



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, JANUARY 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
U.N. – December 2012

2 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Syria
U.N. – December 2012

713,485

Syrians Displaced to Neighboring Countries

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2013

224,055

Syrians Displaced to Jordan
UNHCR – January 2013

232,425

Syrians Displaced to Lebanon
UNHCR – January 2013

163,161

Syrians Displaced to Turkey
UNHCR – January 2013

79,469

Syrians Displaced to Iraq
UNHCR – January 2013

14,375

Syrians Displaced to Egypt
UNHCR – January 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- The USG announces \$155 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the Syria response.
- International donors pledge \$1.5 billion in humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis.
- U.S. delegation attends donor pledging conference in Kuwait on January 30.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$76,434,965
USAID/FFP ²	\$116,018,000
State/PRM ³	\$172,760,000

\$365,212,965

TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On January 29, President Barack Obama announced that the United States is providing \$155 million in additional humanitarian assistance to help those affected by the conflict in Syria. This support includes \$42.8 million to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide additional winter relief supplies, nutrition and protection support, health care, shelter assistance, and emergency food assistance, and \$112.2 million to U.N. agencies and international organizations to provide relief supplies and other humanitarian assistance.
- In her opening remarks for the donor pledging conference held on January 30 in Kuwait, U.N. Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos stressed the urgency of the Syria crisis and the need for additional support to scale up assistance. In response, international donors have pledged \$1.5 billion in additional humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis. Funding pledges include \$300 million from the United Arab Emirates, \$300 million from the State of Kuwait, and \$134 million from the European Commission, according to media reports.
- A U.S. Government (USG) delegation—including Assistant Secretary Anne C. Richard of the Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration; Assistant Administrator for USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Nancy Lindborg; and U.S. Ambassador to Syria Robert S. Ford—attended the pledging conference.

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)

WINTER ASSISTANCE

- The prevalence of influenza has risen in Syria due in part to harsh winter conditions. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), 83 percent of illness-related deaths reported in the first week of 2013 were due to influenza-like symptoms. Nearly 40 percent of influenza cases recorded were among children under five years of age.
- In addition, unusually harsh winter weather conditions combined with fuel shortages and electricity outages have exacerbated cold conditions for many Syrians. Damascus now experiences six-hour power cuts daily, and Aleppo Governorate officials estimate that only 40 percent of the city's electricity needs are being met, according to WHO.
- The USG continues to scale up winterization assistance to help displaced and vulnerable Syrians cope with cold temperatures and limited resources. Since January 1, two USG partners have dispatched winterization kits—including mattresses, blankets, jackets, and floor coverings—for a total of 98,000 people.
- With USG support, the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) has also provided an estimated 30,000 mattresses and blankets to benefit 15,000 people in Damascus, Rif Damascus, Homs, Hamah, Aleppo, Idlib and Latakia governorates; kitchen sets for 20,000 displaced people in Damascus and Rif Damascus; and hygiene items for 50,000 displaced people in Damascus, Rif Damascus, Homs and Latakia governorates.
- In addition, the USG recently provided more than \$15 million in additional support for winter relief supplies—such as blankets, mattresses, winter clothing, plastic sheeting, and winter clothing. In total, the USG aims to respond to the winterization needs of at least 900,000 vulnerable people in Syria by late February 2013.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- A recent U.N. report indicates that cereal, fruit, and vegetable production in Syria have decreased to half of typical production levels. Findings reveal that only 45 percent of farmers surveyed were able to fully harvest their cereal crops; 14 percent reported that insecurity and lack of fuel prevented them from conducting any harvest activities. In addition, fighting has destroyed major poultry farms throughout Homs, Hamah, and Idlib governorates, reducing access to a common source of animal protein.
- Of the 10 million Syrians who live in rural areas, approximately 80 percent—8 million people—derive their livelihoods from agriculture. Officials from the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform recently indicated that a need exists for seeds, fertilizer, animal feed, veterinary drugs, and infrastructure rehabilitation. As of January 9, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization had provided animal feed and agricultural inputs to 16,450 vulnerable farmers, according to the U.N.
- Greater humanitarian access is required to reach the estimated 2.5 million people in Syria requiring food assistance, according to officials from the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), which plans to scale up its beneficiary caseload in Syria from 1.5 million to 2.5 million. The USG has provided more than \$51 million in FY 2013 to support WFP's Emergency Operations (EMOPs) for Syria and the affected region.
- As many bakeries in Syria have closed due to lack of flour and fuel, the USG recently announced an additional \$10 million in emergency food assistance. This new funding will support the provision of 13,000 metric tons of flour to bakeries in the governorate of Aleppo, sufficient to produce daily bread for approximately 210,000 people in need of assistance over the next five months.
- Between January 1 and 29, ICRC provided food parcels for approximately 164,000 people in Damascus, Rif Damascus, Homs, Hamah, Idlib, Aleppo and Latakia governorates.
- The USG is also providing an additional \$8 million for food assistance in the governorate of Aleppo. The new support will provide approximately 70,000 people in vulnerable IDP and host community households with monthly food rations covering 50 percent of their kilocalorie requirements for five months. In total, the USG has provided \$77.3 million to respond to food needs in Syria.

HEALTH

- According to WHO, as of late December 2012, fighting had damaged 48—or nearly 55 percent—of Syria’s public hospitals, with 27 public hospitals non-functional. In Dayr az Zawr Governorate, only one of a total of six public hospitals was functioning, while in Homs Governorate, seven of 13 public hospitals were in service. In Dar’a Governorate, three of nine public hospitals were fully functioning, but the remainder offered only partial services.
 - The crisis has affected a smaller but significant proportion of health centers. As of December 2012, nearly 200 of Syria’s 1,919 public health centers were damaged and 117 were out of service. In December 2012, WHO distributed medicines, supplies, and equipment to meet the medical needs of an estimated 735,700 beneficiaries.
 - Throughout January, ICRC has donated surgical and other medical supplies to four hospitals in Damascus and Rif Damascus following assessments of the hospitals’ needs and surgical capacity; and donated surgical and other medical supplies to the Palestine Red Crescent—working in Damascus—for distribution in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to hospitals in the Yarmouk neighborhood of Damascus.
 - The USG, through NGO and U.N. partners including WHO, continues to provide urgent medical assistance in the form of medical supplies, equipment, and training. In addition, the USG recently announced support to expand ongoing emergency and primary health care services among vulnerable Syrian populations, bringing the USG’s total funding for health care in Syria to more than \$27.3 million.
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POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Humanitarian Needs and Displacement in Syria

- Of the 4 million people in Syria in need of humanitarian assistance, approximately half are located in the most conflict-affected governorates of Aleppo, Homs, and Rif Damascus, according to the U.N. and SARC. The SARC reports that approximately 800,000 people in need are in Aleppo, nearly 600,000 are in Homs, and approximately 600,000 are in Rif Damascus.
- On January 21, a U.N. mission comprising emergency directors from seven U.N. agencies visited the cities of Homs and Talbiseh in Homs Governorate. The delegation reported a high level of suffering and a need for food, water, and basic medical supplies. The fighting has particularly affected children, many of whom lack access to psychosocial support and education.
- The U.N. estimates that at least 2 million people are displaced within Syria. According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), more than 125,000 Syrians have fled to neighboring countries since December 21, 2012. Displacement flows, which temporarily slowed due to winter storms affecting the region, have since rebounded.

Refugees in Syria

- On January 25, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) reported that escalating violence had affected at least 400,000 of the approximately 525,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria, surpassing UNRWA’s previously projected number of 360,000 Palestinians in Syria in need of support between January and June.
- Violent clashes in Yarmouk have led to the displacement of many Palestinians residing in the Damascus suburb. UNRWA cites the insecurity as a primary factor forcing the vast majority of refugees to flee the area to seek safety elsewhere. As of January 25, UNRWA reported that approximately 18,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria have fled to Lebanon, while 3,349 have fled to Jordan.
- USG support to UNRWA’s operations inside Syria enables the distribution of food, cash transfers, and winter assistance to more than 400,000 Palestinian refugees and ongoing assistance for the nearly 8,500 displaced Palestinians and Syrians currently sheltering in UNRWA facilities. The \$13 million recently announced for UNRWA in Syria and Lebanon brings the total of USG support to UNRWA’s Syria response to \$24 million.

Turkey

- On January 22, Government of Turkey (GoT) Deputy Prime Minister Besir Atalay announced that all Syrians in Turkey could receive free health services in public hospitals regardless of whether they are being accommodated in camps for displaced persons or live in cities in Turkey using their own means, according to Turkish media.
- Fuat Oktay, Chairman of the GoT's Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate, reported that 23,000 school-aged displaced Syrian students are receiving education assistance, as well as 24,000 adults. In addition, 2,900 displaced Syrian children are receiving nursery care in Turkey.
- GoT Deputy Prime Minister Ali Babacan reported on January 16 that the monthly cost to support the growing population of Syrians in Turkey has increased to approximately \$40 million.
- Local media reported on January 18 that Turkish businessmen in southeastern Turkey have started to integrate Syrians into the local workforce. The President of the Federation of Southeastern Industrialists and Businessmen reported that there are skilled Syrians working in different sectors and that businessmen are seeking implementation of legal regulations to enable Syrians to access more jobs in Turkey.

Lebanon

- UNHCR and its implementing partners recently provided winterization items to families who had lost their belongings due to recent flooding, distributing more than 6,300 hygiene, baby, and food kits, as well as mattresses, blankets, warm clothes, fuel vouchers, and heating stoves.
- UNHCR continues to work closely with NGOs to cover the costs of primary health care for refugees in Lebanon, as well as 85 percent of the costs of secondary health care and hospitalization. Since the start of the crisis, more than 34,100 Syrian refugees have received primary healthcare services and nearly 6,300 Syrians have been admitted to hospitals. More than 7,600 Syrian refugees have also benefited from UNHCR-supported health education sessions.
- In the Bekaa Valley, UNHCR and its partners have also enhanced the psychosocial response by holding focus group sessions with small refugee groups and are working to improve the outreach and counseling capacity.
- To date, UNHCR and its partners have provided cash for shelter assistance to more than 4,000 people. UNHCR is working with its partners to increase shelter capacity through identifying and renovating additional collective shelters, completing unfinished homes, and erecting semi-permanent shelters.

Jordan

- Refugee arrivals to Jordan continue to increase dramatically. During the evening of January 24, nearly 3,300 refugees arrived in Jordan, according to UNHCR. From January 17 to 24, nearly 16,800 refugees crossed into Jordan.
- On January 17, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (GHKJ) released a revised appeal calling for nearly \$750 million in international assistance to support an additional 360,000 displaced Syrians refugees that the GHKJ expect to enter Jordan in 2013. The appeal requests \$300 million for displacement camp construction costs and nearly \$450 million for energy, water, education, health, and other subsidies. The previous version of the appeal requested \$670 million to support 200,000 displaced Syrians in Jordan.
- A UNHCR partner continues the distribution of basic supply kits to new refugee arrivals in Za'atri camp. As part of the winterization efforts, the organization has distributed more than 4,300 winter packages, 34,500 blankets, 2,600 heaters and gas bottles, and 270 gas bottle refills.
- According to UNHCR, the total number of children vaccinated through a joint U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)–GHKJ Ministry of Health measles and polio vaccination campaign in Za'atri camp has reached approximately 12,700, as of January 23. More than 1,800 children have been vaccinated since the start of 2013.

Iraq

- On January 21, a delegation from the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad visited three refugee camps in Al-Qaim, western Anbar Province, where 7,500 Syrian refugees currently reside. The delegation reviewed the conditions in two existing camps, toured a third newly constructed camp, and met with refugees. The delegation also met with Iraqi government officials and representatives from international organizations operating at the camps to discuss ways to further improve the

humanitarian situation. Al-Qaim border crossing point in Anbar Province remains closed, with exceptions for urgent medical cases and limited family reunifications.

- UNICEF is working to complete the construction of 15 pre-fabricated classrooms in Al-Qaim’s new school. UNICEF has also trained 25 Syrian and Iraqi school staff in providing emergency psychosocial support.
- UNHCR is working closely with local authorities in the Iraqi Kurdish Region (IKR), where teams are processing the residency permits of new refugee arrivals. More than 30,500 residency permits have been issued in Dohuk alone. While refugees tend to prefer to live outside camps, protection monitoring in urban areas in the IKR reveals that living conditions are deteriorating. Some refugees are unable to pay their rent and are attempting to live in makeshift shelters despite the cold.

Egypt

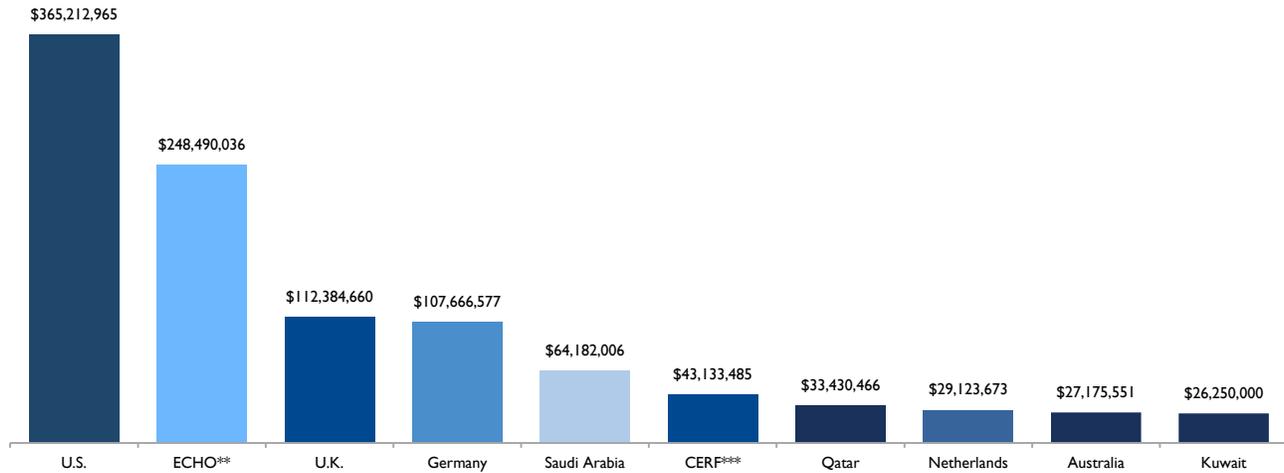
- According to UNHCR, the majority of Syrian refugees living in Egypt have cited housing as their most critical and expensive need. Syrians often share apartments or borrow money to pay their rent. High rents and limited income-generating opportunities also make food security a major concern, with 28 percent of Syrian families receiving regular food support from local NGOs. Access to schooling and medical services has also been challenging.
- A UNHCR implementing partner recently provided education grants to nearly 1,800 Syrian children in December to cover tuition fees.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On January 26, Justine Greening, the International Development Secretary for the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) announced an additional £21 million—or \$33.1 million—in humanitarian assistance to provide winter clothing, food, and medications for Syrians. Approximately \$15.8 million of the new funding will support displaced Syrians in Jordan, while the remaining funds will support Syrians inside Syria and those displaced to other neighboring countries. With the additional funding, DFID has provided a total of £89.5 million—or \$141.4 million—in humanitarian assistance for the Syria response.
- At the Kuwait pledging conference on January 30, the European Commission announced an additional €100 million—\$134.3 million—in humanitarian funding for the Syrian crisis. The new support—provided to U.N. agencies, international organizations, and NGOs—will continue addressing priority needs in Syria and neighboring countries, including emergency health care, refugee protection, and the provision of safe drinking water, food, and shelter.

SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES 2012 AND 2013 TOTAL FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 30, 2013. All international figures are according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on committed funding in the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year calendar.

**European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

***U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

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. On January 2, U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay announced the results of a five-month assessment, which cites that the conflict has resulted in more than 60,000 deaths. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights has estimated more than 45,000 deaths.
- On March 26, 2012, the SARG accepted a six-point peace plan proposed by U.N.–Arab League Joint Special Envoy to Syria Kofi Annan. The plan, endorsed by the U.N. Security Council, 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 2, Annan announced his resignation as the Joint Special Envoy to Syria, effective at the end of August. Lakhdar Brahimi became U.N.–Arab League Joint Special Envoy to Syria in September.
- On August 16, 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.
- 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 Damascus, Aleppo, and Dar'a governorates has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that at least 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/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
NGO Partners	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Syria	\$45,933,751
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		\$405,350
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$56,739,101
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$18,000,000
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$27,018,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt	\$24,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$69,018,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Winterization, Relief Commodities	Lebanon, Turkey	\$2,100,000
International Organization for Migration (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	\$7,500,000
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	\$73,637,000
UNHCR	Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Health, WASH	Syria	\$10,070,000
UNICEF	Education	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq	\$10,000,000
UNRWA	Shelter, Food, Relief Commodities, Health, Education, WASH	Lebanon	\$2,000,000
UNRWA	Food, Relief Commodities, Health, Education, WASH	Syria	\$11,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$120,400,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013			\$246,157,101

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
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			\$19,695,864

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

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
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	\$3,000,000
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			\$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			\$365,212,965
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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 January 30, 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.
- 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:
 - 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>