

SYRIA CRISIS RESPONSE SUMMARY

April 2024 to March 2025

Overview

This factsheet summarises support delivered to the people of Syria through FCDO bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) programmes in financial year 2024 and has been produced following [voluntary application](#) of the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). Syria faces severe humanitarian challenges, with widespread economic and food insecurity, limited access to healthcare, vulnerability to climate shocks and inadequate water and sanitation. Humanitarian access to Syria and the ability to deliver support to Syria has increased since December 2024 following the fall of the Assad regime.

Background: Key Statistics of the Syria Crisis as of October 2025

 16.5m	 7.1m	 1.4m	 4m	 \$3.2b
People in need of humanitarian assistance Total Population: 23.7m	Syrians are internally displaced	Syrians in refugee camps	Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries	Funding target for the UN Appeal on Syria
Source: OCHA , Apr 2025	Source: UNHCR , Sep 2025	Source: UNHCR , Sep 2025	Source: UNHCR , Sep 2025	Source: OCHA , Sep 2025

What has FCDO done to help in Syria?

The humanitarian crisis in Syria has entered its fifteenth year. Following almost 14 years of conflict, Syria remains one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, with 16.5m people (70% of population) in need of assistance, 90% of the population living under the poverty line, and over 11 million Syrians displaced internally and around the region.

In response to the crisis the UK has provided over £4.6 billion in aid¹ to over 30 implementing partners including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross. This support has reached millions of Syrians in need across Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt.

The **UK will provide up to £254.5m to Syria and the region in 2025**. This will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to Syrians inside Syria and support for countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region. Following the fall of the Assad regime we are increasing our support for Syria's longer-term recovery, including through education and livelihoods, and are starting to engage with the new Government to support their plans.

How to use the data:

-  FCDO Syria results are collected on a unique beneficiary basis, which means each beneficiary is only counted once per result, regardless of how many times they receive assistance. Figures are rounded down to the nearest thousand.
-  These results represent a conservative estimate and should be interpreted as an 'at least' estimate. To avoid double-counting, only the delivery partner with the largest reach in each subdistrict (geographic administration level 3) is included in the aggregated total (i.e. the results presented in this publication).
-  Results must not be summed together; there is overlap between the results. For instance, if someone receives food aid and receives access to safe drinking water, they would be captured in both results.
-  These statistics are a snapshot of the results achieved; they do not capture the full breadth of UK government support in Syria.

1. See Figure 2 on pg. 6 for the breakdown by recipient country. This figure is only ODA attributable to the Syria crisis, for full ODA spend please refer to the latest publication from the Statistics for International Development.
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/statistics-on-international-development>

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Key humanitarian objectives and strategy in SYRIA

- Reduce human suffering by meeting the needs of the most vulnerable people.
- Prevent further economic and societal decline by building resilience at individual and community level.
- Improve the effectiveness of the overall international response to the crisis.
- Support long term early recovery in Syria.
- Enable localisation of aid to National Non-Government Organisations (NNGOs).



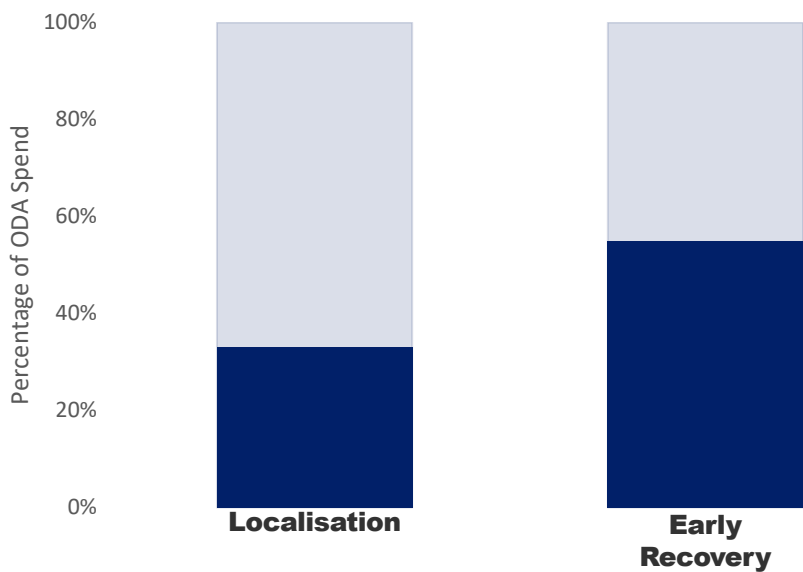
LOCALISATION

The UK will support local leadership on development, climate, nature and humanitarian action. From April 2024 to March 2025, at least 33% of the budget for Syria was allocated to local NGOs.



EARLY RECOVERY

Over 55% of the UK's aid budget for Syria was allocated to early recovery, livelihoods, and providing long term opportunities for Syrians from April 2024 to March 2025.



Headline Results from 2024/25 financial year:

People reached with humanitarian assistance



At least: **2,240,000**

Of which:



Women and Girls: **1,257,000**

Includes: All activities, such as health, education, protection, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

People reached with health assistance



At least: **711,000**

Of which:



Women and Girls: **410,000**

Includes: Only people who have received essential health services, such as medical consultations.

People reached with early recovery assistance



At least: **485,000**

Of which:



Women and Girls: **342,000**

Includes: Only people who have received access to education, protection and livelihoods support.

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From financial years 2011/12 to 2024/25, the FCDO response to the has delivered:

 **28.5m**
Monthly food rations

 **27.6m**
Medical consultations

 **6.5m**
Cash grants

In the 2024/25 financial year, FCDO programming has supported at least:



Health and Nutrition:

 **1,480,000**

Trauma and non-trauma medical consultations provided to people, ranging from routine check-ups to life-saving surgery.

 **711,000**

People provided with essential medical aid, including trauma and non-trauma consultations.

 **76,000**

Women and children under 5 reached with specific nutrition services, such as the provision of supplements (i.e. RUSFs and RUTFs)² and dietary planning for mothers.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

 **382,000**

People provided with sufficient access to safe water, which includes rehabilitation of water infrastructure.

 **48,000**

People provided with access to life saving WASH facilities, primarily including the emergency provision of water through trucking.

 **31,000**

People provided with safe solid waste management facilities, activities include expanded waste collection facilities.



Protection:

 **377,000**

People reached with Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) interventions, which includes family planning, dignity kits, and SRH awareness.

 **271,000**

People reached with Gender Based Violence support, primarily through access to safe spaces for women and girls.

 **188,000**

People reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

2. Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) are fortified food products designed to treat and prevent Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

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Early Recovery



421,000

People supported through livelihoods activities, including provision of agricultural non-fungible items or training.



71,000

Households benefitting from agricultural development interventions, such as agricultural grants and sustainable practices training.



34,000

People with improved climate shock resilience. Including activities such as renewable energy access and irrigation rehabilitation.



Education



147,000

Children provided with access to informal education. Including activities such as after school clubs and summer schools.



101,000

Children provided with access to formal education. Activities are aimed at primary age students in full time education.



32,000

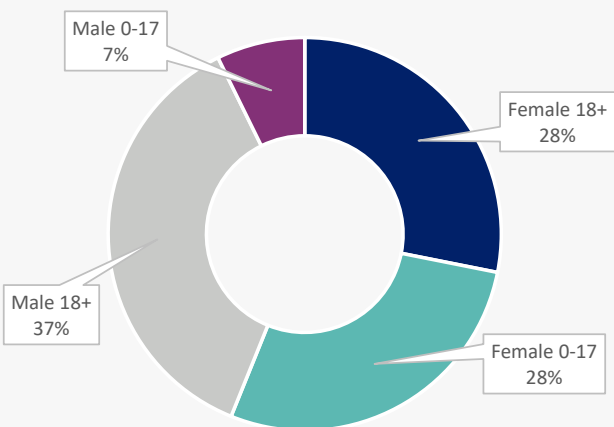
Children reached with psychosocial support (PSS) activities. Activities include counselling, safe space access, and structured support.

Age, Sex, and Disability:

FCDO Syria programming incorporates Gender, Equality, and Social Inclusion across all implementing partners; partners aim to target at least 50% women and girls. **Women and girls account for 56% of people reached.**

It is estimated that **at least 142,000 PWDs³** were reached through FCDO funding for humanitarian assistance, which is approximately 6% of all beneficiaries reached. Disability data is challenging to collect in this context and is likely under-reported.

In 2024, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated 17% of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria are PWDs (OCHA, 2025).



820,000 Men 18 +
163,000 Boys 0 - 17



630,000 Women 18 +
627,000 Girls 0 - 17

Note: FCDO programming reaches significantly more girls than boys aged 0-17 through the Syria Humanitarian Protection Programme, a programme specifically aimed at women and girls.

3. PWDs - Persons with Disabilities.

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Pooled Funds

The FCDO contributes to a variety of multilateral appeals and pooled funds. Appeals, pooled and trust funds are financial contributions from multiple donors combined into a single fund and aim to improve the coordination of humanitarian and basic human needs assistance. Not all funds currently report against FCDO result indicators and instead report on a calendar year (compared to UK financial year). **To calculate the UK share of results, the UK share of total funding in 2024 was applied to the funds results.** Pooled funds do not contribute to results on pages 3 and 4, and are addition to these sector specific results.

Aid Fund for Syria (AFS)

The Aid Fund for Syria (formerly the Aid Fund for Northern Syria) was established in 2022 as a contingency in case access for OCHA pooled funds was revoked by the Assad regime. **In 2024, the UK share of AFS funding was 58%, and the estimated share of the results is:**



290,000 people were reached with health assistance.



290,000 people were reached with early recovery interventions.



1,044,000 people were reached with WASH assistance.



58,000 people were reached with protection support.



116,000 people were reached with education support.



11,000 people were provided with multi-purpose cash.

For full data, please see the [AFS Annual Report 2024](#).

Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

SHF is a country pooled fund co-ordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), it has been primarily focussed on delivering aid to Central Syria. **In 2024, the UK share of SHF funding was 32%, and the estimated share of the results is:**



202,000 people were reached with health assistance.



1,000 people were reached with early recovery interventions.



98,000 people were reached with WASH assistance.



16,000 people were reached with protection support.



5,000 people were reached with education support.



9,000 people were provided with multi-purpose cash.

For full data, please see the [OCHA SHF Annual Report 2024](#).

Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF)

SCHF is a country pooled fund co-ordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), it has been primarily focussed on delivering aid to Northwest and Northeast Syria. **In 2024, the UK share of SCHF funding was 23%, and the estimated share of the results is:**



184,000 people were reached with health assistance.



27,000 people were reached with early recovery interventions.



138,000 people were reached with WASH assistance.



23,000 people were reached with protection support.



37,000 people were reached with education support.



14,000 people were provided with multi-purpose cash.

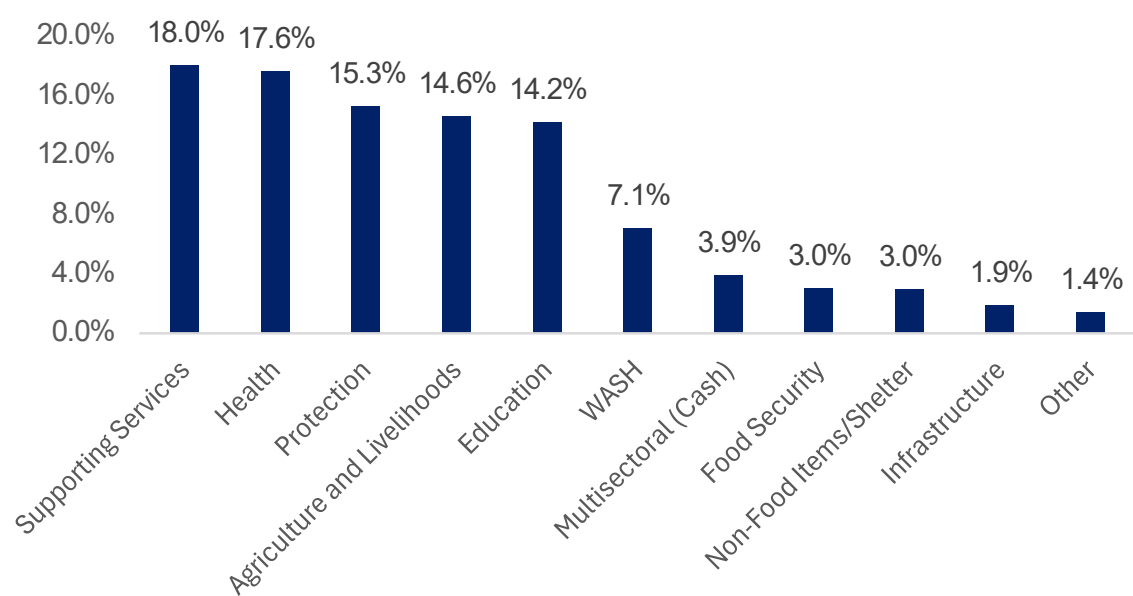
For full data, please see the [OCHA SCHF Annual Report 2024](#).

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Where does our funding in Syria go?

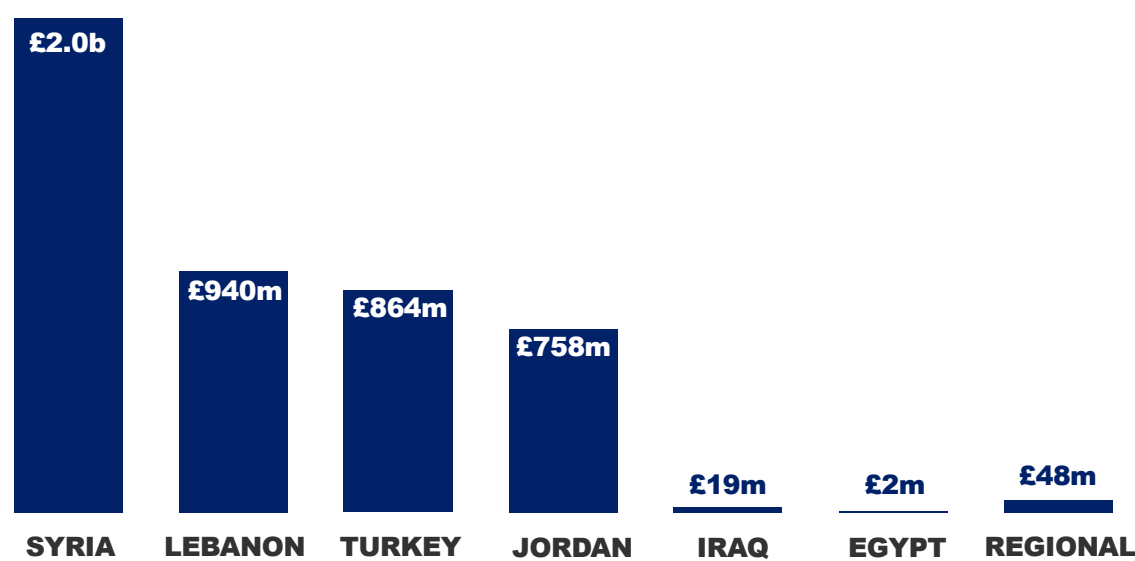
Figure 1. Proportion of spend by sector, Syria Crisis (Apr 2024 - Mar 2025)



- Note:
- Supporting Services includes technical assistance programmes, operating costs, third party monitoring, and coordination costs.
 - Other is funding that cannot be attributed to a sector.
 - For detail on sectors and definitions, see full [methodology note](#).

ODA Spend towards the Syria Crisis by country:

Figure 2. Money spent on the Syria Crisis by FCDO, by country (Feb 2012 - Mar 2025)



- Note:
- Turkey spend is inclusive of FCDO EU Directorate contributions to Facility for Refugees in Turkey programme.
 - ODA spend is only that which is attributed by FCDO to the Syria Crisis. For full ODA spend by country, please see the Statistics for International Development Publication and Data Tables.
 - Spend by country is ODA received by a country post and spent on programming within that country.
 - Regional spend includes technical and operating programming. As of 2023 it has been merged in to country budgets.

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Methodology

- Results data was sourced from our implementing partners' management information and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes. As part of a bi-annual results commission, partners are requested to provide data on a set of pre-defined indicators via standardised templates and guidance for consistency.
- Indicators are created for each programme; these adhere to FCDO's Programme Operating Framework (PrOF) guidance. Results under these indicators are mapped to standard indicators to form a whole portfolio picture. This list of indicators can be found in the full [methodology note](#).
- Results are, where possible, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, and beneficiary type. They are further disaggregated by geography (down to Geographic Administration Level 3).
 - Children refers to ages 0-17
 - People, refers to all beneficiaries.
- Results are collected on a unique beneficiary basis, which means each beneficiary is only counted once per result, regardless of how many times they receive assistance.
- As implementing partners provide anonymised summary data, FCDO Syria aggregates these results to ensure beneficiary reach is calculated appropriately. To ensure that beneficiaries are not double counted, the following calculations are applied.
 - **Where one partner reports on a result:** partners account for double counting in their reporting and the full result can be captured in the aggregate figures in this publication.
 - **Where more than one partner reports on a result:** disaggregated data by demography is calculated as the maximum figure reported by any one partner in a subdistrict (Administration Level 3).
 - **Where a partner has not provided full demographic disaggregation:** the maximum of either the disaggregated demographic data or the maximum of the largest that has no disaggregation is used.
 - **Where a partner has not provided full geographic disaggregation:** the maximum of either the largest result at Admin 3, 2, or 1 is used.
 - Example calculations can be found under the full methodology note.
- Pooled Funds do not necessarily provide results to the above standards. Results under pooled funds do not contribute towards sectoral reach, but AFS does contribute to the overall reach figure.
- For further detail, please see the separate methodology note which includes a glossary.

References

1. [OCHA Humanitarian Response Plan 2025](#)
2. [UNHCR Syria governorates IDPs and IDP returnees overview](#)
3. [UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response](#)
4. [AFS Annual Report 2024](#)
5. [OCHA SHF Annual Report 2024](#)
6. [OCHA SCHF Annual Report 2024](#)

Additional Notes and Contact Us:

For methodological information, please refer to Data Sources and Methodology:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/factsheet-the-uks-humanitarian-aid-response-to-the-syria-crisis>

For further information, contact statistics@fcdo.gov.uk