



As the brutal conflict in Syria enters its second decade, millions of people continue to be in need. It is estimated that over 500,000 people have been killed in the conflict between the Assad regime, extremist groups and moderate opposition². In response to the crisis the UK has spent over £3.8 billion between February 2012 and September 2022, with FCDO allocations to over 30 implementing partners including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross. This is helping to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable people in Syria and of refugees in the region, while also providing support to refugee-hosting countries. Our support has reached millions of people and has saved lives in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Key Facts of the crisis



15.3 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria

Syria HNO '23

4.1 million

Of those in need in Syria are under extreme or catastrophic severity

Syria HNO '23



5.3 million

Of those in need in Syria are internally displaced

Syria HNO '23



5.5 million

Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries

UNHCR (Dec '22)

\$9.8 billion³

2023 UN consolidated appeal target for the Syria crisis

UN Global Humanitarian Overview (Dec '22)

Key FCDO Results⁴

Since FCDO's response to the crisis began in 2012, our activities in the region have delivered more than:



28.3 million monthly food rations

23.1 million in Syria



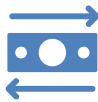
15.4 million vaccines

10.4 million in Syria



24.9 million medical consultations

22.1 million in Syria



6.3 million cash grants/vouchers

1.6 million in Syria



11 million relief packages

10.1 million in Syria

In the first six months of Financial Year 2022/23⁵:



29,000 people reached with sanitation or hygiene activities



13,000 people provided with drinking water



8,000 people benefitting from mental health or protection support



28,000 people benefitting from sexual and gender-based violence services



15,000 children under five, or pregnant and lactating women reached with nutrition interventions



14,000 people supported with agricultural/livelihoods interventions



157,000 children provided with access to formal primary/secondary education (Of which, Female: 79,500; Male: 77,500)



37,000 children provided with access to non-formal primary/secondary education (Of which, Female: 19,000; Male: 18,000)

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

² Syrian Observatory for Human Rights

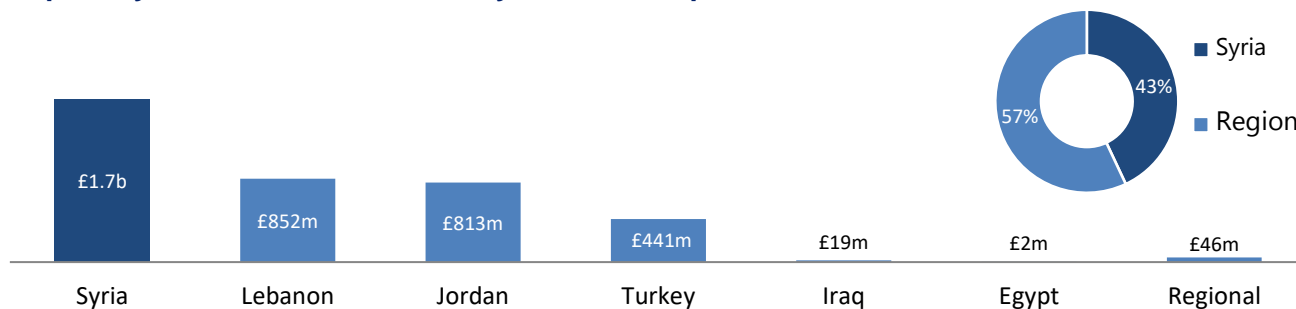
³ The 2023 UN [Global Humanitarian Overview](#) forecasts requirements of \$4.4 billion for projects inside Syria, and \$5.4 billion for regional projects.

⁴ Key results included in this summary are a sample of the UK Syria Crisis Response and do not represent the entirety of results achieved under the response. Results presented in this summary are for FCDO Bilateral funding only, except for 'Agriculture/Livelihoods' and 'Education' which include some results achieved with FCDO CSSF funding. Some results haven't been included yet due to a lag in partner reporting.

⁵ Results for indicators counting people are not added together each year due to the risk of double counting. This could occur because FCDO partners may support the same individuals over multiple years

Funding throughout the crisis⁶

Spent by the UK between February 2012 and September 2022



Notes:

*Regional' includes FCDO'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

- Reduce human suffering by meeting the needs of the most vulnerable people including in hard-to-reach areas
- Prevent further economic and societal decline by building 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.

Turkey/Iraq/Egypt

- In Turkey, support for Syrian refugees is provided through the European Union's Facility for Refugees, which includes: 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.
- Support for Syrian refugees in Iraq was included in the wider UK Iraq Crisis response until 2019. Support for Syrian refugees in Egypt was last provided in 2013-14.

Lebanon

- Provide those most in need with timely, flexible assistance and protection services to cover their basic survival needs; reduce gender-based violence, save lives and reduce suffering.
- Support the Government of Lebanon to provide quality education for all children, and ensure that Syrian refugees have access to quality formal and non-formal education opportunities.
- Support municipalities in most at-risk areas to manage and diffuse tensions through the provision of infrastructure, basic services, community peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives.

Jordan

- Provide humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable in refugee camps and host communities.
- Support vulnerable refugees with cash and protection assistance.
- Support job creation for refugees and Jordanians.
- Build longer term stability by supporting Jordan's programme of political and economic reform.

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.
- Mobilise increased international funding for the crisis.

⁶ 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](#). Figures given are rounded values and so may not sum.