



SYRIAN REFUGEES

INTER-AGENCY REGIONAL UPDATE

10 – 25 May 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The World Economic Forum on the Middle East and North Africa was held in Jordan from 21 to 23 May and saw the participation of over 800 key leaders from government, business and civil society who held high-level dialogues on the security and humanitarian imperatives with the goal to advance shared understanding and action, including with regard to the situation in Syria. During a panel discussion at the Forum on ‘Responding to the Refugee Crisis’, panelists agreed that the Syrian refugee crisis is no longer a humanitarian matter, but a multifaceted issue that is posing serious threats to world security.
- On 19 May, the **UN Special Coordinator made a statement on behalf of the International Support Group for Lebanon** following a meeting with Prime Minister Tamam Salam. The Group, which was established by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in September 2013, acknowledged the extraordinary pressures placed on Lebanon due to the Syria crisis in hosting close to 1.2 million registered Syrian refugees and the severe challenges faced for Lebanese communities and key public institutions. The Group stressed: “the need for strong, coordinated international support for Lebanon”, in order to preserve the country’s stability and security. The Group further encouraged the Government of Lebanon and UNHCR to work closely with other UN counterparts to promote effective management of the refugee presence in line with international humanitarian and human rights law.

KEY FIGURES

3.9 million

Syrian refugees have fled to neighboring countries and North Africa

1.9 million

Refugees and vulnerable members of impacted communities received food assistance in 2015.

334,364

People assisted to access safe drinking water in 2015

257,000

People have benefited from shelter assistance in camp and non-camp settings in 2015

1 million

People have benefited from the distribution of basic household and core relief items in 2015.

3RP 2015 FUNDING

USD 4.5 billion (agency total requirements requested for 2015, not including government funding)



3RP OVERVIEW



4.3m refugees (Projected December 2015)

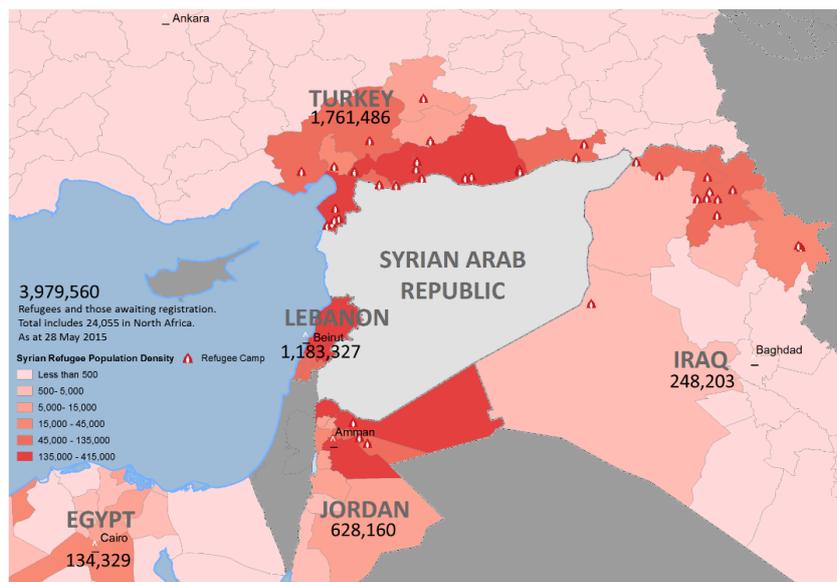


5.9m direct beneficiaries (Projected December 2015)



US\$ 5.5 billion total funding requirements

A total of **3.9 million** Syrian refugees



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: <http://data.unhcr.org>

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The conflict in Syria has now entered its fifth year representing an increasingly complex global challenge with unprecedented displacement in the region and increased needs and vulnerabilities of refugees and persons of concern. Over 3.9 million Syrian refugees have sought refuge in neighboring countries and North Africa. In addition, more than 200,000 Syrians have sought asylum in Europe.

Lebanon, which now ranks first in the world in refugees per capita currently hosts close to 1.2 million registered Syrian refugees. This amounts to over 20 per cent of the country's population, but around 3.3 million people, both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese, are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. Almost half of the refugee population lives at or below the Lebanese poverty line of US\$4 per day, with a third living at or under US\$2-3 per day and unable to meet basic needs.

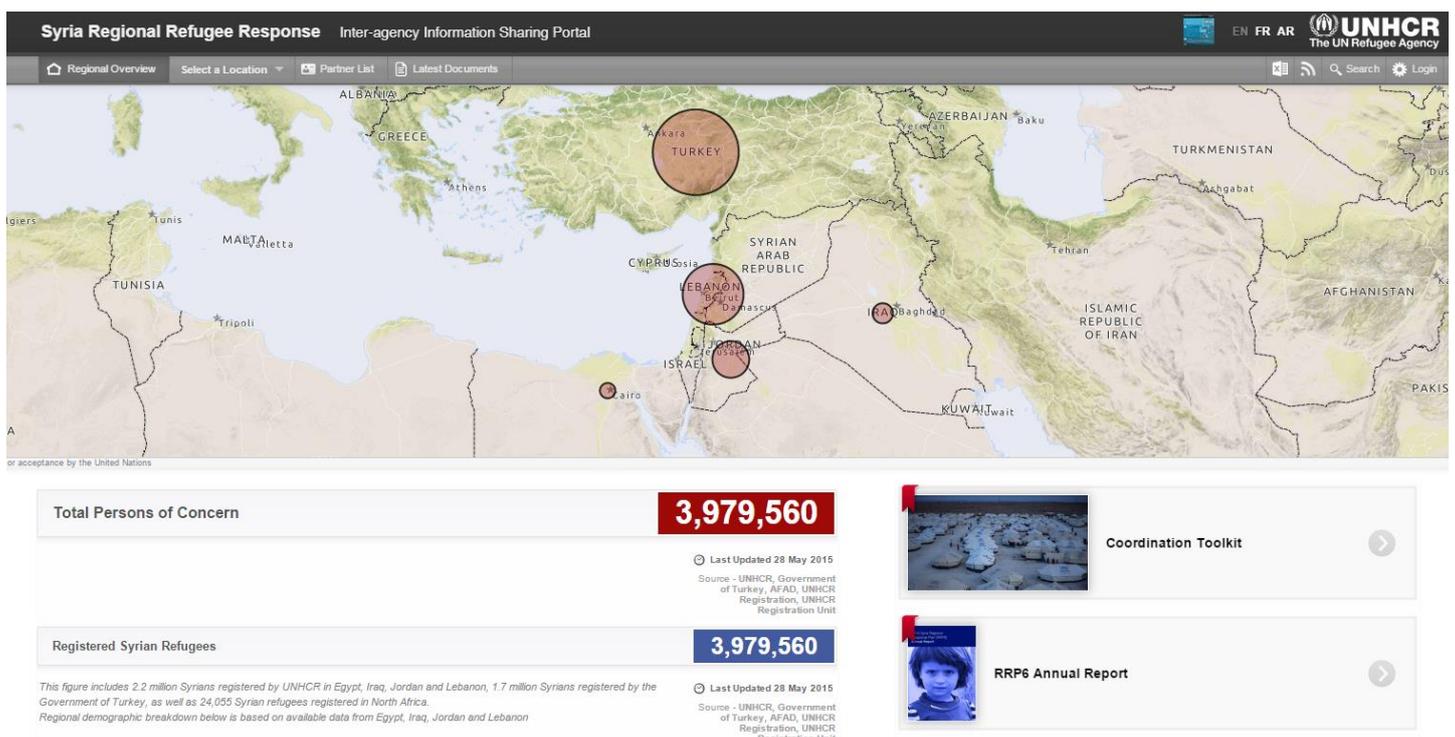
In Turkey, the registration of Syrian refugees continues under the supervision of the Director General for Migration Management (DGMM) and as of 10 May, more than 1.76 million Syrian refugees have been biometrically registered. Some 1.48 million Syrian refugees are living outside camps.

In Jordan, of the 628,000 Syrian refugees, approximately 84 per cent of people live outside refugee camps, in urban and rural areas across the country. Two-thirds of these refugees are now living below the poverty line and one in six are below the line of extreme poverty.

There are currently over 248,000 Syrian refugees registered in Iraq, with 97 per cent in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). From September 2014 to February 2015, more than 33,800 Syrians fled to KR-I from the town of Kobani across two borders. The Ibrahim Khalil border crossing has been closed since 2 March for Syrians displaced from Kobani travelling to Iraq via Turkey. The Iraqi security forces have stated that the closure is a temporary measure, pending a decision by the President of KR-I. The Peshkabout border crossing remains open for arrivals from Syria on Mondays only, and the number of new arrivals has decreased to around 100 individuals per Monday.

In Egypt, there are currently more than 133,000 Syrians living in urban neighborhoods and shared accommodation.

Monthly sectoral dashboards are published on the [Syria Regional Response Data Portal](#), detailing priorities, achievements and needs by country and regionally.



The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent plan to address refugee protection and humanitarian needs whilst building the resilience of vulnerable people and impacted communities and strengthening the capacity of national delivery systems in the five most affected countries neighbouring Syria.

The 3RP integrates and is aligned with existing and emerging national plans, including the Jordan Response Plan 2015 to the Syria Crisis, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the Iraq SRP, and country responses in Turkey and Egypt.

Requiring US\$5.5 billion in funding to directly support almost six million people, the 3RP is based on planning projections of up to 4.27 million refugees in countries neighbouring Syria by the end of 2015 and help to over a million vulnerable people in host communities. Beyond those receiving direct support, an additional 20.6 million people in impacted local communities will benefit from upgrades to local infrastructure and services in areas such as health, education, water and sewage, training and capacity building of service providers, and policy and administrative support to local and national authorities.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS



Protection

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Tilburg University have published a scoping paper on: 'Statelessness and Displacement'. The report provides a preliminary analysis of how statelessness impacts those who have been forcibly displaced, not just from Syria, but throughout the world.

<http://reliefweb.int/report/world/statelessness-and-displacement>

IRAQ

- As of 15 May, there are 248,203 Syrian refugees registered in Iraq, 97 per cent of whom are in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). There are nine refugee camps in the KR-I which accommodate some 38 per cent of the total number of Syrian refugees whilst 62 per cent live with host communities. The majority of refugees originate from Aleppo (26 per cent) and Damascus (nine per cent).
- During the second half of April, some 267 Syrians entered the KR-I by the Peshkabour border crossing, the overwhelming majority of the new-arrivals (94 per cent) were large families of Kurdish ethnicity, who have been displaced from Aleppo. The total number of new arrivals from Syria in 2015 is now 19,296 Syrian refugees, which is an increase of approximately 5,000 people for the same period of January to 30 April in 2014.
- In Dohuk Governorate between 15 and 30 April, a total of 699 Syrians who intended to return to their places of origin, were counselled by UNHCR and implementing partner Harikar to ensure the voluntary nature of their return. These new returns bring the total number of spontaneous returnees to 5,647 individuals since the beginning of 2015. The majority of returnees have cited reasons for return including: family reunification, challenges with the high cost of living and lack of job opportunities in the KR-I, or the need to return to attend family events.
- The Erbil Residency Department has continued to issue individual documentation to eligible refugees, with a total of 1,629 residency cards processed in all four camps and 568 residency cards issued for those refugees living outside the camps in the Governorate during the second half of April. The cards have a one year validity, which facilitates refugees' access to employment and key social services such as health and education. Refugees in Sulaymaniyah Governorate can also access the same one year validity cards for residency.



Promoting Birth Registration in Erbil Governorate, Iraq

In Iraq there are approximately 37,035 Syrian refugee children aged 0-4, many of whom lack birth registration documents. Many Syrians arrived in host countries without their own identity documents like marriage certificates, meaning they are unable to register new births, or are unfamiliar with new birth registration procedures in their new country of residence.

Unregistered children are more difficult to trace and reunify with their families if they become separated, are at greater risk of illegal adoption, trafficking, early marriage, child labor and forced recruitment into armed forces.

In Erbil Governorate, refugees residing in both camp and with host communities are being supported by partners with information and counselling to ensure children become registered. A legal team, led by implementing partners Protection Assistance and Reintegration Centre (PARC) and Qandil, are providing consultations to camp-based refugees on labor and civil laws and supporting Syrian refugees in accessing documents such as birth certificates. During the second half of April, PARC and Qandil facilitated the issuance of 58 legal documents, whilst UNHCR, Qandil, NRC and INTERSOS organized focus group discussions on birth registration across the camps, attended by 400 people.

Partners are supporting activities across the host countries to prevent statelessness of Syrian children. To find out more about the End Statelessness campaign #IBELONG, visit: ibelong.unhcr.org

JORDAN

- The inter-agency developed **Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF)** was launched on 19 May. The VAF is an analysis tool which facilitates targeting of humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugee households in Jordan, on the basis of their vulnerability. According to the VAF welfare model, 86 per cent of Syrian refugee individuals are living below the Jordanian poverty line of 68 JOD per capita per month, and are therefore rated as being highly or severely vulnerable. For more information on the VAF, please refer to the portal page: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>
- As Syrian refugees arrived in Jordan in 2013 onwards, many had lost their identity papers and the Jordanian border authorities started to accept passports, driving permits or any other paperwork offered by desperate refugees. In July 2013, UNHCR started working with the Government to ensure that all refugees could have their documentation back. During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to receive requests from refugees for the return of their original Syrian documents and as of 20 May, 27,202 requests for documentation had been made and 26,637 were found in the database.

LEBANON

- On 4 May, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) notified UNHCR that refugees having entered after 5 January and having been subsequently registered should be deregistered and that all new registrations be suspended until a mechanism to deal with those who seek registration is established. UNHCR has complied and inactivated some 2,626 persons who entered Lebanon and were registered after 5 January 2015. Further, UNHCR has also been in discussions with MoSA on the new mechanism the Government of Lebanon seeks to put in place.
- At present, all refugees registered with UNHCR have been interviewed and have their identity confirmed using an iris scan. This technology provides real-time, high confidence recognition of a person's identity and, in turn, prevents fraud. Individuals are also counselled on their obligations to register with the General Directorate of General Security (GSO) and maintain their residency; inform UNHCR promptly of any changes in family

composition and/or contact information. They are also informed about access to services in Lebanon; how to register new-born children; and the fact that eligibility for individual assistance will be made at a later stage and is not automatic.

- Registration data, with consent of the individual concerned, is interfaced with a Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS). RAIS is an online platform used by 30 participating institutions and agencies to record needs, to ensure that assistance is not duplicated; and to help in referring refugees to specialized services.
- For the month of April, GSO contacts estimated an average of 1,400 individuals were granted entry per day at Masnaa border crossing to the Bekaa – less than half of average entries reported per day by GSO in December 2014.
- As of 22 May, a total of 433 Refugee Outreach Volunteers (ROVs) have been trained to advise and support refugees in their communities. They work to promote birth registration and education, as well as hygiene and to communicate relevant information to persons of concern. A Whatsapp communication tree linking the ROVs and service providers allows the ROVs to report emergency situations requiring a prompt response and humanitarian partners. It also permits service providers to disseminate new information to the ROVs in a timely and coordinated manner.

TURKEY

- There are 1,501,456 Syrian refugees living outside of camps in Turkey and 258,090 living inside camps (figures as of 30 April).
- UNHCR delivered three advanced training workshops on ‘international protection and RSD’ targeting to the field staff of the Department of International Protection under The Directorate General on Migration Management (DGMM) in April, with one more to follow in May. The workshops target 160 migration experts and aim to build the capacity of Government authorities, focusing on: interviewing techniques, drafting legal analysis and country of origin (COI) information.

Education

IRAQ

- In Erbil Governorate, as of 30 April, more than 5,500 students are enrolled in schools in the four Erbil refugee camps. Dropout rates have been mitigated and attendance increased through support from members of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA). UNHCR has successfully advocated with the Department of Education to build a new school in Mamzawa town with Arab curriculum, which could serve some 500 out-of-school Syrian refugee children residing in nearby towns and villages. On completion, the school will also benefit the local children and those from IDP community.
- In Suleimaniyah Governorate, the Barkhudan secondary school has closed due to the lack of refugee teachers who have not been paid due to delays in issuance of their contracts. Students from this school have now been moved into a primary school.

TURKEY

- In late 2014, UNICEF – through a protocol with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Post and Telecommunications Bank (PTT) – began supporting volunteer teachers with financial incentives. These incentives are paid to teachers working in both host communities and camps. As of May, UNICEF supported 4,958 teachers with incentives. It is anticipated that this will contribute to improving the quality of education provided to about 190,000 Syrian refugee children by ensuring stability in the teaching force, as teachers who receive incentives are less likely to seek economic opportunities elsewhere and will also be more motivated.

Food Security and Nutrition

IRAQ

- Food distributions continued in all Syrian refugee camps at the end of April, managed by WFP and in partnership with INTERSOS, ACTED and Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW-I). In total, WFP reached almost 105,000 refugees in April, injecting US\$ 1.65 million into the local economy through the voucher program.

- Because of ongoing fighting on roads leading to Al Obaidy camp in Anbar Governorate, IRW-I were only able to provide half-rations to camp residents using pre-existing stocks in the last two weeks of April, given that the delivery of food parcels was not possible. UNHCR, through the Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization, continued to distribute two pieces of bread per refugee per day for the entire Al Obaidy camp population (761 refugees).

JORDAN

- Preliminary results for WFP's post-distribution monitoring for the first quarter of 2015 (conducted with 348 families in communities) revealed households were employing multiple consumption and livelihoods coping strategies, with 89 per cent relying on less preferred and less expensive food; 62 per cent reducing the number of meals eaten per day; and 55 per cent of respondents borrowing food or relying on help from relatives. This monitoring study follows months of cuts to food assistance in Jordan and a targeting and tiered approach which was introduced in April 2015 resulting in 33,466 Syrian refugees excluded from assistance and 240,773 refugees receiving half assistance of US\$ 14.

LEBANON

- Funding shortages also continue to pose a significant challenge for the continuity of WFP's operations in Lebanon, which has resulted in the reduction of e-cards from US\$ 27.70 to US\$ 19 per person per month. WFP started a targeting exercise to identify the most vulnerable refugees who require assistance. Similar to the findings of the monitoring in Jordan, in the period following the voucher value reduction, around 80 per cent of the respondents have adopted negative coping mechanisms such as taking out loans to fulfil food needs. In addition, 14 per cent of the families reported to have pulled their children out of school. Further prolonging of reduced assistance is expected to worsen the vulnerabilities of beneficiaries and worsen tensions with host communities.



Health

EGYPT

- The first round of the anti-polio campaign, which took place at the end of April, has reached more than 15.4 million U5 children with vaccinations, out of a target of 16.5 million by the end of the year.

IRAQ

- From 15 to 30 April, 1,200 families were visited in their tents by trained Syrian refugee nurses as part of the UNICEF-supported new born home visit program. A total of 225 new born babies received health support services over the two week period. UNICEF also facilitated the growth monitoring of 1,325 U5 children. Children that showed signs of malnutrition, such as wasting and stunted growth, received treatment with supplementary or therapeutic food and referral. Some 94 seminars were also held in UNICEF's baby huts, encouraging discussions and raising the awareness of 488 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) on exclusive breast-feeding, well-balanced diets and complementary foods for infants.
- UNICEF continues to support local and governmental health authorities for routine immunization of encamped Syrian refugees. From 15 to 30 April, a total of 739 children under five years old (U5) were immunized against polio, 82 infants under one year of age were vaccinated against measles, 100 U5 children received the MMR vaccine, and 187 U5 children received vitamin A supplements.
- In response to the scabies outbreak in Qushtapa and Darashakran camps, and in parallel to medical interventions, the Danish Refugee Council continues to replace blankets, mattresses and pillows for identified families, with an inter-agency scabies campaign launched across the camps by health service providers and community mobilisers.
- During the last two weeks in April UNICEF and its implementing partners provided psychosocial services to a total of 577 newly registered refugee children across the refugee camps in the KR-I.

JORDAN

- Due to the high influx of Syrian refugees, Jordan's public health system is overstretched, posing risks to the population's health status and to social stability. In early November 2014, the Cabinet made a decision that Syrian refugees should pay the non-insured Jordanian rate for all Ministry of Health services. Whilst this may be affordable for non-vulnerable persons, it was anticipated that refugees would face difficulties such as those with serious medical problems, families with young children, and pregnant women. After several months implementation of the new policy, a reduction in use of Ministry of Health facilities has been noted, although the presence of refugees still constitutes a significant burden for Ministry of Health facilities. There has also been a parallel increase in the accessing of health services at NGO facilities.



Shelter and NFIs

IRAQ

- In Arbat camp, delays with the relocation of some 300 refugee families to a new extension area is causing frustration among the communities, with some waiting up to three months and placing an additional burden on friends and families who are temporarily sharing their tent space. Relocation delays are caused by an incomplete water connection network and UNHCR is following up with the relevant WASH partners to address the issue.
- As of 30 April, the construction of 654 new extension plots in in Domiz 1 and 2 camps is ongoing. Once complete, nearly 4,500 refugees who have been living in substandard conditions will benefit from improved shelters (with a concrete slab, kitchen, latrine and shower).

JORDAN

- Over US\$ 22.7 million has been provided in cash assistance to vulnerable refugees and Jordanians since the beginning of the year.

TURKEY

- In 2015 and 2016, the focus from the international community will be to support the Government in maintaining appropriate conditions in the camps and in ensuring sustainability of the interventions. Although the total number of people in camps currently remains fairly stable, new arrivals are transferred whenever space becomes available. As most of refugees have lived in the camps for over two years, maintenance and improvement of services remain critical.
- Outside of camps, the Government estimates that 2.1 million refugees will be living within communities by the end of 2015. The vast majority of them have exhausted their resources while struggling to make ends meet. Therefore, there is a need to provide support to the most vulnerable refugees, who will be identified according to comprehensive and protection sensitive criteria, ensuring equitable access for all refugees to available support.
- So far in 2015, International Medical Corps (IMC) has provided a total of 12,395 one-time vouchers in Gazientep, reaching 30,942 individuals and throughout 2015 will target 25,000 individuals with cash assistance. Starting end of May or early June, IMC will distribute additional vouchers in Gazientep, Istanbul, Izmir and Adana. IMC targets the most vulnerable Syrian refugees using mobile visiting teams, interviews and assessments and a vulnerability checklist for verification. Only those families assessed as vulnerable are entitled to the voucher assistance to support their basic needs.



Water and Sanitation

IRAQ

- From 15 to 30 April, UNICEF and partners continued to provide water for 33,472 refugees in Domiz camp and 1,500 refugees in Gawilan camp through piped networks.
- In Arbat camp, the water supply system, funded by UNICEF and constructed by the Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW) and Qatar Red Crescent (QRC) has been successfully handed over to the Arbat Water Directorate

for operation and maintenance. The new system includes three new boreholes and three reservoirs of 144,000 liters in total, serving the daily water needs of 5,863 refugees.

- An additional US\$ 3 million is required for the next six months for UNICEF to upgrade, operate and maintain WASH infrastructure in KR-I refugee camps.

JORDAN

- UNICEF have completed work on Borehole 3 in Zataari camp and the Ministry of Health gave permission for the borehole to be used for public consumption at the end of April. This will enable the water needs of Zaatari to be met by the three boreholes with no further need for external tankering, except during peak demand periods.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

TURKEY

- A workshop organized by Hacettepe University's Migration and Politics Research Centre (HUGO) on "Syrians in Turkey: From Emergency Aid policies to Integration Policies" was held on 30 April in Ankara. The workshop was attended by a range of implementing partners supporting Syrian refugees in Turkey, as well as the DGMM, the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Ministry of Labour. UNHCR provided a statement on its programme and focused on three key areas which are vital to ensuring socio-economic inclusion: livelihoods, access to education and perceptions.
- UNHCR noted that when given opportunities to be self-reliant and productive in their countries of asylum, refugees – of all education levels and skills sets - have been more willing to return to their countries of origin. Experience has shown that creating livelihood and self-reliance opportunities supports refugees' ability to take responsibility for their own lives, and enhances their contributions to the communities and host countries where they are living.
- The legal framework in Turkey will allow refugees, including persons under temporary protection, access to the labour market. An important next step is the Draft Law on Employment of Foreigners, which will set out the parameters for this access.



Vaccination of new arrivals at Ibrahim Khalil Border point, Duhok. UNHCR/ R. Rasheed

Working in partnership

ABAAD | [ACF Action contre la faim](#) | ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development | [ActionAid](#) | ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency | [AMEL Association-Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action](#) | ANERA American Near East Refugee Aid | [ARMADILLA](#) | AVSI The Association of Volunteers in International Service | [British Council](#) | CARE International | [Caritas](#) | CCPA Lebanon | [CDO Civil Development Organization](#) | CISP Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli | [CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center](#) | CONCERN | [COOPI Cooperazione Internazionale](#) | CRS Catholic Relief Services | [CVT Center for Victims of Torture](#) | DCA Dan Church Aid | [DOT Digital Opportunity Trust](#) | DRC Danish Refugee Council | [EMERGENCY](#) | FAO Food and Agricultural Organization | [FCA Finn Church Aid](#) | FPSC Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura | [GVC Gruppo di Volontariato](#) | HI Handicap International | [Humedica](#) | HWA Hilfswerk Austria International | [ILO International Labour Office](#) | IMC International Medical Corps | [International Alert](#) | INTERSOS | [IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities](#) | IOM International Organization for Migration | [International Relief & Development](#) | IRC International Rescue Committee | [IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide](#) | JEN | [JHAS Jordan Health Aid Society](#) | JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency | [KCSAMA Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities](#) | KURDS | [Leb Relief](#) | LWF Lutheran World Federation | [MAG Mines Advisory Group](#) | Makassed | [Makhzoumi Foundation](#) | MAP Medical Aid for Palestinians | [MEDIAR](#) | Mercy Corps | [Mercy USA](#) | MPDL Movement for Peace | [NEF Near East Foundation](#) | NICCOD Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development | [NRC Norwegian Refugee Council](#) | OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | [Oxfam](#) | PAO Public Aid Organization | [Partners – Jordan](#) | Partners – Turkey | [PCPM Polish Center for International Aid](#) | PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale | [PWJ Peace Wind Japan](#) | QANDIL | [QRC Qatar Red Crescent](#) | Questscope | [RET Refugee Education Trust](#) | RHAS Royal Health Awareness Society | [RI Relief International](#) | Safadi Foundation | [SCI Save the Children International](#) | SCJ Save the Children Jordan | [SeraphimGLOBAL](#) | SFCG Search for Common Ground | [SI Solidarités International](#) | SIF Secours Islamique France | [Solidar Suisse](#) | SOS Children’s Village | [TDH Terre des Hommes](#) | TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia | [Toastmasters International](#) | UN Women | [UNDP United Nations Development Programme](#) | UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | [UNFPA United Nations Population Fund](#) | UN-Habitat | [UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) | UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund | [UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#) | UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | [UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services](#) | UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency | UPP Un Ponte Per | [URDA Union of Relief and Development Association](#) | War Child Holland | [War Child UK](#) | WFP World Food Programme | [WHO World Health Organization](#) | [WRF World Rehabilitation Fund](#) | [WVI World Vision International](#) |

FINANCIAL INFORMATION (2015)

2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation.

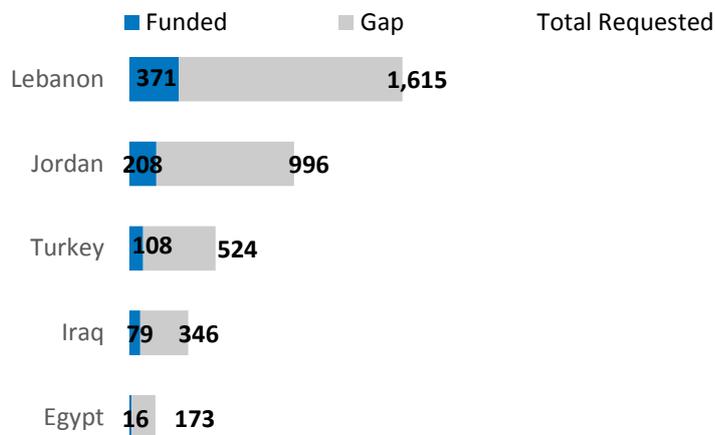
3RP Total Funding Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): US\$5,506,704,435

3RP Agency Total Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): US\$4,533,248,258

Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding received (in million USD) for the Agency Requirements for 2015

A total of **USD 924 million*** has been funded

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- CERF
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- ERF
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Holy See
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Private donors
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Spain
- Switzerland
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States of America



** This is excluding the funding requested and received by Governments. Includes US\$50 million of regionally earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country.*

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Links:

[Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal](#)
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