



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #16, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

MAY 23, 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

1.5 million

Syrians Displaced to Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – May 2013

486,882

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – May 2013

485,283

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – May 2013

350,989

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – May 2013

151,970

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – May 2013

70,553

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – May 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Syrian refugees exceed 1.5 million
- J-RANS II finds significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation
- Health needs grow more acute
- Donor funding increases ahead of revision to U.N. appeals

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$79,696,239
USAID/FFP ²	\$145,515,020
State/PRM ³	\$288,759,100
\$513,970,359	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 14, the USG announced an additional \$5 million in humanitarian aid for host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The assistance—targeted to shelter rehabilitation, communal shelter construction, and water and sanitation upgrades for tented settlements—builds on the existing \$83 million of USG humanitarian aid to Lebanon for the Syria crisis and increases the total amount of USG humanitarian assistance throughout the region for the Syria response to nearly \$514 million. In addition to the new humanitarian funding, the May 14 announcement also included \$5 million in transition assistance for conflict mitigation and economic empowerment activities in Lebanon.
- The number of Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration in neighboring countries surpassed 1.5 million people in mid-May, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The agency has registered approximately 250,000 refugees each month since January 1 amid swiftly deteriorating conditions. Refugees interviewed by UNHCR attribute the rapid rise in people fleeing Syria partly to increased fighting and frequently shifting control of towns. Of the refugees who have fled to neighboring countries, three-quarters are living among host populations in urban and rural communities.
- The second Joint Rapid Assessment in Northern Syria (J-RANS II)—a collaborative effort among a range of humanitarian actors, supported by the USG and other major donors, and facilitated by the Syrian Coalition’s Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU)—was released on May 22. The survey covered 104 of the 150 sub-districts in the northern governorates of Hamah, Idlib, Aleppo, Latakia, Ar Raqqa, Al Hasakah and Dayr az Zawr. J-RANS II noted significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation since January, with health needs, in particular, growing more acute. The survey found that humanitarian assistance has increased but remains insufficient to meet the exponentially growing needs.

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 AND ASSISTANCE ACROSS CONFLICT LINES

- Despite ongoing fighting and associated access constraints, the U.N. continues to dispatch humanitarian assistance convoys across conflict lines to reach people in need in Syria. Beginning in late January, 14 interagency humanitarian convoys have assisted 975,000 people in difficult-to-access areas in Homs, Idlib, Aleppo, and Dayr az Zawr governorates, including 500,000 children vaccinated against measles, mumps, and rubella and 475,000 additional people provided with food, relief items, health supplies, and medicine, according to the U.N.
- On May 12, a U.N. interagency mission visited the village of Houla in Homs Governorate, where more than 100 people were killed in May 2012 and which had been cut off from outside assistance for months. Approximately 50 percent of Houla's 70,000 residents have been displaced, according to the U.N. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported a critical shortage of medical supplies, limited water supplies, a lack of fuel to power water treatment and distribution systems, and an increasing number of children displaying physical signs of malnutrition. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) observed a shortage of flour and other food; where food was available, families lacked money to purchase it. During the visit, the mission monitored the distribution of supplies from a nine-truck convoy carrying food, hygiene items, and water supplies sufficient for 25,000 people, according to the U.N. The convoy marked the first distribution of humanitarian relief to the area in 10 months due to insecurity.
- An interagency convoy carrying supplies for three medical centers in northern Syria was forced to turn back to Homs Governorate due to access difficulties during the week of May 12, according to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The supplies would have restocked the health centers for approximately two months.
- A driver with the Al Hasakah branch of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) was killed on May 14, bringing the total number of SARC volunteers killed in the conflict to 20, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The driver was wearing a SARC uniform, indicating his affiliation, when he was targeted by snipers. The incident highlighted the rising number of attacks against health care workers and relief personnel in Syria amid intensified violence in recent months. ICRC also noted numerous instances of direct and indirect attacks against SARC property, including cars and premises clearly displaying its emblem, and the shelling of the SARC branch in Homs Governorate on May 15.

HEALTH, WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

- With increased temperatures expected in the coming weeks, shortages of potable water, and disruptions in solid waste removal services, humanitarian agencies are concerned about the potential for a public health crisis in Syria. At the same time, collapsed health care infrastructure, a reduced workforce, and a lack of essential medicines and supplies have seriously undermined the capacity of Syria's health care system to deliver primary and secondary health care, according to the U.N. The Council on Foreign Relations estimates that 30,000 Syrian doctors have left the country. The J-RANS II report found that the severity and extent of health needs has significantly increased in all assessed areas of northern Syria, and access to health services is cited as the most important and severe problem across these locations.
- Since early 2012, the USG has prioritized health interventions in Syria, responding to the health care needs of more than 2.2 million Syrians. USG health assistance has included 84,000 surgeries and the vaccination of 658,000 children, among other life-saving activities. In addition, the USG is funding the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) through the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) to strengthen and expand an early warning and response system to detect and control epidemic threats in Syria. The USG is also working to advise and assist the ACU in the strengthening of health surveillance and response systems for communicable diseases.
- USG partner the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) continues to increase access to reproductive health services for women in Syria. Using mobile health clinics, the USG-supported program provides emergency comprehensive reproductive health assistance to populations in crisis, working to prevent excess neonatal and maternal deaths and reduce HIV transmission. Approximately 7,500 women have received maternal care and family planning services

through UNFPA-supported maternal medical hospitals and mobile health care clinics in Damascus, Aleppo, and Homs. In addition, more than 200 gender-based violence cases have received medical, psychosocial, and legal assistance in 2013. The USG has provided \$400,000 to UNFPA to support reproductive health services.

FOOD SECURITY

- J-RANS II found that 78 percent of assessed districts in northern Syria received food aid in the 30 days prior to the assessment, of which an average of 34 percent received regular food assistance. The food security situation is not immediately life threatening for the majority of the assessed population, but the vast majority of the visited sub-districts are borderline food insecure, according to J-RANS II.
- In January, more than 50 percent of the areas assessed by J-RANS I in Al Hasakah and Idlib governorates had not received regular food support during the preceding 30 days. The percentage of sub-districts receiving food assistance increased during March and April, although only 8 and 10 percent of sub-districts in Al Hasakah and Idlib, respectively, received regular assistance in the 30 days prior to the J-RANS II assessment.
- WFP completed the April cycle of food distribution in late May. Final distribution figures are not yet available, but WFP estimates that it reached approximately 2.25 million people with food rations in all 14 governorates of Syria during the cycle. The suspension of operations for a full week in April due to access constraints caused WFP to fall short of its 2.5 million person target for the cycle.
- A USG-supported partner is distributing approximately 800 metric tons (MT) of flour per week to Aleppo bakeries for the production of bread, which is a staple food in Syria. To date, the partner has provided more than 7,300 MT of flour to 86 bakeries, which have produced sufficient bread for an estimated 210,000 people on a daily basis. The partner has also distributed more than 43,500 family food rations to displaced and host community households affected by the ongoing conflict. To date in FY 2013, the USG has provided more than \$22.5 million to non-governmental organization (NGO) partners for food assistance inside Syria.

PROTECTION

- Conflict-affected children in Syria and neighboring countries are facing serious protection challenges, according to the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Working Group (CPWG)—the global-level forum for coordination and collaboration on child protection in humanitarian settings. Reports from humanitarian organizations indicate that more than 10,000 children have been killed since the start of the conflict, according to the CPWG. Exposure to violence routinely results in both physical injury and psychological distress, while children who have been detained are often subjected to torture. The CPWG notes that children have been recruited for combat and support roles, including use as human shields. Sexual violence against children has been reported, while early marriage is increasingly used as a coping mechanism for vulnerable displaced families. To address these and other child protection concerns, the CPWG recommends that relief organizations systematically include child protection in humanitarian assessments, support host communities to limit children's potential exposure to harm, and support the provision of psychosocial care.
- As protection concerns inside Syria increase, the USG and its partners continue to identify opportunities to further expand protection support for those affected by conflict, particularly among women and children. To enhance the response, the USG deployed two technical advisors to Turkey and Jordan in April and May to assess protection needs and responses and identify additional areas of engagement.
- As a part of the USG's ongoing support for child protection initiatives, a USG partner continues to reach children in northern Syria with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces. Between May 6 and 12, more than 5,700 children less than 15 years of age benefitted from organized activities, such as drawing, soccer, and singing, in 11 spaces. Approximately 520 parents also participated in activities with their children. The partner has been able to

increase children's participation in activities through outreach efforts and has received positive feedback from parents, who note improvements in the wellbeing of their children.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Internal Displacement

- J-RANS II found 2.7 million people internally displaced in the 104 sub-districts of northern Syria covered by the assessment. More than 40 percent of the current populations of Idlib and Ar Raqqah governorates are IDPs, while between 15 and 24 percent of the populations of Hamah, Aleppo, Al Hasakah, and Dar az Zawr governorates are IDPs, according to the J-RANS II report. Across the assessed areas, IDPs were consistently reported as the population group most at risk. The report also noted that IDPs in some camps are receiving significantly more assistance than IDPs outside of camps and therefore face better conditions.
- Following early May attacks by Syrian Arab Republic Government forces in Baniyas District, Tartus Governorate, thousands of residents fled to nearby villages and toward the city of Tartus. An estimated 6,000 IDPs—of whom 90 percent were women and children—sought refuge in the village of Zamrin, according to the U.N. The influx of IDPs into the city of Tartus has stretched local capacity, particularly for housing and health and education services. The majority of IDPs who fled to the city are renting accommodations or residing with host families; however, the amount of available housing in the city is decreasing, the U.N. reports. An estimated 6,000 IDPs reside in communal shelters in the city, while the SARC has established a tent camp. WFP has provided food assistance to 10,000 people affected by the fighting in Baniyas District, and 3,000 people have received relief items from UNHCR and NGOs.
- Heavy fighting in Qusayr, a city of approximately 30,000 people in Homs Governorate near the Syria–Lebanon border, displaced hundreds of families to Lebanon and to locations within Syria, according to the U.N. UNICEF expressed concern on May 21 that thousands of women and children may be among the estimated 12,000 to 20,000 people remaining inside the city with limited mobility due to the fighting. U.N. agencies and partners are providing humanitarian assistance, including food, clothes, and hygiene kits to many of those who have fled the city. In Hasiaa town near the city of Homs, UNICEF and partners are supporting approximately 500 families from Qusayr and nearby villages.
- Conflict has displaced an estimated 70 to 80 percent of the approximately 525,000 Palestinian refugees living in Syria, according to comments made by UNRWA Commissioner General Filippo Grandi on May 22 to international media outlets. Between 12 and 15 percent of Syria's Palestinian refugee population has fled the country, according to Grandi. UNRWA reports that approximately 53,000 Palestinian refugees have fled to Lebanon, while more than 6,000 have arrived in Jordan.
- The Ein el Tal Palestinian refugee camp north of the city of Aleppo remained deserted as of May 20 due to violence in and around the camp, according to the U.N. The camp's 6,000 inhabitants are currently sheltering at UNRWA facilities and with host families in Latakia, Hamah, and Homs governorates. In the Damascus area, insecurity continues to heavily affect Yarmouk, Sbeineh, Husseiniyeh, Khan Eshieh, and Qabr Essit camps, with many UNRWA facilities closed and the majority of refugees displaced. UNRWA is providing shelter to more than 8,200 displaced people, 20 percent of whom are Syrian, in 21 of its 200 facilities countrywide.

External Displacement

- As the number of Syrians who have fled the country surpassed 1.5 million people in mid-May, UNHCR continued efforts to reduce refugee registration waiting periods in Syria's neighboring countries. Registration is critical to ensuring refugee protection and delivering assistance. UNHCR reports a significant reduction of waiting periods to 30 days or less in all locations across the region except Irbid, Jordan, and southern Lebanon, where it is projected that the waiting period will also be reduced to less than 30 days by the end of May.

Turkey

- Of the more than 350,000 registered Syrian refugees residing in Turkey, the number living in non-camp settings exceeded 100,000 people in May, according to local police and the Government of Turkey (GoT) Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) Coordination Center in Gaziantep Province. Nearly 18,000 of the registered refugees living in non-camp settings have received temporary residence permits. To continue addressing registration needs, the AFAD Coordination Center in Gaziantep has increased its registration capacity from one to six desks and is registering new arrivals on the day they first approach the center to register.
- Tensions remained high between Turkish communities and Syrian refugees in Hatay Province following the May 11 bombing in the Turkish border town of Reyhanli that killed at least 51 people. AFAD officials relocated a group of 200 Syrian refugees from a sports hall in Reyhanli to a refugee camp for additional protection after the bombing, according to media reports. The GoT also reopened the Cilvegözü border gate in Reyhanli to limited one-way travel for Syrians who want to leave Turkey and return to Syria.

Lebanon

- To meet the needs of Syrian refugees residing in Lebanon, UNICEF, UNHCR, and partner NGOs distributed relief items, including hygiene and baby kits, mattresses, blankets, and clothing vouchers, benefiting more than 400,000 people in April. In addition, WFP distributed food parcels and food vouchers to more than 310,000 refugees, a nearly 60 percent increase compared to the March caseload. Humanitarian agencies also provided food and emergency relief assistance to 40,000 newly arrived refugees who had not yet registered. In April, relief agencies established a distribution center in Tripoli, helping enhance distribution activities in northern parts of the country.
- In April, UNHCR increased its capacity to register newly arriving Syrian refugees in Lebanon, registering approximately 90,000 refugees during the month. UNHCR also reduced registration waiting periods—except in newly operational registration centers in southern parts of the country—to between 16 and 30 days. To maintain the reduced waiting period, UNHCR opened new registration centers, provided transportation assistance for refugees to the centers, and expanded hours of operation. An average of 4,200 Syrian refugees request registration on a daily basis in Lebanon.
- A recent shelter survey led by UNHCR found that approximately 62 percent of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are living in apartments or houses, a significant shift from 2011 when a majority of refugees lived with Lebanese host families. Given rising rental costs, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and humanitarian organizations continue to seek affordable, alternative shelter solutions for refugees. For example, the GoL Ministry of Social Affairs has approved eleven locations as sites for prefabricated wooden houses in the Bekaa Valley, which will benefit more than 300 refugee families.
- In south Lebanon, a May 15 assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) found shelter challenges, numerous health issues, and other concerns. IOM reported limited access to water and sanitation networks resulting in a significant increase of scabies infection. Surveyed refugees also lacked reproductive health care services or treatment for non-communicable diseases. IOM also noted that high rates of local unemployment are contributing to increased tensions between refugees and the host communities.
- UNRWA continues to provide emergency assistance for the more than 53,000 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) who have fled to Lebanon, the majority of whom are located in the southern town of Saida, with the remainder spread evenly between the Bekaa Valley, Tyre, Beirut, and northern Lebanon. Since August 2012, more than 34,000 PRS have visited UNRWA health care centers, and 3,642 PRS children are attending UNRWA schools in Lebanon. As of May 7, eight shelter rehabilitations housing 87 PRS families had been completed, with six others underway to meet the needs of 60 additional families.

Jordan

- Due to continued refugee flows into Jordan, Za'atri camp has become one of the world's largest refugee camps, second in population to the collection of camps around Dadaab in northeast Kenya, according to the U.N. UNHCR has registered more than 170,000 people in Za'atri, although refugees frequently leave the camp after registration. To relieve pressure on Za'atri, UNHCR and partners are continuing construction of a camp near the town of Azraq in

northeast Jordan, which will have an initial capacity of 60,000 people. As of May 20, UNHCR had completed ground compacting for Phase I of Azraq camp and paved 35 kilometers of camp access roads. Most refugees will be accommodated in transitional shelters, which are expected to be less expensive to procure or repair than prefabricated housing.

- As of May 15, more than 6,000 PRS had fled to Jordan. The majority of PRS in Jordan live in host communities, and 634 PRS students are attending UNRWA schools. According to UNRWA, PRS in Jordan report leaving Syria for various reasons, including lack of basic services and availability of food, destruction of their homes, loss of belongings, conflict-related violence and overall insecurity, persecution of family members, as well as targeted killings and torture.

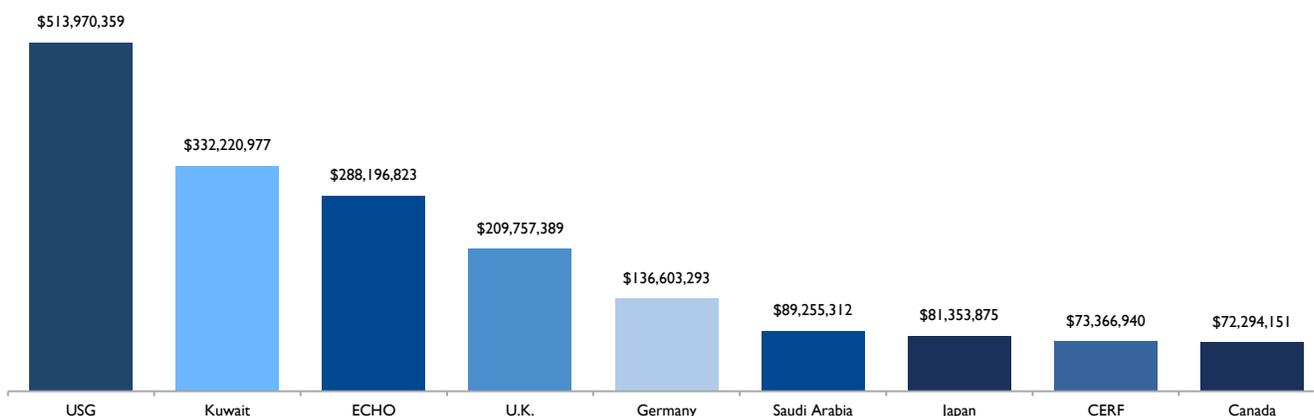
Iraq

- UNHCR and implementing partners continue to plan for Dara Sharkan, a new Syrian refugee camp located in Erbil Governorate, Iraqi Kurdistan Region. An NGO will design and implement the camp’s water supply system, including construction of a pipeline network and four elevated water reservoirs. UNICEF will assume responsibility for the construction of combined latrine and bathing units for families, the implementation of which will be conducted by UNHCR’s current partners for shelter and kitchen facilities.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Donors have increased funding allocations to address humanitarian needs related to the Syria crisis prior to the expected June revision of the U.N. appeals. Contributions in recent weeks include €65 million—approximately \$84 million—from the European Commission and £30 million—approximately \$45 million—from the United Kingdom. The SHARP was 66 percent funded as of May 23, while the Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan was 73 percent funded. Despite increased contributions, the U.N. expects needs to continue to outpace resources.
- On May 13, ICRC officially launched new appeals for Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, requesting CHF 62.3 million—approximately \$64.9 million—in additional assistance, bringing the total appeals for the three countries to nearly \$140 million. The Syria appeal expands health sector activities, economic security assistance, and water and habitat work. Through the expanded appeals in Jordan and Lebanon, ICRC will continue its focus on supporting war-wounded individuals, economic security initiatives, and assistance to refugees in maintaining family links.

SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES 2012 AND 2013 TOTAL FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 23, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA’s 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.

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 donor, 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, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Syria	\$48,865,457
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$6,000,000
U.N. Population Fund	Health	Syria	\$400,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$2,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$734,918
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$60,000,375

USAID/FFP			
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$46,246,300
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt	\$29,700,100
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$22,568,620
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$98,515,020

STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria	\$11,000,000
IFRC	Winterization, Relief Commodities	Lebanon, Turkey	\$2,100,000
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	\$145,137,000
UNHCR	Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Health, WASH	Syria	\$19,170,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq	\$26,000,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon	\$3,800,000
UNRWA	Food, Relief Commodities, Health, Education, WASH	Syria	\$17,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$236,399,159
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013			\$394,914,554

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 (UNDSS)	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

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

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013			\$513,970,359
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¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of May 23, 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>