



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

9.3 million

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

6.5 million

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

2.4 million

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2014

593,186

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – January 2014

897,613

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – January 2014

580,304

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – January 2014

217,144

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – January 2014

132,023

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – January 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geneva II discussions continue with no agreement on humanitarian access.
- Ongoing sieges in areas of Rif Damascus and Homs governorates, including the Old City of Homs, continue to restrict movement of people and the delivery of humanitarian aid.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$ 370,986,181
USAID/FFP ²	\$530,699,121
State/PRM ³	\$838,084,221
\$ 1,739,769,523	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Geneva Conference on Syria (Geneva II) opened in Montreux, Switzerland, on January 22, attended by the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG), Syrian opposition representatives, and government leaders. The objective of Geneva II is to discuss a political solution to the Syria conflict. At the opening of the conference, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and others called on conflict parties to allow immediate and full humanitarian access to all communities in need inside Syria, particularly those under siege for several months.
- The U.N. continues to press the SARG and other conflict parties to allow a humanitarian convoy to enter the besieged Old City of Homs. In his January 26 statement on negotiations at Geneva II, U.N.–Arab League Joint Special Representative to Syria Lakhdar Brahimi reported that the SARG had agreed to allow women and children to leave the Old City. However, the agreement appeared stalled as of January 30. The long-standing siege, where the U.N. estimates 4,000 people remain trapped, has exacerbated shortages of food, medicine, and other critical supplies. An interagency relief convoy remained on standby at the U.N. field hub in Homs as of January 30.
- The humanitarian situation facing Palestinian refugees living in the Yarmouk neighborhood near Damascus received some relief on January 30 when a U.N. convoy entered Yarmouk and distributed over 1,000 food parcels to residents in the besieged area. The food parcels represent the first distribution of note at Yarmouk since July 2013, where accounts of malnutrition-related deaths have increased in recent weeks. According to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), between January 18 and 21, a total of 138 food parcels were distributed to Yarmouk's 18,000 residents. Each food parcel provides 33 percent of the caloric requirements of a family of five for one month. A humanitarian organization operating in the area reported that the inability of independent observers to enter the camp safely has prevented health assessments and accurate verification of malnutrition-related deaths.

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

- Relief organizations report that ongoing fighting among the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) and Syrian opposition groups continues to impede the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver essential assistance to populations in need across northern Syria. As insecurity fluctuates, the status of all Turkey–Syria border crossings remains extremely fluid. Suicide attacks and car bombings, particularly in Idlib and Aleppo governorates, and increasingly at border crossings close to IDP camps, have led Turkish authorities to close a number of crossing points temporarily in recent weeks.
- The ongoing sieges by SARG forces in areas of Rif Damascus and Homs governorates—including parts of Eastern and Western Ghouta, as well as the Old City of Homs—continue to restrict movement of people and the delivery of humanitarian aid.

WINTERIZATION

- USG-supported non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have continued to provide critically needed winterization assistance in Syria through the distribution of warm clothing, including socks, hats, shoes, underwear, and jackets. The NGOs are also providing mattresses, blankets, ground covers, and vouchers for purchasing items such as stoves and heating fuel. To date, USG-funded winterization assistance has reached more than 382,000 individuals in Syria. As access allows, USG-supported humanitarian organizations have reached some of the highest priority areas in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Dayr az Zawr, Idlib, and Latakia governorates. NGO partners have arranged distributions according to assessments conducted prior to the winter season and focused on first targeting the people most vulnerable to harsh winter conditions.
- UNHCR and its partners are continuing efforts to reach 1.1 million Syrian refugees throughout the region with winterization assistance. In Lebanon, UNHCR and partners had provided blankets, stoves, and winter fuel allowances to 344,000 people as of January 16. The refugee agency had also distributed 30,000 weatherproofing kits to assist Syrian refugees staying in informal tent settlements and unfinished buildings. Also as of January 16, UNHCR and partners in Jordan had provided supplementary winterization cash assistance—70 Jordanian dinar, or the equivalent of \$99, per month—to more than 111,000 refugees to assist with the cost of heating fuel. In Turkey, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) had distributed approximately 34,800 sets of jumpsuits for children below the age of two. UNHCR and partners already completed distributions for Syrians residing in refugee camps in Iraq; distributions are ongoing for refugees living outside the camps.

HEALTH & WASH

- Preliminary results indicate that the January 5 to 9 polio vaccination campaign conducted by the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)—together with UNICEF, the SARG Ministry of Health, and Syrian Arab Red Crescent—reached more than 2 million children in accessible areas of Syria, according to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI). The effort reached children in some contested communities not previously accessed during the October and December 2013 campaigns; however, heavy fighting in January disrupted access to at least 100,000 children in targeted areas, reports GPEI.
- The Polio Task Force, led by the Syrian Coalition’s Assistance Coordination Unit, vaccinated approximately 1.2 million children below the age of five in seven governorates in opposition-held areas of northern Syria in early January.
- Between January 3 and 17, a USG-supported humanitarian organization distributed hygiene kits to 355 IDP households at IDP shelters in Rif Damascus Governorate. In total, 1,775 individuals—including 1,055 women and girls and 700 men and boys—benefitted from hygiene kits. The organization also continued to conduct water deliveries to the IDP shelters where they had previously rehabilitated water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities; the water deliveries benefitted approximately 3,500 individuals.
- The USG recently committed \$55 million to an international NGO to expand and scale up its relief program in northern Syria, including continued operation of 95 health points and WASH support to nearly 1.5 million displaced and vulnerable Syrians.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- The Syria Needs Analysis Project—a project aimed at providing an independent analysis of the humanitarian situation related to the Syrian crisis—recently released a multi-sector needs assessment for Dar'a Governorate. The assessment, conducted between mid-November and mid-December 2013, covered a population of 692,000 people across 12 of 17 sub-districts. The assessment identified food security as the highest priority humanitarian need, with approximately 590,100 people considered food insecure and, of those, approximately 121,100 persons in acute need. The assessment found insufficient food commodities and poor diversity of products to be key problems, in addition to people's inability to access markets due to insecurity. Wheat or bread, infant formula, and food baskets constituted the most commonly requested food security interventions.
- The USG is working with humanitarian organizations to help address food needs—providing flour for bakeries and food rations—in hard-to-access areas of Syria where the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has little to no access. In January to date, USG-supported humanitarian organizations in southern Syria distributed food rations sufficient to cover 50 percent of the monthly food needs for over 51,500 people and distributed enough flour to provide daily bread for a month to over 67,000 people. In northern Syria, USG-supported humanitarian organizations reach over 375,000 beneficiaries per month through the distribution of household food rations and flour to bakery programs.
- Across areas of Syria where WFP has access, the agency is scaling up support to nearly 4.25 million conflict-affected people with monthly food assistance. WFP also aims to support up to 2.7 million refugees in neighboring countries by December 2014. The USG recently announced \$88 million in FY 2014 funding for WFP's Emergency Operations (EMOPs) in Syria and the region, bringing total USG support for WFP food assistance to nearly \$459.9 million for the Syria crisis since FY 2012.
- In addition to supporting food assistance, the USG recently committed \$1 million to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to increase food access and consumption and to restore production capacity through the provision of cereal seeds to 350,000 small-scale farmers living in crisis-affected areas, with particular attention to women-headed households. FAO plans to focus on supporting strong and effective leadership and better coordination among humanitarian food and agriculture response partners, including coordinated food security situation and response framework analysis, information management, and monitoring systems.

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Internal Displacement

- In mid-January, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) released findings from the Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), which covers 111 sub-districts of eight northern Syrian governorates. Of the estimated 5.5 million to 7.5 million people in need in Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqa, Dayr az Zawr, Hamah, Homs, Idlib, and Latakia governorates, approximately 4.1 million are IDPs, of whom 1.9 million are living in rented housing, nearly 976,300 are staying with host families, and more than 979,000 are residing in collective centers or abandoned buildings. Another 232,000 IDPs are living in open areas, spontaneous settlements, and structured camps. Of the governorates surveyed, Dayr az Zawr, Homs, and Idlib had the highest degree of humanitarian need. Health, food security, and water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance constitute the priority sectors. The SINA figure for IDPs is in contrast to U.N. estimates of 6.5 million IDPs for the whole of Syria.
- To assist displaced populations, a USG-supported humanitarian organization is operating 12 collective shelters across four governorates. The organization has repurposed various unused buildings—among them a hospital, dispensary, and police station—to serve as collective shelters for 1,090 IDPs, including 261 girls, 323 boys, 292 women, and 213 men.

External Displacement

- Turkey's Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres convened a meeting with government ministers and senior representatives from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey on January 17 at Harran-Kökenli refugee camp in Sanliurfa Province, Turkey. In a press statement, attendees appealed for Syria's conflict parties to move toward finding a political solution to the crisis at Geneva II and deplored the suffering caused by the crisis, the destabilizing impact on the region, and the threat posed to global peace and

security. Participants also called for unimpeded humanitarian access to all conflict-affected people in Syria, regardless of their location in the country.

- Government ministers noted the continued need for international support to their countries through increased financial assistance and burden-sharing measures, such as the receipt of greater numbers of Syrian refugees in countries beyond the Middle East. The ministers and UNHCR encouraged countries to keep their borders open for Syrians seeking protection, to enhance resettlement and humanitarian admission programs for refugees, and to introduce more flexible family reunification procedures and visa requirements for Syrians. UNHCR has called for a global moratorium on returns of Syrians to Syria and to countries in the region hosting the vast majority of refugees. Meeting delegates also agreed to intensify joint work in three critical areas: resettlement and humanitarian admission; awareness raising and advocacy; and humanitarian access and delivery inside Syria.

Turkey

- Local authorities in Kilis Province, Turkey, noted an increase in the number of refugee arrivals through both official and unofficial crossings as of January 15, according to UNHCR. The authorities attributed the increase to escalated fighting across the border near the Syrian town of A'zaz and surrounding areas. The number of IDPs staying in Bab Al-Salaam IDP camp also increased to an estimated 16,000 people due to the fighting, according to local authorities.
- In consultation with the Government of Turkey (GoT) Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), UNHCR plans to provide residents of Adiyaman, Akcakale, Ceylanpinar, and Kahramanmaraş camps with prefabricated health clinics. UNHCR also plans to build an additional five clinics for non-camp Syrians in Gaziantep, Kilis, Reyhanli, and Sanliurfa towns, as well as another location still pending agreement with AFAD.
- According to remarks made by GoT Development Minister Cevdet Yilmaz at Kuwait II on January 15, Turkey has spent approximately \$2.5 billion on hosting Syrian refugees. The figure, he said, stands in contrast to \$175 million in international support for the Turkish government's response. Turkey hosts more than 700,000 refugees within its borders, with more than 200,000 of those sheltered in tent cities.

Lebanon

- Government of Lebanon Caretaker Prime Minister Najib Mikati and a UNICEF delegation led by Deputy Executive Director Yoka Brandt discussed an initiative aimed at increasing learning opportunities for Syrian and Lebanese children at the January 15 international pledging conference in Kuwait. The initiative aims at placing hundreds of thousands of out-of-school children in classrooms or informal learning spaces. It also calls for improved infrastructure and equipment in Lebanese public schools, as well as an increase in the number of trained teachers necessary to meet the needs both of Syrian refugee children now in Lebanon and children from the mainly poor communities that are hosting them. The initiative, part of the No Lost Generation campaign launched in early January, will provide 435,000 vulnerable school-aged children with improved learning opportunities at a cost of \$532.6 million over a period of three years. UNICEF noted that Lebanon's response could be considered a model for the region as a whole.

CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the SARG 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 had 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 540,000 Palestinian refugees, with more than 80 percent living in and around Damascus. Intense fighting in and around Palestinian camps and neighborhoods has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that almost all of the 540,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria are directly affected by the conflict and 270,000 are displaced inside the country. Some 80,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria have fled to neighboring countries. Syria also hosts an estimated 39,476 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$57,500,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Syria	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$22,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$13,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$99,000,000
USAID/FFP			
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$50,345,900
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$3,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$2,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$21,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$20,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$7,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$105,345,900

STATE/PRM ³			
ICRC	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$10,800,000
IOM	Relief Commodities, Border Transport	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$3,600,000
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	\$1,700,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt, Regional	\$104,700,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$43,700,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$28,100,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
TBD	Health	Lebanon	\$10,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$203,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014			\$407,345,900

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$200,016,769
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$3,000,000
UNDSS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
UNFPA	Health	Syria	\$2,795,900
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Syria	\$24,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$4,350,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$14,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$2,627,648
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$252,290,317
USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$70,803,546
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$144,933,575
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$5,279,294
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$9,835,629
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$55,990,076
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$72,207,374
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$19,303,727
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$378,353,221

STATE/PRM			
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, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$10,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Mental Health/Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health, Livelihoods, Capacity Building, GBV, Shelter, Case Management	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$22,924,280
U.N. Development Fund	WASH	Lebanon	\$400,000
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt	\$3,793,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$312,637,000
UNHCR	Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Health, WASH	Syria	\$58,170,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$72,000,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon	\$15,800,000
UNRWA	Food, Relief Commodities, Health, Education, WASH	Syria	\$55,100,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$582,724,280
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013			\$1,213,367,818

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$19,695,864
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$47,000,000
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, FY 2013, and FY 2014	\$1,739,769,523
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¹ Year 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.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 30, 2014.

³ Total includes \$10 million announced in FY 2013 that will be obligated by State/PRM in FY 2014.

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.
- 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>