

Humanitarian funding analysis: Syria update

Figures are correct at time of writing but are subject to frequent change. Updates of funding can be found on the [OCHA Financial Tracking Service](#) as they become reported to its system.

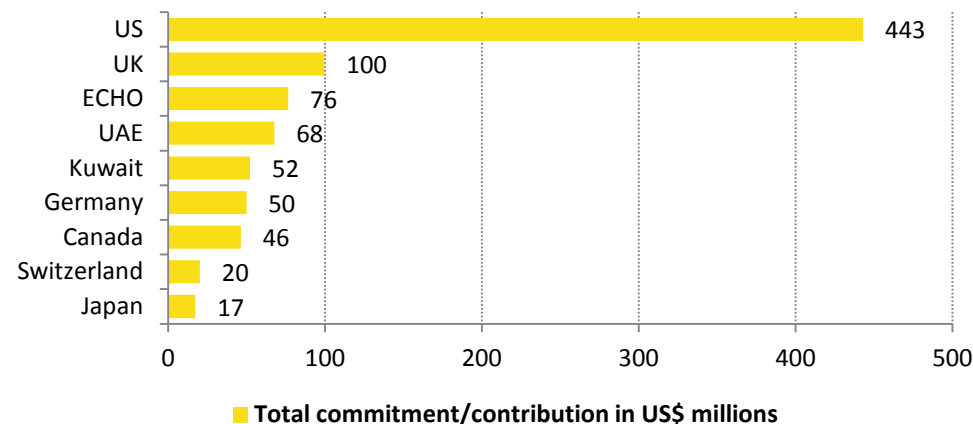
1. Key points

- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$10 billion** of humanitarian assistance to the Syria crisis since 2012.
- There are **two UN-coordinated response plans** in 2015 for the humanitarian crisis in Syria and the region: the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP – Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan) and the Syria Response Plan (SRP).
- The 2015 **3RP represents the largest appeal for a single crisis to date**, exceeding US\$4.5 billion. As of March 2015, it is 3% funded. An additional US\$600 million has been contributed outside of the appeal.
- The 2015 SRP, which requests US\$2.89 billion, is currently 6% funded at US\$163 million according to the FTS. A further US\$550 million in contributions have been made outside of the appeal, and an additional US\$2.6 million in pledges.
- In 2014, requirements for **the Syrian Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) amounted to US\$3.7 billion – 64% of which have been met**. The 2014 **Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) requested US\$2.2 billion – 48% of which is covered**.
- The **United States (US) is the top donor to the crisis**, contributing 30% (US\$3 billion) of funding to date to the crisis appeals in both Syria and the region. The United Kingdom (UK; US\$1.2 billion) and the European Commission (EC; US\$1 billion) are the next two largest donors to the crisis.
- The third donor conference will take place on 31 March 2015 in Kuwait. Previous pledging conferences raised US\$1.5 billion in 2013 and US\$2.4 billion in 2014 from more than 40 donors.

2. Recent humanitarian funding to Syria

Donors committed or contributed **US\$1.1 billion of humanitarian funding to the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP)** in 2014. An additional US\$3.8 million was contributed outside of the appeal. US\$85,750 in pledges remained uncommitted.

Figure 1: Top humanitarian donors to the 2014 SHARP appeal



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 9 March 2015.

Note: US: United States. ECHO: European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department. UK: United Kingdom. UAE: United Arab Emirates.

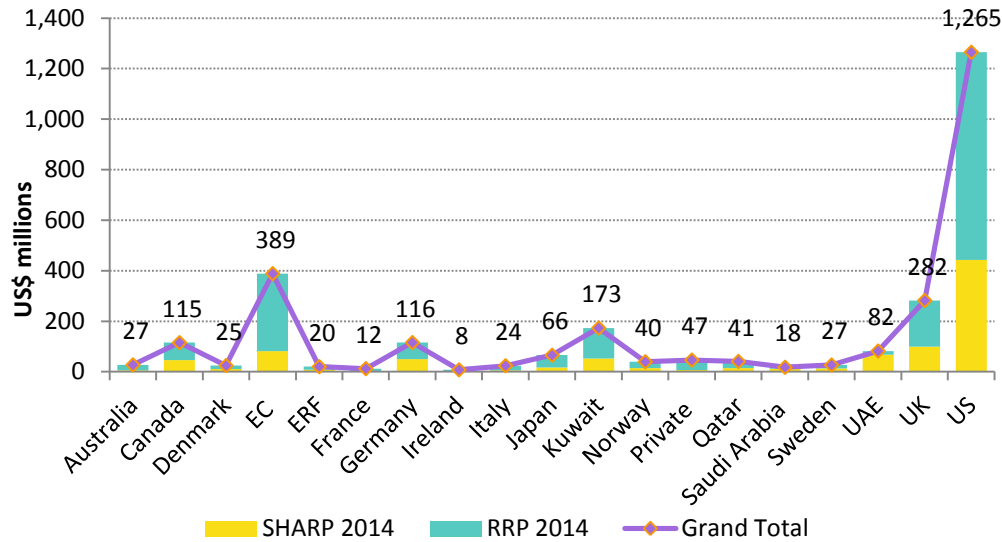
The **US** was the largest donor to the SHARP 2014 appeal, followed by the **UK**. Between them, these two donors have given 50% of total funding in 2014. The top five donors have given 68% of total funding.

3. Recent funding to the region

The UN-coordinated appeal for the 2014 RRP requested **US\$3.7 billion** from donors to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees and host communities in neighbouring Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt and Jordan. The RRP was 64% funded at US\$2.4 billion. US\$2.5 billion was committed or contributed to the region outside of the appeal, and a further US\$272 million remained in uncommitted pledges to the crisis outside of the appeal.

The main donors to both the RRP and SHARP in 2014 were the US, the EC, the UK, Kuwait, Germany and Canada. Funding for the RRP was higher than for the SHARP for most donors – including the five main donors (see Fig 2).

Figure 2: Top donors to the 2014 RRP and SHARP appeals

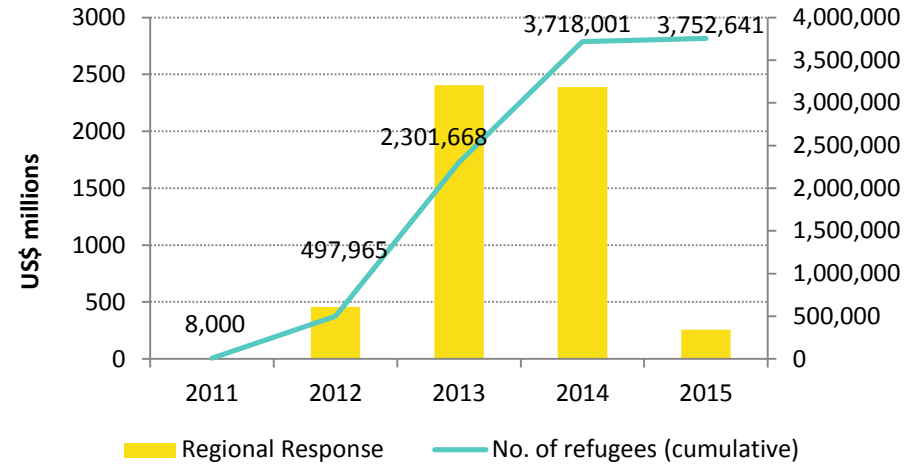


Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 9 March 2015. Note: UNICEF: United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund.

The number of refugees increased significantly in 2013 and 2014, reaching 3.8 million in March 2015, and the number of internally displaced people rose to 7.6 million. The five main countries hosting Syrian refugees are Lebanon (1.1 million), Turkey (1.6 million), Jordan (620,000), Iraq (240,000) and Egypt (136,000) according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’ (UNHCR’s) registration figures as of March 2015. UNHCR predicts that refugee numbers could rise to 4.27 million by the end of 2015.

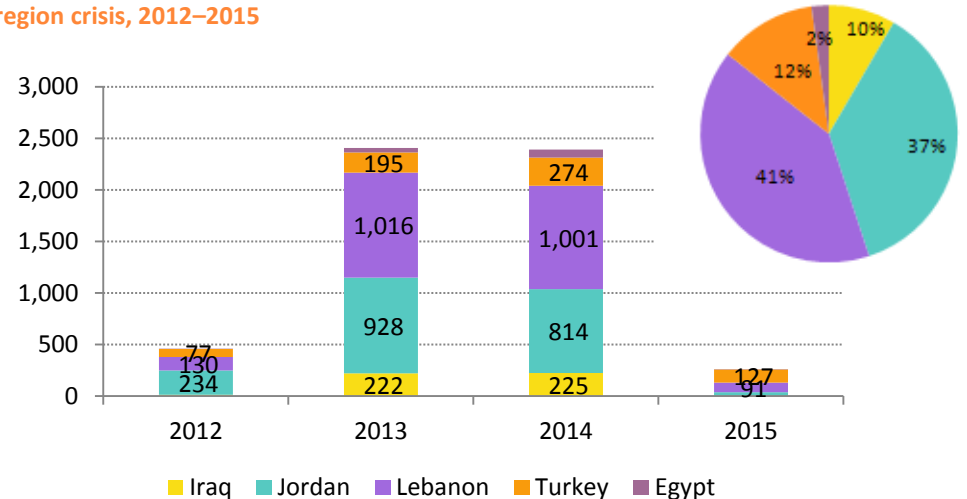
Since 2012 US\$4.5 billion of humanitarian funding has been given to the region (excluding Syria). During this period, Lebanon has received the most funding (US\$2.2 billion or 41% of funding), closely followed by Jordan (US\$2 billion, 37%). Turkey, despite hosting a higher number of refugees has received only 12% of regional humanitarian assistance (see Section 7 for further details on Turkey’s role).

Figure 3: Humanitarian assistance to the Syria region and cumulative numbers of refugees, 2011–2015



Source: UN OCHA FTS and UNHCR. Data downloaded 9 March 2015. Note: Humanitarian assistance calculated by subtracting SRP funds from regional responses.

Figure 4: Overall humanitarian assistance to neighbouring countries in response to the Syria region crisis, 2012–2015



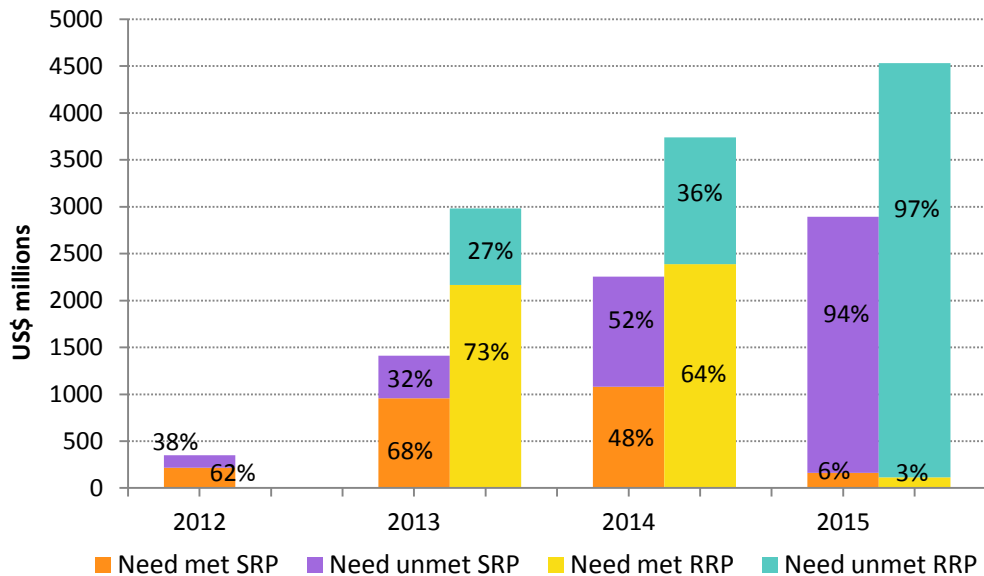
Source: UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 March 2015.

4. Current appeals and response plans

OCHA estimates that 12.2 million people are in need of assistance within Syria, an increase of 3 million from the estimated 9.3 million in April 2014 - more than half of the population of Syria (22.8 million in 2013 according to the World Bank). The total amount requested for both Syria appeals in 2015 is US\$7.6 billion - US\$2.9 billion for the SRP and US\$4.5 billion for the 3RP.

In 2014, the gap between funding requested and funding received increased for both appeals: an increase of 20% in unmet needs for the SRP from 2013 to 2014; and an increase of 9% for the RRP.

Figure 5: Proportion of Syria-related UN-coordinated appeals met and unmet, 2012–2015

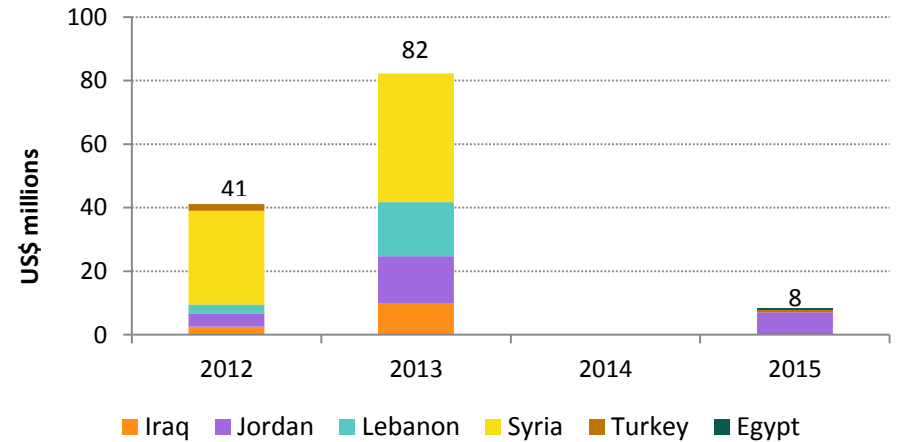


Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 9 March 2015.

5. Pooled funding as part of the response

Contributions to the Syria response through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) pooled fund have varied since 2012. CERF contributions to Syria were significant in 2012 (US\$41 million) and 2013 (US\$82 million) with Syria being the second largest CERF recipient after Sudan in 2013. No funds were committed through the CERF in 2014, while in 2015 commitments to Jordan, Turkey and Egypt through CERF's Underfunded Emergency window already amount to US\$14 million.

Figure 6: Allocations through the CERF to countries affected by the Syrian crisis, 2012–2015



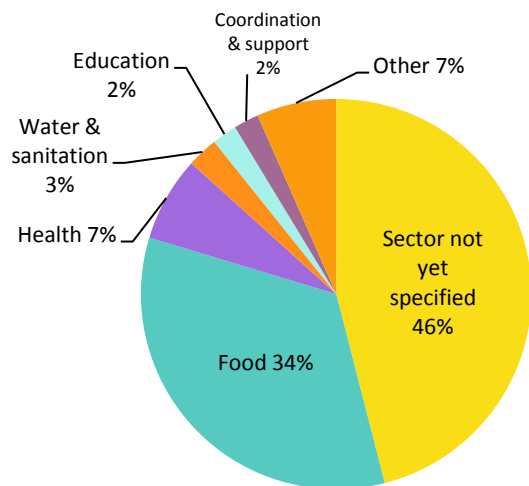
Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 9 March 2015.

In 2015, US\$2 million have been committed to Syria and Turkey through the Emergency Response Fund (ERF), in addition to the US\$70 million contributed between 2012 and 2014 to the region.

6. Funding to sectors

The largest proportion of funding to Syria in 2014 is for ‘sector not yet specified’ (46%). The largest specified allocations were for the food (34%) and health sectors (7%).

Figure 7: Humanitarian funding to SHARP 2014, by sector



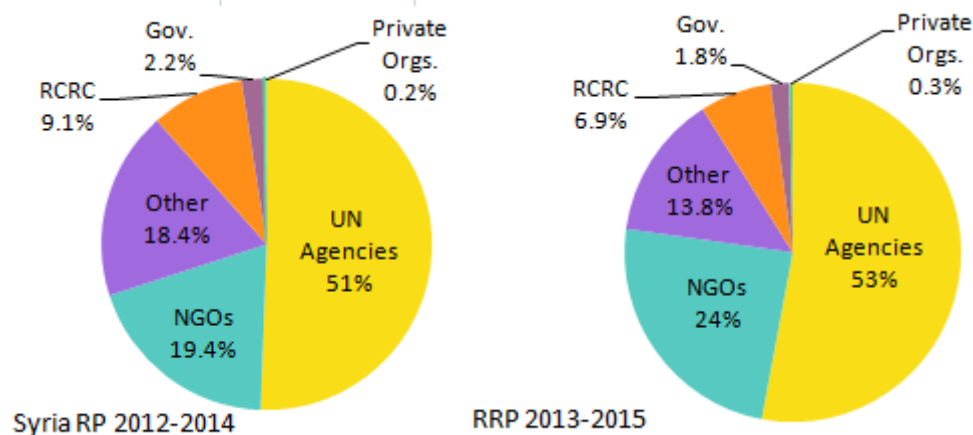
Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 9 March 2015.

Note: Other includes shelter and non-food items, multi-sector, protection/human rights/rule of law, economic recovery, infrastructure, agriculture, safety and security of staff and operations, each with under 2% of funding.

7. Funding channels

In the case of both the Syria and regional response plans, donors display similar preferences for channels of delivery. UN agencies are the prime recipients, followed by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) and the government.

Figure 8: Breakdown of funding to Syria response plans and regional response plans by channel of delivery



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 9 March 2015. Note: Gov: Government. RCRC: Red Cross/Red Crescent. Private Orgs: Private organisations. RP: Response Plan.

8. Pledging conferences

The third donor conference for the crisis is scheduled to take place in Kuwait on 31 March 2015. Following the two previous conferences in 2013 and 2014, US\$3.9 billion was pledged for humanitarian efforts in Syria and neighbouring countries.

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