



# SYRIA CRISIS RESPONSE SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

20<sup>th</sup> April 2020



As the brutal conflict continues in Syria, millions of people continue to be in need. Hundreds of thousands have been killed in the conflict between the Assad regime, extremist groups and moderate opposition groups. In response to the crisis, the UK has spent **£3.1 billion<sup>2</sup>** since 2012. This includes DFID allocations to over 30 implementing partners (including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross) and is helping to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable people in Syria and of refugees in the region. It also includes allocations made under the UK Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) to support local capacity and build stability in the region. Our support has reached millions of people and has saved lives in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

## Key Facts



**11.1 million**  
People in need  
of humanitarian  
assistance  
in Syria  
Syria HNO (Oct'19)

**4.7 million**  
Of those in need in  
Syria are acutely  
in need  
Syria HNO (Oct'19)



**5.9 million**  
Of those in need  
in Syria are internally  
displaced  
Syria HNO (Oct'19)



**5.5 million**  
Syrian  
refugees in  
neighbouring  
countries  
UNHCR (Jan'20)

**\$8.8 billion<sup>3</sup>**  
2019 UN  
consolidated appeal  
target for  
the Syria crisis  
UNOCHA FTS (Oct'19)

## Funding<sup>4</sup>

**Spent by the UK between February 2012 and December 2019**  
Including DFID bilateral and UK ODA CSSF funding\*  
(£ million – rounded)



**Notes:**

-'Regional' includes DFID's Total Operating Costs (ToC). 'Syria' includes some allocations for Technical Assistance (e.g. research, third party monitoring).  
 \*UK ODA CSSF funding started to be included in UK pledges for the Syria Crisis from January 2017.

## Key Country Objectives

### Syria

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

### Lebanon

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

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

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes £400 million for 2019 pledged by the UK at the 2019 Syria Conference in Brussels.

<sup>3</sup> The 2019 UN inter-agency appeals for the Syria crisis are an estimated \$8.8 billion, including \$3.29 billion for projects inside Syria and \$5.5 billion for regional projects (source: UNOCHA FTS).

<sup>4</sup> Figures may be subject to changes following year-end-adjustments. Figures do not include spend incurred under the Home Office resettlement scheme for Syrian refugees or UK support to Syrian refugees who have migrated to Europe. Funding in Iraq is now managed under the [UK Iraq Crisis Response](#).

## Jordan

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

## Turkey/Iraq/Egypt

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

## Regional

- Use international diplomacy - including in the UN Security Council - to protect civilians from violence, get aid to all those who need it wherever they are and improve the effectiveness of the UN-led response.
- Provide support to improve response coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation.
- Mobilise increased international funding for the crisis.

## Key DFID Results<sup>6</sup>

Sector and indicator	Location <sup>7</sup>	Feb 2012 – Dec 2019 <sup>8</sup>	FY 2019/20 <sup>9</sup> - up to Dec '19
 <b>Food:</b> number of individual monthly rations provided	Syria	22,929,586	11,549
	Other countries	5,270,275	-
	Whole region (Total)	<b>28,199,861</b>	-
 <b>Relief:</b> number of relief packages distributed	Syria	9,733,649	239,500
	Other countries	901,851	-
	Whole region (Total)	<b>10,635,500</b>	-
 <b>Health:</b> number of vaccines provided	Syria	8,342,257	546,741
	Other countries	4,978,144	-
	Whole region (Total)	<b>13,320,401</b>	-
 <b>Health:</b> number of medical consultations provided	Syria	17,090,144	2,294,560
	Other countries	2,802,720	-
	Whole region (Total)	<b>19,892,864</b>	-
 <b>Multisector:</b> number of cash grants/vouchers distributed	Syria	1,210,760	43,987
	Other countries	4,747,148	-
	Whole region (Total)	<b>5,957,909</b>	-
 <b>Water:</b> Number of people provided with drinking water	Syria		1,427,497
 <b>Sanitation and hygiene:</b> Number of people reached with sanitation or hygiene activities	Syria		182,920
 <b>Agriculture / livelihoods support:</b> Number of people supported with agricultural / livelihoods interventions	Syria		67,764
 <b>Mental health support:</b> Number of people benefitting from mental health support	Syria		48,408
 <b>Sexual and gender-based violence:</b> Number of people benefitting from sexual and gender-based violence services	Syria		5,407
 <b>Formal<sup>10</sup> education:</b> Number of children provided with access to formal primary/secondary education	Syria		392,752
 <b>Non-formal<sup>11</sup> education:</b> Number of children provided with access to non-formal primary/secondary education	Syria		119,282
 <b>Nutrition:</b> Number of children under five, or pregnant and lactating women reached with nutrition interventions	Syria		173,368

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

<sup>6</sup> Key results included in this summary are a sample of the UK Syria Crisis Response and do not represent the entire breadth of results achieved under the response. Results presented in this summary are for DFID Bilateral funding only, except for 'Agriculture/Livelihoods' and 'Education' which include some results achieved with DFID CSSF funding. Some results haven't been included yet due to a lag in partner reporting. In February 2019 we revised the methodology for calculating the total number of people supported by 'Agriculture/Livelihoods' activities and by 'Sanitation/Hygiene' activities. In July 2019, we revised the methodology for counting relief packages.

<sup>7</sup> 'Other countries' includes Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey (and Iraq up to 2015/16).

<sup>8</sup> The number of food rations and cash grants/vouchers distributed in Syria is lower than reported in the last published Programme Summary due to the removal of specific results whilst we investigate a potential data error. The number of relief packages distributed is lower than reported in the last published Programme Summary due to the correction of a data calculation error.

<sup>9</sup> FY 2019/20 results for countries other than Syria are to be confirmed.

<sup>10</sup> Formal education is education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies.

<sup>11</sup> Non-formal education is education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned by an education provider. The defining characteristic of non-formal education is that it is an addition, alternative and/ or complement to formal education within the process of the lifelong learning of individuals (please note that informal learning is tracked outside this summary).