

Syria

January - September 2018

In the eighth year of the crisis in Syria, thus far three major emergency situations occurred in Eastern Ghouta, Afrin and South West / Dar'a leading to continued internal displacement and loss of lives.

1,251,192 displacements from affected areas in northern and southern Syria were recorded by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in the last 12 months.

In 2018, UNHCR continues to provide humanitarian assistance and protection services to the most vulnerable IDPs, host communities, returnees and other crisis-affected populations in all areas where humanitarian access existed and/or emerged throughout Syria.

POPULATION OF CONCERN

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

People in need of humanitarian assistance 13 million
 Internally Displaced Persons 6.2 million
 Syrian IDP returnees 750,262¹ thousand
 Syrian refugee returnees 23,416² thousand

Refugee Operation

Current Population 46,683
 Total urban refugees 18,705
 Total asylum seekers 19,409
 Camp Population 8,511

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

Staff: 561

National Staff: 475

International Staff: 86

UNHCR Offices:

- 1 Country Office in Damascus
- 4 Sub Offices in Aleppo, Homs, Damascus and Qamishli
- 2 Field Offices in Tartous and As-Sweida

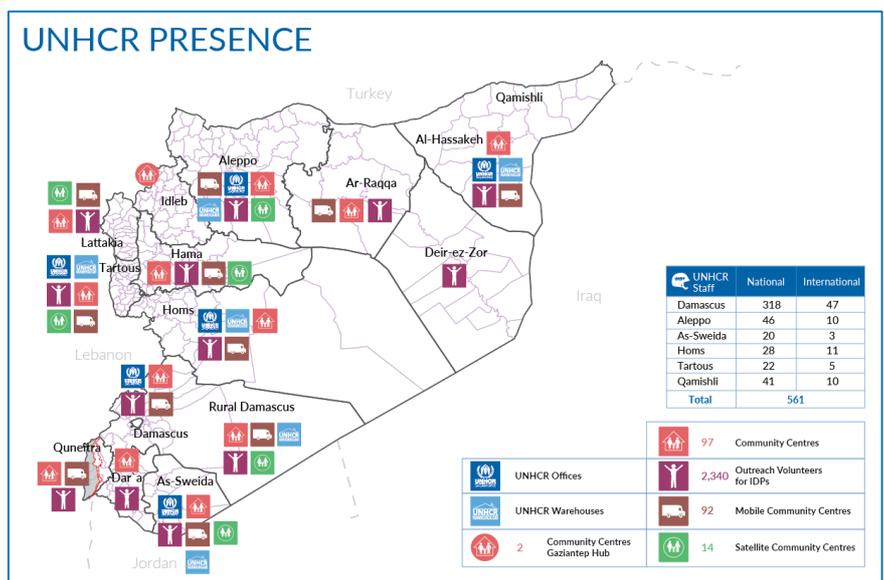
UNHCR Partners:

31 Operational partners; including 12 international NGOs, 18 national NGOs and two governmental entities, including Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MoLAE) and Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE)

UNHCR Community Centres:

202 Community Centres, Mobile Unites and Satellite Centres

2340 Outreach Volunteers



¹ Source OCHA, August 2018

² Ibid

UNHCR Syria strategic directions for 2018

Humanitarian needs in Syria remain staggering in terms of scale, severity and complexity, with significant protection risks persisting in a number of areas. According to the Humanitarian Response Plan mid-year 2018, a total of 13 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 6.2 million people that are internally displaced. Some 5.2 million people are in acute need due to a convergence of vulnerabilities resulting from displacement, exposure to hostilities and limited access to basic goods and services. The UN estimates there are an estimated 1.5 million people in need living in hard-to-reach locations. In the first six months of 2018, 1.3 million population movements were recorded at an average of more than 6,129 people per day. UNHCR's action in 2018 continued to contribute to the strategic objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to provide life-saving assistance, mitigate protection risks and respond to protection needs, improve self-reliance, livelihoods and access to basic services, and prepare for the shift towards returns. UNHCR continues to deliver on these objectives through five key components as are described below;

- 1) **Provision of emergency life-saving assistance** to IDPs (emergency response to new displacements such as eastern Ghouta, Daraa, Idlib, Raqqa);
- 2) **IDP protection and assistance** to support over 6 million IDPs and equally vulnerable host communities;
- 3) **Refugee protection and assistance** to some 46,000 refugees and asylum seekers who are need continued support;
- 4) **Winterization support**, a seasonal programme, the need of which is expanding as new areas are accessible;
- 5) **Preparing for returns and providing community based protection services and assistance support to returnees**, mostly IDPs but also spontaneous refugee returnees, through community-based assistance.

I. Emergency Response

UNHCR's response to the Eastern Ghouta emergency

In March 2018, over 92,000 civilians left or were evacuated from Eastern Ghouta, including some 77,000 that were accommodated in overcrowded conditions in eight collective shelters in Rural Damascus. UNHCR's response to the needs of these displaced persons included, among others, legal counselling to nearly 31,268 individuals; 5,866 legal administrative interventions, 3,747 individuals attended 51 awareness-raising sessions; distribution of more than 306,730 core relief items, in addition, UNHCR provided shelter support that included the installation of three rub halls and 50 family-size tents in two IDP sites, in addition to the provision of 2,200 shelter kits, of which some 2,128 were installed in the various IDP sites. The rehabilitation of three schools (180 rooms) in one IDP site was completed, in addition to the installation of four sheds (big size tents) in another site. Nearly 15,000 people have benefited from UNHCR's shelter response to Eastern Ghouta emergency.

UNHCR's response to the Afrin emergency

An estimated 151,000³ people were uprooted from their homes in Afrin region by fighting since the start of the Turkish "Olive Branch" military operation in January 2018. The majority were displaced to Tal Refaat, Nubul, Zahra and Fafin areas of Aleppo governorate.

UNHCR's response to the needs of the displaced persons included, among others, the distribution of more than 245,169 core relief items as of end of September 2018, including high thermal blankets, warm clothes, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, mattresses, solar lamps, sleeping bags, hygiene kits, jerry cans, seasonal supplementary items such as fans, and mosquito nets for 155,295 individuals consisting of 31,059 families in Nubul, Zahraa, Tal Refaat, Fafin areas including the four camps and the scattered farms and Aleppo city. The response also included support to selected persons from the host community identified in need of assistance after house to house assessment by UNHCR's partners. UNHCR's partner Syiran Arab Red

³ Figures provided by OCHA September 2018.

Crescent (SARC) completed the installation of 1,058 shelter kits for 12,413 IDPs from Afrin who are currently sheltered in empty houses in different villages. As of end September 2018, more than 33,210 IDPs from Afrin have benefitted from protection services provided through five partner organizations namely Syria Society of Social Development (SSSD), Al Ihsan, Namaa, SARC, Human Support Project (HSP), and Syria Trust. The locations covered include Ibin, Kashtaat, Tal Refaat, Dayr Jamal, Al Aser camp and hangars of Nubol and Zahraa villages as well as the new locations of Maarata, Moslemya, Tal Souseen, Hassin, Al Harra, Ahras, Tal Kraa, Tal Shaer, Halissa in Septmeber 2018. A secondary displacement movement trend has been detected from Nubul and Ziyara to Fafin camps and when possible to Aleppo city especially Shiekh Maqsood.

UNHCR's response to the South emergency

Since the beginning of the military operation in the south of Syria in June 2018, it is estimated that some 300,000 people have been displaced. Up to 20,000 families fled to areas controlled by the Government of Syria (GoS), some of whom have stayed in the pre-prepared Jbab IDP site, while the majority was hosted by relatives in GoS-controlled areas in Dar'a. Other families were displaced towards areas in Rural Damascus such as Kisweh, Khiarah Dannoun, Khan Dannoun, Adlieh, and Herjelleh. UNHCR responded through the delivery of core relief items to its implementing partners SARC and the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate & All the Eas (GOPA) in Izraa, Bsir and Khan Arnaba, Quneitra and the provision of protection services including legal activities through the legal team of the Syria Trust. UNHCR responded rapidly through partners by providing NFIs to around 1,385 families from existing stocks. At the same time, UNHCR prepositioned 1000 NFI kits to SARC in Izra, 3000 kits tot (GOPA) in Bsir and 500 kits to SARC in Khan Arnaba, Quneitra. Another 3000 Mattresses, 3000 high thermal blankets, 1000 kitchen sets were dispatched to SARC warehouses in As-Sweida and Shahba. In total, some 4,800 persons received protection services in Dara'a and As-Sweida, including 2,250 individual protection interventions by UNHCR partners. Staring from late August, wide return movement was observed in Dara'a governorate in addition to Quneitra, according to Dara'a Governor's Office, it's estimated that around 60,000 IDP families returned back to their areas of origin in different areas in the governorate while the number of IDP returnees in Qunietra remains unconfirmed.

II. Protection and Assistance to IDPs

As of September 2018, UNHCR reached out to 1,516,810 IDPs, returnees and host communities through protection activities in 13 governorates. UNHCR, together with its partners, established six new community centres in Aleppo, Hama and Lattakia, seven satellite centres in As-Sweida, Hama, Lattakia, Tartous and Aleppo as well as 27 mobile units in newly accessible areas and areas of return. UNHCR conducted 1,516,810 general protection interventions including awareness raising, material assistance, legal services, education programmes and other socio-economic support, 226,127 child protection interventions, including, awareness raising through contact initiatives, case management/referrals, child protection and Psychosocial Support (PSS) group activities, parenting programmes, mine risk education and capacity building, as well as 161,400 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) interventions, including awareness raising activities, dignity kit distribution, case management/referrals, specialized mental, psychosocial support activities and capacity building.

By end of September 2018, the total number of functioning UNHCR-funded community centres and mobile units stands at 97 community centres, 14 satellite centres and 92 mobile units supported by 2,340 Outreach Volunteers (ORVs).

The legal aid project in Syria has expanded since the beginning of 2018 with 208 lawyers and 81 legal ORVs who provided legal services to 234,363 IDPs in 13 governorates. Out of the total, 117,733 IDPs had benefitted from legal counselling, 45,240 benefitted from lawyers' intervention before courts/administrative bodies, and 71,390 IDPs benefitted from 3,099 awareness sessions on legal issues mainly related to civil documentation. In addition, and in coordination with the Ministry of Interior (MOI)/Directorate of Civil Affairs, UNHCR has developed a Civil Documentation Booklet that has been recently approved by concerned authorities. The booklet is completed and is being disseminated to assist in raising the awareness of Syrian nationals on the importance of civil documentations, their requirements, and the relevant procedures to obtain the civil document.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

UNHCR provided 1,377,879 individuals with core relief and supplementary items till September 2018, UNHCR participated in 13 interagency convoys, delivering multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to IDPs in 16 locations (Dar Al Kabireh, Afrin, Talbiseh, Tlul Elhomor, Duma, Yalda, Babila, Beit Sahm, Ar-Rastan, Al Houleh, Hurbenafah, Beit Jen, Dar'a Al Balad, Erbin, Zamalka and Busra Esh-Sham) in five governorates (Homs, Hama, Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Dar'a), assisting 227,750 individuals.

By end of September 2018, over 55,187 individuals were served with shelter support, including 28,408 with the installation of shelter kits. UNHCR, together with its partners, responded to the emergency shelter needs in Rural Damascus, Afrin, Homs, Hama and As-Sweida, in addition to the rehabilitation of 353 rooms in collective shelters in the IDP sites by providing partitions, doors and windows. UNHCR also provided 2,430 family tents to the IDPs/refugees in camps in North-East Syria. In partnership with 15 governmental and non-governmental organizations, UNHCR started an initiation process in shelter projects i.e. technical assessment, obtaining needed approvals and allocating resources to achieve the 2018 overall target.

Livelihoods Support

By September 2018, a total of 6,273 individuals benefited from UNHCR's vocational training, life skills and on the job training courses across nine governorates. The trainees were provided with vocational and life skills in fields such as tailoring, electricity maintenance, blacksmithing, painting, hairdressing, and carpentry courses through local partners. UNHCR has also supported 1,422 individuals from the IDP and affected communities through entrepreneurship/ business training, out of whom 369 received support to start small business projects in Rural Damascus and Aleppo. UNHCR has also resumed distribution of livelihoods toolkits to 6,054 individuals across 12 governorates. A significant portion of the beneficiaries consists of skilled IDPs and returnees who had lost their assets and are willing to resume income generating activities. The toolkits included blacksmithing, hairdressing, air conditioning, mobile and computer maintenance toolkits. As part of UNHCR's support to returnees in Aleppo, 2,042 IDPs and returnees have benefitted from laundromats supported by UNHCR in three neighborhoods in East Aleppo to improve hygiene situation of returnees which is heavily affected due to the damage and destruction in water supply and sewage. UNHCR has also equipped two carpentry workshops to be used by skilled workers from the IDP and returnee communities to repair and produce furniture without the need to procure the expensive machines or resort to pay additional cost for restoring their assets. 146 individuals benefited from this project so far in 2018. In rural Aleppo, UNHCR completed the rehabilitation of two public bakeries in Kadi Askar and Khafseh area providing thousands of IDPs, returnees and host communities with daily bread.

Primary Health Care, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Providing primary health care services, including mental health, and support to emergency life-saving interventions is the main component of UNHCR IDP response in the health sector. UNHCR continued its community-based health approach by establishing health points in the UNHCR-funded community centres. Through this approach UNHCR aims to raise awareness on health promotion and disease prevention, empower communities to actively influence their own health to efficiently prevent health problems, and identify diseases early to prevent serious complications, death and disability. The health workers also provide individual and family counselling, conduct focus group discussions and engage the community not only through the community centres by also through Outreach Volunteers (ORV) and mobile teams. Till end of September 2018, UNHCR reached out and assisted 313,001 IDPs with Primary Health Care (PHC) services provided through PHC clinics and health points through 14 primary health care facilities in five governorates. In average, 63 percent of the beneficiaries were women. 3,360 IDPs were supported through emergency interventions, including 79 interventions conducted during the evacuation from Eastern Ghouta. Emergency referrals extended to IDPs in Hama, Homs, Damascus and Rural Damascus, through three local NGO partners.

Also 5,859 IDPs were reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services through six SARC clinics in Damascus and Rural Damascus. 16,721 IDPs received in kind assistance with medical assistive devices such as crutches and wheelchairs through community centres in eight governorates: Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, As-Sweida, Tartous and Latakia. Eight health points in community centres (one in each) managed by two local partners in Aleppo city including East Aleppo and Homs provided 6,386 health counselling to IDPs. Additionally, 17,001 IDPs received medical consultations; 66 percent were women, 16 percent under five years old and 11 percent were 60 years old and above. One new health point opened in May in Katerji-East Aleppo, an area of IDP return in Aleppo.

III. Protection and Assistance to Refugees

The population of refugees and asylum seekers consists of 46,683 individuals, including 18,705 predominantly Iraqi refugees, mostly residing in Damascus and Al-Hasakeh Governorates; 19,409 asylum-seekers, mostly residing in urban Quamishli; and 8,511 Iraqi asylum seekers living in the three camps of Newroz, Roj and Al-Hol in Al-Hasakeh governorate. UNHCR's registration of the camp-based refugees in Al-Hasakeh, which has been rescheduled several times because of security reasons, is now planned.

UNHCR Syria provides monthly multipurpose cash assistance to more than 5,000 families (20,000 individuals). The cash assistance programme for refugees, which was previously composed of two components (cash for food for all refugees and additional financial assistance for vulnerable profiles) was replaced by a multipurpose cash grant (MPG) in March 2018. In line with evolving protection policy and regional practice on targeted assistance, the operation introduced a targeted approach for cash assistance in order to assist the most vulnerable groups. Eligibility for the MPG is determined by calculating a dependency ratio for each household, taking into consideration age and severe vulnerabilities. This results in a categorization of all households into one of four vulnerability categories. To ensure precise targeting of families in need, UNHCR has been updating individual records and carrying out vulnerability assessments to ensure all severe vulnerabilities are taken into consideration. Since January, more than 2,000 individual assessments were conducted. The transition phase to the new criteria between January and April saw a high volume of inquiries related to cash eligibility received by both the UNHCR hotlines and the refugee reception centre. These numbers dropped in the second quarter of the year as refugees used the opportunity to update their records during the previous months and had become more familiar with the new targeting approach.

UNHCR continued improving its cash delivery mechanism, ensuring convenience and ease of use for recipients as well as efficiency and cost-effectiveness for the organization. To this end, UNHCR changed the way cash was transferred to non-Iraqi refugees and streamlined it with the cash disbursement to Iraqis, delivered through ATM cards. For the past several years, this group of refugees had been receiving entitlements through a cheque, which had to be collected at UNHCR premises and then cashed at a bank branch within a specified time period. This cumbersome procedure incurred high transport costs for recipients and demanded significant staff time from the UNHCR team. In July, all eligible refugee families were issued rechargeable, prepaid ATM cards that can be used at ATMs throughout the country at the family's convenience. UNHCR also developed a new software application to manage cash assistance planning, disbursement, reconciliation and reporting. The software was extensively tested during the first half of 2018 and was fully rolled out in September.

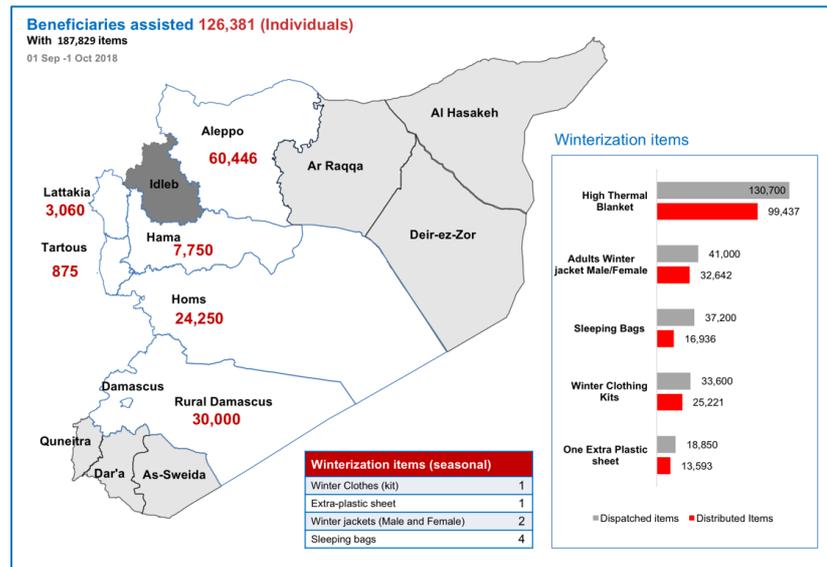
According to the figures of 2017-2018 academic year, the number of refugee and asylum seeker children at the primary education level reached to 9,678 while there are 2,420 children at the secondary level. The yearly education grant verification started in September and will be finalized by end of October 2018. The education grant is a conditional cash grant for refugee children attending primary or secondary school. Their school registration certificates are verified by UNHCR and the grant is intended to assist families in meeting education-related costs at the beginning of the school year and provided mainly through ATM cards in addition to cheques. For the school year 2018/2019, 4,226 children are eligible for the grant.

As of end of September, 312 refugees were submitted for resettlement consideration to Australia, Sweden, Canada and the United Kingdom. Further, 185 individuals departed for resettlement to Australia, Sweden and the Netherlands. UNHCR also facilitated the departure of 33 individuals under humanitarian or family reunification programs to Australia, Canada and Sweden. UNHCR office continued to provide support to resettlement countries through facilitation of digital video conferencing interviews, biometric collection, and hand-delivery of documents to various locations.

Moreover, 517 asylum seekers underwent Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews and 542 RSD case reviews were undertaken. UNHCR submitted 491 decisions at different stages. 264 individuals were recognized with 148 rejected. UNHCR has also carried out a training project to build the capacity of Protection staff in order to improve data collection and reporting.

IV. Winterization

Winter assistance is delivered every year from September through March. As more areas become accessible, winterization support becomes even more pressing because many of the newly accessible areas have not been assessed or assisted for a long period of time and their residents are extremely vulnerable. Seasonal items include additional blankets, jackets, undergarments, sleeping bags, and additional plastic sheeting. UNHCR began its 2018 winterization programme in Syria on 01 September. As of 01 October, 187,829 winterized items, including high thermal blankets, extra plastic sheeting, winter jackets and winter clothes kits were distributed to 126,381 individuals in Tartous, Hama, Homs, Damascus, Aleppo, and Lattakia. UNHCR is planning this winter to reach 1,000,000 individuals from inside Syria by providing winterization support through distribution of items such as high thermal blankets, plastic sheeting, sleeping bags and winter clothing kits, prioritizing the newly displaced vulnerable families (including people displaced multiple times), people living in hard-to-reach areas and in sub-standard shelters, spontaneous returnees, as well as the newly accessible locations which have not been assisted in the past.



V. Support to spontaneous returns⁴

Approximately 50,846 Syrian refugees spontaneously returned to Syria in 2017, in addition to some 764,310 Syrian displaced people who spontaneously returned to their areas of origin in Syria. In 2018, at least 23,416 Syrian refugees have spontaneously returned to Syria, while according to OCHA, total IDP returns so far in 2018 are 750,262. UNHCR is responding to the needs of the IDP and refugee returnees with the same community based protection approach as it has been implementing to assist internally displaced Syrians. While building on its significant capacity to respond to the needs of the returnees, UNHCR is expanding its capacity and its programmes to assist IDP and refugee returnees as well as the affected population, including the host communities.

UNHCR is introducing a village support and neighbourhood support programme with the purpose of reaching areas where UNHCR and its partners have identified a high number of IDP and refugee returnees and an increase is expected. When families return to their area of origin, they are in need of many services to be able to regain normality in their life. Through this programme, UNHCR together with its partners provide a combination of prioritized services including; shelter rehabilitation, minor repair and rehabilitation of schools, health points and bakeries. By providing rehabilitation the families will be able to live in their houses, their children will access education, they will be able to seek healthcare in their local clinic and buy bread in their local bakery. UNHCR will also through its partners establish satellite centres and mobile units, where community based protection services will be provided through livelihoods projects, remedial classes, sexual and gender based violence awareness raising activities, recreational activities and vocational trainings. UNHCR will also provide basic core relief items that the returnees are in need of. This programme has so far been implemented in rural Aleppo and in urban areas in Tartous and Lattakia.

⁴ A separate fact sheet is being drafted with details on UNHCR's strategy and activities supporting IDP and spontaneous refugee returnees.

UNHCR is through its doors and windows project supporting returnees through providing doors and windows to make their homes safe and liveable. With an enormous number of homes that have lost their doors and windows, the project was established as an economic and fast modality to provide safety and dignity for returnees. Moreover, the project provides for availability of economically priced doors and windows for the local market. This project has so far been implemented in Homs and Hama.

UNHCR has also implemented the one window project, where all administrative directories are in one place and IDPs, returnees and host communities can seek administrative services in one place instead of having to reach out to different areas and different administrative bodies for services needed. This project has been implemented in Homs and Hama.

UNHCR is taking the lead in assisting IDPs, returnees and host communities with civil documentation. UNHCR through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of Interior since 2017 is supporting Civil Registries through minor repair and rehabilitation as well as providing equipment needed to assist the persons in need to register civil status events, including birth, marriage, divorce, and death. The civil documentation mentioned above is also part of UNHCR's efforts to raise awareness on the importance of civil documentation for IDPs, returnees and host communities.

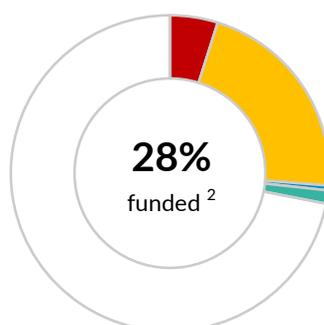
Special thanks to our Donors⁵:

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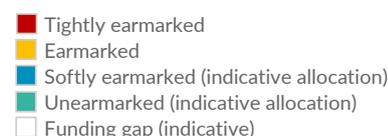
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⁵ For more details on funding received by our Donors, please see Annex I – Syrian Arab Republic Funding Update – 23 October 2018.

\$612.2 million

 UNHCR's financial requirements 2018 ¹

**SYRIAN ARAB
REPUBLIC**

as of 23 October 2018


CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	■ Unearmarked	■ Softly earmarked	■ Earmarked	■ Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	-	111,300,000	-	111,300,000
Canada	-	-	7,473,842	-	7,473,842
Norway	-	-	6,376,738	-	6,376,738
Japan	-	-	-	5,381,869	5,381,869
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
European Union	-	-	-	4,705,128	4,705,128
Country-Based Pooled Funds	-	-	-	3,268,469	3,268,469
Sweden	-	-	3,172,589	-	3,172,589
Educate A Child Programme (EAC/EAA)	-	-	-	1,302,907	1,302,907
Finland	-	-	1,234,568	-	1,234,568
Belgium	-	-	-	1,165,501	1,165,501
Switzerland	-	-	1,016,260	-	1,016,260
Republic of Korea	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Kuwait-America Foundation	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
France	-	-	580,720	-	580,720
Opec Fund for International Development	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Russian Federation	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Italy	-	-	-	478,150	478,150
IKEA Foundation	-	-	-	188,679	188,679
Private donors Germany	-	-	144,718	-	144,718
The Big Heart Foundation	-	-	-	120,375	120,375
UN Children Fund	-	-	-	96,862	96,862
Bulgaria	-	-	92,025	-	92,025
Spain	-	-	-	81,871	81,871
Lithuania	-	-	47,574	-	47,574
Miscellaneous private donors	-	-	7,052	12,834	19,886
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	8,255,085	3,041,206	(1,989,740)	6,427,904	15,734,455
Total	8,255,085	3,041,206	130,956,345	29,730,550	171,983,185

Methodology: Unearmarked funding is allocated and reallocated multiple times during the year to allow UNHCR to fund prioritised activities. This funding update includes an indicative allocation of funds so as to accurately represent the resources available for the country. The contributions earmarked for Syrian Arab Republic shown above are combined with an indicative allocation of the softly earmarked and unearmarked contributions listed below. This allocation respects different levels of earmarking. Adjustments relate to programme support costs and carry-over.

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

Germany 45.4 million | Private donors Australia 9.9 million | Private donors Germany 6.4 million | Denmark 5.7 million | Sweden 4.4 million | Finland 4.3 million | United States of America 4.3 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 3.6 million | Private donors Switzerland 3.2 million | Norway 3.2 million

Holy See | Iceland | Liechtenstein | Malta | Romania | Russian Federation | Slovenia | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 98.2 million | Private donors Spain 58.7 million | United Kingdom 45.3 million | Norway 42.5 million | Netherlands 39.1 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 28.5 million | Denmark 25.5 million | Switzerland 15.8 million | Private donors Italy 15.1 million | Private donors Japan 14.6 million | France 14 million | Germany 13.7 million | Private donors Sweden 12.2 million | Italy 11.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | China | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

1. The financial requirements for Syrian Arab Republic include requirements for the Iraq Situation Response and the Syria Situation Response.
2. The percentage funded (28%) and total funding amount (\$171,983,185) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of \$440,205,815 representing 72% of the financial requirements.
3. Contributions to Syrian Arab Republic are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
4. Due to their earmarking at the region or sub-region, or to a related situation or theme, the other softly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for Syrian Arab Republic. Where a donor has contributed \$2 million or more, the total amount of the contributions is shown.
5. Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern who are in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Where a donor has contribution \$10 million or more, the total amount of the contribution is shown.

For more information: <http://reporting.unhcr.org>

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