



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #18, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

JUNE 17, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.8 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
U.N. – April 2013

4.25 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Syria
U.N. – April 2013

1.6 million

Syrians Displaced to Neighboring Countries
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2013

473,784

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – June 2013

535,204

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – June 2013

380,650

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – June 2013

159,393

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – June 2013

81,487

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – June 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- President Obama announces more than \$300 million in additional USG humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected Syrians
- U.N. documents 93,000 deaths as a result of the crisis
- Access remains limited to Al Qusayr and surrounding areas

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$113,477,037
USAID/FFP ²	\$211,786,720
State/PRM ³	\$488,759,100
\$814,022,857	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 17, President Barack Obama announced more than \$300 million in additional USG humanitarian assistance for the Syria response, bringing total USG funding for the Syria crisis to more than \$814 million. The new funding will support U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide urgently needed assistance—including emergency food rations, basic health care services and vaccinations, humanitarian protection for displaced children, and interventions to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions—to reach 3.2 million people in Syria, as well as Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt.
- As of April 2013, the U.N. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had documented nearly 93,000 deaths resulting from the Syria conflict since March 2011. Average monthly deaths have increased fivefold since the summer of 2011, with more than 5,000 deaths documented each month since July 2012 and approximately 27,000 new deaths since December 2012. OHCHR reports that the uptick in fatalities reflects an increase in conflict over the past year, including widespread, violent, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians. It remains unclear what proportion of the total deaths are civilian casualties.
- Relief agencies remain concerned about the status of IDPs and injured civilians in and around the town of Al Qusayr in Homs Governorate, where forces affiliated with the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) launched offensives in May. Humanitarian access to Al Qusayr and surrounding villages continues to be highly restricted.

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)

HEALTH & WASH

- Health needs in Syria continue to rise, with people throughout the country facing both urgent and chronic health conditions in a context of deteriorating health sector capacity, according to the U.N. Key health supplies—such as insulin, oxygen, anesthetics, and intravenous fluids—are no longer readily available or are insufficient to meet the need for continuous treatment of chronic conditions, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reports.
- Vaccination coverage has also decreased significantly since the onset of unrest, with approximately 700,000 children under the age of five failing to receive regular measles vaccinations in 2012, according to the U.N.
- Frequent power outages, fuel shortages, and damage to basic infrastructure have resulted in reduced water availability in many parts of Syria, according to relief agencies. In Damascus Governorate, water pumping has decreased by 20 percent, while in areas of Dayr az Zawr Governorate, water pumping has decreased by 90 percent, the U.N. reports. The reduced availability of safe drinking water, combined with poor hygiene practices associated with makeshift displacement conditions, contribute to an increased risk of communicable disease transmission. WHO's disease early warning system recently noted a rising number of acute watery diarrhea cases in Talbiseh District in Homs Governorate.
- New USG funding includes \$2 million to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) to conduct a second vaccination campaign and implement programs that increase vulnerable Syrians' access to primary health care services. This USG support will enable UNICEF to procure 430,000 doses of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine, as well as fund staff and purchase supplies for 28 mobile medical teams, with the goal of providing life-saving medical assistance to 180,000 children across 12 governorates. The USG also allocated additional support to NGOs treating traumatic injuries and providing technical assistance to relief agencies improving Syria's disease early warning and alert systems.
- In addition, the USG recently provided \$6 million to UNICEF to increase IDP and host communities' access to WASH services. Activities include improving water treatment plants, power supply systems, water storage and distribution, and household water treatment systems. UNICEF is also distributing hygiene kits and promoting improved hygiene in IDP camps and in host communities.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS & CROSS-LINE ASSISTANCE

- On June 12, U.N. officials issued a statement urging SARG authorities to facilitate humanitarian access to the estimated 1.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach areas of Rif Damascus Governorate. Since March 2013, U.N. agencies have made repeated attempts to deliver essential relief items to civilian populations, particularly those in the area of Muadhmiya in Rif Damascus, where an estimated 5,000 families have not received sufficient assistance for several months.
- In the Eastern Ghouta area of Rif Damascus, UNICEF reports that many villages are experiencing active hostilities, which has decreased local populations' access to food and medical supplies in recent months.
- Due to limited access, relief agencies have not yet determined the number of injuries and deaths resulting from recent hostilities in the town of Al Qusayr, Homs Governorate, although the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) estimates that more than 85 percent of the town's population fled during the bombardment.
- In mid-June, UNHCR delivered assistance to Ar Raqqa Governorate in northern Syria, where the humanitarian access was extremely limited over the past three months. Items included mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, and kitchen sets from Damascus to benefit 5,000 IDPs.
- On June 6, part of a joint humanitarian convoy transporting health, education, and WASH items reached Dar'a Governorate, according to the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for logistics activities in Syria.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, & LIVELIHOODS

- The USG supports an extensive U.N. World Food Program (WFP) emergency food assistance program, including food rations to conflict-affected families in all 14 of Syria's governorates and vouchers, in-kind rations, and ready-to-

eat meals for Syrian refugees in five neighboring countries. Through NGO partners, the USG also supports monthly household food rations and a flour-to-bakeries program in northern Syria.

- To address the urgent food needs of food insecure and displaced Syrians across the region, the USG has allocated an additional \$66.3 million in food assistance, including \$34.9 million for the WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) in Syria and \$31.4 million for the WFP Regional EMOP for Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt. The new USG food assistance will directly support food vouchers and in-kind food assistance for more than 1.3 million people.
- Preliminary estimates from a Joint Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment indicate that more than 4 million people in Syria are food insecure due to significant increases in food prices, decreased availability of agricultural inputs, and reduced agricultural and livestock production.
- Ongoing conflict and deteriorating economic conditions are exacerbating food insecurity in Syria. As a result, WFP is increasing the size of emergency food rations to meet 80 percent of daily caloric requirements through the addition of wheat flour and yeast for baking bread.
- Vulnerable families' capacity to generate income and access food has been drastically reduced. An April 2013 assessment by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) estimated that 80 percent of Palestinian refugees in Syria are also food insecure as a result of losing their source of livelihood.
- According to the U.N., prices in Syria are sharply increasing, with WFP reporting that the food basket price value on the local market in April 2013 had almost doubled compared to the cost before the crisis, increasing from approximately \$23 to \$41.
- U.N. agencies working in Syria have also indicated that the escalating unemployment and labor migration are worrying trends that contribute to displacement, with a significant number of Syrians—including professionals—leaving the country due to the scarcity of livelihoods, income, and access to basic services.
- In response to increased livelihood-related needs and with new support from the USG, two NGO partners are providing assistance to approximately 45,000 vulnerable Syrians—including IDPs—to procure basic necessities. The vouchers will help vulnerable households cover basic needs and bolster the local economy. In addition, USG assistance continues to support large-scale distributions of basic relief commodities, including hygiene supplies and medical kits, that families would be unable to afford or access without assistance.

PROTECTION

- Severe psychological distress, child recruitment, separation of children from families, and gender-based violence are growing concerns among conflict-affected populations throughout Syria, leading to deteriorating psychosocial wellbeing, particularly among children. Traditional care-giving mechanisms through extended families have weakened as the crisis has progressed, leaving many to resort to negative coping mechanisms.
- On June 12, UNICEF issued a statement condemning the increasing impact of the conflict on children and advocating for access to populations in need of assistance.
- The USG provided new support to an NGO partner to establish child-friendly spaces and provide psychosocial support for displaced children and families residing in IDP camps.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Internal Displacement

- Approximately 85 percent of the 6.8 million IDPs in Syria reside with host families, who are often also acutely affected by the conflict and relying on limited resources, according to the U.N. The remainder of IDPs either rent accommodation or reside in collective shelters or camps. The U.N. continues to record increases in internal displacement, particularly in Aleppo, Rif Damascus, Dayr az Zawr, Idlib, Dar'a, Latakia, Ar Raqqa, and Damascus governorates in recent months.

- In Tartus Governorate, households that had returned to the city of Banyas were displaced once more following renewed conflict, according to the U.N. and SARC. The IDPs reportedly fled to neighboring villages.
- In Al Qunaytirah Governorate, local NGOs report that at least 2,000 households recently fled clashes in western areas of the governorate to areas further east. This displacement adds to the existing 7,000 IDP families from neighboring Rif Damascus.
- UNICEF reports that approximately 1,000 households from Al Qusayr remain displaced in the neighboring town of Hasiya, where they are residing in schools, unfinished buildings, and tents. Many of the IDPs from Al Qusayr sustained major injuries during recent offensives in the area.
- The USG recently provided additional funding to an NGO partner to provide relief supplies to internally displaced Syrians living with host families or in community shelters in Homs and Damascus governorates, as well as surrounding areas. This additional funding will help the partner expand its current program assisting vulnerable populations by providing urgently needed relief commodities.

External Displacement

- As of June 17, an estimated 1.6 million Syrian refugees resided in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt, and areas of North Africa.

Turkey

- Nearly all of the 19 refugee camps in Turkey have reached capacity, and admission of new arrivals is being approved as space becomes available and as new camps come online, UNHCR reports. Spontaneous arrivals frequently approach the camps directly, and camp officials admit some of these individuals on a family-reunification basis. Syrians attempting to approach the Turkey border report controlled access—with a set number of people allowed across the border over a given time period—but UNHCR is unable to verify these reports. The Government of Turkey continues to provide humanitarian assistance, addressing the medical, food, and shelter needs of IDPs inside Syria waiting to cross the border.
- UNHCR and NGOs report that spontaneous new arrivals to a makeshift camp site located in a park in Kilis, Elbeyli District, are increasing, with one to two new families each day joining those already present. Local NGOs continue to provide hot meals to more than 3,500 Syrians daily living at the park site and awaiting placement in the newly constructed camp. According to the camp manager, priority will be given to Syrians from the Bab Al-Salaam IDP camp and to the existing urban refugee population in Kilis.

Lebanon

- On June 8, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted rapid assessments among Syrian refugee settlements at five locations in the southern Lebanon towns of Saïda and Sarafand, finding an urgent need for shelter—including allocation, rehabilitation, and rental assistance—as well as transport assistance, access to primary health care, hygiene awareness promotion, relief commodities, and assistance to establish livelihood projects. IOM visited the sites with local municipality representatives, as well as members of NGOs responsible for management of the sites.

Jordan

- IOM reported that 1,040 Syrian refugees arrived in Jordan on June 10, as compared to 581 arrivals the day prior. This represents a marked increase from the nearly absent arrivals in late May, but remains well below previous arrivals of up to 2,500 individuals daily. To date, nearly 500,000 Syrian refugees have crossed into Jordan since the conflict began, according to the U.N.

Iraq

- Of the approximately 159,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, 95 percent are located in Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR), predominately in Dohuk Governorate, where officials have observed a significant decrease in the number of new

arrivals, according to the U.N. According to interviews conducted by UNHCR, the decrease in arrivals is attributed to the closure of Fishkhabour border crossing, the IKR border point with Syria.

- Ground preparations at the new Darashakran Camp in Erbil Governorate are nearly complete. The camp is expected to be open in time for the new school year in September.
- UNHCR’s cash assistance pilot project reached 700 extremely vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in urban communities in IKR. The pilot phase targeted 250 families in Erbil, 300 in Dohuk, and 150 Sulaymaniyah. Cash was distributed to extremely vulnerable families based on a calculation of \$200 for the head of household and \$25 for each additional family member.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On June 10, the Qatar Red Crescent (QRC) signed a memorandum of understanding with UNRWA to address the health needs of Palestinian refugees displaced from Syria. QRC-supported activities will include emergency medical care for Palestinian refugees from Syria displaced to Lebanon.
- On June 17, Canadian Foreign Minister John Baird announced a \$98.4 million contribution to enhance security at Jordan's refugee camps over a three-year period.



*Funding figures are as of June 17, 2013. All international figures are according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2012 and 2013 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012, for FY 2013 and on October 1, 2011, for FY 2012. Please note that recent funding pledges may not be reflected in OCHA's figures.

CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the Syrian government 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 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 525,000 Palestinian refugees, with more than 80 percent living in and around Damascus, particularly in the neighborhood of Yarmouk. Intense fighting in and around Palestinian camps and neighborhoods in Aleppo, Damascus, and Dar'a governorates has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that more than 420,000 Palestinian refugees are directly affected by the conflict. Syria also hosts approximately 63,000 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$73,587,409
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Syria	\$14,000,000
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health	Syria	\$400,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$2,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$1,793,764
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$93,781,173
USAID/FFP			
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$81,118,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt	\$61,100,100

NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$22,568,620
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$164,786,720

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$27,600,000
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Winterization, Relief Commodities	Lebanon, Turkey	\$3,900,000
IOM	Relief Commodities, Border Transport	Jordan and Iraq	\$3,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Mental Health/Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health, Livelihoods, Capacity Building, GBV, Shelter, Case Management	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$7,499,159
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey	\$1,093,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$245,137,000
UNHCR	Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Health, WASH	Syria	\$44,170,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$51,000,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon	\$12,200,000
UNRWA	Food, Relief Commodities, Health, Education, WASH	Syria	\$40,400,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$436,399,159
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013			\$694,967,052

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 17, 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
IFRC	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$12,965,409
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$300,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection	Syria	\$1,750,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$1,300,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$380,455

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$19,695,864
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USAID/FFP			
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$32,300,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq	\$14,700,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$47,000,000

STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Emergency Medical Care, Food, and Relief Items	Syria	\$8,000,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Turkey	\$500,000
NGO Partners	Health, Psychosocial, Protection, and Shelter Assistance	Jordan and Lebanon	\$2,999,941
UNHCR	Assistance for IDPs through Syria Humanitarian Response Plan	Syria	\$8,360,000
UNHCR	Support for the Regional Response Plan	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq	\$19,500,000
UNICEF	WASH and Protection	Jordan	\$2,000,000
UNRWA	Support for Palestinian Refugees in the Region	Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon	\$11,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$52,359,941

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012	\$119,055,805
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TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013	\$814,022,857
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³Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. \$12.8 million in funding was committed in FY 2012 and obligated in FY 2013.

⁴USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 17, 2013.

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 response efforts in Syria 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.

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>