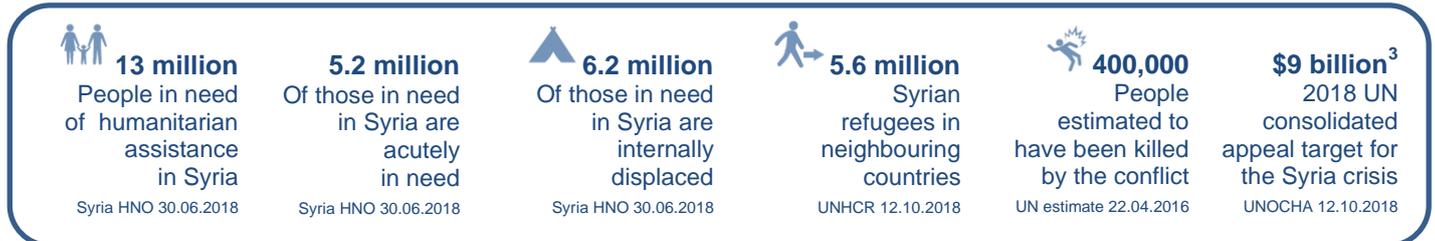


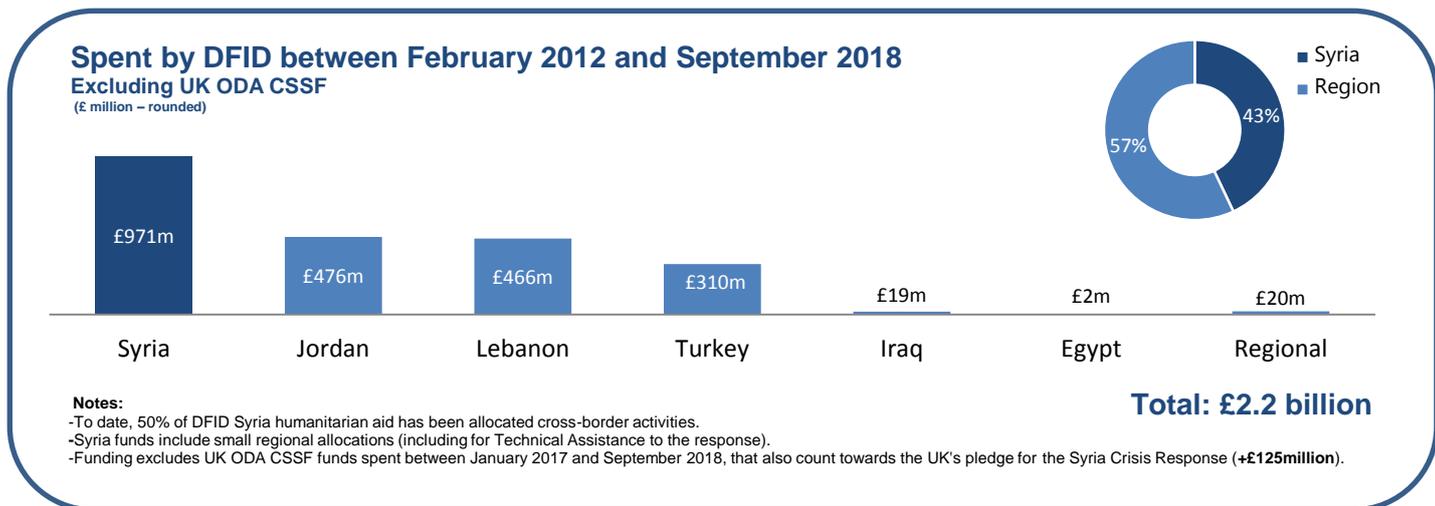


As the brutal conflict continues in Syria, millions of people continue to be in need. Hundreds of thousands have been killed in the conflict between the Assad regime, extremist groups and moderate opposition groups. In response to the crisis, the UK has committed **£2.71 billion²** since 2012. This includes DFID allocations to over 30 implementing partners (including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross) and is helping to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable people in Syria and of refugees in the region. It also includes allocations made under the UK Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) to support local capacity and build stability in the region. Our support is reaching millions of people and has saved lives in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Key Facts



Funding⁴



Key Country Objectives

Syria

- Meet the needs of the most vulnerable people including in hard-to-reach areas.
- Build resilience at individual and community levels to enable people to cope in the short term while building capacity for the future.
- Improve the effectiveness of the overall international response to the crisis.

Lebanon

- Provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese, that, over time, strengthens the resilience of refugees in a sustainable way.
- Expand the education system to reach Syrian refugee children whilst maintaining the quality of education for Lebanese children.
- Support the most vulnerable and conflict-prone municipalities to provide and improve basic service delivery and infrastructure.
- Expand jobs and livelihoods opportunities for both Lebanese and Syrians.

¹ The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the UK Syria Crisis response, including key facts, funding, results and DFID business plan objectives for each country under the response. For more information please contact: enquiry@dfid.gov.uk. Click [here](#) to see the data sources and methods used to produce this summary.

² This figure includes £450 million for 2018 and £300 million for 2019 pledged by the UK at the 2018 Syria Conference in Brussels.

³ The 2018 UN inter-agency appeals for the Syria crisis are an estimated \$9 billion, including \$3.36 billion for projects inside Syria and \$5.6 billion for regional projects.

⁴ Figures may be subject to changes following year-end-adjustments. Figures do not include allocations made and spend incurred under the Home Office resettlement scheme for Syrian refugees or UK support to Syrian refugees who have migrated to Europe. Funding in Iraq is now managed under the [UK Iraq Crisis Response](#). From January 2017 UK cross-government ODA eligible CSSF funding started to be included in ministerial pledges for the Syria Crisis response (in addition to DFID bilateral funding); however this is not captured in the bar chart.

Jordan

- Provide humanitarian assistance and services for the most vulnerable in refugee camps and host communities.
- Support the delivery of basic services in municipalities with the most refugees.
- Improve quality of education for all early grade primary school children in Jordan and integrate Syrian refugees into education system.
- Support job creation for refugees and Jordanians.
- Build longer term stability by supporting Jordan's programme of political and economic reform.

Turkey/Iraq/Egypt

- In Turkey, support for Syrian refugees is provided through the European Union's Facility for Refugees, which includes: monthly cash transfers that enable refugees to cover their basic needs for food and shelter; finance to build and equip schools and pay and train teachers; and support to train medical staff and provide primary healthcare and other medical services.
- In Iraq, support for Syrian refugees has been included in the wider UK Iraq Crisis response from 2015. Support for Syrian refugees in Egypt was last provided in 2013-14.

Regional

- Use international diplomacy - including in the UN Security Council - to protect civilians from violence, get aid to all those who need it wherever they are and improve the effectiveness of the UN-led response.
- Provide support to improve response coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation.
- Mobilise increased international funding for the crisis and ensure effective implementation of the financial and policy commitments made at the London Syria Conference 2016 (<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/>)

Key Results⁶

Cumulative results reported by partners between February 2012 and June 2018

Sector and indicator	Syria	Region	Total
 Food: number of individual monthly rations provided	22,669,589	5,270,275	27,939,864
 Relief: number of relief packages distributed	9,912,222	949,210	10,861,432
 Health: number of vaccines provided	5,568,011	4,978,144	10,546,155
 Health: number of medical consultations provided	11,756,585	2,570,966	14,327,551
 Multisector: number of cash grants/vouchers distributed	1,368,905	4,747,148	6,116,054

Number of people reached in 2017/2018

Type of assistance	Beneficiary type	Syria	Region	Total
 Clean water	Adults and children	4,130,288	135,627	4,265,915
 Sanitation/Hygiene activities	Adults and children	2,596,043	22,206	2,618,249
 Relief packages	Adults and children	958,617	308	958,925
 Agriculture/Livelihoods support	Adults and children	305,503	334	305,837
 Psychosocial support	Adults and children	65,457	32,225	97,681
 Sexual and gender based violence support	Adults and children	6,930	1,907	8,837
 Formal⁷ primary/secondary education	Children	674,855	584,834	1,259,690
 Non-formal⁸ primary/secondary education	Children	59,402	9,517	68,919
 Nutritional support	Children <five, pregnant and lactating women	223,039	8,534	231,573

Source and methodology for results (including definitions): [click here](#)

⁶ Key results included in this summary are a sample of the UK Syria Crisis Response and do not represent the entire breadth of results achieved under the response. Some results haven't been included yet due to a lag in partner reporting.

⁷ Formal education is education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies.

⁸ Non-formal education is education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned by an education provider. The defining characteristic of non-formal education is that it is an addition, alternative and/ or complement to formal education within the process of the lifelong learning of individuals (please note that informal learning is tracked outside of this summary).