



SYRIA CRISIS

ECHO

Facts & Figures

(as of 8 October 2013)

Estimated number of people affected by the crisis in need of humanitarian assistance:

6 800 000

Estimated number of internally displaced:

4 250 000 (UNOCHA)

Number of refugees - registered & awaiting registration (UNHCR & GOT)

- Lebanon: 782 084
- Jordan: 536 405
- Turkey: 502 827
- Iraq: 195 508
- Egypt & North Africa: 142 370

TOTAL : 2 159 194

European Union humanitarian funding to date:

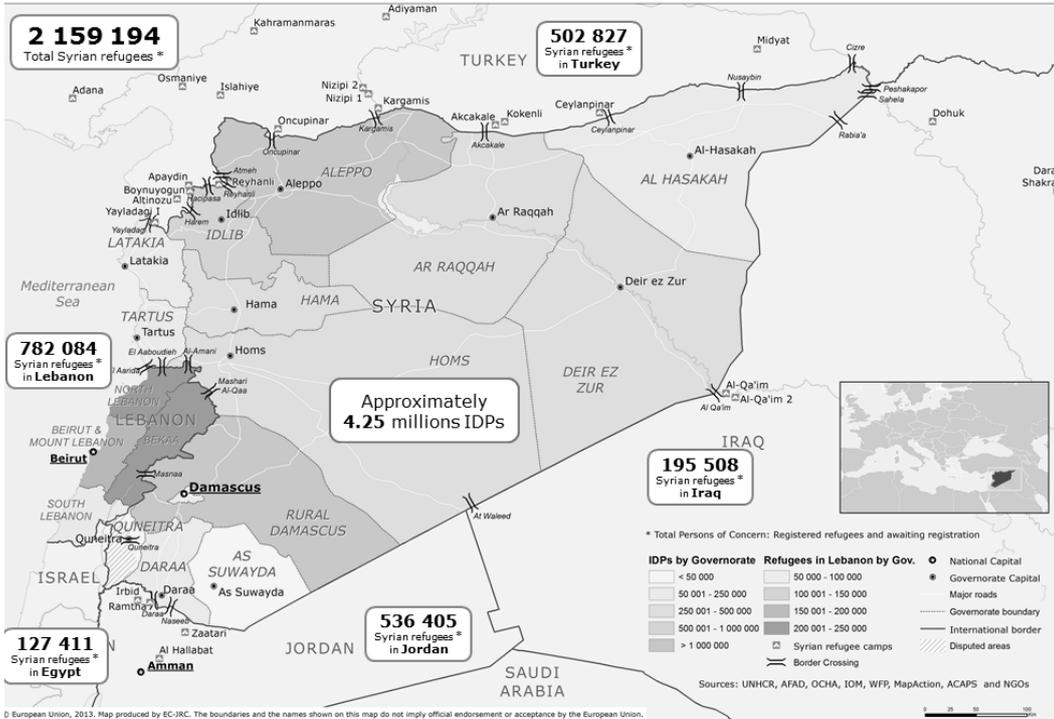
over € 1.5 billion

(€1 529 487 789 - which includes €515 million from the EU humanitarian aid budget and over €1 billion from Member States)

Plus an additional €428 million from other EU funding instruments which brings the total to almost **€2 billion**).

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Syria Crisis – Internal displacement and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries (as of 8 October 2013)



Key messages

- **The number of refugees** who have fled from the war in Syria into neighbouring countries **is beyond the appalling milestone of two million. More than half of all those refugees are children. There is thus a need to plead for the safe passage of civilians** within Syria and across its borders, especially in areas where civilians are in imminent danger.
- **Advocacy is vital through all possible channels to call for increased access** and a strengthened presence of international humanitarian workers on the ground.
- **Respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL)**, the protection of civilians, including humanitarian workers and especially medical personnel and facilities and unfettered access to conflict zones throughout the country need to be ensured.
- **Keeping the humanitarian and political tracks separate** to facilitate access to those in need remains a priority.
- **Continue to call on countries neighbouring Syria to keep borders open** in line with international humanitarian law principles for the passage of all civilians without distinction, and facilitate the work of humanitarian actors

where necessary, including border areas to ensure rapid and timely provision of aid.

Humanitarian situation and needs

Situation in Country

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate as violence intensifies and fighting continues throughout the country. The situation in parts of Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs is particularly dire where more than half a million people remain beyond the reach of basic assistance. **An estimated 6.8 million people are affected by the on-going violence and require humanitarian assistance.** ECHO partners highlight the extremely vulnerable situation of large numbers of people in need in inaccessible areas under siege. The UN estimates that more than 4.25 million people have also been displaced within Syria. Every day of violence adds to this number.

There are now almost 2.16 million refugees (registered and awaiting-registration) in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and North Africa. In early September, the UN agencies estimated some 5 000 Syrians were leaving their homes on a daily basis.

There is also a growing concern for refugees living in Syria (Palestinian, Iraqi, Afghan, Somali and Sudanese), whose vulnerability is rising. The conflict increasingly implicates groups of the population previously neutral as Kurds and Palestinians. Palestinians, in particular, are getting further drawn into the conflict and numerous fatalities have been reported. Many Palestinians are displaced inside Syria or have fled the country; UNRWA indicates that over 420 000 Palestine refugees in Syria urgently require basic assistance. Between 15 and 29 August 47,000 people of Kurdish origin fled into the Kurdish region of Iraq giving mainly the lack of basic services and difficulties in finding food as reasons to leave Syria.

Major needs and related problems

The nature and magnitude of the needs are critical in all parts of the country, be they in Government-, opposition- held or disputed areas. **The focus is on life-saving activities.** Treating and evacuating the wounded, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene, health, shelter and food assistance, are the main priorities. **Protection remains central in the conflict**, with very serious allegations of abuses reported against women and children, adding to the constant reports of indiscriminate killings and extra-judicial arrests and lately the use of chemical weapons. Food prices have risen dramatically. The availability of food stocks in many parts of Syria is becoming an increasing concern.

Humanitarian access in Syria has become ever more precarious, above all in disputed areas, exacerbated by security issues and cumbersome administrative and operational restrictions. Nevertheless, efforts continue to deliver humanitarian aid throughout the country, both in Government and opposition held areas, as well as in zones of active fighting. The situation in rural Damascus, Northern and Southern Syria is particularly difficult. Cross-line deliveries organized by United Nations agencies (since 31 January) have reached on various occasions the areas of Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Deir-ez-Zor and Idlib; Daraa was recently reached by a UN joint convoy. However, big gaps remain and various cross-lines humanitarian operations had to be cancelled for security reasons.

Assaults on humanitarian workers have also continued unabated (so far, 22 SARC volunteers and 11 UN staff members have been killed and ambulances and UN vehicles are still being attacked). 14 International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) have been validated by the Syrian authorities and are formally allowed to operate in the country (namely ADRA, Action Contre La Faim, Première Urgence, Danish Refugee Council, International Medical Corps, Help, Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement (IECD), Secours Islamique France, Terre des Hommes-Italy, Merlin, Mercy Corp, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam and Médecins Sans Frontières).

In neighbouring countries, the number of refugees more than doubled during the first three months of 2013 alone, and, as already mentioned, has now reached almost 2.16 million. This number is continuing to rise as hostilities grow. The High Commissioner for Refugees office projects a total of 3.45 million refugees from Syria by the end of 2013. The continuous influx of Syrians is increasing the burden on the host communities and is fuelling tensions in some areas. Countries bordering Syria are approaching a dangerous saturation point and they need urgent support to continue keeping borders open and assisting refugees. Assessment of the conditions of refugees living outside the camps is needed as well as humanitarian aid (especially shelter and water, hygiene and sanitation).

Given the continuous fighting and further deterioration of the security situation across Syria, UN organisations and INGOs in Lebanon and Jordan are strengthening preparedness to respond to possible

additional influx of refugees from Syria. **In the Iraqi Kurdish region the arrival of close over 50,000 refugees was met with a well-organised response on the part of the Kurdish authorities.** People are mainly directed to transit camps in Erbil and Suleimaniyah governorates with a very limited number joining close family members in the already densely populated Domiz camp in Dohuk governorate.

The European Union's Humanitarian Response

Funding

European Commission and Member States

The EU with Member States is the largest donor in the region. With the pledges delivered after the donors' conference in Kuwait on 30 January and the adoption on 6 June of a major new package of EU assistance in response to the Syria crisis for the total amount of € 400 million, including € 250 million in humanitarian aid, the total committed **EU humanitarian assistance now stands over € 1.5 billion** (more than € 1 billion from Member States, and over € 515 million from the Commission's humanitarian aid budget). In-kind assistance has also been provided to Turkey and Jordan through the activation of the Monitoring and Information Centre, which led to the delivery of ambulances, blankets, heaters and other items for a total value € 2.5 million. A further €428 million have also been mobilised through other non-humanitarian EU instruments (i.e. for education, support to host communities and local societies) – **bringing the total to almost € 2 billion to date.**

Outreach and coordination with humanitarian partners

On 2 October, the **UN Security Council Presidency issued a statement on the humanitarian situation in Syria** which clearly calls on all parties to do their utmost to end the violence and stop targeting civilians and condemning all violence. The statement also strongly insists that the provision of humanitarian aid must be facilitated by all, and that International Humanitarian Law must be respected. It also calls on all UN Member States to provide additional funding to meet the spiralling needs of the Syrian people and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full.

Previously, on 25 September at the **United National General Assembly gathering** in New York, an informal **ministerial-level consultation** was held on the humanitarian situation in Syria and neighbouring countries. This meeting was co-chaired by **H.E. Mr Nasser Judeh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Ms Kristalina Georgieva, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response.** Among the calls for action and conclusions, was the unanimous call on all parties to fully respect International Humanitarian Law to protect civilians, and to allow safe and full access for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the participants called for the establishment of a high level group of representatives to work with the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Ms. Valerie Amos. The first meeting of this group is planned for late October. In addition, the participants recognised that still more needs to be done in terms of funding to address needs in a sustained manner. The group welcomed the UN Secretary General's intention to call a further pledging conference at the earliest possible date, based on a comprehensive needs assessment that will allow rational prioritization of allocations to aid inside Syria and in the region.

On 7 June, the United Nations launched the largest appeal in its history with the revised Syrian Government Response Plan and Syrian Regional Response Plan calling for US\$4.4 billion in total, to provide humanitarian aid to Syria and neighbouring countries. Both plans include unmet requirements from the previous versions:

- **Revised Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan:** the fifth revision (publicly released 7 June 2013) appeals for US\$ 1.4 billion for the whole 2013 year (funded at 55.3%). New foreseen beneficiary figures are: 6.8 million people in need, including 4.25 million displaced.
- **Revised Syrian Regional Response Plan** (Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt): the fifth revision (released on 7 June) appeals for US\$ 2.9 billion (including Governments of Jordan and Lebanon appeals of, respectively: US\$ 380 million and 449.6 million) (funded at 47.2%). Beneficiaries: up to 3.45 million Syrian refugees in the region by the end of 2013 (1 million in Jordan, 1 million in Lebanon, 1 million in Turkey, 350,000 Iraq and 100,000 in Egypt).

Provision of humanitarian aid funded by the Commission is channeled through **mandated and professional international organizations** in accordance with the **humanitarian principles**; aid is provided to all those in need, irrespective of their creed or political affiliation.

The Commission continues to call on all parties to the conflict to commit publicly to respecting in full their

obligations to protect civilians, to ensure in particular the protection of medical personnel and facilities against the effects of fighting, and to allow access for humanitarian workers.

The Commission's Humanitarian Aid department is in regular and frequent contact with the main humanitarian players (UN agencies, ICRC, NGO's) in both the field and in Brussels. The Commission is also actively assisting Member States with information and advice about the humanitarian situation on the ground. Through its network of humanitarian experts, information can be provided rapidly and regularly.

EU HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SYRIA 2011-2013	
Donor	Commitments (in €, Total Cash + In-Kind)
Austria	6 775 000
Belgium	10 300 000
Bulgaria	295 874
Czech Republic	1 703 597
Denmark	39 688 446
Estonia	577 785
France	28 890 595
Finland	12 097 418
Germany	205 718 893
Greece	200 000
Hungary	287 383
Ireland	8 300 000
Italy	21 168 428
Latvia	43 000
Lithuania	34 754
Luxembourg	7 265 739
Malta	25 000
Netherlands	30 950 000
Poland	1 842 047
Romania	232 584
Slovakia	190 000
Slovenia	90 000
Spain	8 156 533
Sweden	39 308 189
United Kingdom*	590 346 523
TOTAL MEMBER STATES	€ 1 014 487 789
EU**	€ 515 000 000
TOTAL EU	§€ 1 529 487 789

* This amount includes €269 566 502.98 which covers the period 13/9/2013 up to 12/3/2015

** This amount includes an allocation of €6 million for Iraqi refugees in Syria and €3.3 million for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

§ A further €428 million have also been mobilised through other non-humanitarian EU instruments for short term support (i.e. for education,

support to host communities and local societies) – **bringing the total to almost €2 billion to date.**