

SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JULY 2, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11.1
million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
UN – April 2020

9.3 million

Food-Insecure People in Syria
UN – April 2020

6.6 million

IDPs in Syria
UN – May 2020

4.5 million

People Reached per Month by USAID Assistance in Syria
USAID – June 2020

5.5 million

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – June 2020

3.6 million

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – June 2020

892,310

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – May 2020

657,287

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – June 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

- USG announces nearly \$700 million in new humanitarian funding to respond to the Syria crisis
- Upcoming UNSC vote places millions at risk of losing cross-border UN humanitarian assistance
- UN estimates 9.3 million people are food-insecure as Syria's economic crisis continues

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020

USAID/BHA ^{1,2}	\$5,658,545,084
State/PRM ³	\$5,644,463,006

\$ 11,303,008,090⁴

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 30, during the fourth annual Brussels Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region, U.S. Special Representative for Syria Engagement Ambassador James F. Jeffrey announced nearly \$700 million in additional U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis. The funding will support the provision of emergency food, health, livelihoods, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations in Syria and Syrian refugees in the region. Since the start of the crisis in 2012, the USG has provided more than \$11.3 billion in humanitarian assistance to help Syrians in need.
- UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2504—which reauthorized UN cross-border humanitarian access to northwest Syria from Turkey but did not reauthorize access to northeast Syria from Iraq—is set to expire on July 10, jeopardizing access to UN humanitarian goods and services for approximately 2.8 million people in need of assistance in the northwest. The USG and other relief actors are calling for the renewal of the authorization, as well as the reauthorization of UN access to northeast Syria from Iraq, to continue the delivery of life-saving assistance to millions of people.
- Despite ongoing provision of large-scale relief assistance in Syria, humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate due to the effects of protracted conflict and prolonged large-scale internal displacement, combined with a months-long economic crisis involving the steep devaluation of the Syrian Pound (SYP). As a result, in recent months, relief actors have observed rising malnutrition levels in northwest Syria and heightened food security concerns countrywide, with the UN estimating that 9.3 million people were food-insecure as of April.

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

² Total USAID/BHA funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace.

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

⁴ This total does not include approximately \$65,276,676 in supplemental FY 2020 funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) preparedness and response activities.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On June 30, Ambassador Jeffrey announced nearly \$700 million in additional USG humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis during the fourth annual Brussels Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region, the main annual high-level fundraising event for the Syria crisis. The new assistance comprises approximately \$368 million from USAID/BHA and \$328 million from State/PRM to provide emergency food, health, livelihoods, shelter, and WASH assistance to Syrians in need. During the event, the UN appealed for \$3.8 billion to assist nearly 10 million people across the country through the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan and COVID-19 Response Plan, as well as more than \$6 billion to support an estimated 5.5 million Syrian refugees in neighboring countries under the UN Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan. Representatives from nearly 60 attending countries committed an estimated \$5.5 billion in assistance for 2020 and an additional \$2.2 billion in funding for 2021.
 - Syria's economic crisis and the rapid devaluation of the SYP have exacerbated humanitarian needs countrywide. The volatile exchange rate has led the SYP to lose more value from January to June 2020 than at any point since the start of the humanitarian crisis, the UN reports. During June, the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) Central Bank adjusted the official exchange rate from approximately 700 SYP per U.S. Dollar (USD) to more than 1,200 SYP per USD, a nearly 80 percent devaluation; as of mid-June, the unofficial rate fell to the lowest point on record to more than 3,100 SYP per USD. In response to the sharp SYP depreciation and exchange rate fluctuations, some Syrians have recently shifted to using alternative currencies, such as the Turkish Lira, according to USAID/BHA partners.
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COVID-19 IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- As of July 1, the SARG Ministry of Health (MoH) had confirmed 293 COVID-19 cases, including nine deaths, in SARG-held areas of Syria. Health actors also confirmed six additional cases in northeast Syria, including one death, and no cases in opposition-held areas of northwest Syria. Despite the relatively low confirmed case count, the risk for COVID-19 in Syria remains high due to the fragile health care system, high levels of population movement and displacement, densely crowded IDP settlements, and the logistical difficulties of implementing isolation and protective measures across varying areas of control, according to the UN. Although USG and UN humanitarian partners are supporting COVID-19 prevention and response efforts, the lack of medical commodities and limited availability of quarantine facilities hinders the response.
- Across Syria, authorities have begun to ease COVID-19 preventive measures, and many essential health care and protection services—such as mobile medical units and child-friendly spaces—have resumed in recent weeks, although some group-based humanitarian activities remain suspended.
- USAID/BHA is supporting the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to bolster COVID-19 response capacity in Syria, including conducting small-scale rehabilitations in health facilities to ensure adequate medical waste management and WASH infrastructure. UNICEF is also distributing cleaning supplies to protect health care staff and patients, and will continue disseminating information, education, and communication materials on COVID-19 prevention measures to vulnerable communities. Additionally, a USAID/BHA non-governmental organization (NGO) partner is installing additional handwashing and latrine facilities in camps and informal settlements in northeast Syria and distributing WASH items in northwest Syria IDP camps to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.
- State/PRM is supporting the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to protect IDPs and refugees in Syria and the region from direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 by providing local and national authorities with medical supplies; undertaking risk communication and hygiene promotion activities; and scaling up protection activities and the distribution of cash assistance, shelter materials, and core relief items. Since the start of the COVID-19 crisis, UNHCR has reached more than 614,000 people with risk communication and community engagement activities, including approximately 195,000 Syrians and refugees in Syria through mass communication campaigns and outreach volunteers.

DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Ahead of a planned early-July UNSC vote on the UN cross-border authorizations found in UNSC Resolution 2504, humanitarian actors continue to advocate for the renewal of the two UN border crossings into northwest Syria—Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama—in addition to the re-authorization of UN access to northeast Syria, which was eliminated in January. A May report from the UN Secretary-General concluded that no alternatives can match the scale and scope of UN cross-border support to northwest Syria, and significant gaps already exist in northeast Syria following the UNSC's removal of authorization for Iraq's Yaroubia crossing. The UN reports that ongoing cross-border and increased cross-line support is required to continue the delivery of humanitarian assistance to northern Syria, particularly given increased needs amid the displacement, economic, and COVID-19 crises.
- A failure to extend authorization of UN cross-border transshipment of humanitarian aid to northwest Syria would result in significant gaps in assistance provision. From January to May alone, the UNSC authorization allowed nearly 6,800 trucks to transport UN food, nutrition, shelter, and WASH assistance from Turkey to northwest Syria through Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama. The nearly 1,800 trucks that utilized the crossings in May mark the highest recorded monthly figure since the UN cross-border aid operation began in 2014, underscoring the volume of need. The majority of cross-border assistance is emergency food support, reaching an estimated 1.3 million people in northwest Syria each month, the UN reports.
- Both crossings into northwest Syria play important roles in delivering assistance. While the transshipment capacity of Bab al-Salama is approximately one half of Bab al-Hawa's, Bab al-Salama crossing provides direct humanitarian access to an area of northern Aleppo Governorate with a high number of IDPs. The Bab al-Salama crossing enables the UN to provide assistance to an estimated 1.3 million people in Aleppo, more than 60 percent of whom are displaced, the UN reports.
- On June 23, the Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) informed the UN that it would no longer participate in the UN-led humanitarian notification system, also known as the deconfliction mechanism, which the UN and other humanitarian organizations use to share coordinates with parties of the conflict in an effort to protect civilian and humanitarian sites, such as health facilities, humanitarian activity locations, relief agency offices and convoys, and IDP camps. The withdrawal follows UN Board of Inquiry findings that the SARG and/or aligned actors likely targeted civilian infrastructure during airstrikes in northwest Syria in 2019.

Northwest Syria

- An estimated 2.8 million people in northwest Syria—approximately 70 percent of 4.1 million people in the region—require humanitarian assistance, the UN reports, and two-thirds of the population is displaced. The majority of displaced people are sheltering in last-resort sites, classified as camps and informal settlements that do not meet the minimum emergency standards for shelter and WASH, according to the UN.
- A ceasefire—negotiated by the Government of Turkey (GoT) and GoRF—went into effect in northwest Syria on March 6 and largely continued to hold as of late June, international media report. Relief actors recorded an increase in hostilities in southern Idlib and northern Hamah governorates from early-to-mid June, including regular artillery shelling and intermittent airstrikes. The June clashes mark the return of airstrikes following months of relative calm. Nonetheless, the ceasefire remains largely intact, and joint GoRF–GoT patrols—part of the ceasefire agreement—continue on Idlib's M4 highway, a strategic road which runs east to west across the governorate.
- Since the early March ceasefire, nearly 182,000 IDPs—or approximately 20 percent of the 961,000 people displaced from December 2019 to March 2020—had returned to areas of origin in northwest Syria as of late June, following a relative improvement in security conditions, while an estimated 780,000 remained displaced, the UN reports. USG partners continue to closely monitor the security situation in the area, noting that any sustained hostilities could generate new displacement and reverse the recent trend of IDP returns.

Northeast Syria

- Following the removal of UN authorization for Yaroubia crossing in January, northeast Syria has experienced a significant reduction in humanitarian assistance, particularly items crucial for health services. During 2019, UN agencies shipped 210 tons of medical supplies—including emergency health and trauma kits and essential medicines—through Yaroubia, supporting more than 100 NGO-run facilities across the northeast, 50 percent of which were entirely reliant on cross-border aid. However, since January, UN health supplies now reduced to deliveries cross-line from the capital city of Damascus reached only 31 percent of facilities in northeast Syria previously supported by cross-border aid as of mid-May.
- Humanitarian NGOs have been unable to fill the significant gap in medical assistance left by the loss of UN cross-border access. Further, the SARG requires an extensive approval process for any UN supplies delivered cross-line, particularly for medical commodities, causing significant delays. Despite recent UN World Health Organization (WHO) efforts to reach the northeast—including the delivery of more than 80 metric tons (MT) of health commodities in mid-June—the gap remains given lack of consistent SARG permission to reach areas not under SARG control, exacerbated by COVID-19 prevention and response efforts that have increased the need for medical supplies. The UN and USG actors continue to advocate for the reauthorization of UN access to Yaroubia in order to fulfill the life-saving medical demands of vulnerable populations in northeast Syria.

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND LIVELIHOODS

- As of April 2020, an estimated 9.3 million people in Syria were food-insecure—an increase of 1.4 million people since late 2019—and an additional 2.2 million were at risk of food insecurity, according to USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP). An estimated 4.6 million children and pregnant and lactating women are in need of nutrition assistance, including an estimated 3.7 million people in acute need. The UN estimates that approximately 90 percent of Syrians live below the poverty line—defined by the World Bank as living on less than \$2 per day—as of June 2020, compared to an estimated 80 percent of Syrians prior to the COVID-19 and economic crises.
- Food prices continued to increase countrywide during June with the SYP devaluation, reaching the highest recorded levels since 2011. According to WFP, the price of basic food items increased by nearly 210 percent countrywide from June 2019 to June 2020, or more than 20 times higher than pre-crisis levels. As a result, many Syrians have adopted negative coping strategies, such as purchasing food on credit, relying on cheaper or less preferred foods, limiting portion sizes, and restricting adult food consumption to allow children to eat.
- WFP continues to track the increase in food prices, modifying programs accordingly to meet the needs of vulnerable populations across Syria. With USAID/BHA support, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance sufficient for approximately 4.3 million people across Syria—including 1.3 million people in northwest Syria—during May. Additionally, WFP reached an estimated 196,500 people in northwest Syria with emergency food assistance through ready-to-eat rations, portable food rations designed to meet the food needs of a family of five for five days. In partnership with UNICEF and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP food assistance distributions also included soap for handwashing to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. During the Brussels Conference, USAID/BHA announced nearly \$156 million in additional funding to WFP for the response inside Syria.
- During April, with USAID/BHA support, WFP provided emergency food assistance—including cash and vouchers to meet food and livelihood needs—to approximately 1.8 million Syrian refugees, non-Syrian refugees, and host community members in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. The figure includes nearly 772,700 people in Lebanon, more than 476,700 in Jordan, approximately 312,600 in Iraq, more than 165,200 in Egypt, and nearly 50,800 in Turkey. WFP reports that of the total beneficiaries, more than 70 percent were Syrian refugees, nearly 25 percent were host community members, and approximately 5 percent were non-Syrian refugees. During the Brussels Conference, USAID/BHA announced more than \$155 million in additional WFP funding for the Syria refugee response in neighboring countries.
- The USAID/BHA partnership with UNICEF contributed to reaching more than 20,200 pregnant and lactating women and children ages five years and younger with micronutrients and screened more than 36,000 people for acute

malnutrition during May. Additionally, UNICEF treated more than 130 children ages five years and younger for severe acute malnutrition, including approximately 50 children in Al Hasakah Governorate's Al Hol camp, and disseminated infant and young child feeding information to more than 20,500 caregivers during the month. UNICEF also resumed related counseling sessions for small groups in Dar'a, Rif Damascus, and Quneitra governorates during May, previously suspended due to COVID-19 concerns.

- During the 2020 agricultural season, a USAID/BHA partner assisted more than 450 households—an estimated 3,000 people—to cultivate barley and wheat on nearly 3,000 acres of land in three Al Hasakah sub-districts. The project provided farmers with training and materials such as fertilizer, ploughs, and seeds. The crops yielded more than 1,730 MT of wheat and 665 MT of barley, nearly twice the amount produced in previous agricultural seasons, enabling farmers to sell the surplus and generate additional income.

HEALTH AND WASH

- USAID/BHA continues to fund NGO partners to implement critical health activities through health system and clinical support, inclusive of repairs to conflict-damaged health facilities; community-based health education; support to health care workers; mobile medical units for primary health care services; and the screening and management of acute malnutrition cases. Additionally, in northern Syria, USAID/BHA is supporting several NGO partners to provide emergency water trucking services for IDP camps, rehabilitate key WASH infrastructure, and distribute emergency hygiene items to newly displaced persons. NGO partners are harmonizing the activities with appropriate COVID-19 messaging, preparedness, and prevention efforts. During May, USAID/BHA NGO partners across northwest Syria provided safe drinking water to more than 904,000 people and supported solid waste management, desludging, and other sanitation services for nearly 789,000 people.
- USAID/BHA NGO health partners also performed nearly 96,000 outpatient consultations in more than 30 health facilities across northwest Syria in May. The NGOs assisted in more than 860 births, performed approximately 10,000 trauma consultations, and provided nearly 36,000 communicable disease consultations. USAID/BHA NGO partners in the northwest also continue to perform COVID-19 awareness-raising activities, conducting nearly 5,900 awareness-raising sessions that reached more than 13,800 people in May.
- During May, a USAID/BHA NGO partner distributed more than 3,400 hygiene kits to an IDP camp in Al Hasakah, benefitting approximately 2,700 households. The hygiene kits contained diapers, dish soap, disposable razors, sanitary pads, shampoo, and toothpaste. Additional soap, hand sanitizers, and cleaning products were added to the content of the kits, in line with COVID-19 preparedness efforts. In addition, another USAID/BHA NGO partner distributed hygiene kits and COVID-19 kits to 11 informal settlements in Ar Raqqa Governorate, benefitting approximately 2,000 households.

PROTECTION

- During May, State/PRM partner UNHCR and its partners provided nearly 158,000 interventions to IDPs and host community members across approximately 220 communities in Aleppo, Idlib, and Ar Raqqa. In addition, UNHCR's community-based protection interventions reached nearly 24,000 people in May. Protection services included psychosocial support sessions for more than 3,800 people; education on civil status documentation and housing, land, and property issues for approximately 2,600 people; and case management and referrals for nearly 2,600 people. Moreover, UNHCR and its partners provided approximately 80,000 psychosocial and wellbeing services, primarily for children, as well as 18,000 education sessions to mitigate risks from mines and explosive remnants of war. In total, with State/PRM support, UNHCR has provided protection services, such as information dissemination and referrals, to nearly 67,000 people in Syria to date in 2020.
- In response to the recent uptick in violence in northwest Syria, UNHCR and its partners conducted more than 21,500 protection interventions, reaching nearly 14,000 IDPs and host community members in eight sub-districts of Aleppo

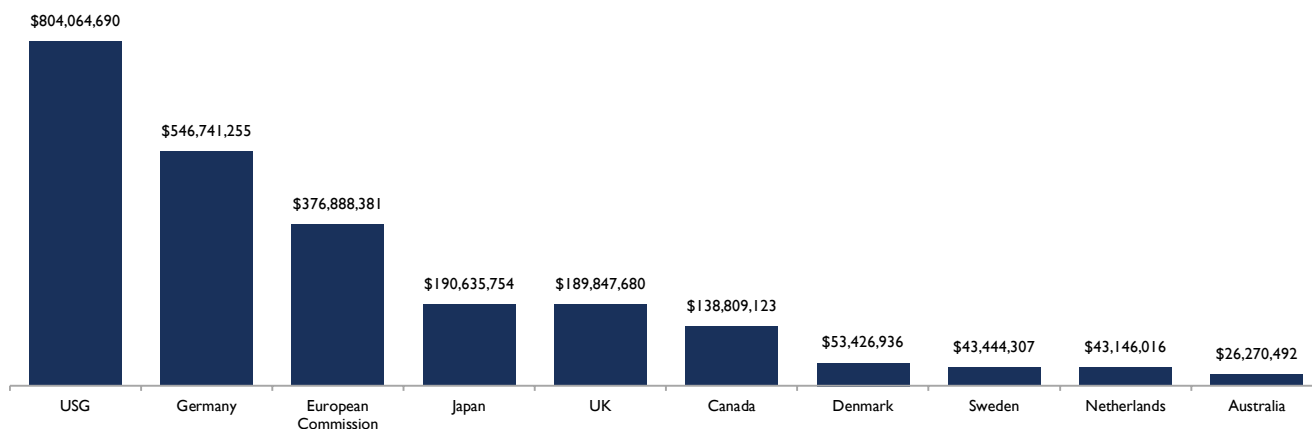
and Idlib, from June 8 to 21. Protection services included cash assistance for protection items, hygiene kit distributions, psychosocial support, and referrals to basic health and shelter services.

SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- USAID/BHA partners continue to conduct shelter activities at IDP camps in northern Syria through camp establishment and maintenance, the distribution of emergency shelter items, and tent installation. The partners also rehabilitate existing camps and collective centers, as needed.
- Since May 2019, State/PRM partner UNHCR has quadrupled its emergency support to IDPs and host community members in northwest Syria as of May 2020, despite COVID-19-related restrictions. During May, UNHCR supported nearly 202,000 IDPs and host community members in northwest Syria. UNHCR reached approximately 146,000 people with relief commodity kits containing blankets, kitchen items, mattresses, and soap, and an estimated 55,000 people with emergency shelter support or rehabilitation in northwest Syria. Despite procurement delays due to COVID-19 mitigation measures, UNHCR also organized 14 transshipments through Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama crossings in May, transporting approximately 27,500 relief commodity kits and 4,100 tents, which will support up to 162,100 people. From January to May 2020, UNHCR reached more than 1 million people with relief commodities and provided an estimated 580,000 people with shelter assistance in northwest Syria.

2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 2, 2020. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, 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, 2019.

CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the SARG in March 2011, SARG 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 (AOGs) to retaliate.
- 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. The USG recognized the coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people on December 11, 2012. On March 19, 2013, the Syrian Coalition established the Syrian Interim Government, which opposes the SARG and is based in decentralized locations throughout AOG-held areas of Syria.
- On January 10, 2020, the UNSC adopted UNSC Resolution 2504, authorizing UN cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations in Syria. The resolution permits the UN’s use of two border crossings from Turkey for the delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria for six months, expiring in July 2020. The resolution is a partial renewal of previous cross-border aid resolutions, beginning with UNSC Resolution 2165 on July 14, 2014, which had authorized four border crossings from Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq.
- UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) estimates approximately 438,000 Palestinian refugees remain in Syria, representing a decrease from the 560,000 people registered with UNRWA prior to the conflict. Intense fighting in and around some Palestinian camps and neighborhoods has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. Syria also hosts an estimated 34,000 Iraqi refugees and asylum

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SYRIA			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
NGO Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Protection; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM); Health; Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; WASH; Shelter and Settlements	Syria	\$62,612,539
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$7,000,000
OCHA	HCIM	Syria	\$4,000,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$73,612,539
Food Assistance²			
NGO Partners	Cash Transfers for Food; ERMS; Food Vouchers; Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP); Complementary Services	Syria	\$11,539,622
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, LRIP, Nutrition, Complementary Services	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$335,262,298
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$346,801,920
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$420,414,459
STATE/PRM			
NGO Partners	Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Psychosocial Assistance	Turkey	\$9,542,394
Implementing Partner	Capacity Building, Cash-Based Programming, Health, Protection, Livelihoods, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$36,800,000
International Labor Organization	Livelihoods	Turkey	\$3,869,228
IOM	Border Transport, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities	Iraq, Turkey	\$7,838,609
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Cash-Based Programming, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Region	\$233,800,000
UNICEF	Cash-Based Programming, Child Protection, Education, Gender-Based Violence Prevention, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Youth Programs	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$91,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$383,650,231
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SYRIA IN FY 2020			\$804,064,690

FUNDING FOR SYRIA REGIONAL COVID 19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE³			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
NGO Partners	HCIM, Health, MPCA, WASH	Syria	\$12,348,676
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Syria	\$3,000,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$15,348,676
Food Assistance			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Complementary Services	Iraq, Lebanon	\$19,250,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$19,250,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$34,598,676
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Health, WASH	Jordan, Syria	\$5,240,000
IOM	Cash-Based Programming, Health, Logistics, Protection	Iraq, Jordan, Turkey	\$5,185,000
UNHCR	Cash-Based Programming, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$16,363,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon	\$3,890,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$30,678,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR SYRIA REGIONAL COVID 19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$65,276,676

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020⁴

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE	\$5,658,545,084
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE	\$5,644,463,006
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020	\$11,303,008,090

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of July 2, 2020.

² USAID/BHA Food Assistance funding supports Syrian refugees, non-Syrian refugees, and host community members.

³ Figures represent supplemental International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities as of July 2, 2020.

⁴ This total does not include the \$65,276,676 in supplemental FY 2020 funding for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities.

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.
- 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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>