



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

MAY 12, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11.1 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
UN – April 2020

6.1 million

IDPs in Syria
UN – September 2019

4 million

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

5.6 million

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – May 2020

3.6 million

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – April 2020

910,256

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – January 2020

656,733

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – May 2020

247,440

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – March 2020

438,000

Palestinian Refugees in Syria
UNRWA – June 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

- Health officials confirm 47 COVID-19 cases, including three deaths, in SARG-held areas and three cases with one death in northeast Syria
- More than 120,00 IDPs return to areas of origin in northwest Syria
- Relief actors adapt activities to mitigate COVID-19 transmission in Syria and continue food, health, shelter, and WASH support countrywide

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 May 10, the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) Ministry of Health (MoH) had confirmed 47 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases, including three resultant deaths; the MoH total only includes cases reported in SARG-controlled areas, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. On April 16, health actors reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case and resultant death in northeast Syria, occurring in Al Hasakah Governorate’s Qamishli sub-district, followed by two additional confirmed COVID-19 cases in Al Hasakah on April 29. On May 6, WHO began investigating reports that several Government of Turkey (GoT) police officers in Aleppo Governorate’s Afrin District had tested positive for COVID-19 and had evacuated to Turkey; verification remained ongoing as of May 9, according to WHO. There are no reported cases in opposition-controlled parts of northwest Syria.
- An early March ceasefire in northwest Syria—negotiated by the GoT and the Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF)—largely continued to hold as of early May, although intermittent clashes and artillery shelling continued along conflict front lines, media report. The relative improvement in security conditions allowed more than 120,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to return to areas of origin in Aleppo and Idlib governorates as of May 8, according to the UN. An estimated 840,000 of the nearly 961,000 people displaced between December and the start of the ceasefire remain displaced, the UN reports.
- Humanitarian agencies—including USAID and State/PRM partners—continue to adjust programming in response to COVID-19-related concerns and provide food assistance, health services, shelter support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to vulnerable populations countrywide.

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

- Following the first confirmed COVID-19 case in Syria on March 22, authorities and health actors countrywide scaled up mitigation and response measures, which vary based on the areas of influence and control in Syria. As a result, humanitarian actors contend with a dynamic operating environment, the UN reports, frequently shifting programs in response to movement restrictions and border closures. While the SARG maintains a daily curfew and travel restrictions between governorates, authorities eased some business closure policies in early May, as long as business owners adopted precautionary COVID-19 measures. SARG authorities also lifted lockdowns in Rif Damascus Governorate's Mneen and Zaynab towns, previously under quarantine due to confirmed COVID-19 cases in the areas. As of May 10, SARG authorities had allowed public and private transportation services to resume operations. In northeast Syria, local authorities maintain curfew restrictions, while reportedly allowing most shops and services to reopen as of May 9. On April 30, authorities imposed a lockdown of Al Hasakah city's Al Amran neighborhood through at least May 11, where two people recently tested positive for COVID-19, the UN reports.
- Across Syria, COVID-19 testing capacity is limited by a lack of trained laboratory technicians, medical supplies, and testing facilities, health actors report. The UN has reiterated the need to coordinate and decentralize COVID-19 testing in Syria to accommodate more timely diagnosis of samples from a greater geographical range, particularly in northeast Syria, which faces a significant delay in COVID-19 test results. With WHO support, health actors had established COVID-19 testing capacity in Aleppo, Damascus, Idlib, and Latakia governorates as of mid-May, with plans to expand testing and establish laboratories in additional governorates in the coming weeks.
- The Syrian MoH, with support from WHO, continues to develop and distribute COVID-19 information, education, and communication (IEC) materials. As of May 2, television and radio awareness campaigns had reached an estimated 9.4 million people, printed IEC materials had reached approximately 2 million people, and social media campaigns had reached nearly 6 million people in Syria, the UN reports.
- On May 7, the UN issued a revised COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan, seeking \$6.7 billion to meet COVID-19-related needs across 63 countries through December 2020. Within Syria, the revised COVID-19 operational response plan requests approximately \$188.6 million; as of May 9, relief actors had identified approximately \$32.6 million to be used for the immediate COVID-19 response, including new contributions and funding reallocations. The areas of highest concern for COVID-19 transmission in Syria include densely populated urban areas; overcrowded collective shelters, displacement camps, and informal settlements; and locations with active hostilities, the UN reports.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Northwest Syria

- The UN continues to increase cross-border humanitarian assistance to provide life-saving support to vulnerable populations in northwest Syria, utilizing the Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama border crossings from Turkey. From January to March 2020, more than 3,600 trucks transported UN food, nutrition, shelter, and WASH assistance through the two crossings, compared to approximately 1,500 trucks during the same period in 2019, the UN reports. From April 1 to 29, more than 1,100 trucks transported additional UN supplies cross-border, continuing the pace set by nearly 1,500 trucks during March, which marked the highest number of UN cross-border shipments in one month since the operation began in 2014. From July 2014 to March 2020, more than 30,200 trucks transported UN humanitarian commodities from Turkey to northwest Syria.
- The substantial increase in cross-border shipments to date in 2020 reflects increasingly dire humanitarian needs in northwest Syria and improved access in some areas since the March 5 ceasefire, relief actors report. Nearly 3 million people in northwest Syria rely on UN humanitarian assistance transported from Turkey, which is distributed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Syria.
- Due to the relative improvement in security conditions since the early March ceasefire, more than 120,000 IDPs had returned to areas of origin in Aleppo and Idlib as of May 8, according to the UN. Nearly 30 percent of the recent arrivals returned in March, while more than 70 percent returned in early April; an estimated 846,000 of the nearly 961,000 people displaced by hostilities between December and the ceasefire remained displaced as of late April. Nearly 60 percent of recent returnees departed from northern Idlib's Dana sub-district and northern Aleppo's Afrin and Azaz

sub-districts, all of which had reported significant overcrowding in IDP sites in recent months, the UN reports. An estimated 50 percent returned to western Aleppo's Atareb sub-district and southern Idlib's Ariha sub-district, while most others returned to Aleppo's Daret Azza sub-district or Idlib's Ehsem, Jisr Ash-Shugur, Mhambal, and Sarmin sub-districts, according to the UN.

- Relief actors continue COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts in northwest Syria, focusing on prevention, protection of health care workers, risk communication, surveillance of entry points, and installation of community-based isolation facilities. According to the UN, an extensive community-based COVID-19 awareness campaign is ongoing across northwest Syria. Furthermore, health actors continue to test for potential COVID-19 cases in northwest Syria, conducting more than 300 tests as of May 6; all tests returned negative, the UN reports. An Idlib-based laboratory, operational since March 24, has the capacity to conduct 100 tests per day, while some samples from patients in northern Aleppo are sent to laboratories in Turkey for testing, according to the UN. As of May 8, four hospitals with intensive care units were operational and able to receive potential COVID-19 cases in northwest Syria, and two additional community-based isolation centers were available to isolate mild-to-moderate cases in the region, the UN reports. Humanitarian actors also continue to install isolation tents and triage stations at 190 health facilities and establish additional community-based isolation centers at 30 locations across northwest Syria.
- The relative stability following the ceasefire has also allowed health actors to continue to prepare for potential COVID-19 transmission in northwest Syria by restoring and building health capacity in the region. As of April 25, there are more than 330 functional health facilities—including hospitals, mobile health clinics, and primary care centers—in northwest Syria, which represents an increase of 25 operational health facilities since late March, including two hospitals in Idlib's Harim District, according to the Turkey-based Health Cluster.
- Relief actors continue to monitor the ceasefire and track the security situation in northwest Syria, noting that any renewed escalations between the GoT, GoRF, and SARG could lead to further displacement, exacerbating humanitarian needs in the region and complicating ongoing COVID-19 response efforts. On April 26, GoT forces clashed with armed group Hayat Tahrir al-Sham near Idlib's Nayrab town, according to the UN. The confrontation reportedly followed attempts by GoT forces to remove barriers and disperse a demonstration on Idlib's M4 highway—a strategic road which runs east to west across the governorate—to clear the route for GoRF and GoT joint patrols, which are included in the ceasefire agreement to establish a security corridor along the highway.
- Additionally, on April 28, at least 42 people were killed and nearly 50 others wounded when a fuel tanker rigged with explosives detonated at an outdoor market in Aleppo's Afrin city, part of the territory in northwest Syria controlled by the GoT since a cross-border military operation in 2018, according to the UN. Reports indicate the majority of the casualties were civilians, including children.

Northeast Syria

- Across northeast Syria, health care workers lack protective equipment, hospital staff have limited capacity to manage potential cases, and local officials are unable to implement rigorous contact tracing measures to mitigate the spread of the disease, relief actors report. In recent weeks, health care staff faced significant delays in COVID-19 testing, awaiting results for several days or even weeks after sending samples from suspected COVID-19 patients to a Damascus-based laboratory, due to movement restrictions between areas of control in Syria, limited transportation options, and a lack of testing facilities in the northeast due to SARG approval delays.
- The delay in COVID-19 testing hindered reporting of the first case in northeast Syria, relief actors report. The patient was referred from Al Hasakah city to the Qamishli National Hospital on March 27, and passed away on April 2. A COVID-19 test for the patient subsequently tested positive, and relief actors in northeast Syria received notification of the confirmed case on April 16.
- The limited response capacity in northeast Syria is exacerbated by the loss of Iraq's Yaroubia border crossing as a UN cross-border route in January 2020, when UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2504 removed the authorization that allowed UN agencies to transport humanitarian commodities from Iraq to northeast Syria. Previously, the UN had utilized the Iraq-Syria crossing at Yaroubia to deliver critical supplies, particularly medical commodities, to an estimated 1.4 million people in northeast Syria, the UN reports. To date, cross-line deliveries to northeast Syria from Damascus have not met the gap in critical medical supplies that were previously delivered through Yaroubia, according to the UN.

Relief actors continue to advocate for the reauthorization of UN cross-border access to northeast Syria through Yaroubia, which is crucial for the COVID-19 response.

- As of May 2, local authorities in both northeast Syria and Iraq maintained humanitarian exemptions to the COVID-19-related border closure at the Fishkabour crossing between Iraq and northeast Syria, allowing NGO commodities to cross one day per week. NGOs utilize the crossing to transport medical items, food baskets, and other humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in northeast Syria.
- Health actors, including WHO, continue to dispatch medical supplies cross-line from Damascus to northeast Syria, including an April 12 delivery of 20 metric tons to Al Hasakah's Qamishli city of such supplies as intensive care unit beds, x-ray machines, and six ventilators. WHO delivered medical supplies to Al Hasakah, Menbij, Qamishli, Ar Raqqa, and Tabqa hospitals, as well as to Dayr az Zawr and Al Hasakah health authorities, and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. However, more than 50 NGO-run medical facilities previously supported by the UN cross-border operation from Iraq were largely excluded from recent deliveries, the UN reports. The UN notes that in order for humanitarian needs to be met in northeast Syria, the SARG would need to facilitate greater cross-line access from Damascus to northeast Syria, particularly for medical assistance.
- Relief actors are constructing an 80-bed isolation area in Al Hasakah's Al Hol camp, including medical supply storage, triage tents, and WASH facilities, with an anticipated completion date of late May. To date, there are no confirmed COVID-19 cases in Al Hol camp, which hosted approximately 66,000 people as of late April, an international NGO reports. As of May 2, WHO had delivered several shipments of medical commodities, including protective equipment, thermal screening devices, ventilators, and x-ray machines, to Al Hol. There are three ventilators on-site at field hospitals in Al Hol as of May 9, WHO reports.
- Health actors continue to conduct COVID-19 awareness campaigns throughout northeast Syria, including in camps, collective shelters, and IDP settlements. From April 13 to 25, relief actors—including WHO, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—completed awareness campaigns in Areesha, Al Hol, Mahmoudli, Newroz, and Al Roj camps, more than 70 collective shelters, two informal camps in Menbij, and more than 40 IDP settlements in Ar Raqqa and Dayr az Zawr.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- USAID partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) dispatched food assistance for an estimated 4.5 million people across Syria during March, including approximately 1.8 million people in northwest Syria. Additionally, WFP assisted 83,100 newly displaced people in northwest Syria in March with ready-to-eat rations (RTEs), portable food rations designed to meet the food needs of a family of five for five days; the figure represents a significant decrease from the 509,000 people reached with RTEs in February, following the halt in displacement and increase in IDP returns since the early March ceasefire. Despite countrywide movement restrictions related to COVID-19, WFP's supply chain remained operational without significant delays, as the transport of most food products is permitted despite border closures, the UN agency reports.
- Additionally, WFP reached more than 3.5 million Syrian refugees, non-Syrian refugees, and host community members in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey during March. WFP provided e-vouchers to purchase food and relief commodities to nearly 55,600 refugees across six camps in southeastern Turkey during the month. In Lebanon, WFP assisted more than 773,400 people—including approximately 645,700 Syrian refugees—with cash transfers for food in March. WFP also reached nearly 870,400 people with food assistance in Jordan, including approximately 480,000 refugees with cash-based transfers for food, and more than 121,200 people with food assistance in Egypt.
- Since March, WFP has adapted programming throughout the region to mitigate COVID-19 transmission, including staggering food voucher distributions to limit crowds. WFP is rapidly adapting distribution and service delivery procedures at approximately 1,600 food distribution points across Syria. During April, WFP deployed mobile ATMs—a first instance for WFP globally—to refugee communities in Jordan, enabling vulnerable populations to access cash assistance amid COVID-19 movement restrictions. In Lebanon, WFP adjusted programming to enable beneficiaries to utilize up to 20 percent of monthly WFP food voucher assistance to purchase hygiene commodities.

HEALTH, PROTECTION, AND WASH

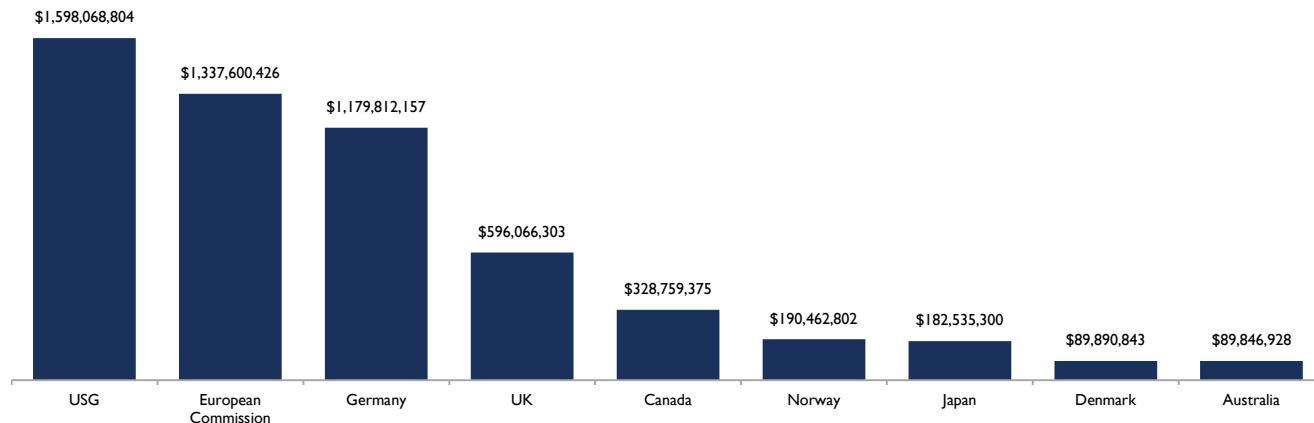
- From October 2019 to March 2020, USAID NGO partners reached more than 837,000 people with WASH activities in northwest Syria via hygiene promotion sessions, rehabilitation of sanitation services, and improvements to water supply systems. The WASH activities included more than 84,700 people reached with hygiene promotion activities, such as awareness sessions at individual households to reduce group size in line with COVID-19 mitigation measures. Additionally, the rehabilitation of small-scale sanitation systems benefitted an estimated 191,200 individuals, including sewage system maintenance and the construction of latrines and handwashing stations. The WASH activities also included improved water supply services, reaching more than 943,000 people, which included emergency water trucking and the distribution of water storage tanks and water treatment devices. As part of COVID-19 prevention measures, USAID NGO partners increased the quantity of safe drinking water provided per person to allow increased handwashing, and distributed nearly 25,000 hygiene kits across northwest Syria.
- With State/PRM support, UNHCR has expedited cross-border humanitarian assistance from Turkey to northwest Syria, providing hygiene kits and promoting COVID-19 mitigation measures during distributions. During March, UNHCR and its partners collected information to inform IDP site decongestion and identify available spaces for potential COVID-19 isolation measures.
- During April, more than 2,500 UNHCR outreach volunteers and 250 UNHCR health volunteers conducted COVID-19 awareness campaigns in Syria, utilizing IEC materials and focusing on personal hygiene measures, the identification of COVID-19 systems, and available health care services. UNHCR and its partners also reached 40,000 people with an SMS-based awareness raising campaign during the month.
- Additionally, UNHCR and its partners reached more than 26,700 people with protection services from January to March, including approximately 3,800 people during March. Protection activities included case management and referrals; education on civil status documentation and housing, land, and property issues; legal counseling and assistance; and psychosocial support services.

SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- The end of March marked the conclusion of the 2019/2020 winter season, during which approximately 2.5 million people in Syria received winterization assistance from members of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI) Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian SNFI activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. From November 2019 to March 2020, SNFI Cluster members—including State/PRM partner UNHCR, USAID partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and a range of cross-border NGOs supported by the U.S. Government (USG)—distributed supplies such as family-sized tents, mattresses, thermal blankets, and winter clothing.
- Of the total 2.5 million people reached countrywide, SNFI Cluster members, including multiple USAID partners, provided winterization assistance to nearly 818,000 IDPs in northwest Syria during the 2019/2020 winter season despite obstacles posed by the SARG and GoRF offensive from December to March. The assistance includes more than 494,000 people in northwest Syria reached with winter clothing, nearly 381,000 people provided with stoves, an estimated 314,000 people assisted with winter relief item kits, nearly 227,000 people reached with cash or voucher assistance for winter needs, and approximately 162,000 people provided with fuel.
- 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 March, UNHCR reached more than 80,100 people with approximately 9,400 emergency relief item kits and more than 5,500 tents in Aleppo and Idlib. Through 14 transshipments, UNHCR also transported approximately 68,000 mattresses; 17,000 emergency relief item kits; 17,000 hygiene kits; 17,000 kitchen sets; and 11,100 tents to northwest Syria during the month, which will be distributed to an estimated 151,000 displaced people in northwest Syria in the coming weeks. From January to March 2020, UNHCR transported more than 440,000 core relief items and shelter materials to assist 239,000 individuals in northwest Syria.

2019–2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 12, 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
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>