

# SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, JANUARY 3, 2013

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**4 million**

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

**2 million**

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

**574,833**

Syrians Displaced to Neighboring Countries  
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2013

**167,959**

Syrians Displaced to Jordan  
UNHCR – January 2013

**177,654**

Syrians Displaced to Lebanon  
UNHCR – January 2013

**148,441**

Syrians Displaced to Turkey  
UNHCR – January 2013

**67,720**

Syrians Displaced to Iraq  
UNHCR – January 2013

**13,059**

Syrians Displaced to Egypt  
UNHCR – January 2013

## HIGHLIGHTS

- U.N. releases 2013 Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHRP) and Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP) totaling more than \$1.5 billion—the largest short-term humanitarian appeal in U.N. history.
- Nearly two years of conflict in Syria have resulted in more than 60,000 deaths.
- Access to food remains limited due to increased prices and reduced availability triggered by fuel and electricity shortages.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$59,134,965
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$78,018,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$72,760,000
<b>\$209,912,965</b>	
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In mid-December, the U.N. released the 2013 SHRP, outlining \$520 million in humanitarian requirements for 61 projects to support approximately 4 million people, including 2 million IDPs, in Syria between January 1 and June 30, 2013. In addition, the U.N. released the 2013 Syria RRP, which outlines more than \$1 billion in humanitarian requests to support up to 1.1 million Syrians displaced to neighboring countries through June 2013. Combined, the SHRP and RRP represent the largest short-term humanitarian appeal in U.N. history.
- On January 2, U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay announced that the death toll in the conflict between Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) forces and opposition groups had reached more than 60,000 casualties since March 2011. According to the U.N., the rate of deaths increased in 2012, rising from 1,000 deaths per month in mid-2011 to more than 5,000 deaths per month between July and November 2012.
- Fighting and worsening security conditions in and near the Syrian capital of Damascus are challenging the ability of humanitarian agencies to access Damascus-based warehouses, according to the U.N.

<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)

## WINTER ASSISTANCE

- Of the estimated 2 million IDPs in Syria, many are residing in more than 2,000 schools acting as temporary shelters, according to the U.N. During the winter months, these IDPs face increased vulnerability due to a limited supply of winter-related items, including warm clothes, heaters, blankets, and mattresses.
  - In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the USG has provided nearly \$29.1 million for logistics support and relief supplies, including the provision of blankets, mattresses, insulation, and winter clothing to IDPs. By late December, the USG was targeting nearly 750,000 beneficiaries with winterized and relief commodities.
  - In 2012, UNHCR and its partners reached more than 400,000 people with blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, mattresses, and other items through contributions from the USG and other donors. In late December, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) through local NGOs distributed winter clothes, blankets, hygiene kits, and food baskets to approximately 14,000 people in the Yarmouk neighborhood in Damascus. UNICEF also distributed 5,000 winter children's clothes in Rif Damascus Governorate, as well as 5,000 quilts and more than 1,000 family hygiene kits to beneficiaries in Al Hasakah Governorate.
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## FOOD SECURITY

- Access to food remains limited due to increased prices and reduced availability. The prices of staple commodities have risen by 80 to 100 percent in some areas, according to the U.N. As the result of fuel and electricity shortages and damage to bakeries, bread shortages are more widespread—further exacerbated by a lack of wheat flour as many mills have also experienced damage. In Aleppo, the price of bread rose from \$0.10 prior to the start of conflict to \$2.20 per kg in December 2012, a USG partner reports.
  - On December 23, SARG forces conducted airstrikes against a bakery in Halfaya town, central Hamah Governorate, where residents were waiting to buy bread, according to international media reports. Syrian civilians had gathered in front of Halfaya's only functional bakery to purchase the town's first supply of bread in several days when aerial bombardments struck the bakery and surrounding areas.
  - A U.N. World Food Program (WFP) electronic food voucher program is supporting nearly 22,000 Syrians in Turkey, including more than 8,000 Syrians in a camp in Hatay Province and 13,700 Syrians in a camp in Kilis Province. WFP plans to expand the program by the end of 2012 to support an additional 10,000 Syrians in a camp in Islahiye District, Gaziantep Province.
  - In 2012, ICRC worked with the SARC to distribute monthly food rations to some 1.5 million people.
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## POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

### *Refugees in Syria*

- Recent violent clashes in the Yarmouk neighborhood of Damascus have led to the displacement of at least 50 percent of the 150,000 Palestinians residing in the Damascus suburb. Most refugees reportedly fled to Damascus, Homs, and other surrounding areas, with several thousand fleeing to Lebanon, according to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). UNRWA, WFP, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), and other humanitarian partners have responded by providing basic relief supplies, including food, mattresses, hygiene kits, and winter clothing, as well as offering shelter to affected Palestinian refugees in UNRWA facilities across Damascus.

### *Turkey*

- Ongoing displacement of Syrians to Turkey continues to strain the capacity of Turkey's refugee camps. Camp populations have exceeded capacity by more than 12 percent and prompted camp officials to devise alternative shelter solutions for incoming Syrians, according to UNHCR. In Turkey's Sanliurfa Province, camp officials recently granted permission for 15,000 displaced Syrians to reside with relatives in nearby villages while continuing to receive camp

services, reports UNHCR. In Kahramanmaras Province, Turkish officials have begun housing more than 2,500 people in communal tents.

- To increase housing capacity, the Government of Turkey (GoT) is currently constructing six additional camps scheduled for completion in January 2013. Of the two new camps, Nizp-2 in Gaziantep Province will have the capacity to accommodate 5,000 people, while Harran Kokenli in Sanliurfa Province will house 10,000 people.
- On December 15, USG partner the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) announced plans to provide an additional 20,000 hygiene kits to Syrian families displaced to Turkey, in response to growing health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs. The kits will be provided in coordination with the GoT Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society. To enhance the capacity of service providers working in Turkish displacement camps, UNFPA, with support from the USG, trained 31 representatives from the GoT, universities, and local organization on international standards for providing reproductive health services and addressing gender-based violence.

### *Lebanon*

- UNRWA continues to work in close collaboration with other humanitarian partners to meet the winterization needs of the more than 11,000 Palestinians from Syria who have fled to Lebanon. UNRWA is providing one-time clothing and shoe vouchers for \$50 and containers for fuel transport to Palestinian families residing in the Bekaa Valley. The Danish Refugee Council is also providing fuel vouchers and blankets. In addition, Norwegian People's Aid continues to distribute winter jackets and school kits, which include a backpack and stationery, to all Palestinian students from Syria enrolled in grades one through twelve who are attending UNRWA schools.

### *Jordan*

- In the 2013 Syria RRP, UNHCR and partners requested more than \$155 million to establish up to three additional displacement camp sites in Jordan by June 30. The new sites will likely have the capacity to house an additional 105,000 displaced Syrians. UNHCR's funding request also includes plans to expand Za'atri camp to accommodate up to 55,000 people, while the Cyber City facility will be enlarged to house an additional 3,000 displaced single males.

### *Iraq*

- Construction of a third camp in the Al Qaim area of Iraq continues, including a sewage system, a water network, registration areas and a concrete floor for a storage facility. A new child-friendly space was opened in Camp 2, adding to recreational and psychosocial activities for children in Camps 1 and 2 operated six days per week by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Camp 2 Public Health Center was inaugurated on December 16 and is staffed by two physicians, a gynecologist, and 22 other professionals.
- Construction also continues in Domiz Camp despite delays caused by heavy rain. The number of new arrivals has decreased, possibly due to the rain and cold. UNHCR completed its winterization package distribution and the Norwegian Refugee Council provided 1,500 children with winter clothes.

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## **HEALTH**

- Syria's health system continues to face disruptions due to a lack of medical professionals and medicines, 90 percent of which were locally produced prior to the conflict, according to the U.N. Revised SARG data indicates that approximately 35 percent of the country's hospitals have sustained damage. Shortages of medications and medical supplies continue to limit the ability of doctors to provide treatment to wounded individuals.
- As of late December, the main hospital in Damascus had received up to 100 wounded patients per day due to near-continuous violence around the city, reports the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). Incoming patients—including growing numbers of women and children—are most commonly afflicted with burns, injuries caused by explosions, and gunshot wounds. Due to shortages of general anesthesia, doctors have resorted to local anesthesia in some cases for major surgical procedures.

- WHO, in cooperation with the SARG Ministry of Health and UNICEF, extended a children’s vaccination campaign for measles and polio until 20 December. As of December 18, more than 1.1 million children received measles vaccinations while nearly 1.4 million received the polio vaccination, in part through USG support to WHO and UNICEF.
  - Last month, the USG announced \$2 million to support WHO and UNFPA health surveillance, mobile medical units, and case management activities in Syria, bringing the USG’s total funding for health care to more than \$25 million.
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## **WASH**

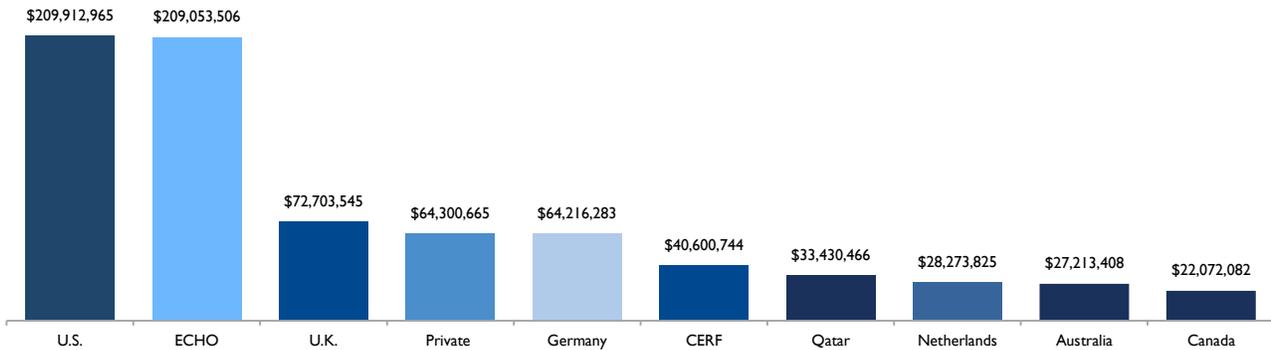
- The ongoing conflict has damaged water and sanitation systems in many areas of Syria, disrupting access to safe drinking water and increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, according to WHO. As only one supplier of water treatment chemicals remains operational in Syria, supplies of chlorine gas and sodium chloride are limited and prices have risen to five times average levels. As a result, suppliers of drinking water have reduced distributions, particularly in rural areas.
  - With support from UNICEF, two relief agencies are distributing daily supplies of safe water to approximately 12,000 people in 38 communal shelters in Damascus and Rif Damascus governorates. The USG recently provided nearly \$600,000 in additional funding to help partners provide support to Syrians, bringing the USG’s total funding for WASH support in Syria to nearly \$1 million.
  - Between October 25 and December 5, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided water treatment chemicals to local water authorities to ensure access to safe drinking water for approximately 10 million Syrians for three months. To meet immediate needs, ICRC—in coordination with SARC—delivered water to Rif Damascus, Homs, and Dayr az Zawr governorates, benefiting more than 100,000 IDPs. To improve WASH conditions, ICRC and SARC rehabilitated water and hygiene infrastructure in approximately 270 schools and other public buildings—which are hosting more than 80,000 people—throughout Homs, Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, As Suwayda’, and Idlib governorates. ICRC also provided four electricity generators to increase water flow in Homs.
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## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- In mid-December, the Government of Australia announced an additional donation of \$6 million for relief efforts in Syria. Of the new funding, approximately \$4 million was allocated to UNICEF to provide winter relief assistance, while WHO received \$1 million to deliver basic medical supplies and essential medicines and WFP received \$1 million for the distribution of food assistance and hygiene kits. Since June 2011, the Australian government has provided \$30.5 million towards humanitarian assistance efforts in Syria.
- On December 20, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced approximately €21 million—or nearly \$28 million—in additional funds to respond to growing humanitarian needs among displaced Syrians in Lebanon and Jordan. ECHO plans to disburse \$13.3 million to Lebanon and nearly \$15 million to Jordan. Furthermore, ECHO plans to release an additional \$2.6 million to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to Palestinian refugees arriving from Syria in Lebanon.
- On December 28, a Government of Italy-provided field clinic arrived near the Turkey–Syria border to offer immediate medical support to displaced Syrians arriving in Turkey. The Government of Italy also recently provided eight generators, 100 tents, insulation materials, and 2,000 blankets to Syrian refugees in Jordan, according to international media.

## SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES 2012 AND 2013 TOTAL FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of January 3, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on 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, 2012.

### CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the Syrian government in March 2011, President Bashar al-Assad pledged legislative reforms. However, reforms failed to materialize, and SARG forces loyal to President al-Assad began responding to demonstrations with violence, leading armed opposition groups to retaliate. On January 2, U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay announced the results of a five-month assessment, which cites that the conflict has resulted in more than 60,000 deaths. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights has estimated more than 45,000 deaths.
- On March 26, 2012, the SARG accepted a six-point peace plan proposed by U.N.–Arab League Joint Special Envoy to Syria Kofi Annan. The plan, endorsed by the U.N. Security Council, called for a ceasefire, unrestricted humanitarian access, and the withdrawal of military personnel from populated areas. The ceasefire never took full effect as clashes between SARG and opposition forces, as well as SARG attacks on demonstrators and populated areas, continued. On August 2, Annan announced his resignation as the Joint Special Envoy to Syria, effective at the end of August. Lakhdar Brahimi became U.N.–Arab League Joint Special Envoy to Syria in September.
- On August 16, the U.N. elected not to renew the mandate of the U.N. Supervision Mission in Syria, which suspended operations on June 16 due to increasing levels of violence throughout the country. All U.N. military observers departed Syria in late August.
- Syria hosts approximately 518,900 registered Palestinian refugees, with more than 80 percent living in and around Damascus, particularly in the neighborhood of Yarmouk. Intense fighting in and around Palestinian camps and neighborhoods in Damascus, Aleppo, and Dar'a governorates has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that more than 360,000 Palestinian refugees are directly affected by the conflict. Syria also hosts approximately 85,000 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
NGO Partners	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$28,828,780
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$6,000,000

UNFPA	Health	Syria	\$400,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$2,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$210,321
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$39,439,101</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Syria Emergency Operation (EMOP)	Syria	\$19,018,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq	\$12,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$31,018,000</b>

<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Emergency Medical Care	Lebanon	\$400,000
UNFPA	Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response	Turkey	\$323,000
UNHCR	Support for the Regional Response Plan	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq	\$16,677,000
UNICEF	Support for the Regional Response Plan	Jordan	\$3,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$20,400,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$90,857,101</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of January 3, 2013.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
IFRC	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$12,965,409
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$300,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection	Syria	\$1,750,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$1,300,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$380,455
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$19,695,864</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Syria EMOP	Syria	\$32,300,000

WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq	\$14,700,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$47,000,000</b>

<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNHCR	Assistance for IDPs through Syria Humanitarian Response Plan	Syria	\$8,360,000
UNHCR	Support for the Regional Response Plan	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq	\$19,500,000
ICRC	Emergency Medical Care, Food, and Relief Items	Syria	\$8,000,000
UNRWA	Support for Palestinian Refugees in the Region	Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon	\$11,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Psychosocial, Protection, and Shelter Assistance	Jordan and Lebanon	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	WASH and Protection	Jordan	\$2,000,000
International Organization for Migration	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Turkey	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$52,360,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$119,055,864</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013</b>			<b>\$209,912,965</b>
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<sup>1</sup> \$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 January 3, 2013

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in Syria can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](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).

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>