transmission of leishmaniasis. The conflict in Syria has led to an increase in the transmission of cutaneous leishmaniasis—a highly communicable disease transmitted by the bite of a sand-fly and which causes debilitating skin sores.

- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), with USG support, is continuing efforts to reach people throughout Syria who are in need of medical care. On May 4, WHO delivered a shipment of 40 MT of medicines and surgical equipment for 117,000 people to the city of Ar Raqqa to support local health authorities and humanitarian organizations, including SARC. In late May, WHO participated in the joint U.N.-SARC convoy to Douma, Rif Damascus Governorate, reaching residents with the first medical assistance provided since the city came under siege in November 2012. WHO estimates that 22,600 people in Douma are in need of medical care.
- UNHCR, with USG-support, is building capacity of local and international organizations working directly with IDPs and host communities through gender-based violence (GBV) awareness trainings. On May 6–10, UNHCR conducted a GBV training in Tartus Governorate for implementing partners. The training reviewed GBV issues, such as early marriage, domestic violence, harassment, and sexual abuse. From May 12 to 14, UNHCR supported a second training on the basics of GBV for 28 workers representing several national NGOs from various governorates. Since January 2014, nearly 700 NGO staff have participated in UNHCR-supported protection trainings.

RELIEF COMMODITIES AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

- With nearly \$3 million in USG funding in FY 2014, a USG NGO partner will provide relief commodities to vulnerable communities in Al Hasakah and Dar'a governorates. The NGO plans to distribute nearly 5,100 hygiene kits, 2,000 maternal childcare hygiene kits, 3,000 winterization kits, 1,650 small portable lamps, and 1,500 clothing kits to an estimated 89,500 IDPs living in communal shelters, such as mosques and schools.
- A USG-supported NGO is working to provide basic household items and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to conflict-affected people throughout Syria. In May, the NGO distributed hygiene kits and household goods to families in Homs Governorate, and provided water tanks to families in Dar'a Governorate. The supplies are sufficient to benefit up to 4,000 people.

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Egypt

- UNICEF, with USG support, has expanded assistance for Syrian refugees in Egypt. In Alexandria, UNICEF provides psychosocial support through five child-friendly spaces (CFS) and has assisted more than 2,200 Syrian children, since January. In Damietta, the Government of Egypt (GoE) approved plans for psychosocial activities, including three CFS, parent groups, and specialized psychosocial interventions. In addition, UNICEF is working with the GoE Ministry of Health and Population to improve access to health care for Syrian women and children through training 1,450 primary health care workers, delivering equipment to primary health care units, and supporting antenatal care and reproductive health services for 463 Syrian women in 2014.

Iraq

- Humanitarian organizations are increasing community-based protection systems in camps and host communities in Iraq, including through the expansion of child-friendly spaces to provide protection and counseling support to trauma-affected children, youth, and their families. The Norwegian Refugee Council, UNHCR, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and partners are supporting a safe learning environment program, providing teaching personnel and children with psychosocial support needs. In addition, UNHCR recently conducted a campaign in a high school in Domiz Camp to address health and legal aspects of early/forced marriage.

Jordan

- In northern Jordan's Za'atri refugee camp, UNICEF and implementing partners are providing 3,800 cubic meters of water per day to help supplement the scarce water supply in the camp. To address a wider array of WASH needs, 120 water tankers, desludging tankers, and garbage trucks operate in the camp daily to ensure water supply, maintain sanitary conditions, and prevent the outbreak of related illnesses. UNICEF partners also monitor water quality and

conduct hygiene promotion activities. Water shortages in Jordan—one of the world’s most water scarce countries—affect both refugees and host communities; in the north, affected communities receive less than one day’s worth of water per week and only 37 percent of host community populations are linked to a piped sewage network, according to UNICEF.

Lebanon

- In Lebanon, UNICEF estimates that 260,000 Syrian refugee children are out of school and unable to access Lebanese schools. To help address gaps in education, UNICEF recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the GoL Ministry of Education and Higher Education and the Center for Educational Research and Development to develop a curriculum for an Accelerated Learning Program (ALP). The ALP curriculum condenses basic education for grades one through nine for conflict-affected children who have not attended school for more than two years. Through the ALP, children will be able to complete the equivalent of three years of school in a 12-month period, helping students to re-enter the formal education system. UNICEF reports that, the ALP is scheduled to launch in September 2014.

Turkey

- The majority of Syrian refugees living in camps in Turkey receive food assistance through a joint WFP–Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) program that provides families with electronic food vouchers to purchase food in local supermarkets. However, WFP reports that refugees could potentially benefit from baking rather than purchasing bread. Due to rising market prices, TRCS notes that families may spend up to \$75 per month on purchased bread alone. WFP and TRCS are working with camp management officials to find solutions, including establishing and supporting large communal ovens to enable refugees to bake bread free of charge.
- UNICEF continues to work with the Government of Turkey Ministry of National Education and the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) to increase the number of new schools for Syrian children in Turkish host communities, as well as set up systems for school and teacher management. As of the end of April, UNICEF had supported the construction and furnishing of five completed schools, two of which are in refugee camps, with five additional schools in various stages of construction. UNICEF plans to support the construction of 13 additional schools, bringing the total number of supported schools to 23. In total, the schools will support 25,300 Syrian refugee children.

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. On March 19, 2013, the SC established the Syrian Interim Government, which opposes the SARG and is based in decentralized locations throughout opposition-held areas of Syria.
- 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.
- The U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 2139 on February 22, pressing the SARG and other armed actors to allow unfettered humanitarian access for relief aid workers in Syria. The resolution identified priority areas for emergency relief aid, and the U.N. is releasing monthly reports tracking progress on implementing the resolution’s objectives and access gains, as well as persistent access impediments.
- 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 39,500 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$122,303,574
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$22,000,000
U.N. Populations Fund	Health, Protection	Syria	\$2,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$13,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Syria	\$1,507,856
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$165,311,430

USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$35,898,819
WFP	Syria Emergency Operation (EMOP)	Syria	\$99,845,900
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$8,000,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$10,000,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$44,750,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$55,750,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$22,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$276,244,719

STATE/PRM³			
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, Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$48,700,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$31,000,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$28,100,000
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	\$1,700,000
International Organization for Migration	Relief Commodities, Border Transport, Health	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$4,600,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
NGO Partners	Health, Protection, Education, WASH, Shelter, Psychosocial, Mental Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	\$31,674,328
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$250,874,328

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014 **\$692,430,477**

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$252,290,317
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$383,353,221
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$582,724,280
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013	\$1,218,367,818

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

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

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Approximately \$12.8 million in funding was committed in FY 2012 and obligated in FY 2013.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 4, 2014.

³ 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.
- 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 or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.