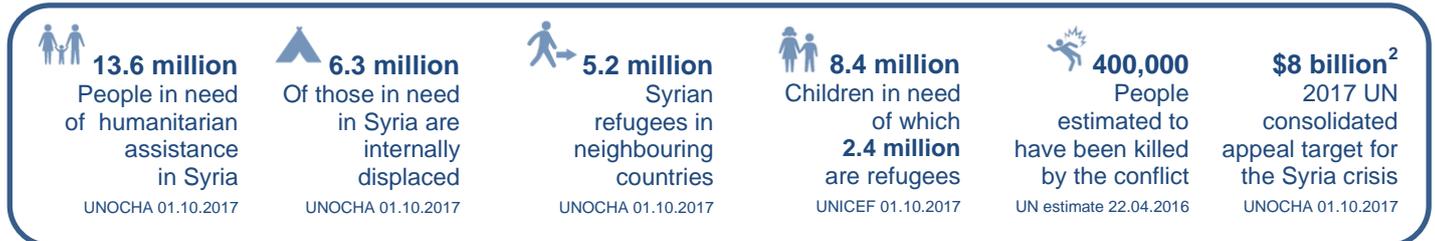


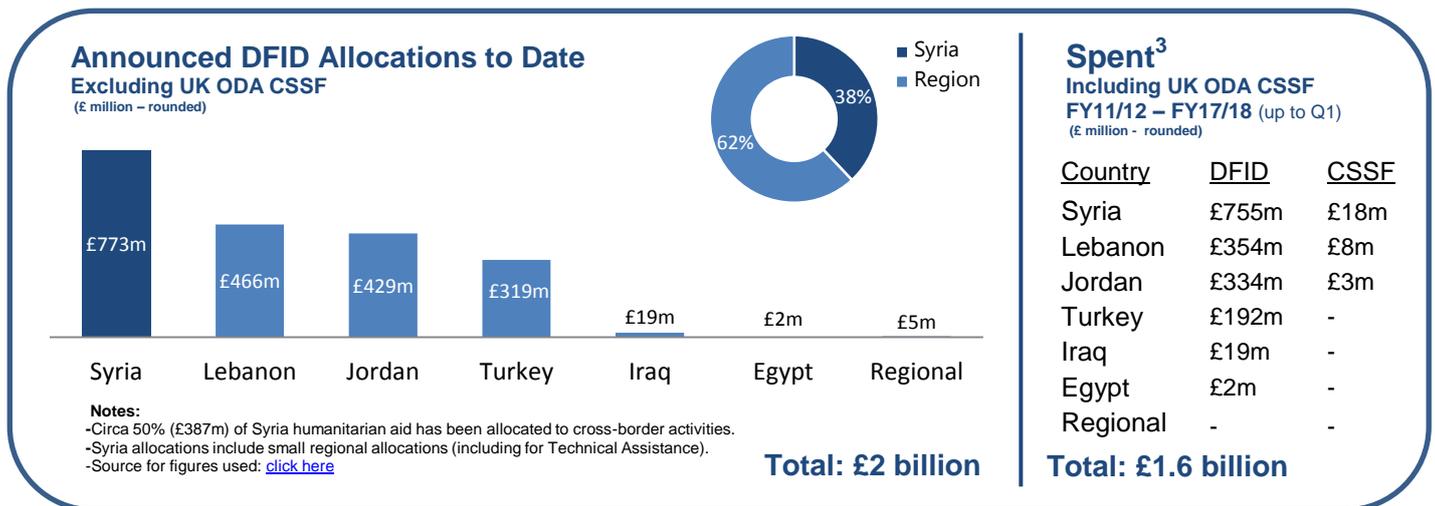


As the brutal conflict continues in Syria, millions of people continue to be in need. Hundreds of thousands have been killed in the conflict between the Assad regime, extremist groups and moderate opposition groups. In response to the crisis, the UK has committed **£2.46 billion** since 2012. This includes 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 is reaching millions of people and has saved lives in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Key Facts



Funding⁴



Key Country Objectives

Syria

- Meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups including in hard-to-reach areas.
- Build resilience at individual, community and institutional levels to enable people to cope in the short term and provide the foundation for a future political transition.
- Strengthen the moderate opposition's capacity to provide governance and basic services and thereby provide an alternative to extremist groups such as ISIL and to the Assad regime.
- 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.

¹ 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

² The 2017 UN inter-agency appeals for the Syria crisis are an estimated \$8 billion, including \$3.4 billion for projects inside Syria and \$4.6 billion for regional projects.

³ Spend figures up to 2017 exclude UK ODA spending under the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund.

⁴ Figures may be subject to changes following year-end-adjustments. Figures do not include allocations made and 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 as part of the cross-Government Arab Partnership.

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 and ensure effective implementation of the financial and policy commitments made at the London Syria Conference 2016 (<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/>)

Key Results⁶

Cumulative results reported by partners between February 2012 and June 2017

Sector and indicator	Syria	Region	Total
 Food: number of individual monthly rations provided	20,965,698	5,270,275	26,235,973
 Relief: number of relief packages distributed	8,840,207	995,579	9,835,786
 Health: number of vaccines provided	3,363,839	4,978,129	8,341,968
 Health: number of medical consultations provided	8,132,843	2,227,715	10,360,558
 Multisector: number of cash grants/vouchers distributed	789,201	4,689,693	5,478,894

Number of people reached in 2016/2017

Type of assistance	Beneficiary type	Syria	Region	Total
 Clean water	Adults and children	4,907,614	181,373	5,088,987
 Sanitation/Hygiene activities	Adults and children	3,453,605	264,147	3,717,752
 Relief packages	Adults and children	1,315,501	45,141	1,360,642
 Agriculture/Livelihoods support	Adults and children	244,615	28,523	273,138
 Psychosocial support	Adults and children	144,573	67,791	212,364
 Sexual and gender based violence support	Adults and children	6,157	3,317	9,474
 Formal⁷ primary/secondary education	Children	351,414	350,243	701,657
 Non-formal⁸ primary/secondary education	Children	80,820	7,623	88,443
 Nutritional support	Children <five, pregnant and lactating woman	351,904	-	351,904

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

⁶ 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. Some results haven't been included yet due to a lag in partner reporting.

⁷ Formal education is education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies.

⁸ 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 of this summary).