



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

APRIL 10, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11.7 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
UN – January 2019

6.2 million

IDPs in Syria
UN – May 2019

4 million

People Reached per Month by USAID Assistance in Syria
USAID – December 2019

5.6 million

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – April 2020

3.6 million

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – April 2020

910,256

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – January 2020

656,213

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – April 2020

247,440

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – March 2020

438,000

Palestinian Refugees in Syria
UNRWA – June 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

- SARG confirms 19 COVID-19 cases, including two deaths, in Syria
- Nearly 70 percent of people in northwest Syria are displaced; some IDPs return to areas of origin since March 6 ceasefire
- Relief actors continue to adjust activities to prevent and respond to COVID-19 in Syria, including adapting to related policies and movement restrictions

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$1,967,164,631
USAID/FFP ²	\$3,323,218,932
State/PRM ³	\$5,316,612,775

\$10,606,996,338

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of April 10, the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) Ministry of Health had confirmed 19 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases, including two deaths, countrywide; no cases had been confirmed in northeast or northwest Syria. The UN reports that densely populated urban areas; overcrowded collective shelters, displacement camps, and informal settlements; and locations with active hostilities remain the areas of highest concern for COVID-19 in Syria. In addition to older persons and those with underlying health issues, internally displaced persons (IDPs) are considered particularly at risk due to the insufficient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and debilitated health care system in Syria.
- As of early March, nearly 2.9 million IDPs were sheltering in northwest Syria, representing nearly 70 percent of the area's total current population of nearly 4.2 million people, according to the UN. The figure includes approximately 940,000 people who have been displaced by conflict since December 1. A ceasefire that began on March 6—negotiated by the Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) and the Government of Turkey (GoT)—has resulted in relatively improved security conditions, allowing more than 32,000 people to return to areas of origin as of early April, relief actors report.
- Humanitarian agencies—including USAID and State/PRM partners—continue to adapt programming in response to COVID-19 related concerns, navigating barriers posed by movement restrictions and border closures, incorporating complementary WASH and health activities, including social distancing in distribution protocols, disseminating public health and prevention messaging, and shifting to remote management of some programs.

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)

COVID-19 IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- Regional COVID-19-related border closures and movement restrictions have impacted the delivery and provision of humanitarian assistance to some parts of Syria, relief actors report, particularly for northeast Syria and for the population at the informal Rukban settlement on the Syria–Jordan border berm. Authorities in neighboring countries have intermittently removed exemptions for humanitarian activities since mid-March, citing COVID-19 concerns and creating an uncertain environment for relief actors transporting cross-border aid or delivering cross-border services, although exemptions for humanitarian activities are returning in northeast Syria. In northwest Syria, COVID-19 restrictions have not significantly affected the provision of cross-border humanitarian assistance.
- COVID-19 policies vary by location throughout Syria due to several areas of influence and control existing within the country, creating a complex and dynamic operating environment, the UN reports. In SARG-controlled areas, policies include a ban on travel between and within governorates, with exceptions for emergency, health care, and humanitarian services; a curfew in effect from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. daily, with additional restrictions on weekends; and the closure of schools, parks, restaurants, and various public institutions since mid-March. The SARG announced exemptions for most medical and humanitarian staff; however, relief actors continue to seek clarity on required permissions. Similarly, the Kurdish Self Administration (KSA) has implemented curfew restrictions in northeast Syria and closed all non-essential public and private facilities.
- A limited quantity of COVID-19 testing kits and a weak health system nationwide—further complicated by ongoing conflict and shifting lines of control—could present significant COVID-19 response challenges in Syria, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. Densely populated sites and areas experiencing hostilities, such as Idlib Governorate, remain primary areas of concern for COVID-19 infection, as challenges to humanitarian access further complicate preparedness efforts. Despite the obstacles, relief organizations, in close coordination with health authorities, continue to enhance infection prevention and control measures countrywide.
- WHO continues to scale up COVID-19 preventive measures in coordination with the SARG Ministry of Health (MoH) by distributing basic medical supplies to health workers, identifying quarantine and isolation centers, and assessing priority needs throughout Syria. COVID-19 testing began in northwest Syria on March 24, following WHO’s initial delivery of testing kits to Idlib; WHO delivered 5,000 additional tests to Idlib on April 2. WHO also supported the development and delivery of informational materials to hospitals and health care providers and is conducting awareness-raising activities and training workshops for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other UN agencies. With the technical support of WHO, the MoH has commenced active disease surveillance across 13 of 14 governorates in Syria; however, the loss of UN cross-border access to northeast Syria in January, following the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2504, is likely to significantly hinder the COVID-19 response in the northeast, relief actors report.
- The UN released a COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan on March 25, requesting \$2 billion in funding to meet global emergency needs from April to December 2020. The plan includes Syria as a priority country, citing the high risk for COVID-19 due to continued displacements, overcrowded IDP sites, and a fragile health care system. The UN estimates that 90 percent of Syrians live under the poverty line, and a COVID-19 outbreak would disproportionately impact the most vulnerable populations.
- Syria is particularly vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic due to a weak health care system resulting from more than nine years of hostilities and deliberate attacks on health care facilities. From 2016 to 2019, WHO confirmed nearly 500 attacks on health care facilities and personnel in Syria, resulting in 470 deaths and injuring at least 970 people. During 2019, more than 80 percent of attacks occurred in northwest Syria. WHO reports that only 64 percent of hospitals and 52 percent of primary health care centers were functional in Syria and 70 percent of the health workforce had left the country as of late 2019.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Despite COVID-19-related measures affecting humanitarian access in Syria, the UN continues to increase the provision of cross-border humanitarian assistance, utilizing the Bab al Hawa and Bab al Salama border crossings from Turkey to northwest Syria. During March, nearly 1,500 trucks transported UN food, nutrition, shelter, and WASH assistance through the two crossings, marking the highest number of UN cross-border shipments into northwest Syria in one

month since the operation began in 2014. The March shipments follow nearly 930 trucks in February and approximately 1,230 trucks in January, the UN reports. To date in 2020, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has delivered life-saving relief items and shelter materials to assist approximately 87,400 individuals in northwest Syria. UNHCR has sent more than 70 trucks across the border since January, transporting humanitarian supplies including blankets, hygiene kits, mattresses, and tents.

Northwest Syria

- A GoT and GoRF-negotiated ceasefire took effect in northwest Syria on March 6 and largely continued to hold as of early April, although intermittent clashes and artillery shelling continued along conflict front lines, according to media reports. The agreement established a security corridor approximately 4 miles to the north and south of Idlib's M4 highway, a strategic route that runs east to west across the governorate. The ceasefire included a provision for joint GoRF and GoT patrols of the security corridor; however, initial GoRF–GoT patrols were unsuccessful due to demonstrations and security concerns along the road, according to media.
- Prior to the ceasefire, from early December to late February, a SARG and GoRF offensive—including increased airstrikes, shelling, and ground attacks—displaced as many as 961,000 people. Due to relatively improved security conditions as a result of the ceasefire, more than 32,000 people had returned to areas of origin in northwest Syria as of early April. However, up to 940,000 of those who fled the offensive remained displaced as of April 2, according to the UN. Additionally, stabilized security conditions have enabled some USAID partners to resume activities previously suspended due to hostilities since December 1.
- As of early March, nearly 2.9 million IDPs were sheltering in northwest Syria—including both long-term displaced populations and those displaced since December—out of a total current population of nearly 4.2 million people, according to the UN. The UN reports that of the IDPs sheltering in northwest Syria, approximately 1.9 million IDPs are residing in northern Idlib, while an estimated 870,000 IDPs are sheltering in GoT-controlled areas of northern Aleppo. The displacement has resulted in a 3-to-1 ratio of IDPs to host community members across the region—representing an increase from a 1-to-1 ratio in mid-December—while some areas, such as northern Idlib's Dana sub-district, have a 5-to-2 ratio of IDPs to host community members, which is straining local resources, the UN reports.

Northeast Syria

- Exacerbating countrywide COVID-19 concerns, populations in northeast Syria have faced heightened WASH service disruptions as a result of frequent shutdowns of the Alouk water station, located near Al Hasakah Governorate's Ras al-Ain city, in recent weeks. Alouk station supports an estimated 470,000 people in the governorate's Al Hasakah and Tell Tamer cities and surrounding areas, including Al Hol camp, and serves as a critical resource for safe drinking water and sanitation services, the UN reports. The actions of armed actors have disrupted the water service from Alouk station four times during March. Various agreements between political actors have led to the resumption of intermittent water services at Alouk station; however, the agreements have only temporarily restored the water supply, according to the UN.
- Water shortages heighten the risk of COVID-19 transmission by reducing the ability of populations to practice adequate handwashing and sanitation habits, relief actors report. During the intermittent service disruptions at Alouk station, humanitarian actors have provided emergency water trucking services to vulnerable populations; however, actors note this is an unsustainable solution.
- On April 2, artillery shelling struck near Tell Tamer, damaging the pipeline that links Alouk station to Al Hasakah city and cutting off the water flow, the UN reports. As of April 6, technicians had repaired the pipeline, and water pumping activities resumed, relief actors report.
- An April 5 statement—released by UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria Imran Riza and UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis Kevin Kennedy—cited concerns regarding the persistent interruption of essential water services at Alouk station, emphasizing the importance of safe drinking water for public health and WASH services.
- As of early April, of those displaced in northeast Syria in October 2019, more than 71,000 remained displaced, including nearly 15,500 people in 90 collective shelters, the UN reports. Additionally, approximately 99,100 IDPs and refugees

displaced prior to October continue to reside in four camps and two IDP sites, while an estimated 28,000 people lived in 58 collective shelters throughout northeast Syria.

Southern Syria

- The UN reports that COVID-19-related border closures have significantly restricted access to emergency medical care for an estimated 10,000 people sheltering at the informal Rukban settlement. From March 25 to 29, approximately 70 individuals voluntarily departed Rukban, and are receiving humanitarian assistance from WHO while the MoH monitors for possible COVID-19 symptoms before the group proceeds to designated collective centers in Homs Governorate. Relief actors report that additional spontaneous departures may occur in the coming weeks, as concerns about the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Rukban increase, particularly the provision of emergency medical assistance.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to provide emergency food assistance to people throughout Syria, reaching approximately 4.3 million people in February through the delivery of more than 55,600 metric tons of food and nutrition assistance. WFP delivered food assistance to people across all 14 governorates in Syria, approximately 15 percent of which was delivered through the cross-border operation from Turkey to reach areas not accessible cross-line from inside Syria, including Aleppo and Idlib. Due to the surge in displacement in northwest Syria, WFP also distributed ready-to-eat rations (RTEs)—portable food rations designed to meet the food needs of a family of five for five days—to approximately 509,000 recently displaced people and provided food assistance to 1.2 million people in northwest Syria, representing the highest number of people ever reached with food assistance during a single month in the northwest, the UN agency reports.
- According to WFP, the national average food basket price has increased by nearly 60 percent since October 2019 and by nearly 70 percent since February 2019. WFP also conducted nearly 30 focus group discussions across eight governorates in Syria during February, interviewing approximately 300 WFP beneficiaries to measure coping strategies in response to poor economic conditions, including heightened food commodity prices, fuel shortages, and currency devaluation. The higher price of food has resulted in a reduction in the average number of meals consumed per day—from three to two meals—and an increase in other negative coping mechanisms, such as removing children from school due to the high cost of transportation or so that children can work, according to surveyed households. In four governorates, interviewees estimated that early marriage cases have increased by 25 percent since September 2019, WFP reports. Additionally, since late 2019, purchasing commodities on credit increased up to 60 percent in urban areas and up to 100 percent in rural areas, according to the WFP analysis.
- Members of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian FSL activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders, including USAID/FFP partners—also continue to provide emergency food assistance to displaced populations in northwest Syria. During February, FSL Cluster member organizations reached nearly 360,000 IDPs with RTEs; more than 159,000 IDPs with multipurpose cash assistance; approximately 116,000 IDPs with emergency food baskets; and more than 100,000 IDPs with hot meals, according to the UN.
- In response to COVID-19 concerns, WFP recently adapted operations to maintain beneficiary and staff safety while continuing emergency food assistance programming. WFP plans to increase the frequency of distribution days to decrease the total number of beneficiaries at each site during emergency food distributions. As capacity allows, WFP will encourage partners to operate two distribution shifts per day and restructure reception, verification, and collection points to allow beneficiaries to maintain a safe distance from one another. Additionally, in partnership with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP began distributing soap and informational brochures alongside food assistance packages in April. WHO recently delivered approximately 50,000 brochures—containing information related to COVID-19 prevention—to WFP for the distributions. Other USAID food security partners are pursuing similar strategies, as well as pre-positioning in-kind food aid in case of additional border closures.

HEALTH AND WASH

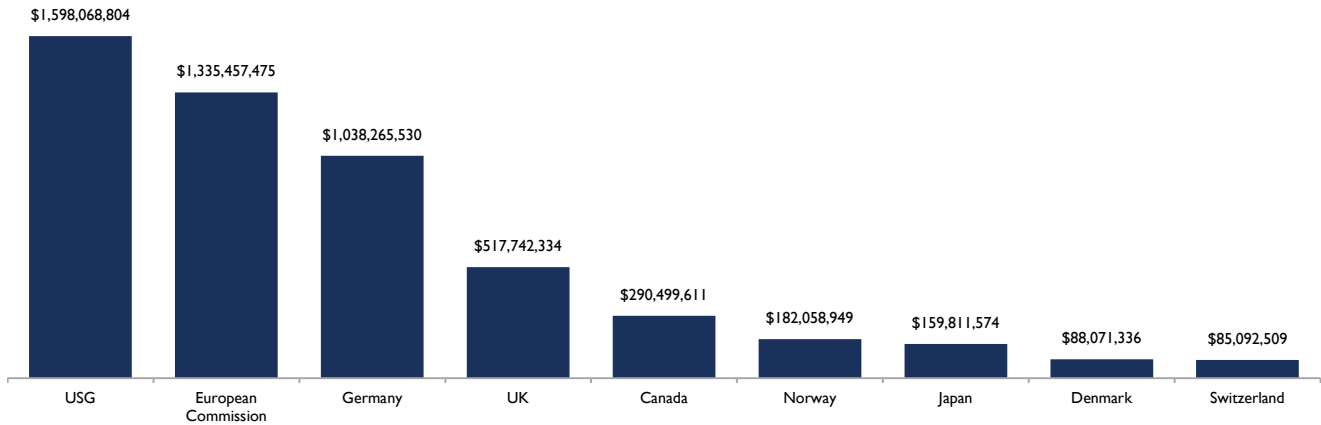
- USAID partners are working to scale up COVID-19 prevention and response activities through existing programming to mitigate COVID-19 transmission. Several USAID partners have increased the distribution of WASH supplies and integrated COVID-19 information into existing hygiene promotion campaigns, and many USAID partners have modified distribution systems to allow for greater distance between beneficiaries assembling to receive assistance. USAID partners conducting water trucking for IDPs have also increased the quantity of safe drinking water delivered daily per person to accommodate increased handwashing.
- Additionally, the Shelter and Non-Food Item (SNFI) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian SNFI activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders, including USAID partners—is integrating hygiene promotion into relief commodity and shelter distributions and performing risk assessments in collective centers in northwest Syria. Relief actors have temporarily suspended some services, such as group-based education and protection activities, per public health guidance for social distancing.
- USAID/OFDA partners are also continuing efforts to build health care staff capacity in northwest Syria in preparation for COVID-19-related needs. As of late March, WHO and other health partners had trained approximately 540 health workers from 180 health facilities across northwest Syria on infection prevention and control. WHO further reports that health actors mobilized more than 1,000 community health workers for COVID-19 efforts, and the UN agency continues to deliver laboratory supplies, testing kits, and other medical commodities to northwest Syria.
- Humanitarian actors—including USAID and State/PRM partners—continue to adapt programming in line with public health guidance to support vulnerable populations in Syria. Recently, USAID/OFDA partners have utilized existing community health care networks to lead risk communication activities, conduct infection prevention and control assessments at health care facilities, and conduct WASH monitoring and rehabilitations. USAID partners have also installed additional hand-washing facilities at distribution sites and increased soap and other WASH supply distributions for beneficiaries.
- During February, USAID/OFDA NGO partners conducted more than 1,600 hygiene promotion sessions, reaching approximately 49,200 people in northwest Syria. Additionally, the NGOs rehabilitated water stations in 16 communities in the northwest, reaching more than 241,300 people, and delivered safe drinking water to nearly 373,600 people during the month. The NGOs also established 81 water distribution points in informal settlements in northwest Syria—supporting more than 850 households or approximately 5,600 people—and distributed nearly 4,000 hygiene kits, reaching more than 23,100 people.

SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- With USAID/OFDA support, several NGOs responded to emergency needs among IDPs who experienced harsh winter weather conditions in northwest Syria. During February, the NGOs distributed shelter assistance, including rehabilitation and repair kits, to more than 1,300 households—approximately 6,900 people—and reached more than 4,500 households—an estimated 26,200 people—with relief commodities, such as winter heating kits, shelter tool kits, and insulation kits, as well as cash and vouchers to procure heaters, fuel, and winter clothing. Since October 2018, USAID/OFDA NGO partners have reached nearly 27,000 people with shelter and settlements support and more than 321,500 people with relief commodities.
- State/PRM-funded UNHCR and its partners continue to provide humanitarian and protection services to IDPs and vulnerable host community members in northwest Syria, utilizing the cross-border humanitarian operation from Turkey. During February, UNHCR reached more than 43,300 IDPs, distributing nearly 5,000 emergency relief item kits and more than 3,000 tents in Aleppo and Idlib. Through five transshipments and nearly 50 trucks, UNHCR also transported approximately 6,000 emergency relief item kits and 4,800 tents to northwest Syria during the month, which will be distributed to an estimated 58,800 newly displaced people in northwest Syria in the coming weeks.

2019–2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 10, 2020. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2019 and 2020 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019, which ran from October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2019, and FY 2020, which began on October 1, 2019.

CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the SARG in March 2011, SARG 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 (AOGs) 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. The USG recognized the coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people on December 11, 2012. On March 19, 2013, the Syrian Coalition established the Syrian Interim Government, which opposes the SARG and is based in decentralized locations throughout AOG-held areas of Syria.
- On January 10, 2020, the UNSC adopted UNSC Resolution 2504, authorizing UN cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations in Syria. The resolution permits the UN’s use of two border crossings from Turkey for the delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria for six months, expiring in July 2020. The resolution is a partial renewal of previous cross-border aid resolutions, beginning with UNSC Resolution 2165 on July 14, 2014, which had authorized four border crossings from Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq.
- UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) estimates approximately 438,000 Palestinian refugees remain in Syria, representing a decrease from the 560,000 people registered with UNRWA prior to the conflict. Intense fighting in and around some Palestinian camps and neighborhoods has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. Syria also hosts an estimated 34,000 Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers, as well as more than 3,200 refugee persons of concern from other countries.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO Partners	Health, WASH	Syria	\$5,471,643
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$7,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Syria	\$4,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$16,471,643
USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (LRIP), and Complementary Services	Syria	\$9,531,295
WFP	Food Vouchers, LRIP, Nutrition, and Complementary Services	Syria	\$26,250,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$35,781,295
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	CCCM, Cash-Based Programming, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria, Turkey	\$55,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$55,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$108,052,938

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, HCIM, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$178,211,423
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	HCIM, Health, Shelter and Settlements	Syria	\$3,001,725
IOM	ERMS, HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$20,187,224
OCHA	HCIM	Syria	\$4,625,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	HCIM, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$19,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIM	Syria	\$997,229
WHO	Health	Syria	\$20,825,517
	Program Support	Syria	\$3,094,005
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$249,942,123
USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Cash Transfers for Food; ERMS; Food Vouchers; LRIP; Complementary Services	Syria	\$155,388,486
IOM	LRIP	Syria	3,015,000

WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, LRIP, Nutrition, Complementary Services	Syria	\$120,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Egypt	\$18,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Iraq	\$6,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Jordan	\$74,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Lebanon	\$86,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Turkey	\$13,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$475,403,486
STATE/PRM			
NGO Partners	Cash-Based Programming, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Psychosocial Assistance, Shelter, WASH	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$95,147,597
Implementing Partner (IP)	Capacity Building, Cash-Based Programming, Health, Protection, Livelihoods, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$60,100,000
IOM	Border Transport, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities	Iraq, Jordan, Turkey	\$15,600,000
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Livelihoods	Jordan	\$2,222,660
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Livelihoods, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lebanon	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	CCCM, Cash-Based Programming, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Region	\$413,900,000
UNICEF	Cash-Based Programming, Child Protection, Education, GBV Prevention, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Youth Programs	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$173,200,000
WHO	Health	Iraq	\$2,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$764,670,257
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$1,490,015,866

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding reflects publicly announced funding as of March 4, 2020.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FYs 2012–2020	\$1,967,164,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FYs 2012–2020	\$3,323,218,932
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN FYs 2012–2020	\$5,316,612,775
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020	\$10,606,996,338

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.
- USAID 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:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>