



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

DECEMBER 6, 2019

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 – November 2019

3.7 million

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – November 2019

919,974

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – October 2019

654,266

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – November 2019

234,831

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – October 2019

438,000

Palestinian Refugees in Syria
UNRWA – June 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

- IDP camp and maternity hospital in northern Idlib hit by missiles amid heightened airstrikes and shelling
- Approximately 75,000 people remain displaced in northeast Syria due to October military operations, as well as more than 17,500 Syrians displaced to Iraq
- Humanitarian actors continue to respond to food, health, protection, and other needs countrywide

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2019

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$1,950,692,988
USAID/FFP ²	\$3,287,437,637
State/PRM ³	\$5,260,812,775

\$10,498,943,400

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Relief actors report increased airstrikes in Idlib Governorate since mid-October, including strikes on a surgical hospital in Kafr Nobol town, a maternal and pediatric hospital in Ariha sub-district, a primary health care center and an ambulance center in Jisr al-Shughur, and a displacement camp and maternity hospital in Qah village. The attacks targeted civilian and humanitarian infrastructure and resulted in multiple deaths and injuries in October and November.
- Approximately 75,000 people remain internally displaced across northeast Syria due to military operations conducted by the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) and Turkish-supported armed opposition groups (AOGs) that began on October 9, according to the UN. More than 117,000 people displaced by the operations had returned to areas of origin as of November 19.
- At least 200 people per day crossed from Syria to Iraq during mid- to late November as clashes between the Syrian Democratic Forces and the TAF and Turkish-supported AOGs persisted in northeast Syria, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In total, more than 17,500 people fled to Iraq between October 14 and December 3 due to military operations, including approximately 3,600 people since early November.
- More than 68,700 individuals continued to shelter at Al Hasakah's Al Hol camp as of November 19, according to the UN. Since early June, nearly 3,000 people have departed the camp, of whom approximately half are Syrian and half are third-country nationals. The UN also reports that some irregular departures took place in November, including the return of nearly 50 Iraqi refugees to Iraq through an informal crossing.

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)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Attacks on health care facilities and health personnel continue across Syria, particularly in Idlib, which accounted for nearly 60 percent of attacks from January to October, according to the UN. Overall, the UN confirmed 73 attacks on health care in Syria during the time frame, including eight total attacks in Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Idlib, and Ar Raqqa during the month of October. Cumulatively, the attacks have killed more than 50 people, injured nearly 100 civilians, and affected at least 52 health care facilities, five of which were attacked twice.

Northeast Syria

- As of late November, approximately 75,000 people remained displaced from and within Aleppo, Al Hasakah, and Ar Raqqa governorates, while more than 117,000 people had returned to areas of origin due to relatively improved security conditions in those areas, according to the UN. However, ongoing hostilities continue to damage civilian infrastructure, exacerbate humanitarian needs, and prompt population displacement from Syria to Iraq; more than 17,500 Syrians had crossed from northeast Syria into Iraq as of December 3, according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, which is funded by State/PRM.
- Between October 9 and November 5, hostilities in northeast Syria resulted in at least 95 civilian deaths, according to reports verified by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The UN and other humanitarian actors continue to condemn violations of international humanitarian law resulting in civilian casualties.

Northwest Syria

- Airstrikes in areas of Idlib have increased in recent weeks, according to UN reports. Airstrikes hit a surgical hospital in Kafr Nobol and a maternal and pediatric hospital in Idlib's Ariha sub-district on November 6, injuring three staff in Ariha and damaging both facilities. Both hospitals were evacuated and suspended operations, health actors report. A primary health care center and an ambulance center in Idlib's Jisr al-Shughur town also sustained damage from artillery shelling on November 4 and subsequently suspended services, relief actors report.
- On November 20, missiles struck an internally displaced person (IDP) camp and maternity hospital in northern Idlib's Qah village near the Syria–Turkey border, killing at least 12 people, including children, and injuring more than 50 individuals, according to relief actors and international media. Airstrikes and shelling have continued in several areas of northwest Syria through early December.
- Humanitarian actors continue to express significant concern regarding the Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) and Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) airstrikes on civilian and humanitarian facilities in Idlib, many of which had been registered in the UN humanitarian deconfliction system prior to being struck. The process of deconfliction includes an exchange of information and planning between relief actors and parties to a conflict to protect civilians and humanitarian personnel.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached more than 381,000 recently displaced people and host community members in northeast Syria with emergency food assistance during October, including more than 165,000 people in Al Hasakah and nearly 216,000 people in Ar Raqqa. Of these, nearly 104,000 people received ready-to-eat rations—covering emergency food needs for a period of five days and designed to assist people recently displaced or on the move—and approximately 277,000 received general food assistance.
- During the same month, WFP also assisted more than one million people in northwest Syria with food assistance delivered cross-border from Turkey, as well as approximately 41,000 children with nutrition assistance.
- In response to the ongoing risk of acute malnutrition throughout Syria, WFP also distributed nutrition products to nearly 164,000 children across 13 of Syria's 14 governorates in October.

HEALTH AND WASH

- USAID/OFDA partners continue to conduct water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, including the distribution of hygiene kits, hygiene promotion activities, maintenance of water and sewage systems, and solid waste management, in northwest Syria. During October, USAID/OFDA partners reached more than 48,000 people with hygiene promotion activities in Aleppo, Hamah, and Idlib governorates. USAID/OFDA partners also provided health care support to nearly 122,800 people in the three governorates during the month—supporting nearly 30 health care facilities with medical supplies and equipment and providing outpatient consultations and health promotion and disease prevention trainings.
 - In October, USAID/OFDA partners also provided support to hospitals in northeast Syria—including medical supplies and support to personnel—in response to recent displacement and an increase in conflict-related injuries due to military operations by TAF and Turkish-supported AOGs.
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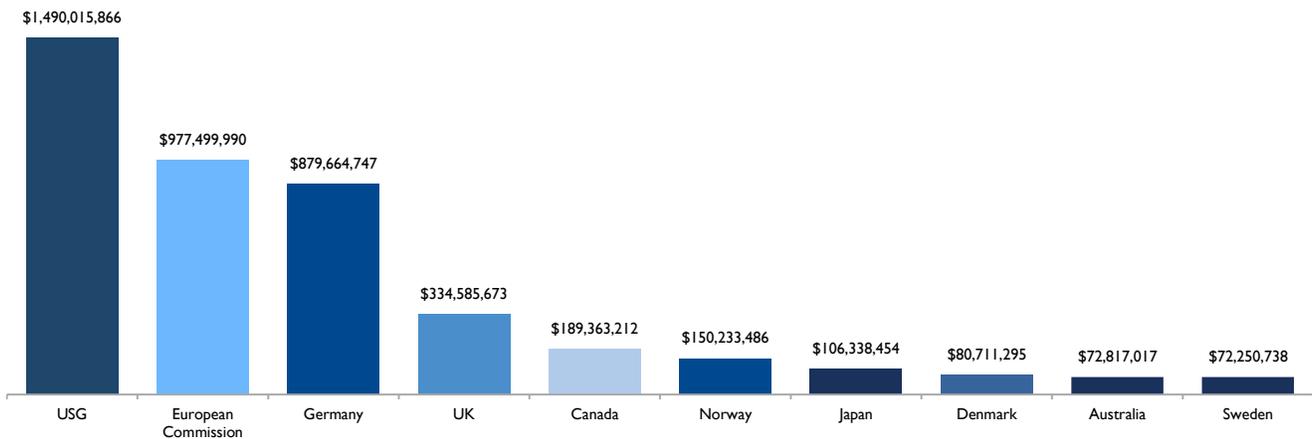
SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Despite insecurity and disruptions to some relief operations in northeast Syria, U.S. Government (USG) partners are providing shelter assistance and delivering relief items to populations displaced by recent conflict. In October, USAID/OFDA partners mobilized to support newly displaced people in Al Hasakah and Ar Raqqa, distributing nearly 1,700 new arrival kits—including blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, and other essential relief items—at collective shelters during the month.
 - During October in Aleppo, Hamah, and Idlib, USAID/OFDA partners conducted shelter rehabilitation activities and distributed shelter repair kits, supporting more than 4,200 individuals, and reached more than 29,000 people with new arrival kits and kitchen sets.
 - In addition, with support from State/PRM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided more than 177,000 people with core relief and winter items across northeast Syria between early October and late November; the distributions included winterization support to nearly 87,000 people in camps and the provision of core relief items to nearly 90,700 people in urban areas and collective shelters across the northeast.
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PROTECTION

- Addressing protection concerns remains a top priority for relief agencies in Syria, particularly concerns surrounding child protection, gender-based violence (GBV), and explosive hazards contamination. Between November 6 and 13, UNHCR facilitated legal awareness sessions for more than 460 people in Damascus, Hamah, Al Hasakah, Homs, Latakia, Rif Damascus, and Tartus governorates. During the same period, UNHCR non-governmental organization (NGO) partners also facilitated more than 45 awareness-raising sessions related to GBV for approximately 750 participants across five governorates and provided protection support to an estimated 110 adolescents and children in Al Hasakah, As Suwayda', Rif Damascus, and Tartus governorates. In Aleppo, UNHCR conducted capacity-building training for more than 50 service providers involved in child protection interventions. In addition, from October 9 to November 19, UNHCR NGO partners had provided protection assistance to more than 10,600 individuals in collective shelters across northeast Syria.
- In October, USAID/OFDA partners conducted psychosocial support activities in Syria, reaching more than 300 children and adolescents younger than 24 years of age with psychosocial support and life skills awareness sessions in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates and facilitating more than 100 psychosocial support sessions in Aleppo, Damascus, Dar'a, Dayr az Zawr, Hamah, Al Hasakah, Homs, and Rif Damascus governorates. In addition, a USAID/OFDA partner established eight child-friendly spaces, four women and girls' safe spaces, and four mobile child protection units in Homs and Rif Damascus during the month.

2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 6, 2019. 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 calendar year 2019, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019, which runs from October 1, 2018, to September 30, 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 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 July 14, 2014, the UN Security Council (UNSC) adopted UNSC Resolution 2165, authorizing UN cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations without SARG approval. The resolution permits the UN’s use of four border crossings from Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq for the delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria. The resolution also establishes a monitoring mechanism under the authority of the UN Secretary-General and with the consent of neighboring countries to ensure that deliveries across these border points only contain humanitarian items. The UNSC has subsequently adopted several resolutions renewing the mandate of UNSC Resolution 2165, most recently in December 2018 with the adoption of UNSC Resolution 2449, extending the authorization until January 2020.
- 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 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (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
UN World Health Organization (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; Local, Regional, and International Procurement (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	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, 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 September 30, 2019.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2019

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$1,950,692,988
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$3,287,437,637
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$5,260,812,775
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2019	\$10,498,943,400

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>