



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #13, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

APRIL 12, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.5 million

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

3.6 million

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

1.3 million

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

421,547

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – April 2013

414,781

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – April 2013

293,761

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – April 2013

128,845

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – April 2013

50,054

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – April 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 1.2 million houses have been damaged or destroyed in Syria
- Relief organizations prepare for disease outbreaks in Syria and in neighboring countries
- USG partner supplies Aleppo bakeries with flour
- Fighting displaces Syrians in Aleppo's Sheikh Maqsud district

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$79,696,239
USAID/FFP ²	\$121,018,000
State/PRM ³	\$183,760,000
\$384,474,239	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Escalated conflict across Syria in recent weeks has resulted in more than 6,000 civilian, military, and opposition casualties in March 2013—the highest monthly death toll since the Syrian conflict began in March 2011—according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. According to the U.N., violence has stretched to new, densely populated urban areas—including throughout the capital city of Damascus—that mostly remained calm during the first two years of the conflict. Fighting between Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) forces and opposition groups has also intensified near the Jordan–Syria border.
- The U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) recently estimated that the conflict in Syria has damaged or destroyed 1.2 million houses—approximately one-third of the total number of houses in the country. Approximately 400,000 houses have been completely destroyed, 300,000 have been partially destroyed, and 500,000 have sustained damages. The majority of housing damage has occurred in impoverished neighborhoods in conflict areas, such as Aleppo, Damascus, Dar'a, Dayr az Zawr, and Homs governorates, according to ESCWA.
- The Syria Needs Analysis Project (SNAP) published its third Regional Analysis of the Syria Conflict report on March 28. According to report findings, relief organizations have been increasingly able to reach additional areas in need of assistance, either through routes from Turkey or across lines of control. However, conflict and rapidly changing security conditions continue to hamper relief efforts, and security incidents targeting ongoing aid distributions have increased. SNAP also reports further deterioration of humanitarian conditions, including an increase in internal displacement, significant need for emergency medical care, and the emergence of water-borne diseases.

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, WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

- Syria's health care system continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing crisis. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) recently reported that more than one-half of the country's public hospitals are damaged or destroyed, the medical workforce is severely reduced due to health professionals fleeing violence, and there are critical shortages of life-saving medicines. In addition, damage to the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure throughout Syria is making it difficult for conflict-affected populations to meet their sanitation and hygiene needs.
- Given the reduced capacity of Syria's health system, relief organizations have highlighted concerns regarding potential disease outbreaks, particularly as the weather warms. USG partners are responding to cases of leishmaniasis, a skin disease transmitted by sandflies that is increasingly common in areas of Aleppo, where usual sandfly spraying activities are absent and trash accumulation has provided a breeding ground for the insect. USG partners are providing medication to health facilities in opposition-held, contested, and SARG-controlled areas of Syria to treat the disease, which causes skin sores and can result in damage to internal organs.
- In addition to leishmaniasis cases, WHO attributes an increasing number of reported hepatitis A cases in Syria to the worsening sanitation and hygiene conditions. To monitor the health situation, WHO's Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) is coordinating with the SARG Ministry of Health (MoH), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working throughout Syria, and the Arab Medical Union, which has health facilities in opposition-controlled areas of Aleppo Governorate. As of April 9, EWARS had 108 sites across Syria reporting on health conditions, and the findings are being used by WHO and a large spectrum of partners, including the USG, for planning and situation oversight. To date, the USG has provided \$3.3 million to WHO to support health activities in Syria.
- In March, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), WHO, and the MoH launched the second phase of a country-wide measles and polio immunization campaign targeting approximately 2.5 million children in Syria. WHO also reports working to procure medicines to be pre-positioned in four regions in Syria for rapid response to potential outbreaks of measles, polio, and other communicable diseases. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the USG has provided UNICEF with more than \$7.7 million for assistance, including health activities, inside Syria.
- U.N. agencies and NGOs are also working with neighboring governments to treat and prevent cases of measles and other diseases. On March 30, UNHCR reported the presence of two measles cases in Jordan's Za'atri refugee camp, the first confirmed cases of measles in Jordan in 19 years. In coordination with the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (GHKJ), U.N. agencies are responding by using community-level workers and clinics to identify, report, and address additional cases; providing Vitamin A supplements; and enhancing vaccine response. U.N. agencies, the GHKJ Ministry of Health, and other actors also plan to begin a measles and polio immunization campaign in April, targeting all Syrian refugee children six months to 15 years of age. In Lebanon, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) Ministry of Public Health and U.N. agencies launched the second phase of a polio and measles vaccination campaign in March for Lebanese and Syrian children.
- The U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) is supporting partners in providing lifesaving reproductive health care services for Syrian women affected by conflict. In Jordan, UNFPA is providing equipment, medications, and training to directly support three mobile clinics and 11 static clinics for reproductive health care services in three refugee camps and in urban settings. In Turkey, UNFPA has provided 40,000 dignity kits to refugees in 14 refugee camps set up by the Government of Turkey (GoT) and plans to deliver an additional 20,000 kits. The kits include sanitary napkins, soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and other essential items that help refugees maintain daily hygiene routines under the harsh conditions of camp life. To date, the USG has provided nearly \$1.5 million to UNFPA for reproductive health activities and other assistance in Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey.

FOOD SECURITY

- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) recently reported difficulty accessing four governorates in Syria—Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqa, Dar'a, and Homs—due to insecurity and ongoing hostilities. In Al Hasakah, road insecurity limited March food dispatches, while insecurity issues affected supply lines and WFP partners' operating ability in Ar Raqqa. Fighting also restricted access in Dar'a, as well as the Baba Amr neighborhood in the city of Homs. A lack of funding

is further straining WFP's ability to provide assistance to conflict-affected communities inside Syria; WFP currently estimates that it will run out of oil, rice, and salt—staples in the Syrian diet—in June without additional support.

- Despite difficulties, WFP continues to scale up its efforts, adjusting plans on a daily basis and finding new ways to reach those in need. In March, WFP dispatched enough food rations to Syria's 14 governorates to meet the needs of nearly 2 million people, an increase of nearly 300,000 people from the February distribution. To reach approximately 500,000 of those assisted, WFP worked with local Syrian NGOs that facilitated the provision of food assistance in Aleppo, As Suwayda', Damascus, Dayr az Zawr, Homs, Latakia, and Tartus governorates. The USG remains the largest donor to WFP's Emergency Operation for Syria (EMOP), providing more than 30 percent of WFP's funding received to date.
- As of March 31, a USG-funded NGO had provided more than 3,000 metric tons of flour to 68 bakeries in six northern districts of Aleppo Governorate and to the Aleppo Relief Council for onward distribution to bakeries within Aleppo city limits. To date, the same partner has distributed more than 25,000 family rations to vulnerable households in six districts of Aleppo Governorate, and provided 50 families recently displaced from Aleppo city to the Syria–Turkey border with a one-time monthly rations.

RELIEF SUPPLY ASSISTANCE

- As displacement and physical destruction of infrastructure continue in Syria, IDPs and other conflict-affected people require assistance to meet their basic needs. In response, USG humanitarian partners continue to provide emergency relief supplies to IDPs and host communities throughout Syria. Following escalated fighting in several areas of Syria in recent weeks, a USG-supported NGO partner provided 700 bedding kits to IDPs. The partner has provided more than 12,000 bedding and winterization kits to people in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, As Suwayda', Damascus, Homs, Latakia, and Rif Damascus governorates since January 2013.
- With support of the USG and other donors, UNHCR provided relief supplies—including blankets, mattresses, diapers, kitchen sets, water containers, clothes, and plastic sheeting—to nearly 37,000 people in Homs, Damascus, and Rif Damascus governorates during the last two weeks of March. Since January 2013, UNHCR has provided more than 1 million items in Syria, assisting an estimated 430,000 people.
- In late March, a USG partner distributed 2,000 hygiene kits to communities in northern Syria. The kits included shampoo, toothpaste, a toothbrush, detergent, soap, a bucket, and other supplies. To date, USG partners have reached more than 700,000 people in Syria with household items, hygiene supplies, and other emergency relief commodities.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Internal Displacement

- Fighting between SARG forces and opposition groups in Aleppo's Sheikh Maqsur district in late March and early April displaced a significant number of people from the area, according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. Heavy shelling of the primarily Kurdish district led to an exodus of families, many of whom fled to Afrin, a Kurdish town located in northwest Aleppo Governorate, according to international media sources. Aleppo has been the site of ongoing clashes since the SARG and opposition groups began fighting for control of the city in July 2012. Humanitarian assessments of Aleppo Governorate have identified up to 900,000 people displaced, although the actual number of IDPs may be significantly higher, according to relief organizations.

Refugees in Syria

- Palestinian refugees are a particularly vulnerable group in Syria who lack options for fleeing conflict and have significant protection needs, according to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). In recent weeks, UNRWA has identified nearly 14,000 Palestinian refugees residing in collective shelters who have been displaced from Aleppo, Damascus, Hamah, and Homs governorates, in addition to the approximately 8,000 people sheltering in UNRWA facilities, 80 of whom are Palestinian refugees. UNRWA estimates that approximately 187,000 Palestinians

are displaced in the Damascus area alone as of April 10. In addition, the deteriorating security environment in Aleppo and Dar'a governorates is also worsening conditions for Palestinian refugees in those locations, reports UNRWA.

- In addition to the Palestinian refugees, the U.N. estimates that nearly 70,000 refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Somalia are living inside Syria. UNHCR has stated that it remains committed to assisting and protecting these vulnerable individuals, many of whom are entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance.

Turkey

- During a visit to Turkey on April 6 and 7, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry met with Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu and Prime Minister Tayyip Erdoğan. In a joint news conference, Secretary Kerry expressed appreciation for extraordinary cooperation with the GoT and praised Turkey for its generosity toward Syrian refugees, as well as its commitment to maintaining open borders. The GoT currently supports 17 refugee camps near the Syria-Turkey border and estimates the total number of Syrians living in Turkey could be as high as 400,000, according to the U.N.
- UNHCR also recently commended Turkey for its humanitarian efforts in response to the Syria crisis and its commitment to the principles of international protection. UNHCR underscored that it continues to work in close cooperation with the GoT, including through the provision of technical advice and support and frequent observation of the voluntary repatriation procedures established by GoT authorities for Syrians opting to return to Syria.

Lebanon

- Increased efforts by UNHCR to reduce waiting times and accelerate the refugee registration process in Lebanon resulted in 10,000 more refugees being registered in March than February. UNHCR achieved a notable decrease in registration waiting periods across the country, reducing the waiting period by one-half in Beirut and Mount Lebanon and by one-third in the Bekaa Valley. A new registration facility in Tyre is scheduled to open mid-April, and newly constructed registration cubicles in Beirut have helped to increase the number of refugees registered from 200 people to 600 people per day.
- UNHCR reports that the GoL Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) is officially co-leading the shelter response with UNHCR. MoSA will strengthen the coordination and implementation of shelter projects by reinforcing the technical role of government counterparts such as the GoL Department of Public Infrastructure, Ministries, and Municipalities. In response to an increase in the number of improvised shelters—in the form of scattered tents or substandard vacant structures—MoSA, UNHCR, and partners are focusing on renovating additional collective shelters, such as abandoned schools and vacant public buildings, to host Syrian refugee families. UNHCR reports that more than 14,000 individuals benefited from shelter solutions in March. UNHCR partners weatherproofed more than 700 dwellings, rehabilitated more than 50 collective shelters, and identified 44 new buildings to serve as collective shelters. In addition, more than 450 Syrian families—2,250 individuals—and 1,300 host families benefited from rental assistance.

Jordan

- Due to an influx of refugees into Jordan in recent weeks, UNHCR is coordinating with the GHKJ to jointly identify a new camp for refugees in Azraq, a small town in Zarqa Province. According to UNHCR, partners are working to define the technical parameters and put in place the necessary infrastructure and services. However, UNICEF reports being unable to begin any work in the planned camp due to funding shortages. UNICEF—which currently works with implementing partners to serve approximately 102,500 beneficiaries in Za'atri camp through WASH infrastructure, as well as education and protection services—has stated that it may be forced to stop provision of humanitarian assistance in Jordan by June without additional funds. As of April 4, UNICEF had received only 19 percent of the \$57 million required to support Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- Approximately 4,000 Syrian refugees returned to Syria from Jordan's Za'atri camp between April 1 and 7, according to UNHCR. An estimated 80 percent of the returns were families going back to areas now held by Syrian opposition groups. UNHCR is counseling all refugees returning to Syria on the conditions that they may face, and is working with the GHKJ to ensure that refugees have access to their identity documents prior to their return to Syria.

Egypt

- UNHCR continues with its registration efforts in Egypt, with the total number of refugees registered or awaiting registration surpassing 50,000. Currently, 35,054 refugees are registered while 15,000 await registration, representing a doubling of registered refugees since mid-February.

PROTECTION

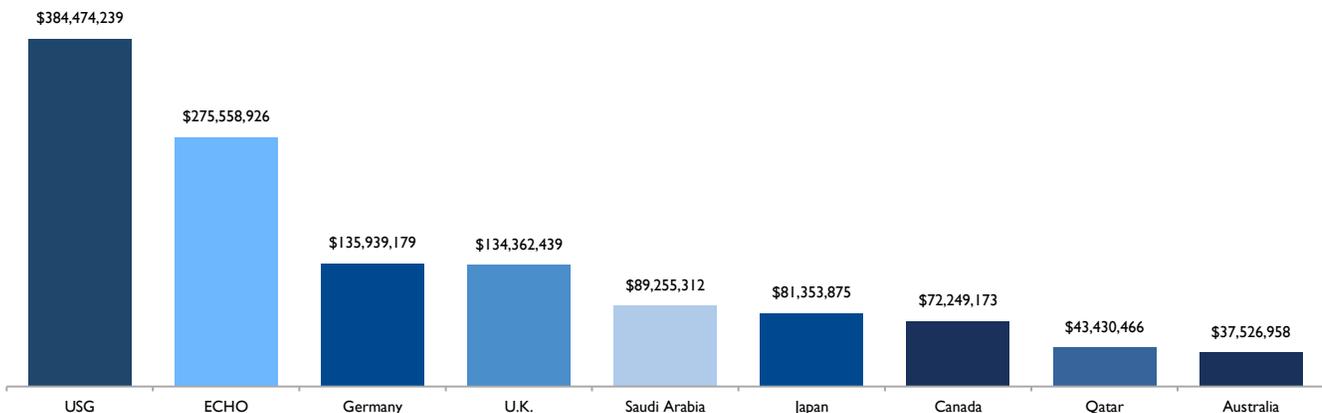
- Relief organizations have highlighted child trauma and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) as significant protection issues resulting from the Syria crisis. With support from the USG and other donors, UNICEF implementing partners have provided psychosocial support and other protection services to nearly 40,000 children in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Damascus, Homs, Latakia, Rif Damascus, and Tartus governorates in 2013. In Lebanon, UNICEF has provided funding for two Women and Girls Community Centers, reaching nearly 2,000 young girls in northern Lebanon. UNICEF programs in Lebanon have provided psychosocial support to nearly 24,000 people countrywide.
- UNHCR has been actively engaged in promoting protection for women and girls and highlighting SGBV-related issues. In Egypt, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo, is facilitating awareness-raising groups for women about issues of early marriage and sexual harassment. UNHCR has conducted training sessions to enable Syrian psychosocial workers to better facilitate counseling groups, and also attended a workshop with the National Council of Women to discuss the Council's draft law addressing violence against women. UNHCR's protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) activities in Lebanon continue with PSEA training sessions for staff and implementing partners, in addition to courses on prevention and response to SGBV for community service workers and NGO protection personnel.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On March 31, Canadian Foreign Minister John Baird announced an additional \$13 million in support for the GHKJ to help Jordan cope with the ongoing Syrian refugee crisis. The Government of Canada has already given Jordan \$11.5 million to help deal with the more than 380,000 Syrian refugees who have crossed the border into the country since March 2011.

SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES 2012 AND 2013 TOTAL FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 12, 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.

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 Opposition Coalition (SOC). The USG recognized the coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people on December 11, 2012. Shortly after its formation, the SOC 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 400,000 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, WASH	Syria	\$48,865,457
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$6,000,000
UNFPA	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	\$27,018,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$29,000,000
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$18,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$74,018,000

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Capacity Building, Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria	\$11,000,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Relief Commodities, Winterization	Lebanon, Turkey	\$2,100,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Border Transport, Relief Commodities	Iraq, Jordan	\$3,000,000
NGO Partners	Capacity Building, Case Management, GBV, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health/Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health, Shelter	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$7,500,000
UNFPA	Capacity Building, Mental Health, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey	\$1,093,000
UNHCR	Camp Management, Education, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$73,637,000
UNHCR	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$10,070,000
UNICEF	Education	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$10,000,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Lebanon	\$2,000,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, WASH	Syria	\$11,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$131,400,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013			\$265,418,375
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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, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection	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	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$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, Protection, Psychosocial, Shelter Assistance	Jordan and Lebanon	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	Assistance for IDPs through Syria Humanitarian Response Plan	Syria	\$8,360,000
UNHCR	Support for the Regional Response Plan	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$19,500,000
UNICEF	Protection, WASH	Jordan	\$2,000,000
UNRWA	Support for Palestinian Refugees in the Region	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$11,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$52,360,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012			\$119,055,864
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TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013			\$384,474,239
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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 April 12, 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>