

SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #11, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

MARCH 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

2.6 million

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

985,346

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – March 2014

648,909

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – March 2014

587,308

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – March 2014

221,791

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – March 2014

135,451

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – March 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity continues to severely constrain humanitarian access, particularly in Syria's northeastern governorates.
- Relief organizations mobilize vaccination efforts in response to 280 suspected measles cases in Syria.
- U.N. agencies deliver vital food and relief commodities from Turkey to Syria's Al Hasakah Governorate.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Hostilities and resultant insecurity in Syria continue to displace populations and endanger civilians, with violence displacing approximately 9.1 million people—including an estimated 6.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and nearly 2.6 million refugees who have fled to neighboring countries—since March 2011, according to the U.N.
- Amid worsening security conditions, the humanitarian community is providing life-saving assistance to millions of conflict-affected and displaced people with recent, limited access gains in Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqa, Dayr az Zawr, Homs, and Idlib governorates during March, the U.N. reports. However, the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) continues to restrict access, and more than 3.5 million people living in access-constrained areas require sustained and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.
- The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports an increase in measles cases, particularly in Syria's northern governorates of Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqa, Dayr az Zawr, and Idlib. As of March 13, relief agencies had reported 280 suspected measles cases, with approximately 60 percent of the reported cases among children under five years of age. As of March 2014, humanitarian organizations had provided measles vaccinations for nearly 1.9 million children but remain concerned by heightened risk of measles outbreaks in the coming months, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO).
- During a temporary re-opening of a key crossing point along the Syria-Turkey border in mid-March, 78 U.N. trucks delivered relief supplies—including blankets, food rations, hygiene kits, and medical supplies—from Turkey's city of Nusaybin, Mardin Province, to Syria's city of Qamishli, Al Hasakah, for onward distribution.
- On March 19, Assistant Administrator for USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (AA/DCHA) Nancy Lindborg arrived in Amman, Jordan, to meet with Syrian refugees and discuss the humanitarian response in Syria with interagency USG representatives, U.N. agencies, and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

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

- Relief agencies continue to press for unfettered humanitarian access to SARG and non-SARG areas throughout Syria, where more than 9.3 million people require emergency assistance. The U.N. reports that approximately 3.5 million people are living in besieged and otherwise hard-to-reach areas of Syria, while persistent insecurity and SARG-imposed access restrictions continue to hinder the delivery of life-saving assistance in 12 of Syria's 14 governorates. Although humanitarian actors have recently delivered aid to previously access-constrained areas in Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqah, Dayr az Zawr, Homs, and Idlib governorates, a lack of sustained, predictable access prevents relief agencies from fully responding to humanitarian needs.
- The SARG and the Government of Turkey (GoT) recently allowed a U.N. humanitarian convoy to pass through the Nusaybin–Qamishli border crossing point on the Syria–Turkey border, enabling relief agencies to deliver aid to Qamishli for distribution to nearby communities in need, according to the U.N. USG partners UNHCR, UNICEF, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and WHO—in coordination with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—are facilitating the joint delivery of blankets, family kits, food supplies, hygiene kits, medicines, and medical supplies. The entire 78-truck convoy had arrived in Syria as of March 26, representing the first U.N. convoy to cross the Syria–Turkey border since the start of the Syrian conflict.
- The U.N. reports that Ar Raqqah remains largely inaccessible to its convoys, with only intermittent assistance reaching populations in need due to persistent insecurity. Limited access gains have occurred in recent weeks, with UNHCR dispatching aid to local organizations to assist approximately 5,000 people in the first delivery of assistance to the area since November 2013. In mid-March, WFP provided food rations for more than 23,000 people in need, and WHO delivered critical medical supplies to the governorate.
- In late February, WFP—through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)—deployed food assistance to support approximately 13,400 families in the city of Dayr az Zawr and nearby rural areas, where insecurity along major roads and obstruction from armed actors had impeded humanitarian access. In addition, a WHO shipment of medicines reached Dayr az Zawr on March 10. Delays at checkpoints have temporarily halted some additional deliveries of supplies to Dayr az Zawr, including food rations for approximately 45,000 people.
- On March 7, an interagency humanitarian convoy delivered food, hygiene kits, medical supplies, and other relief commodities for up to 20,000 people in the Al Houla area of Homs, where humanitarian actors estimate that 45,000 people require assistance. Relief agencies had been unable to reach Al Houla since May 2013 and remain concerned by rising food and basic commodity prices, as well as limited access to safe drinking water.
- In early March, interagency teams transported food, health supplies, and hygiene kits to SARC's warehouse near the city of Salqin in Idlib. The supplies will support approximately 3,500 families—or 17,500 people—residing at eight IDP camps in Harim district, some of which relief agencies have not reached with assistance since March 2011. While humanitarian organizations continue efforts to deliver increasing amounts of assistance to Idlib given consistent influxes of IDPs to the area, approximately 160,000 people are living in areas where unpredictable security conditions have interrupted access for several months and up to two years in some areas.
- Increased fighting in the Palestinian neighborhood of Yarmouk, Damascus Governorate, has impeded the ability of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to consistently provide assistance to vulnerable populations during March. Although UNRWA accessed Yarmouk for the first time in March on March 18, the resumption in armed clashes has resulted in irregular access conditions. After resuming food distributions on March 20, armed clashes at the distribution point halted aid activities on March 21. While UNRWA was able to resume distributions and deliver an estimated 450 food parcels, vitamin supplements, rehydration medicine, energy biscuits, and dates on March 23, insecurity again disrupted assistance delivery on March 24. Since January 18, UNRWA has distributed more than 9,370 food parcels to Yarmouk's residents.

EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES & SHELTER

- The USG continues to support efforts by relief agencies to provide emergency relief supplies, household goods, and other items to help conflict-affected and displaced populations meet basic needs. In 2014, humanitarian

organizations have provided relief commodities—including blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, mattresses, plastic sheeting, water containers, and winter clothing—to more than 1 million IDPs across 13 governorates in Syria, excluding Dayr az Zawr due to access constraints.

- Throughout the 2013/2014 winter season, USG-funded NGOs provided more than 1.3 million conflict-affected people with relief items and seasonal supplies in both SARG- and non-SARG-controlled areas of Syria. Although provided during the colder months, people can continue to use and repurpose many winter relief supplies—including blankets, clothing, and plastic sheeting—after the winter season ends.
- On March 14, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other humanitarian actors—delivered the first in a series of emergency airlifts, which are expected to transport in total more than 400 metric tons (MT) of food, health, and shelter items from Damascus to Qamishli in the coming weeks.
- As Syria enters the fourth year of conflict, hostilities have damaged or destroyed an estimated 1.6 million homes, leaving millions of people in need of shelter support. In 2014, relief agencies have worked to improve living conditions for IDPs in collective shelters by installing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) units, including latrines and bathing shelters; installing roofing and windows; winterizing shelters; and implementing other safety measures. To date, humanitarian organizations—including USG partners—have rehabilitated nearly 30 collective shelters and more than 900 private shelters, benefiting approximately 28,600 people in Aleppo, Al Qunaytirah, Damascus, Dar’a, Hamah, Latakia, and Rif Damascus governorates.

HEALTH & WASH

- Insecurity and resulting population displacement, destruction of health care facilities, and lack of essential medicines and trained health care workers have resulted in emergency health conditions across Syria, according to WHO. Since March 2011, overcrowding and poor living conditions have resulted in a sharp increase in vaccine-preventable and other communicable diseases, such as measles, polio, acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, and tuberculosis. In addition, violence has injured at least 625,000 people, and WHO estimates that the majority of the Syrian population requires psychosocial support and mental health care services.
- To date, life-saving health interventions—including programs implemented by USG partners—have directly benefited approximately 4.6 million people through the distribution and delivery of emergency medical assistance, primary health care services, medicines, and medical supplies, according to WHO. Nearly two-thirds of SARG Ministry of Health public hospitals—or 59 of the 91 total public hospital facilities—are providing limited health care services to people in need, but many are operating without emergency physicians or adequate services for treating malnutrition, according to the Health Resources and Services Availability Mapping System.
- Regional polio vaccination activities continue in response to 25 confirmed cases of wild poliovirus type 1 in Syria, where relief agencies—supported by UNICEF, WHO, the SARC, and the SARG Ministry of Health—have provided polio vaccinations for approximately 2.8 million children throughout Syria in recent weeks. In non-SARG-held areas of seven governorates in northern Syria, the Polio Control Task Force—led by the Syrian Coalition’s Assistance and Coordination Unit—concluded the March round of polio vaccinations, targeting children under five years of age.
- As of March 13, relief agencies had reported nearly 300 suspected measles cases in Syria, with cases particularly concentrated in Dayr az Zawr and predominantly affecting children under five years of age. Humanitarian actors are working to mitigate the spread of the highly infectious disease and have provided vitamin A supplements to treat people demonstrating measles symptoms.
- Relief agencies are delivering WASH supplies and promoting improved hygiene practices to help prevent the spread of disease. In Homs, where power outages occur frequently, the WASH Cluster provided a generator to enable sewage operations to continue for more than 250,000 people. In addition, approximately 2,700 IDPs in the largely inaccessible Al Wa’er neighborhood of Homs received hygiene kits and participated in hygiene education sessions, while nearly 1,800 people in nearby villages participated in hygiene awareness activities. In Latakia, relief agencies are installing toilets to improve access to sanitation facilities for more than 400 IDPs.

- Humanitarian actors continue efforts to expand access to safe drinking water for conflict-affected and displaced populations in Syria. Water trucking activities recently began in three villages in southern Al Hasakah and four villages in northern areas, providing safe drinking water for more than 1,300 families for the coming month. In addition, relief agencies have delivered approximately 20 MT of water purification supplies and one water pump to the city of Tartus, Tartus Governorate, enabling the provision of safe drinking water for more than 1 million IDPs and host community members. In the village of Danha in rural Homs, the delivery of one generator has enabled the local community to pump safe drinking water for approximately 10,000 people.
- The USG continues to support UNRWA's 14 health care centers and nine health points in Syria, which provide life-saving care and medications and ensure Palestinian refugees remain able to access health care.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- An estimated 6.3 million people are severely food insecure in Syria due to worsening security conditions and displacement, according to the U.N. With support from the USG and other international donors, WFP dispatched one-month food rations for delivery to nearly 743,000 families—or more than 3.7 million people—across 13 governorates in February. For the fourth consecutive month, WFP food assistance did not reach Ar Raqqa, while only 9 percent of planned dispatches reached vulnerable communities in Dayr az Zawr. Other USG-supported relief agencies provide food assistance to approximately 500,000 additional beneficiaries in areas unreached by WFP through the distribution of monthly rations to vulnerable households and flour to bakeries.
- To meet the urgent needs of newly displaced families who do not have access to cooking facilities, WFP distributed locally procured ready-to-eat rations to nearly 60,000 newly displaced people in Aleppo, Al Qunaytirah, Damascus, Homs, Rif Damascus, and Tartus, according to the U.N.
- In 2014, the Agriculture and Food Security Cluster has provided nearly 22,000 vulnerable farmers with locally procured seeds prior to the winter planting season, enabling these farmers to meet basic food needs for their families for 12 months. The Cluster is providing increasing amounts of assistance to Idlib in response to consistent influxes of IDP populations to the area, including distributions of barley and wheat seeds for nearly 3,900 farmers.
- Between January 18 and March 23, UNRWA delivered more than 9,370 food parcels to Palestinian refugees in Yarmouk; each food parcel feeds five to eight people for up to 10 days. According to Amnesty International, starvation remains one of the three predominant causes of death in the Damascus neighborhood and is the reported cause of death of approximately two-thirds of the people who have died in Yarmouk since July 2013.

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Internal Displacement

- Heavy fighting between SARG forces and opposition groups continues to affect communities and displace populations in southern areas of Syria, as well as neighboring countries. Recent clashes in the town of Yabroud in Rif Damascus have displaced an estimated 45,000 people, including nearly 15,000 people who have fled to the town of Aarsal, Lebanon, marking one of the largest refugee influxes to Lebanon since November 2013, according to UNHCR. Fighting in Yabroud has resulted in one death and injury of three individuals near Aarsal, international media report.
- Insecurity continues to displace populations to inaccessible areas of western Dar'a, creating immense challenges for relief organizations aiming to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to these IDPs. Relief agencies are reportedly experiencing difficulties reaching populations in both SARG- and non-SARG-held areas in the governorate.

External Displacement

Jordan

- During AA/DCHA Lindborg's mid-March visit to Jordan, where more than 587,000 Syrians have sought refuge, she met with Syrian refugees participating in the WFP food voucher program. WFP continues to expand the use of electronic (e)-voucher debit cards among Syrian refugees in Jordan, with the transition complete in five of Jordan's 12

governorates. Recipients can use the e-vouchers—redeemable at 65 stores in urban areas—for fresh produce, dairy products, oil, meat, and dry goods, such as rice and flour. WFP is reaching approximately 430,000 Syrian refugees in host communities—97 percent of targeted beneficiaries—with an average voucher value of approximately \$34 each month. Syrian refugees support the use of e-vouchers, citing transport cost savings from no longer traveling to paper voucher distribution centers and noting that the debit cards reduced the difference between themselves and non-voucher-recipient shoppers, thus preserving dignity for refugees.

- USG partners, including U.N. agencies and NGOs, are working to improve living conditions among nearly 500,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps in Jordan, where many refugees live in inadequate shelters and have limited access to public health care and education services. In addition, many refugees have adopted negative coping mechanisms to meet basic needs, occasionally becoming at risk of exploitation. In response, the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), UNHCR, UNICEF, and USG NGO partners are implementing safety campaigns for refugees and host communities to strengthen child protection and prevent or respond to gender-based violence.
- UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO implemented the third countrywide round of polio vaccinations in early March, reaching nearly 1.1 million children under five years of age, including Syrian refugees and Jordanians hosting refugees. In addition, IOM is working with UNICEF to immunize newly arrived Syrian refugees against measles and polio and to provide vitamin A supplements to vulnerable people.

Lebanon

- Clashes between supporters and opponents of the SARG erupted on March 23 in Lebanon’s capital city of Beirut, resulting in one death and the injury of 15 people and prompting the Government of Lebanon to deploy forces to the area to calm tensions. Although security conditions have stabilized, the situation remains tense in Beirut, where more than 260,000 Syrian refugees are currently located.
- Public schools in Lebanon lack the capacity and resources to accommodate increasing numbers of school-age refugee children, according to UNHCR. Despite agreement by Lebanon’s Ministry for Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to enroll almost 90,000 Syrian children, more than half of Syrian refugee children aged 5 to 17 years will likely not have access to any form of education. The MEHE, supported by UNHCR, has opened “second shifts” for students in 79 of the 87 schools planned for the 2013-2014 school year. The second shifts deliver a lighter, certified curriculum for Syrian refugee students who were unable to enroll into a public school first shift. UNHCR continues to distribute basic school supplies, which support an estimated 150,000 children and 7,500 teachers.
- With the support of the USG, more than 7,400 Palestinian refugee children from Syria are attending UNRWA schools, with 85 percent of children attending classes for Palestinian refugees from Syria and 15 percent of students integrated into UNRWA classes for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. In addition, UNRWA provides year-round psychosocial support and recreational activities for Palestinian refugee students from Syria.
- Following two countrywide polio vaccination campaigns in late 2013, UNICEF has worked with local authorities to launch planned vaccination rounds in March and April, targeting 600,000 children less than five years of age. To complement the April round, relief agencies will also provide measles vaccinations for an estimated 840,000 children under 18 years of age.

Turkey

- Turkish authorities, in cooperation with humanitarian organizations, are working to provide medical care and other needed assistance to Syrians displaced to Turkey. The GoT and relief organizations have provided approximately 2.4 million medical interventions—including emergency operations and referrals to state hospitals—to conflict-affected Syrians since the start of the conflict in Syria. UNICEF, WHO, and the GoT Ministry of Health continue efforts to mitigate the risk of polio, focusing on rural locations, areas where urban refugees reside, and locations with less than 90 percent coverage in the December round of vaccinations. UNICEF is working to obtain data on immunization services available for refugees living in host communities, including vaccination status and barriers to immunization, to ensure full coverage of at-risk populations.
- With USG support, UNICEF and the GoT Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (AFAD) are working to address low school attendance rates among refugee children in urban areas by providing 14 pre-fabricated school

structures, which can each accommodate 12 classrooms and approximately 1,100 children in multiple shifts. UNICEF is also providing tents and furniture for schools outside of camps.

Iraq

- On March 24, WHO officials confirmed the first case of polio in Iraq in 14 years. In response, local health authorities in Iraq are expanding disease surveillance mechanisms and planning to implement additional polio immunization campaigns in early April.
- In February, UNICEF supplied all refugee camps in Iraq's Kurdistan Region with ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat cases of severe acute malnutrition and materials to inform mothers on proper breastfeeding and baby-growth monitoring. According to the U.N., these services help prevent and detect malnutrition among vulnerable refugee infants and children, as well as provide mothers with safe spaces to discuss culturally sensitive issues and receive medical advice from trained personnel. UNICEF's efforts to educate caregivers on immunization, breastfeeding, malnutrition, and child care practices have reached nearly 33,000 people in 2014.
- To further support the health of newborn babies and post-natal women, UNICEF's home care initiative provides a trained nurse who conducts tent-by-tent visits in each Syrian refugee camp. In February, such nurses visited nearly 350 pregnant women and newborns.
- In 2014, relief agencies have screened more than 17,900 children under five years of age for malnutrition in Iraq, with 86 children treated in primary health care clinics and an additional 14 children with severe acute malnutrition referred to hospital for treatment. Supplementary feeding programs have provided additional support to more than 12,700 children under five years of age and approximately 4,400 pregnant or lactating women.

Egypt

- In March, UNHCR organized a colloquium to commemorate International Women's Day, bringing together Egyptian and Syrian communities to discuss challenges facing refugee women and opportunities for empowerment. The forum offered a channel for women from both communities to discuss challenges and promote coexistence.
- Through the quick-impact project initiative, UNHCR implemented psychosocial support activities, team-building workshops, and other activities for approximately 2,500 students, including 250 Syrians.
- WFP completed the February food voucher distribution cycle March 9, assisting 81,500 Syrian refugees and 3,500 Palestine refugees from Syria located throughout Alexandria, Damietta, and Greater Cairo.

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.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000
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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$99,000,000
USAID/FFP			
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

TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$105,345,900
STATE/PRM³			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$10,800,000
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$203,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014			\$407,345,900

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$252,290,317
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$378,353,221
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$582,724,280
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013	\$1,213,367,818

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 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012	\$119,055,805

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014	\$1,739,769,523
--	------------------------

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 March 27, 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.