



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #17, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 19, 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

2.9 million

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

1,106,621

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – June 2014

783,410

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – June 2014

597,328

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – June 2014

225,475

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – June 2014

137,916

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – June 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) is delaying the delivery of humanitarian assistance as security conditions deteriorate in northern areas of Syria and Iraq.
- Barrel bombing conducted by the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) killed nearly 30 people in the city of Aleppo on June 16.
- SARG attacks on June 18 killed more than 20 people and injured 80 others near the Syria–Jordan border in Dar’a Governorate.

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

- On June 4, U.N. Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos reiterated the U.N.’s call for access through all delivery routes, including across conflict lines and international borders. Amos denounced the indiscriminate use of barrel bombs by the SARG, mortar attacks by opposition groups, and poisonous gases allegedly used against civilians.
- Since June 14, SARG forces—in coordination with Republic of Iraq authorities—have conducted heavy aerial bombardments in areas of Al Hasakah and Ar Raqqa governorates controlled by extremist group ISIL, according to the U.K.-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. In recent months, intensifying clashes between ISIL and other armed groups have killed approximately 40 civilians and displaced more than 130,000 people in northern areas of Syria. Checkpoints throughout ISIL-held areas of Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, and Dayr az Zawr governorates are hindering emergency operations. Despite delays, USG-supported non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to deliver food, medical supplies, and relief commodities to vulnerable communities in northern Syria as access and security allow.
- Persistent violence in Syria continues to create insecure operating conditions for aid workers. On June 3, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies confirmed the deaths of two Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) volunteers, which occurred while carrying out humanitarian activities in April. The bombardment of a SARC office in Homs Governorate killed an additional volunteer on June 3. In total, 36 SARC and seven Palestine Red Crescent Society volunteers and staff have died since the beginning of the conflict in Syria while carrying out humanitarian activities.
- On June 8, SARG aerial attacks partially destroyed the main building of a USG-supported medical point in Idlib Governorate, according to a USG partner. The air strike killed at least seven people, including one medical staff, and injured an unknown number of others.

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 & INTERNAL POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- The obstruction of humanitarian assistance by SARG forces and other armed actors continues to challenge the ability of relief agencies to reach vulnerable populations in Syria. Although deteriorating security conditions in Aleppo, Dar'a, and Dayr az Zawr governorates have hindered robust humanitarian operations in recent weeks, relief organizations continue to deliver emergency aid where access and security allow.
- A six-week offensive by ISIL against other armed groups in eastern Syria has killed approximately 600 fighters and 40 civilians and displaced an estimated 130,000 people, according to international media. ISIL is gaining control of areas in northeastern Syria and western Iraq and now controls most of the northeast bank of the Euphrates River, spanning nearly 200 miles from the Syria–Turkey border to the town of Busayra, Dayr az Zawr Governorate, according to the U.K.-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. In addition to other checkpoints established in Dayr az Zawr, ISIL has seized a bridge on the Euphrates and is limiting vehicles from entering or exiting towns where an estimated 25,000 people reside, resulting in food scarcity and increased food prices. Humanitarian actors remain concerned by the impact of mounting insecurity in Syria and Iraq on civilians, as well as continued constraints on the ability of relief agencies to deliver emergency aid to vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas.
- Heavy fighting between SARG forces and opposition groups continues to affect the city of Aleppo, Aleppo Governorate, where SARG forces are attempting to blockade central and eastern opposition-held areas of the city, according to international media. Humanitarian actors estimate that approximately 300,000 people living in these affected areas could become isolated from assistance if the SARG besieges these locations. Relief organizations report that populations are fleeing the city to towns and IDP camps in northern Aleppo Governorate and expect that additional IDPs will continue to arrive at the already overcrowded camps in the coming weeks. Relief organizations working in northern Syria are preparing emergency response plans and are increasing aid deliveries to the city and nearby IDP camps in anticipation of a potential siege by SARG forces.
- On June 18, SARG forces conducted barrel bomb attacks on IDP camps—established by the Syrian Coalition's Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU)—in the town of Ash Shajarah, located approximately 2 kilometers from the Syria–Jordan border in Dar'a Governorate, according to international media. The attacks killed more than 20 people and injured 80 others sheltering at IDP camps in the town, where approximately 3,500 IDPs are currently located. A USG-supported mobile medical unit is providing emergency health care services to camp residents.
- Relief organizations report that more than 50,000 IDPs have arrived at camps in northern Syria since January 2014, increasing the total number of IDPs in approximately 110 camps to nearly 161,000 as of mid-June. Approximately 70 percent of IDPs in northern camps reside in Idlib Governorate. An additional 100,000 IDPs are likely residing at camps in Dayr az Zawr Governorate. USG NGO partners continue efforts to expand access to safe drinking water, distribute relief supplies, and provide health care services in response to new and ongoing needs in the camps.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- Relief agencies remain concerned by poor access to food and markets, exacerbated by worsening security conditions and displacement, which has left more than 6.3 million people severely food insecure in Syria, according to the U.N. In addition, exceptionally low levels of rainfall in recent months are creating widespread water shortages and threatening Syria's staple crops, particularly in Aleppo, Dar'a, Hamah, Homs, and Idlib governorates.
- During the April distribution cycle, which ended on May 20, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) distributed food to approximately 3.9 million people—a 5 percent reduction from the previous cycle. Although the May distribution cycle is currently underway, WFP expects a further reduction in beneficiaries reached, primarily due to new SARG transportation procedures that have resulted in significant delays for deliveries originating from warehouses in the city of Damascus, as well as Latakia and Tartus governorates.
- After intensified fighting displaced approximately 10,000 people in rural areas of Rif Damascus Governorate, WFP delivered 2,000 family food rations to newly arrived IDPs in the nearby town of Kisweh. Similarly, in Hamah Governorate, WFP directed 10,000 rations to the city of Hamah and the northwestern towns of Msaif and Sqilbie to meet the needs of an estimated 20,000 people fleeing the intensified fighting in rural areas of eastern Hamah. In Idlib Governorate, WFP recently directed 15,000 family rations to meet increased, conflict-related food needs in the towns of Badama, Janodiyah, and Yakobiah.

EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES & SHELTER

- With \$10 million in FY 2014 support, a USG NGO partner is working to provide nearly 270,000 people in northern Syria with life-saving relief commodities and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. In addition to the distribution of relief commodities, the USG partner is supporting a voucher assistance program, as access and security allow, to enable IDPs to tailor procurement of relief supplies to specific household needs. The NGO is also providing household repair vouchers to increase access to safe, habitable, and appropriate living conditions for approximately 500 households.
 - The USG has also provided an additional \$23.2 million to another NGO partner to support the provision of relief commodities and psychosocial support to IDPs and host communities in northern Syria, including distribution of relief supplies to approximately 20,000 households in Aleppo, Damascus, Dar'a, Dayr az Zawr, Hamah, and Rif Damascus governorates. In addition, the NGO is providing hygiene kits and other relief supplies to 140,000 IDPs and host community members, as well as psychosocial support for 10,000 youth residing in public spaces, in conflict-affected areas of Aleppo.
 - A Turkish NGO is establishing a new container city in rural Aleppo's Sicco village with 1,000 containers to provide shelter for 12,000 Syrians sheltering near the Syria–Turkey border, according to media reports. The encampment will include a health care center, dining hall, and other facilities.
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HEALTH & NUTRITION

- In response to emergency health care needs across Syria, a USG NGO partner is supporting a network of medical clinics, such as trauma care facilities and primary health care facilities, in the northern governorates of Aleppo, Ar Raqqah, Dayr az Zawr, Idlib, and Latakia. In late May and early June, the trauma facilities supported more than 25,500 consultations, including approximately 2,000 surgeries. The NGO also provided pharmaceutical kits and other medical supplies and equipment to facilities.
 - In response to an increase in malnutrition cases at a health care facility in Aleppo Governorate, a USG NGO partner is providing infant and young child-feeding activities through women's centers in supported health care facilities, as well as conducting community outreach to identify and treat cases of malnutrition. Since mid-April, the NGO partner has identified nearly 10 cases of severe acute malnutrition, more than 20 cases of moderate acute malnutrition, and approximately 30 cases of mild acute malnutrition at the health care facility.
 - A USG-supported NGO has distributed nearly 143,000 insecticide treated bed nets and 107,000 insecticide treated curtains to households to prevent the spread of leishmaniasis across northern Syria. The NGO plans to complete indoor residual spraying, the final component of its leishmaniasis prevention program, before the end of June. In addition to prevention activities, the NGO supports the treatment of leishmaniasis through support to more than 60 health care facilities in northern Syria.
 - The Polio Control Task Force, led by the ACU, recently concluded the sixth round of its house-to-house polio vaccination campaign, targeting children under the age of five in northern Syria. SARG barrel bombing and airstrikes initially delayed vaccination activities in the city of Aleppo, and ongoing fighting throughout the governorate is hindering independent polio monitoring efforts. Relief agencies have also reported monitoring challenges in ISIL-controlled areas of northern Syria, particularly in Ar Raqqah Governorate.
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WASH

- Humanitarian organizations remain concerned by water shortages resulting from drought conditions and intensifying insecurity in Syria and continue efforts to prevent the spread of disease through WASH activities for vulnerable populations. In late May, the SARG Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform issued a warning for agricultural areas within the governorates of Al Qunaytirah, Hamah, Idlib, Latakia, and Tartus where cumulative rainfall is 50 percent below average levels, raising concerns over the impact on agricultural production and subsequent food security. Due to the cumulative effects of ongoing conflict and below-average rainfall, agricultural yields in 2014 are expected to be 40 to 55 percent below the previous five-year average.

- A USG NGO partner is supporting repairs for five water treatment plants to expand access to and support the delivery of safe drinking water in Dayr az Zawr Governorate, as well as rehabilitating WASH facilities at five collective shelters and conducting hygiene promotion activities in Rif Damascus Governorate. With previous USG support, the NGO helped rehabilitate two water treatment plants, conducted house-to-house hygiene promotion campaigns to mitigate the spread of polio, and established social media awareness campaigns through mosques and local community councils to encourage best hygiene and water-use practices.
- With \$1.6 million in FY 2014 support from the USG, an NGO partner is implementing health and WASH activities targeting 70,000 IDPs in Aleppo and Ar Raqqah governorates. The USG-supported WASH infrastructure projects aim to improve access to safe drinking water for 10,000 households.

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Egypt

- In May, USG partner WFP provided electronic and paper food vouchers to more than 110,000 refugees from Syria—including more than 4,200 Palestinians—living in Egyptian host communities, with more than half of all food beneficiaries residing in the Greater Cairo metropolitan area.

Iraq

- More than 225,000 Syrian refugees have fled to Iraq's Kurdistan Region since March 2011, including approximately 103,000 refugees in Dohuk Governorate and more than 88,000 Syrian refugees in Erbil Governorate. The Kurdistan Regional Government is facing difficulties in supporting refugee camps due to budget shortfalls, which have also delayed payments to teachers, health care staff, and other public sector personnel working at these camps. Construction of the Arbat permanent refugee camp in the Kurdistan Region remains ongoing to support additional Syrian refugee influxes.
- More than 10 child-friendly spaces supported by the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) are offering structured, recreational, and informal educational activities for approximately 450 Syrian refugees each month in Iraq's Kurdistan Region. In April, UNICEF opened two centers in Darashakran and Qushtapa camps, providing 80 children and youth with daily activities including sports, recreation, and information technology classes. In addition, UNICEF trained nearly 50 child protection staff working in Arbat and Basirma refugee camps, as well as in the urban areas of Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
- During May, WFP provided vouchers for food assistance to nearly 74,000 camp-based Syrian refugees in Iraq and distributed one-month food rations to an additional 34,000 Syrian refugees.

Jordan

- UNHCR reported that registered Syrian refugees living in urban areas of Jordan surpassed 500,000 people, corresponding to nearly 84 percent of the total Syrian refugee population in Jordan and marking the highest number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan urban areas since the beginning of the crisis. In response to mounting refugee influxes since 2012, the USG has provided \$304 million in humanitarian assistance for Syrian refugees and host communities in Jordan.
- Between January and early June, USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided more than 326,000 emergency health care screenings for Syrian refugees arriving in Jordan through the Raba'a al-Sarhan transit center, with nearly 4,600 people referred to health care centers to address high-risk medical needs. Additionally, IOM supported an immunization campaign in Za'atri refugee camp and has vaccinated more than 111,800 people under 30 years of age against measles, immunized nearly 59,700 children under 15 years of age against polio, and provided 33,600 vitamin-A shots to children under five years of age since April.
- Relief agencies are working to ensure sufficient access to counselling and protection support among displaced Syrian families in Jordan. Between May 27 and June 7, UNHCR provided counselling services to more than 2,800 Syrian families through reception centers and mobile teams in Jordan's Za'atri camp, as well as urban locations. In addition, UNHCR and a USG NGO partner have assessed vulnerabilities among 4,300 Syrian families living in urban areas through home visits, providing protection interventions to assist nearly 700 vulnerable households, including

approximately 100 families assisted with child protection measures and support for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (GHKJ) Ministry of Health have trained 50 pilot sites on public health surveillance systems in Jordan's Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa governorates to enhance health care responses for Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities. The new surveillance mechanism will enable health care actors to monitor the epidemiology of priority public health concerns, including both communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as the functioning of Jordan's health care system in response to the Syria crisis. WHO and the GHKJ plan to expand the project to cover more than 200 sites in the coming six months.
- In late May, UNICEF and an international NGO launched an education program for Syrian refugee children living in Jordan's Azraq camp, providing services until the UNICEF-supported school—under the GHKJ Ministry of Education jurisdiction—opens in September. The program aims to prevent Syrian refugee children from losing more years of schooling and provide a sense of normalcy to children isolated in the camp. The NGO is also organizing recreational and sports activities for children as a form of psychosocial support.
- During May, WFP reached nearly 455,000 Syrian refugees living in Jordanian host communities and more than 88,000 refugees in camps with electronic and paper food vouchers.

Lebanon

- During May, the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) and implementing partners continued to conduct awareness sessions aimed at sensitizing participants to SGBV-related issues in Lebanon, including referring survivors to appropriate medical and psychological support mechanisms. In addition, UNFPA conducted training sessions on basic living, skills development, and problem solving for Lebanese and Syrian women.
- WFP reached more than 715,000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon with food vouchers and distributed food rations to an additional 29,000 refugees during May. WFP is also data for its annual vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees. WFP will use the data to determine the level of vulnerability among refugees and re-evaluate eligibility and targeting criteria for food assistance.

Turkey

- In early June, WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) expanded the electronic food voucher program in Turkey to cover approximately 18,000 additional refugees residing in Nusaybin and Viransehir camps. With the expansion, WFP is now operational in 21 of Turkey's 22 camps for Syrian refugees. During May, WFP and TRCS reached nearly 198,000 camp-based Syrian refugees in Turkey with electronic food vouchers.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On June 11, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced €5 million—nearly \$6.8 million—to support the SARC. The funding will enable the SARC to provide emergency health care services and distribute relief commodities to nearly 147,000 vulnerable people, as well as strengthen logistics and emergency response capacities in Syria.
- On June 5, the President of People's Republic of China Xi Jinping committed \$16 million in humanitarian assistance while meeting with delegates to the sixth ministerial meeting of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum in Beijing. The funds will support displaced Syrians sheltering in neighboring countries, including Jordan and Lebanon.
- With approximately \$343,000 in support from a Kuwaiti charity, a Syrian refugee camp opened in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon on June 13. The refugee camp can accommodate 200 Syrian refugee families and will provide residents with financial and psychosocial support. A separate Kuwaiti charity provided an estimated \$212,000 to support a Syrian refugee camp in the town of Rihaniyya in northern Lebanon, which has nearly 300 tents and a mosque.

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 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. As of June 16, ERC Amos reported that the resolution had made minimal impact and significant obstacles to access remain.
- 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.

USG 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			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$31,000,000
IOM	Relief Commodities, Border Transport, Health	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$4,600,000
NGO Partners	Health, Protection, Education, WASH, Shelter, Psychosocial, Mental Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	\$31,674,328
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, Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$48,700,000
U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$28,100,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$250,874,328
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014			\$692,430,477

USG 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 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013	\$1,218,367,818

USG 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 USG 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 19, 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.