

SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

OCTOBER 24, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

10.8 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
U.N. – June 2014

6.4 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Syria
U.N. – June 2014

3.2 million

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

1.1 million

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – October 2014

1.1 million

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – October 2014

619,000

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – October 2014

222,000

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – October 2014

140,000

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – October 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- With USG assistance, relief organizations continue to respond to acute humanitarian needs in areas affected by Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) attacks in northern Syria and neighboring countries.
- Although USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$810 million to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) since the crisis in Syria began, the agency is facing significant funding shortfalls for operations in Syria and the region through the end of 2014.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$570,037,037
USAID/FFP ²	\$971,715,017
State/PRM ³	\$1,359,865,086
\$ 2,901,617,140	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since early September, violent clashes between Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) forces, moderate opposition groups, and ISIL have escalated in northern Syria, resulting in significant population displacement and unstable conditions for humanitarian operations. ISIL attacks on Aleppo Governorate's city of Ayn al-Arab—also known as Kobani in Kurdish—have prompted more than 190,000 people to flee to Turkey since September 6, and nearly 10,000 Syrians from the city had arrived in Iraq's Dohuk Governorate by mid-October, according to humanitarian organizations.
- The USG, in coordination with the governments of Bahrain, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, began airstrikes targeting ISIL in northern Syria on September 23, according to U.S. Central Command. Despite the airstrikes, humanitarian aid in northern Syria has continued.
- Fighting has intensified in Syria's southern governorates of Al Qunaytirah and Dar'a in recent weeks, displacing approximately 100,000 people during September, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). SARG aerial bombardments, including the use of barrel bombs, continue to displace civilians, destroy infrastructure, and damage medical facilities in southern Syria. Conflict-affected populations have fled to relatively safe rural areas of the governorates, as well as Damascus and Rif Damascus governorates.
- Amid persistent insecurity and unpredictable access in northern and southern Syria, USG humanitarian partners continue to provide emergency medical care, food, relief commodities, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to people in need in Syria and neighboring countries. Prior to winter, U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are pre-positioning relief supplies—including blankets, heating fuel, plastic sheeting, and winter clothing—to help vulnerable households prepare for cold temperatures.

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 & POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Violence, shifting lines of conflict, and persistent insecurity are displacing populations, exacerbating humanitarian needs, and hindering access to populations in need across Syria, according to the U.N. Attacks by ISIL in northern governorates, aerial bombardments and the siege of opposition-controlled areas by the SARG, and clashes between armed groups continue to drive humanitarian needs and obstruct humanitarian access inside Syria.
- Fighting between ISIL and Kurdish forces continues in the city of Ayn al-Arab, where violence erupted in early September. Although ISIL forces have gained territory in southern areas of Ayn al-Arab, U.S.-led airstrikes forced ISIL from eastern parts of the town, according to the U.K.-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. The organization reports that the fighting in Ayn al-Arab has resulted in the death of at least 400 people, and NGO consortium the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) reports that violence has displaced nearly 300,000 people since July, including approximately 190,000 people who have sought refuge in Turkey.
- Escalating violence—including clashes between armed groups, SARG aerial bombardments, and ISIL attacks—reportedly displaced up to 230,000 people in Dayr az Zawr Governorate in July and August and approximately 70,000 people in Al Hasakah Governorate in August and September.
- Intensified SARG aerial bombardments since mid-September have displaced civilians in southern Syria, with affected populations internally displaced in Al Qunaytirah, Damascus, Dar’a, and Rif Damascus governorates. Between late August and mid-September, barrel bombing conducted by the SARG increased near Syria’s capital city of Damascus and prompted several humanitarian organizations to intermittently suspend operations in insecure areas. Although security conditions have since stabilized in and near Damascus, aerial bombardments and clashes between armed groups in Al Qunaytirah and Dar’a continue to exacerbate humanitarian needs and damage health care facilities. ICRC estimates that violence during September displaced 100,000 people in Al Qunaytirah and Dar’a.
- Despite severe access constraints and insecurity in Aleppo Governorate, an NGO supported by USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP has delivered more than 5,700 hygiene kits, 75 metric tons (MT) of flour, and 13,600 food parcels—sufficient to provide food for approximately 68,000 people for one month—to the city of Aleppo since August. In addition, another USAID/OFDA NGO partner has delivered pharmaceuticals and medical supplies to support five health care facilities in the city, supporting operations for up to three months. The NGO has also distributed 2,000 hygiene kits and 2,000 emergency relief kits, which include plastic sheeting and water containers, to vulnerable households since August.
- State/PRM partner the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continues efforts to assist people in the besieged Palestinian refugee neighborhood of Yarmouk, located near Damascus. On October 9, UNRWA distributed food parcels to 135 families and provided health services to nearly 140 patients in Yarmouk. UNRWA health experts are monitoring medical conditions among residents, including for waterborne illnesses, as Yarmouk’s 18,000 residents are relying on groundwater and one well, which are unsafe for drinking and cannot support the entire population. Yarmouk’s water supply has been cut off since early September, according to UNRWA.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- WFP is facing funding shortfalls for humanitarian operations in Syria and the region, with WFP officials estimating that regional operations will experience a \$350 million deficit between October and December. WFP continues to assess ways to cut costs and decrease beneficiary caseloads by targeting households with the most acute food needs, noting that funding shortfalls will continue unless international donors provide consistent and substantial support. USAID/FFP remains the largest donor to WFP’s food assistance programs in Syria and neighboring countries, providing nearly \$810 million since the crisis began—or nearly half of the total financial contributions received by WFP to date.
- Although WFP provided food rations for 4.1 million people inside Syria in August, the agency reached only 3.9 million people in 11 of Syria’s 14 governorates in September due to funding constraints and unpredictable security conditions that prevented deliveries in severely conflict-affected areas. WFP reports that deteriorating security conditions continue to impede humanitarian access in parts of northeastern Syria, with WFP unable to complete food distributions in Ar Raqqa and Dayr az Zawr governorates since July and May, respectively.
- In late September, WFP reached eastern areas of the city of Aleppo for the first time in more than one year, providing food rations benefitting approximately 75,000 civilians. Through two U.N. convoys, WFP also delivered food assistance to an estimated 46,000 people in opposition-held areas of Homs Governorate. On September 30, WFP began delivering 45,000

food rations from Turkey to the city of Qamishli in Al Hasakah Governorate, with current distributions expected to benefit an estimated 225,000 people.

- NGOs, including USAID/FFP partners, have delivered more than 43,600 food baskets into eastern opposition-held areas of the city of Aleppo since June. The organizations have reached 65 of the 69 neighborhoods targeted to receive food baskets, representing a 94 percent coverage rate.
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HEALTH & WASH

- Conflict in Syria continues to damage medical facilities and limit the ability of people to access health care services. Between July and September, the Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HeRAMS) surveyed more than 300 health care facilities in Aleppo, Ar Raqqah, Dayr az Zawr, Hamah, and Idlib governorates, finding that approximately 195 facilities are fully or partially functioning. HeRAMS identified 38 non-functioning facilities in Dayr az Zawr and Idlib Governorates, with the majority located in Dayr az Zawr.
 - USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) provided reproductive health care services for 18,000 women in September through support to 19 new hospitals—as well as 28 mobile clinics, 27 static clinics, and 13 medial points—in Aleppo, Ar Raqqah, Dar’a, Dayr az Zawr, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, and Tartus governorates. UNFPA and health partners provided family planning services for approximately 4,600 women and delivery referrals for 3,800 women. UNFPA-assisted mobile teams also promoted reproductive health awareness for 3,000 women living in six governorates.
 - A USAID/OFDA NGO partner is supporting the operations of 30 primary health care facilities and 39 trauma care facilities in northern Syria. Medical staff at these health care centers provided more than 47,000 health consultations and conducted more than 500 major surgeries between September 10 and 17.
 - With USAID/OFDA support, an NGO provided more than 870 consultations in three health clinics in Idlib Governorate between September 21 and 25. Nearly 25 percent of the consultations were for IDPs, approximately 75 percent of whom are residing in host communities. The consultations were primarily for respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, diabetes, asthma, and anemia. The NGO has also expanded access to safe drinking water for approximately 23,000 people by providing water tanks and wells in more than 20 IDP camps in Idlib.
 - With USAID/OFDA support, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is carrying out chlorination activities across Syria to increase the availability of safe drinking water. USAID/OFDA supports approximately 50 percent of UNICEF’s chlorination activities, which reach 16.5 million people across Syria.
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RELIEF COMMODITIES

- The Syria Needs Analysis Project (SNAP)—a collaboration between ACAPS and MapAction to provide independent analysis of the humanitarian situation of those affected by the Syrian crisis—reports that displaced Syrians living in camps, informal settlements, and sub-standard accommodations will become particularly vulnerable in the coming months due to harsh winter weather.
- Through a network of NGO partners that deliver relief commodities to vulnerable communities in Syria throughout the year, USAID/OFDA continues to support the distribution of seasonally-appropriate emergency relief commodities to help prepare families for the upcoming winter. Several USAID/OFDA partners have already pre-positioned supplies—including blankets, winter clothing, heating fuel, and plastic sheeting.
- In anticipation of additional population displacement and winter weather in northern Syria, State/PRM partner UNHCR is pre-positioning 10,000 relief commodity kits, which include winter clothes, thermal blankets, and plastic sheeting for the upcoming winter season, for 50,000 beneficiaries in Al Hasakah Governorate.
- On October 21, a five-truck UNICEF convoy delivered emergency relief items across conflict lines in Aleppo Governorate. The convoy traveled from the city of Aleppo into Afrin, an area along the Syria–Turkey border where thousands of children fleeing the fighting in Ayn al-Arab have taken refuge. The delivery represents the first time in one year that UNICEF has been able to provide assistance to the city. The distributed relief items included hygiene kits, blankets, safe drinking water, and high-energy biscuits.
- Since February, a USAID/OFDA NGO partner has delivered relief commodities—including 1,700 blankets, 2,000 hygiene kits, and 1,800 sets of winter clothing—to 16,500 people across 60 villages in northeastern areas of Al Hasakah Governorate.

The partner has also increased deliveries in southern Syria in recent weeks, distributing relief commodities to more than 28,000 people in Al Qunaytirah and Dar'a governorates since August 31—bringing the total population supported with clothing kits, health supplies, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, solar lamps, and winter supplies to 108,000 people since February.

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Regional

- From October 18–20, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos traveled to Suruc and Gaziantep in Turkey to assess the impact of the Syrian crisis on the region. According to Amos, the primary challenges confronting humanitarian actors include the lack of security; the proliferation of armed groups; working in ISIL-controlled areas; and administrative hurdles placed by the Syrian regime. Amos praised the impact of the U.N. Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2165—which authorizes U.N. cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations without SARG approval—and the work of NGO partners, highlighting the importance of coordination throughout Syria. Amos expressed concern about proposals to establish a zone inside Syria where displaced people would gather instead of fleeing to neighboring countries, specifically noting the challenge of providing adequate protection for civilians in such a zone.
- The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and UNHCR announced a memorandum of understanding to donor countries on October 15 to establish a regional cooperation mechanism for the agencies, agreeing to closely collaborate on responses to the humanitarian and development challenges of the Syria crisis. Through this mechanism, UNDP and UNHCR aim to consolidate cooperation for restoring development programs in communities affected by population displacement across the region, pursue complementary humanitarian and development efforts through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, and help country offices link refugee protection and resilience interventions. The agencies will create a joint secretariat to oversee the cooperation mechanism.
- USAID/FFP's contribution of \$810 million to WFP for the Syria crisis includes \$185 million to Lebanon, \$169 million to Jordan, \$50.6 million to Turkey, and \$21.7 million to Iraq. This funding has enabled WFP to provide refugees and vulnerable host communities with daily bread, food rations, and vouchers for the purchase of food from local markets.

Iraq

- With support from State/PRM, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing onward transportation for the recent influx of Syrians who crossed the Turkey–Iraq border and are seeking refuge in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). Following ISIL advances into the city of Ayn al-Arab, approximately 10,000 Syrians had fled into Turkey and subsequently crossed into Iraq's Dohuk Governorate as of October 21. The refugees cited various reasons for relocating from Turkey, including civil unrest; high living costs; concerns about the upcoming winter; and family ties to people already living in IKR. Between October 11 and October 17, IOM coordinated with the Kurdish Regional Government and UNHCR to transport more than 6,900 Syrians from the border crossing to four camps in As Sulamaniyah, Dohuk, and Erbil governorates. IOM is renting upwards of 70 buses and facilitating two or more convoys per day to meet transportation needs.
- Between July and August, a State/PRM NGO partner supported more than 9,000 Syrian refugees with shelter assistance in Basirma and Qushtapa refugee camps in Erbil Governorate, as well as non-camp refugees living in urban areas in Dohuk and Erbil governorates. In Qushtapa camp, the partner recently completed more than 30 kitchen areas and 100 shelter slabs to provide additional insulation against cold and rainy winter conditions.
- At Gawilan refugee camp in Dohuk Governorate, a State/PRM partner is delivering clean water to support the primary health care center serving Syrian refugees in the camp. In Qushtapa refugee camp, a UNICEF-supported water supply network is under construction and will supply water to more than 350 families once completed. UNICEF continues to supply 50 liters of water per person per day throughout Erbil Governorate.
- State/PRM partner UNFPA provided training and recreational courses to approximately 135 Syrian refugee youth in Iraq in September. In Domiz camp in Dohuk Governorate—where there continues to be insufficient secondary school opportunities and little programming for refugee youth—UNFPA provided music, painting, and volleyball courses. Syrian refugee children also participated in UNFPA-offered peer education training and computer courses in Erbil Governorate's Kawergosk and Darashakran camps.

Jordan

- A UNHCR implementing partner is overseeing an “upcycling” project to recycle tents in Jordan’s Za’atri refugee camp, saving \$3 million and supporting Syrian refugees in an innovative way as aid agencies face funding constraints. Since early 2013, the partner has collected and recycled 14,600 tents no longer in use, of which the partner restored and redistributed 6,000 tents. The tents unsuitable for re-use were dismantled, and the implementing partner has used the metal rods and fabric to produce basic household items and equipment for schools.

Lebanon

- According to UNHCR, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) has significantly restricted entry for Syrian refugees, with the number of Syrians approaching UNHCR for registration decreasing by approximately 75 percent. The GoL has indicated that Lebanon is no longer officially receiving Syrian refugees other than urgent humanitarian cases.
- UNICEF reports that funding from State/PRM is enabling the U.N. agency to bridge the divide between meeting immediate education needs—including enrollment, provision of non-formal learning opportunities, and creation of safe spaces—and building institutional capacity through teacher training and monitoring and evaluation of learning outcomes in Lebanon. In September, State/PRM funding enabled UNICEF to provide nearly 9,000 Lebanese and Syrian children with basic education materials, enroll approximately 10,000 children in formal public school education, and provide each of nearly 1,300 public primary schools with a computer to track student progress.
- Humanitarian organizations provided shelter assistance to more than 300,000 people in Lebanon between January and August, according to UNHCR. Shelter assistance recipients include nearly 214,000 Syrians, 56,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 2,200 Lebanese returnees, and 32,000 Lebanese. In August, organizations that support shelter activities—including U.N. agencies, IOM, and numerous NGOs—also rehabilitated 17 small shelter units and four collective centers and increased weatherproofing activities in anticipation of the upcoming winter, with nearly 2,000 refugees benefitting from shelter sealing kits.

Turkey

- UNHCR is helping the Government of Turkey (GoT) increase registration of new arrivals, coordinate with humanitarian actors on identifying gaps in response, and provide humanitarian assistance to influxes of refugees arriving from Syria. Since the beginning of the recent influx of Syrians from Ayn al-Arab and surrounding areas into Turkey, UNHCR has conducted eight airlifts of supplies and provided approximately 107,000 thermal blankets, 130,000 sleeping mats, 31,000 fuel containers, 13,500 sets of plastic sheeting, 15,000 kitchen sets, and five pre-fabricated warehouses to the GoT Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency for its emergency response. Through WFP, USAID/FFP also provided 433 MT of emergency food rations to the newly arrived Syrian refugees in Turkey.
- With funding from State/PRM, an NGO continues to operate a multi-service community center in the city of Istanbul, providing a comprehensive array of services to Syrian refugees—including GoT refugee registration information, psychosocial counseling, Turkish and English language classes, activities for children, and vulnerability screening for UNHCR referrals. Since opening in January, the Istanbul community center has served approximately 18,000 people through 32,000 consultations.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On October 12, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced a €3.9 million—more than \$4.9 million—pledge supporting emergency relief activities for thousands of refugees who recently fled to Turkey from Ayn al-Arab. The contribution will support the delivery of medical supplies, safe drinking water, and shelter materials, as well as help establish access to food and sanitation services.
- On September 24, ECHO announced an additional €215 million—approximately \$274 million—to respond to the crisis in Syria and neighboring countries. The new funding includes more than \$63 million for humanitarian assistance and more than \$210 million to support longer-term development. The announcement includes nearly \$143 million to the ‘No Lost Generation’ campaign to support children affected by the crisis in Syria through education and child protection activities in Syria and neighboring countries, as well as to support national governments to strengthen their national education systems. Additional contributions to the campaign came from the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) and the governments of Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Republic of Korea.

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.
- 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. The 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 UNSCR 2139 on February 22, 2014, 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.
- On July 14, 2014, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted UNSCR 2165, authorizing U.N. cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations without SARG approval. The new resolution permits the U.N.’s use of four border crossings from Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq—in addition to other crossings already in use by U.N. agencies—for delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria. The resolution also establishes a monitoring mechanism—under the authority of U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and with the consent of the neighboring countries—to ensure that deliveries across these border points contain only humanitarian items.
- 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 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			
NGO Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$244,584,485
Public International Organization (PIO) Partner	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,000,000
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
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$24,500,000
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management		\$3,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Syria	\$4,500,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$13,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,500,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Syria	\$2,466,371

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$298,050,856
USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$86,015,896
WFP	Syria Emergency Operation (EMOP)	Syria	\$192,845,900
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$18,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$10,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$102,250,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$102,750,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$28,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$541,361,796
STATE/PRM³			
IOM	Relief Commodities, Border Transport, Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$13,800,000
NGO Partners	Health, Protection, Education, WASH, Shelter, Psychosocial, Mental Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$70,780,865
PIO Partner	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon	\$43,800,000
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$7,100,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Regional	\$371,400,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection, Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$115,600,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$101,900,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$724,780,865
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014			\$1,564,193,517

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

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014	\$2,901,599,632
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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 October 24, 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.