

# SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #13, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

APRIL 24, 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

**2.7 million**

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – April 2014

**1,029,473**

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon  
UNHCR – April 2014

**714,733**

Syrian Refugees in Turkey  
UNHCR – April 2014

**589,792**

Syrian Refugees in Jordan  
UNHCR – April 2014

**219,579**

Syrian Refugees in Iraq  
UNHCR – March 2014

**136,512**

Syrian Refugees in Egypt  
UNHCR – April 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Suspected poisonous gas attacks target civilian areas as international organizations continue efforts to destroy Syria's chemical weapons.
- Iraq–Syria border closure could impede population movements and the delivery of humanitarian supplies in northern Syria.
- USG partners—including U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—successfully deliver food aid in hard-to-reach areas of Syria.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 23, U.N. officials—led by U.N. Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos and representing the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)—condemned persistent humanitarian access constraints and the endangerment of civilians throughout Syria due to pervasive insecurity, deliberate targeting of residential areas, and conflict-induced displacement. In recent weeks, the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) has intensified barrel bombing campaigns in Aleppo Governorate and expanded military operations targeting the besieged Old City of Homs, Homs Governorate, resulting in deteriorating conditions in affected areas.
- Since April 11, suspected poisonous gas attacks have reportedly occurred in Hamah, Idlib, and Rif Damascus governorates. In some locations, symptoms among affected populations appear consistent with chlorine gas poisoning, and both SARG and non-SARG actors have been accused of conducting the attacks. Unverified reports received by a USG partner indicate that the alleged attacks have resulted in more than 400 casualties to date. On April 22, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons–U.N. Joint Mission reported that nearly 90 percent of Syria's illegal chemicals had been removed from Syria or destroyed.
- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps in Syria's northern governorates of Aleppo, Idlib, and Latakia has increased significantly during the past year. In addition to an unknown number of IDPs living in informal settlements, relief agencies estimate that more than 121,000 IDPs reside in camps in northern Syria.
- Amid persistent insecurity and severe access constraints, U.N. agencies and NGOs continue to deliver life-saving aid to hard-to-reach areas of Syria, distributing emergency relief commodities and food, supporting health care services, and providing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance for vulnerable communities. The international humanitarian community continues to press armed actors for sustained, unfettered access to populations in both SARG- and non-SARG-controlled areas.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Humanitarian access remains severely constrained in the city of Aleppo and rural areas of Aleppo Governorate, where SARG forces have increased barrel bomb attacks in recent weeks and more than 1 million people require urgent humanitarian assistance. On April 20 and 21, airstrikes and barrel bombs struck non-SARG-held areas of the city of Aleppo, killing more than 40 people, according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. In early April, three barrel bombs exploded in close proximity to a USG partner-supported medical post located northeast of the city of Aleppo, resulting in an unknown number of casualties. An additional barrel bomb damaged a reproductive health care facility supported by the USG partner in rural Aleppo. Amid insecurity, USG NGO partners are delivering relief commodities and supporting 10 medical facilities in access-constrained areas of Aleppo Governorate.
- Hostilities between SARG and opposition forces have escalated in the Old City of Homs since April 15, according to the U.N. On April 18, the U.N. Security Council expressed concern regarding humanitarian conditions among an estimated 2,000 people trapped in the neighborhood, which SARG forces have besieged for nearly two years. Humanitarian actors note that fighting is endangering civilians and further restricting humanitarian access to populations in need.
- The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has renewed demands for unhindered humanitarian access to the besieged Palestinian neighborhood of Yarmouk in the city of Damascus, where up to 20,000 people are located. UNRWA gained access to Yarmouk on April 24 for the first time since April 8 and distributed food parcels to 300 families before local authorities instructed UNRWA to depart the area. To prevent deteriorating nutrition conditions among civilians trapped in the besieged area, UNRWA would need to distribute 700 food parcels each day. However, UNRWA was only able to access Yarmouk's vulnerable population on 11 days since February 28.
- In mid-April, Iraqi authorities began to construct a 10-mile security trench along the region's border with Syria, prompting the Kurdish Democratic Union Party (PYD) to close a nearby border crossing point in protest, according to international media. Iraqi authorities report that the security trench is necessary to prevent the infiltration of militants, human trafficking, and smuggling from Syria, while PYD representatives claim that the ditch is an attempt to marginalize and reinforce a blockade against Kurdish populations in Syria. The Kurdistan Region–Syria border closure has suspended river crossings at the border point, preventing refugees from entering Iraq and impeding the movement of humanitarian supplies in the area.
- Since late February, USG partner WFP has delivered food for nearly 415,000 people living in areas previously inaccessible or hard-to-reach areas, representing incremental access gains. However, both regular WFP deliveries and U.N.-led interagency convoys require extensive negotiations with a variety of armed actors.

---

---

## AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- Exceptionally low levels of rainfall in recent months are compounding the devastating effects of conflict in Syria by threatening staple crops, such as barley and wheat, in crop-producing areas of Aleppo, Dar'a, Hamah, Homs, Idlib, and elsewhere, according to WFP and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Relief agencies expect drought-like conditions to adversely affect food production capacity and further exacerbate poor humanitarian conditions in the coming months.
- The USG is the largest supporter of WFP, which reached more than 3.6 million people in all of Syria's 14 governorates during WFP's February distribution cycle. WFP expects that the March distribution cycle—scheduled for completion in late April—will reach more than 4 million people. USG NGO partners are delivering food assistance for more than 538,000 people in areas of Aleppo, Al Qunaytirah, Dar'a, Hamah, and Idlib governorates that U.N. agencies are currently unable to reach.
- The delivery of flour to bakeries through USG-supported NGOs is helping to increase availability and reduce prices of bread in areas experiencing flour shortages due to the conflict. Bread is a staple of the Syrian diet, which has become even more critical as many vulnerable families have limited access to fuel for cooking. To date, USG-supported NGO programs have delivered nearly 31,800 metric tons of flour, equivalent to approximately 106 million daily bread rations.

## EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES & SHELTER

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is distributing relief supplies to provide life-saving shelter assistance to IDPs, stranded migrants, and third-country refugees inside Syria, as well as Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities in neighboring countries. As of April 14, IOM had rehabilitated more than 90 collective shelters hosting nearly 37,500 IDPs and trained approximately 50 local NGOs in emergency shelter management. Since the onset of the conflict, IOM has distributed emergency relief commodities to up to 1.4 million IDPs in Syria. With USG funding, IOM's humanitarian activities—including health, protection, relief commodity, and shelter assistance—have helped more than 634,000 refugees and host community members in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.
- 
- 

## HEALTH

- As part of ongoing emergency health programs, local health care centers and mobile clinics supported by a USG partner are providing treatment for populations affected by suspected poisonous gas in Hamah, Idlib, and Rif Damascus. The partner is closely monitoring the situation and remains in regular contact with medical facilities to assess needs and provide additional medicines and supplies, as appropriate, to respond to potential future attacks.
  - With approximately \$13 million in USG support, WHO is responding to deteriorating health conditions in Syria as conflict disrupts health care services and creates shortages of essential medicines, supplies, and qualified health care workers. From January to March 2014, WHO provided health care services and distributed medicines and medical equipment to respond to the needs of more than 2.2 million Syrians, while approximately 2.9 million children under five years of age across Syria's 14 governorates received polio vaccinations from WHO. In addition, WHO trained more than 1,100 health care workers in first aid, infection control, testing for safe drinking water, and early detection of malnutrition—bolstering the ability of Syrian communities to mitigate health risks. WHO also established four centers to monitor and treat severe acute malnutrition in Aleppo, Damascus, and Hamah governorates.
  - Since 2011, the USG has provided nearly \$5.3 million to the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) to expand access to reproductive health care services, prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and provide psychosocial support for conflict-affected and internally displaced Syrians. In February and March, UNFPA provided reproductive health services to 23,600 women, supported caesarean-section deliveries for nearly 1,500 women, reached 12,500 people with reproductive health awareness messages, and delivered psychosocial support and first aid services to approximately 4,300 women Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Idlib, Latakia, Rif Damascus, and Tartus governorates. In addition, UNFPA has pre-positioned obstetric medicines and supplies to provide emergency services for up to 780,000 women in these areas.
  - In addition to primary health and trauma care, another USG partner is supporting basic reproductive health care in 67 health facilities inside Syria, including comprehensive reproductive health services at 18 facilities. From April 7 to 13, USG-supported facilities in northern Syria provided nearly 2,400 reproductive health consultations.
- 
- 

## NUTRITION

- With USG support, an NGO partner conducted nutrition screenings at three IDP camps in Idlib Governorate in February. Preliminary figures indicated that mid-upper arm circumference measurements in one site reflected a 6.4 global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate, below the WHO-identified 10 percent GAM threshold requiring emergency nutrition interventions. Among children in the assessed camps, the NGO also reported stunting—a reduced growth rate suggesting chronic malnutrition caused by long-term insufficient nutrient intake that may be exacerbated by other health factors.
- To prevent deteriorating nutrition conditions in two IDP camps in Idlib, NGO partner staff recently delivered infant and young child feeding awareness messages to nearly 300 people. With USG support, the partner is also training health providers in community management of acute malnutrition and prescription of therapeutic food for malnourished children. Through support from another donor, the NGO has a three-to-six-month supply of ready-to-use therapeutic foods sufficient for approximately 250 children.

## PROTECTION

- In February and March, USG contributions to UNFPA supported the development of 600,000 brochures on SGBV and family protection, trained 36 service providers on psychosocial support for survivors of violence, and expanded UNFPA psychosocial programming in Syria and urban areas of Turkey’s Hatay and Sanliurfa provinces, as well as the city of Gaziantep. During this period, approximately 300 people participated in UNFPA-supported community awareness events.
- From March 31 to April 2, UNHCR provided training through an NGO to increase understanding of SGBV among local NGO staff operating in Aleppo, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, and Tartus governorates. The USG-supported training aimed to promote a protection response reflecting international humanitarian standards to effectively address the protection risks IDPs experience as a result of insecurity and violence in Syria.

---

---

## DISPLACED POPULATIONS

### *Internal Displacement*

- The number of IDPs in camps in Syria’s northern governorates of Aleppo, Idlib, and Latakia has increased significantly during the past year. Relief agencies estimate that more than 121,000 IDPs resided in camps in northern Syria as of March, in addition to an unknown number of IDPs living in informal settlements. IDP camp populations remain fluid as displaced persons cross the border into Turkey, move into alternate displacement locations, retreat to host communities in neighboring villages, settle in nearby informal IDP sites, or return to their home communities. Countrywide, more than 6.5 million people were displaced in Syria as of March 2014—an increase of approximately 4.5 million IDPs since March 2013, according to the U.N.
- Relief organizations report that up to 400 families—or approximately 2,000 IDPs—have arrived at an IDP camp recently opened in a town in western Dar’a governorate in southern Syria. A second camp that will reportedly accommodate up to 9,000 IDPs is scheduled to open in the town in the coming days to host additional displaced populations. Another IDP site is under construction in a nearby town and will likely host approximately 5,000 IDPs.
- As violence continues to displace vulnerable populations, relief agencies remain concerned by substandard living conditions in both formal IDP camps and informal IDP settlements. Many IDP camps in Syria are overcrowded, insecure, and lack infrastructure that meets minimal international standards. Lack of effective camp coordination and camp management, as well as resource constraints, reportedly continue to prevent the delivery of adequate food, protection, and WASH support.
- The USG continues to support humanitarian assistance in multiple IDP camps through implementing partners, as well as liaise with humanitarian actors to ensure appropriate humanitarian support throughout Syria, including responding to mounting camp coordination and protection needs.

### *External Displacement*

#### **Iraq**

- An increasing number of Syrian refugees residing in Iraq are moving to the Arbat refugee transit site in Iraq’s city of Suleymaniyah, Kurdistan Region, in anticipation of the opening of Arbat refugee camp, which is currently under construction and is scheduled to open in early May. Due to the limited space available at the transit site, UNHCR and the Arbat municipality are prioritizing space in the Arbat camp for refugees arriving directly from Syria rather than for refugees moving to the camp from other areas of Iraq. As of late March, UNHCR had stopped registering most new families—with the exception of the extremely vulnerable—in the transit site due to the lack of space and adequate WASH facilities.

#### **Jordan**

- An estimated 500,000 Syrian refugees living in urban areas of Jordan—representing nearly 85 percent of the total Syrian refugee population in the country—are struggling to cope with inadequate housing, high debt, rising costs of living, and insufficient access to education for children, according to an international NGO. In a survey of more than 2,200 Syrian refugees, the NGO reported that urban refugees often live in poor neighborhoods or the outskirts of Jordanian cities,

frequently residing in informal tented settlements and makeshift shelters. In addition, access to employment is extremely limited for refugees, placing Syrians at risk of exploitation and resulting in low attendance rates among school-aged children, who often work to support their families. The NGO notes that the social and psychological impact of conflict and displacement is also straining the ability of Syrian refugees to cope.

- As the influx of Syrian refugees continues, Jordanian host communities face heightened accommodation and living costs and reduced access to public health care and education services. Among Jordanian households surveyed by the aforementioned NGO, approximately 20 percent of families reported struggling to meet food needs.
- USG partners—including U.N. agencies and NGOs—are working to improve living conditions among Syrian refugees living outside camps in Jordan and for Jordanian communities by providing a wide range of services, including health care and mental health services, informal education, shelter rehabilitation, protection activities, psychosocial support, and WASH.
- To date, the USG—the largest supporter of WFP’s emergency food assistance for Syrian refugees—has provided approximately \$83.9 million to WFP for Syrian refugees in Jordan. In March 2014, WFP food assistance reached nearly 528,000 refugees in Jordan. Refugee households in host communities and in Al Za’atri camp receive vouchers sufficient to cover 100 percent of their monthly food needs. Refugees can use vouchers at pre-approved stores to purchase eligible nutritious food items.

### Lebanon

- Approximately 2,500 of the estimated 150,000 Syrian refugees displaced to the township of Aarsal in Lebanon have returned to areas of origin in Rif Damascus Governorate’s Qalamoun region, according to regional media sources. Government of Lebanon security forces are reportedly escorting returning refugee populations across the Lebanon–Syria border and local SARG officials have allegedly incentivized return to Syria, likely an effort by the SARG to demonstrate normalized conditions in previously opposition-held areas of the region.
- The World Bank is providing \$8.1 million, including \$3.6 million in food assistance, to scale up the Emergency National Poverty Targeting Program—Lebanon’s social safety net—to better address the impact of the Syrian crisis on the most-vulnerable Lebanese populations. The program will deliver assistance through electronic vouchers, similar to an existing initiative by WFP that currently serves vulnerable Syrian refugees throughout the region. UNHCR is providing \$3 million to support the World Bank’s initiative, while WFP plans to provide technical assistance.

### Turkey

- Some refugee camps in Turkey are experiencing increasing refugee arrivals from Syria, according to UNHCR. In early April, camp officials were supporting approximately 1,000 individuals in temporary tents and waiting areas, as well as providing hot meals and other relief items while refugees awaited admittance decisions.
- The construction of 10 pre-fabricated health facilities—procured by UNHCR and funded by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)—began during the week of April 14. Authorities are establishing these facilities in six refugee camps and four towns in southeastern Turkey and expect that the clinics will become operational by July. The units constructed in urban areas will function as stand-alone clinics or will strengthen the capacity of existing hospitals. Each facility is fully equipped with beds, emergency supplies, radiology machines, and ultrasound equipment.
- UNHCR and the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) are collaborating to strengthen resilience and refugee absorption capacity in Turkey’s southern Hatay, Kilis, and Sanliurfa provinces, as well as Gaziantep. UNHCR and UNDP are supporting the delivery of public services and investing in activities that provide employment and business development in host communities, as well as provide technical assistance to local authorities conducting livelihoods needs assessments.

---

---

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Since its inception in March 2012, the Syria Emergency Response Fund (ERF)—a pooled fund established and managed by the U.N. to enable timely humanitarian assistance for vulnerable people in Syria and neighboring

countries—has received \$73.8 million in support. To date, the ERF has allocated \$55 million for nearly 170 humanitarian projects in Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon and is currently reviewing 10 projects amounting to approximately \$4.7 million in additional humanitarian support.

- On April 7, the State of Kuwait (SoK) contributed nearly \$250 million to the U.N. and other humanitarian organizations to help relieve the Syrian humanitarian crisis. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the funds will support humanitarian response activities implemented by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP, among other U.N. agencies, public international organizations, and private relief agencies. During the January international pledging conference in Kuwait, the SoK and Kuwaiti charities pledged a total of \$500 million to provide relief aid in Syria and neighboring countries.
- The Government of Australia is providing approximately \$20 million to support Syrian refugee children in Jordan and Lebanon through the U.N.’s No Lost Generation initiative, a program designed to improve access to education and provide psychosocial support for conflict-affected and displaced children. Approximately \$18 million will benefit UNHCR and UNICEF, while the remaining funding will support an international NGO’s activities.

## 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 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 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 39,500 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000

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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$99,000,000</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
WFP	Syria Emergency Operation (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$105,345,900</b>
<b>STATE/PRM<sup>3</sup></b>			
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
To Be Determined	Health	Lebanon	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$203,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$407,345,900</b>

#### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$252,290,317</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$378,353,221</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$582,724,280</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013</b>	<b>\$1,213,367,818</b>

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2012<sup>1</sup>

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$19,695,864
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$47,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$52,359,941
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012</b>	<b>\$119,055,805</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014</b>	<b>\$1,739,769,523</b>
--	------------------------

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Approximately \$12.8 million in funding was committed in FY 2012 and obligated in FY 2013.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 24, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes \$10 million announced in FY 2013 for obligation 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).