



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JUNE 8, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11.1 million

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

6.1 million

IDPs in Syria
UN – September 2019

4 million

People Reached per Month by USAID Assistance in Syria
USAID – December 2019

5.6 million

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – May 2020

3.6 million

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – May 2020

910,256

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – January 2020

656,733

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – May 2020

247,471

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – April 2020

438,000

Palestinian Refugees in Syria
UNRWA – April 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actors continue food, health, shelter, and WASH support in Syria, adapt activities to mitigate COVID-19
- Health officials confirm 141 COVID-19 cases in SARG-held areas and six cases in northeast Syria
- Humanitarian community advocates against potential lapse in UN cross-border aid authorization due to upcoming UNSC Resolution 2504 expiration

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYS 2012–2020

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$1,967,164,631
USAID/FFP ²	\$3,323,218,932
State/PRM ³	\$5,316,612,775

\$10,606,996,338

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian actors, including U.S. Government (USG) partners, continue to address coronavirus disease (COVID-19) concerns in Syria by adapting existing programming to mitigate and respond to COVID-19 transmission. Relief organizations continue to deliver food, health, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, supporting vulnerable populations despite COVID-19-related restrictions.
- Health organizations in Syria had established COVID-19 testing capacity in Aleppo, Damascus, Idlib, and Latakia governorates as of late May, spanning multiple areas of control. Relief agencies plan to expand to additional areas as health supplies and capacity, as well as relevant Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) approval, allow. As of June 7, health actors had confirmed 141 COVID-19 cases in SARG-held areas, an additional six cases in northeast Syria, and no cases in opposition-held areas of northwest Syria.
- In early January, the UN Security Council (UNSC) passed Resolution 2504, which reauthorized UN cross-border humanitarian access to northwest Syria through Turkey's Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama crossings for a period of six months. A mid-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 UN humanitarian access through Iraq's Yaroubia border crossing in January. With UNSC Resolution 2504 set to expire on July 10, the USG and many humanitarian organizations are calling for the renewal of the authorization for UN cross-border assistance to northwest Syria, as well as reauthorizing UN access to northeast Syria, to continue the delivery of life-saving assistance to millions of people.

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)

COVID-19 IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- The existence of separate COVID-19 surveillance mechanisms across Syria, varying by area of control, has created challenges in verifying and triangulating information on COVID-19 cases, relief actors report. While the SARG Ministry of Health (MoH) had confirmed 141 COVID-19 cases, including six resultant deaths, as of June 7, this figure only includes cases reported in SARG-held Damascus, Dar'a, and Rif Damascus governorates, the UN reports. As of May 28, health actors had confirmed six additional COVID-19 cases, including one death, in northeast Syria, with no cases confirmed in opposition-held areas of the northwest.
- As of May 26, the SARG MoH had conducted nearly 4,900 COVID-19 tests in laboratories in Aleppo, Damascus, Homs, and Latakia governorates. Health officials began COVID-19 testing in Idlib Governorate on March 24, conducting nearly 860 tests as of June 4, all of which returned negative. Countrywide, local authorities had identified 32 quarantine facilities and 14 isolation spaces across 13 governorates, according to the UN.
- Across Syria, authorities recently started to progressively relax movement restrictions that began in mid-March as part of COVID-19 mitigation efforts. In SARG-held areas, authorities lifted the daily curfew and travel ban between governorates, resumed public and private transportation services, and allowed markets to reopen as of May 26.
- Local authorities in northeast Syria have allowed most markets, shops, and transportation services to reopen during the day, including travel between districts, but not governorates, as of late May. Due to the lifting of precautionary measures in recent weeks, humanitarian actors have been able to resume some previously suspended program activities, while other activities such as education and community-based livelihoods, protection, and psychosocial support, remain suspended or partially operational in line with local directives, the UN reports. Despite the reduced measures, the lack of UN cross-border access to northeast Syria continues to hamper the COVID-19 response, as UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are unable to sufficiently fill the gap in medical supplies previously supplied to the northeast through Yaroubia, the UN reports.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Relief agencies, including USG partners, continue to raise awareness about the significant assistance gap that would develop if the UNSC does not reauthorize UN cross-border humanitarian assistance into northwest Syria past July 10, when UNSC Resolution 2504 expires. January's UNSC Resolution 2504 reauthorized UN cross-border access to northwest Syria through Turkey's Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama crossings, in support of an estimated 2.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance; however, the resolution also failed to renew the authorization for Iraq's Yaroubia crossing to northeast Syria, which previously supported 1.3 million people. Ahead of a UNSC vote regarding the authorized crossings, USG partners and other humanitarian actors have advocated for a 12-month renewal of UN cross-border access into northwest Syria, as well as the re-authorization of UN cross-border access into northeast Syria.
- On May 14, UN Secretary-General António Guterres published a report highlighting UN humanitarian operations in Syria, concluding there are no alternatives that can match the scale and scope of current UN cross-border support to northwest Syria, should the forthcoming UNSC vote fail to reauthorize cross-border access. The UN also highlighted that cross-line assistance—referring to aid transported from Syria's capital city of Damascus and other SARG-controlled areas—to northeast Syria is not sufficient to meet current humanitarian needs. Both cross-border and cross-line methods are fundamental to sustaining the significant humanitarian response in Syria, which reached an average of 6 million people countrywide each month during 2019, according to the UN; nearly 50 percent of the assistance supported people in areas of northeast and northwest Syria not controlled by SARG authorities. Since the UN cross-border operation began in 2014, more than 36,000 trucks have transported UN humanitarian assistance cross-border to Syria from Iraq, Jordan, and Turkey.
- An estimated 6.2 million people reside in areas outside of SARG control, of whom approximately 4.2 million are in need of humanitarian assistance and are accessible only through cross-line or cross-border humanitarian operations, the UN reports. The UN reports that humanitarian needs in non-SARG-held areas are particularly acute, due to varying levels of hostilities and a high proportion of internally displaced persons (IDPs)—in northwest Syria, approximately 70 percent of the population is displaced, nearly all of whom require humanitarian assistance. Additionally, the UN estimates that

more than 60 percent of the estimated 2.2 million people residing in northeast Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 480,000 displaced people.

Northwest Syria

- A ceasefire—negotiated by the Government of Turkey and Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF)—went into effect in northwest Syria on March 6 and largely continued to hold as of early June, although intermittent clashes and artillery shelling continued along conflict front lines, relief actors report. The humanitarian community continues to estimate that 2.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in northwest Syria. The UN reports limited hostilities between SARG forces and armed opposition groups (AOGs) in northwest Syria since the ceasefire; however, relief actors reported an increase in clashes in mid-May, attributed to conflict between AOGs, which endangered civilians and impeded humanitarian work, the UN reports. During mid-to-late May, at least 10 improvised explosive device incidents and several clashes cumulatively resulted in at least 13 civilian casualties, including six deaths, in northwest Syria.
- Additionally, following the ceasefire, more than 120,000 people had returned to areas of origin in Aleppo and Idlib governorates as of late May, the UN reports. An estimated 840,000 people remained displaced of the nearly 961,000 people displaced during the GoRF and SARG offensive from December to early March. Overall, of the 4 million people in northwest Syria, at least 2.7 million people are estimated to be internally displaced, according to the UN.
- Due to the rapid deterioration in the humanitarian situation in northwest Syria in late 2019 and early 2020, compounded by COVID-19 concerns, and also due to improved access as a result of the ceasefire, the UN increased the number of cross-border truck deliveries by approximately 180 percent in March and 130 percent in April compared to the same months in 2019. The support included nearly 6,800 trucks transporting UN food, nutrition, shelter, and WASH assistance through Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama crossings from January to May 2020. May's total of nearly 1,800 trucks marks the highest recorded monthly figure since the UN cross-border aid operation began in 2014.
- COVID-19 movement restrictions and mitigation measures complicate humanitarian activities, exacerbating humanitarian needs across northwest Syria, the UN reports. Despite the obstacles, relief actors continue to prepare testing and isolation capacity in northwest Syria, having distributed more than 300 triage tents and enacted COVID-19 triage systems at approximately 100 hospitals and primary health care centers as of mid-May. However, following the March closure of the Syria–Turkey border to non-emergency medical cases, people in Syria experiencing severe non-COVID-19 medical issues—particularly cancer—lacked access to adequate health care as of late May, the UN reports.
- In early May, health actors began constructing approximately 30 community-based isolation (CBI) centers across Aleppo and Idlib to limit potential COVID-19 spread in densely populated areas of northwest Syria; as of early June, at least two CBIs were operational, according to the Turkey-based Health Cluster.⁴ The centers—able to host approximately 1,500 patients upon completion—are intended to serve as temporary accommodations for asymptomatic patients or patients with mild symptoms confirmed as COVID-19; however, they will not provide robust medical support, according to relief actors.

Northeast Syria

- Despite NGO and UN support to health facilities in northeast Syria, including from USG partners, a significant gap in health assistance and capacity remains, particularly in the absence of UN cross-border assistance from Iraq, relief actors report; cross-line assistance is not making up the shortfall due to lack of SARG approvals for onward distribution to NGO partners and health facilities that the UN had previously reached cross-border. According to the UN, no districts in northeast Syria meet the minimum standard of 18 hospital beds for every 10,000 people, and the lack of UN cross-border access hinders the delivery of medical commodities, including items required for the COVID-19 response. Since the removal of UN cross-border access, UN agencies had delivered only five shipments of UN-procured health supplies from SARG-held areas to the northeast as of mid-May due to lack of SARG approvals. The supplies reached few NGO-run health facilities in northeast Syria previously supported by UN cross-border deliveries, resulting in a shortage

⁴ The coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

of medical supplies and reduction of health capacity, the UN reports. NGOs are unable to replicate the scale of UN cross-border aid that met the health needs of the estimated 1.3 million people in the northeast, according to the UN.

- Even with limited resources available, health actors, including USG partners, continue to scale up support for vulnerable populations in northeast Syria, particularly for COVID-19 prevention and response efforts. Among recent activities, relief agencies are training health care staff to closely monitor and report on severe acute respiratory infections and potential COVID-19 symptoms, increasing capacity to improve data collection on COVID-19 transmission, enhance early detection, and support a more robust response.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Food security and nutrition actors continue to monitor an increase in malnutrition and food insecurity in Syria, deteriorating as a result of sporadic hostilities, the depreciation of the Syrian pound, and rapidly increasing food prices. These trends are compounded by COVID-19 response and mitigation measures, including panic buying in markets and government-imposed movement restrictions, USAID partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. As of April 2020, an estimated 9.3 million people in Syria were food-insecure—an increase of 1.4 million people in the past six months, compared to approximately 7.9 million people in late 2019. WFP estimates that an additional 2.2 million people are at risk of food insecurity.
- Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, an estimated 80 percent of Syria lived below the poverty line, with high levels of food insecurity, the UN reports; approximately 12,600 children younger than five years of age were acutely malnourished and 38,200 children younger than five were moderately malnourished as of late 2019, according to WFP.
- Following hostilities in northwest Syria from December to March, relief actors observed an increase in reported malnutrition levels in northwest Syria. According to a recent UN analysis of community screening in northwest Syria, nearly one-third of assessed children ages five years and younger are experiencing stunted growth, often associated with chronic malnutrition, compared to one-fifth of assessed children in the same areas prior to December. In addition, one fifth of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened from January to March 2020 were identified as acutely malnourished. In response to the data, USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and other nutrition actors, including additional USAID partners, are scaling up nutrition surveillance systems to cover 45 health facilities across northwest Syria in the coming weeks.
- With the support of USAID and other donors, WFP reached approximately 5 million people with emergency food assistance across Syria’s 14 governorates during April, delivering more than 68,600 metric tons of food assistance. Approximately 30 percent of assistance—sufficient to meet the needs of approximately 1.5 million people—was delivered through the cross-border operation from Turkey to areas of Aleppo and Idlib not accessible from inside Syria. WFP included soap in food assistance distributions during April to support handwashing and safe hygiene as part of the COVID-19 response in collaboration with UNICEF. The UN agency also dispatched nutrition products for the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, sufficient to support approximately 168,700 children and PLW across 11 governorates in April.
- USAID partners continue to reach millions of people with emergency food assistance across Syria each month. For instance, a USAID humanitarian partner provided food vouchers to more than 1,100 households in Rif Damascus Governorate and supported more than 300 people with agricultural training and home garden kits, including seeds and gardening tools, in Dar’a Governorate during April. From May 3 to 8, the partner provided food vouchers to an additional 2,600 households in Ar Raqqa Governorate. A second USAID partner, in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, reached nearly 700 households—approximately 4,000 people—with food vouchers, accompanied by hand sanitizer as an integrated COVID-19 preventive measure, in Homs Governorate from May 13 to 14.

HEALTH, PROTECTION, AND WASH

- USAID partners continue to provide WASH support to vulnerable populations throughout Syria as part of ongoing COVID-19 preparedness and response measures. During April, USAID partners reached approximately 660,000 people

in northeast Syria with health activities, including COVID-19-focused interventions such as equipping hospitals for potential cases, installing handwashing stations in IDP camps, and providing COVID-19-specific mental health and psychosocial support training. Additionally, the NGOs have reached nearly 585,400 people to date with WASH support across northeast Syria.

- For instance, during April, a USAID partner distributed more than 3,400 hygiene kits—supporting an estimated 2,700 households—in an IDP camp in Al Hasakah Governorate. The hygiene kits contained cleaning products, hand sanitizer, and soap, among other WASH commodities. The USAID partner also conducted COVID-19 awareness sessions alongside the distributions. A second USAID humanitarian partner supported approximately 3,500 individuals by distributing nearly 600 hygiene kits in Dar’a during the month. The USAID partner also disseminated critical WASH messages to each household, as well as COVID-19 awareness messages such as physical distancing and surface cleaning guidance.
- USAID-supported WASH activities during April included emergency water trucking to nearly 40 collective centers and the installation of approximately 40 water tanks for handwashing in Al Hasakah, supporting more than 1,200 households. Separately, a USAID partner distributed more than 1,700 hygiene kits, supporting nearly 11,000 IDPs, and provided COVID-19 hygiene promotion messaging to more than 1,100 households in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, and Dayr az Zawr governorates in April. Another USAID partner trained more than 60 community health workers and mobile medical staff on psychosocial support for COVID-19 patients and related prevention measures in northeast Syria during the month.
- USAID NGO partners in northwest Syria continued to scale up and adjust humanitarian health services as part of COVID-19 preparedness efforts in April, as well as respond to significant health needs among IDP and returnee populations in the region. USAID NGO partners performed nearly 114,000 outpatient health consultations across 29 health facilities; provided nearly 49,000 communicable disease consultations; reached nearly 19,000 people with COVID-19-related awareness sessions; performed nearly 9,800 trauma consultations; and assisted in more than 1,100 births. In addition, one NGO partner launched three new mobile clinics in Idlib during the month and continued efforts to rehabilitate an additional primary health care center near the Syria–Turkey border, while another partner operationalized an additional hospital in Idlib’s Dana sub-district.
- With State/PRM support, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continues to support COVID-19-related community-led initiatives across Syria. In April, a community-led disinfection campaign in Al Hasakah involved 100 volunteers disinfecting public spaces and medical centers three times per week. Volunteers also organized lines outside of public commercial shops to promote physical distancing. During May, UNHCR-trained youth volunteers traveled door-to-door to conduct household wellness checks and distribute basic food and hygiene items in urban areas of Damascus.
- Additionally, State/PRM partner UNHCR and its protection partners reached more than 860 displaced and vulnerable people with protection services during April, including case management and referrals; education on civil status documentation and housing, land, and property issues; legal counseling and assistance; and psychosocial support services. To date in 2020, UNHCR and its partners have provided protection services to more than 41,700 people.

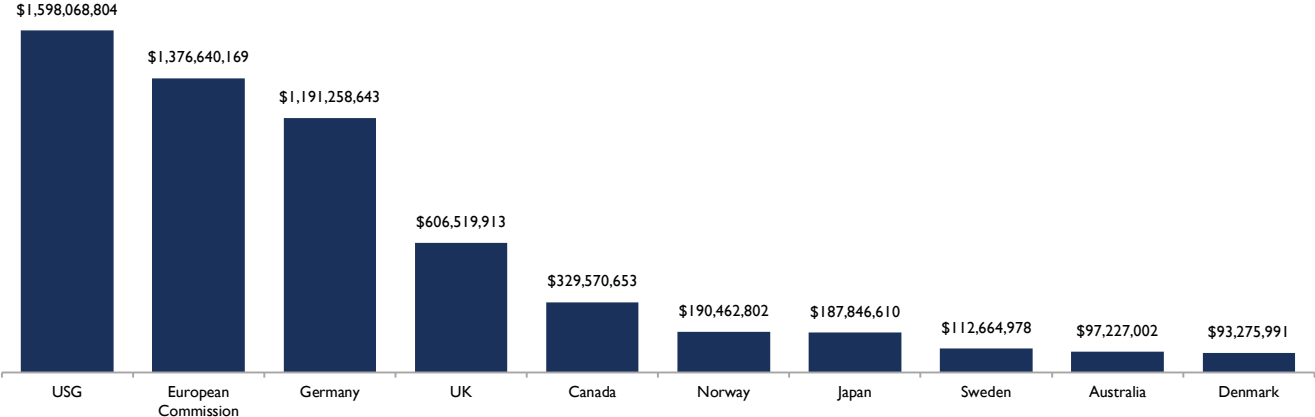
SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Shelter remains a critical need among the approximately 2.7 million IDPs in the northwest, relief actors report. Nearly 60 percent of IDPs in northwest Syria are residing in sub-standard shelters, such as public or unfinished buildings and tents, according to a recent UN assessment. As such, the UN highlighted the need for new IDP sites, expansion of existing IDP sites, and shelter rehabilitation to address sub-standard shelter conditions throughout northwest Syria, particularly given the need to decongest settlements amid COVID-19 concerns.
- State/PRM partner UNHCR continues to actively respond to the needs of IDPs in northwest Syria, including recent and long-term displaced populations. In April, UNHCR assisted approximately 247,000 IDPs and host community members in northwest Syria with shelter and relief commodity support, ensuring that all distributions followed COVID-19 physical distancing guidance. Additionally, UNHCR reached 135,000 people with relief commodity kits—containing blankets, kitchen items, mattresses, and winter items—during April. UNHCR also provided emergency and seasonal

shelter support or rehabilitation to approximately 110,000 people, including the distribution of family tents or shelter kits to more than 57,000 people. From January to March, UNHCR reached more than 861,900 people with relief commodities and approximately 538,000 individuals with shelter assistance.

- Despite COVID-19 measures resulting in procurement delays of some items, UNHCR organized 10 transshipments through the Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salama crossings during April, transporting approximately 20,000 hygiene kits, 11,000 relief commodity kits, and 900 tents, which will support approximately 167,900 people.

2019–2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 8, 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 2019 and 2020 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019, which ran from October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2019, and FY 2020, 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 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 seekers, as well as more than 3,200 refugee persons of concern from other countries.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO Partners	Health, WASH	Syria	\$5,471,643
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$7,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Syria	\$4,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$16,471,643
USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (LRIP), and Complementary Services	Syria	\$9,531,295
WFP	Food Vouchers, LRIP, Nutrition, and Complementary Services	Syria	\$26,250,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$35,781,295
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Cash-Based Programming, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria, Turkey	\$55,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$55,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$108,052,938

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, HCIM, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$178,211,423
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	HCIM, Health, Shelter and Settlements	Syria	\$3,001,725
IOM	ERMS, HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$20,187,224
OCHA	HCIM	Syria	\$4,625,000
UNICEF	HCIM, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$19,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIM	Syria	\$997,229
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Syria	\$20,825,517
	Program Support	Syria	\$3,094,005
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$249,942,123
USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Cash Transfers for Food; ERMS; Food Vouchers; LRIP; Complementary Services	Syria	\$155,388,486
IOM	LRIP	Syria	3,015,000

WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, LRIP, Nutrition, Complementary Services	Syria	\$120,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Egypt	\$18,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Iraq	\$6,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Jordan	\$74,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Lebanon	\$86,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Turkey	\$13,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$475,403,486
STATE/PRM			
NGO Partners	Cash-Based Programming, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Psychosocial Assistance, Shelter, WASH	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$95,147,597
Implementing Partner (IP)	Capacity Building, Cash-Based Programming, Health, Protection, Livelihoods, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$60,100,000
IOM	Border Transport, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities	Iraq, Jordan, Turkey	\$15,600,000
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Livelihoods	Jordan	\$2,222,660
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Livelihoods, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lebanon	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	CCCM, Cash-Based Programming, Education, Health, Livelihoods, Mental Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Region	\$413,900,000
UNICEF	Cash-Based Programming, Child Protection, Education, GBV Prevention, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Youth Programs	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	\$173,200,000
WHO	Health	Iraq	\$2,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$764,670,257
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$1,490,015,866

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding reflects publicly announced funding as of March 4, 2020.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FYs 2012–2020	\$1,967,164,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FYs 2012–2020	\$3,323,218,932
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN FYs 2012–2020	\$5,316,612,775
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2020	\$10,606,996,338

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, dietary, 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/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>