



CORTES GENERALES

INFORME SOBRE LA REUNIÓN DEL SUBCOMITÉ SOBRE GOBERNANZA DEMOCRÁTICA DE LA ASAMBLEA PARLAMENTARIA DE LA OTAN

(Aman- Jordania 23-24 septiembre de 2013)

- **El Subcomité** sobre gobernanza democrática que se encuadra dentro del Comité sobre la Dimensión Civil de la Seguridad, se ha reunido en Amán para estudiar la situación de los refugiados sirios en Jordania desde mayo 2011, inicio del sangriento conflicto sirio. Los miembros españoles que asistieron fueron **Diego López Garrido y Beatriz Rodríguez-Salmones**.

El conocimiento de la situación de los refugiados sirios se ha enmarcado, asimismo, en la situación general de Jordania como país del mundo que más refugiados ha acogido (40% de la población jordana ha sido población refugiada).

Se trataba muy concretamente de determinar si la OTAN debe jugar un papel más importante en la ayuda a una situación claramente dramática.



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- **La conclusión** de los participantes, a título individual, y todavía no asumida formalmente por la organización, es la conveniencia, la urgencia, de que haya un **mayor apoyo de la comunidad internacional** a Jordania tanto en el aspecto inmediato humanitario como en la ayuda al desarrollo de un país pequeño que está soportando una situación que tiene todas las posibilidades de convertirse en permanente. No parece que los refugiados sirios vayan a volver a su país en los próximos años.
- Jordania es un país en **proceso reciente y serio de reformas**. Es importante señalar que al comienzo de las que fueron llamadas Primaveras Árabes, Jordania comenzó un proceso dirigido a una serie de **reformas políticas** (una nueva constitución y un nuevo Parlamento en el que hay representados 26 partidos políticos), económicas, en materia de justicia y en educación.

La estabilidad de este país es pieza clave y única en esta región del mundo. Por ello, además de las razones humanitarias, es estratégicamente muy importante sostener su desarrollo.



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La delegación de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OTAN tuvo lugar en ausencia del rey Abdalá (en la Asamblea General número 68 de las Naciones Unidas).

- **Cuatro niveles de interlocutores:** embajadores de países europeos; representantes de los **equipos de Naciones Unidas** que trabajan con los refugiados; **Ministros** del Gobierno; Presidentes de las **Cámaras**; y **Príncipe Faisal**, hermano del rey, Regente en ese momento en Jordania.

En la reunión con Embajadores y UE hubo un importante resumen por parte del **Embajador español** D. Santiago Cabanas: Jordania busca estabilidad por encima de cualquier otra cosa. No **se puede permitir tener enemigos**; Jordania no está por la intervención militar en Siria pero muestra la máxima preocupación por el empleo de armas químicas y sólo contemplaría una intervención proporcionada; Jordania ve con escepticismo el nuevo y “aplaudido” gobierno Iraní puesto que la autoridad en ese país ha estado y siempre estará en su líder espiritual y no en el gobierno.



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El Ministro del Interior mantuvo con la delegación una reunión especialmente interesante. Su análisis sobre la cuestión de los refugiados, los problemas humanitarios en primer lugar, de integración, de desarrollo en segundo y de inseguridad y radicalización a la larga, supusieron una verdadera llamada a actuar por parte de los países miembros de la OTAN: “nosotros asumiremos nuestras **responsabilidades** como **comunidad de acogida** pero solicitamos de modo urgente **la ayuda** de nuestros amigos de la Comunidad Internacional”.

En los mismos términos se pronunció el **hermano del rey**, príncipe **Faisal**: estamos comprometidos a cumplir nuestra responsabilidad con los refugiados, pero también debemos hacerlo sin poner en riesgo nuestro **programa de reformas**. Sólo podemos hacerlo con el apoyo de la Comunidad Internacional, que hoy sólo financia **el 30% del gasto** que esta acogida conlleva.

En cuanto a los **equipos de las Naciones Unidas** que trabajan en Jordania debemos separar claramente al responsable de las Naciones Unidas en el campo de refugiados de Zaatari de los representantes de los 14 diferentes equipos de esta



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organización que trabajan en Jordania (se adjunta relación de estos equipos).

Si la reunión con éstos últimos tuvo, como es lógico, más dispersión, **la reunión con el responsable del campo de refugiados** fue del máximo interés. Este profesional de nacionalidad alemana es extraordinariamente capaz en gestión, análisis, liderazgo, dirección de equipos...El término interés en este caso, equivale a **máxima preocupación y verdadero horror** ante la magnitud del problema; ante la situación de los refugiados y también ante cierta **indiferencia** de la Comunidad Internacional. Recordemos que la ONU hizo un llamamiento dramático de 3000 millones de dólares para los refugiados sirios. Sólo se ha cubierto el 40%.

OBSERVACIONES FINALES

- El Gobierno y el pueblo de Jordania necesitan y **exigen mucho mayor apoyo** por parte de la Comunidad Internacional. No pueden soportar solos, el 70% del peso económico. Son razones humanitarias, desde luego, pero también políticas.



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Jordania es pieza clave en la estabilidad de una región convulsa.

- La Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OTAN debe trabajar en este sentido y los diferentes miembros **trasladar a sus Parlamentos** la necesidad de dar prioridad a esta cuestión. El concepto estratégico de la OTAN y la declaración de Chicago prevén claramente el deber de la OTAN de actuar en situaciones como ésta.
- La opinión de los responsables jordanos es que la cuestión Siria no se va a resolver y se **prolongará durante largos años**. Otras situaciones dramáticas la harán quizás menos visible. Los refugiados sirios no volverán a su país.
- Lo que actualmente está canalizado como ayuda humanitaria **tendrá que evolucionar hacia ayuda al desarrollo**. Dos millones de personas se integrarán en un país de 6 millones de habitantes (el 50% de los refugiados iraquíes permanecen en Jordania).



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- La Comunidad Internacional podrá olvidar esta cuestión. En este momento parece como si la cuestión Siria estuviera ya encauzada. Sin embargo y a título de ejemplo señalamos que coincidiendo con la visita, el 26 de septiembre de 2013, los informes detectaban que en la frontera Siria, **sólo en un mes**, habían sido recibidos más de **veinte mil desplazados** que al estar acosados por el ejército sirio, sin permitirles cruzar la frontera, morían de hambre o de problemas médicos.
- **Un tercio de los 22 millones de sirios han tenido que abandonar sus pueblos.** 5 millones son desplazados en su país; 2 millones están en Jordania, Líbano, Irak y Turquía. Desde **mayo 2011 Jordania ha recibido 580.000** refugiados. Los 27 países de la Unión Europea, con una población superior a 500 millones de personas, sólo han ofrecido protección a menos de 26.000 sirios.
- El campo de refugiados de Zaatari, 7 Km de ancho en la frontera siria, se ha convertido en la cuarta ciudad más poblada de Jordania. **Alberga casi 130.000 refugiados sirios con gran porcentaje de menores y de población muy vulnerable** (también nacen 13 niños al día).



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- España destinó, durante el año 2012 más de 1,7 millones de euros a programas del Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja (CIRE), el alto comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los refugiados (ACNUR) o la oficina de Coordinación Humanitaria de Naciones Unidas (OCHA). En 2013 se ha presupuestado un total de 8,5 millones de euros. Esta cuestión debería recibir tratamiento prioritario ya y en los presupuestos de 2014.



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APÉNDICE DOCUMENTAL

- Programa de la visita (Doc.1)
- Relación de participantes (Doc.2)
- Mapa del conflicto y de los campos de refugiados (Doc.3)
- Número de refugiados y distribución por países (Doc.4)
- La actuación de las Naciones Unidas (Doc.5)
- Contribución fuera de las Naciones Unidas (Doc.6)
- Relación de proyectos de ayuda humanitaria (Doc.7)
- Relación de donantes (Doc.8)
- Relación de Organismos de la ONU contactados (Doc.9)

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NATO Parliamentary Assembly

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNANCE**

**DRAFT PROGRAMME AND LIST OF
PARTICIPANTS**

AMMAN, JORDAN
23-24 SEPTEMBER 2013

IMPORTANT NOTICE • Participants must carry their passports with them at all times

SUNDAY 22 SEPTEMBER

AMMAN

All day	Arrival of participants in Amman <i>Individual transfer to hotel</i>
Accommodation	Amman Marriott Hotel Isam Ajluni Street, PO Box 926333, Amman, Jordan mhrs.ammjr.events.mgr@marriott-hotels.com

MONDAY 23 SEPTEMBER

AMMAN

8.00	<i>Meet in the hotel lobby, registration of participants and payment of participation fees</i>
8.15	<i>Departure by bus to the Embassy of the Czech Republic (tbc)</i>
8.45-10.15	NATO Ambassadors Roundtable, hosted by the Ambassador of the Czech Republic (NATO Contact Point Embassy)
Venue	<i>Embassy of the Czech Republic (tbc)</i> <i>34, Halab Street, Abdoun, Amman</i>
10.30	<i>Departure by bus to (venue tbc)</i>
11.00-14.00	Meetings with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Dr. Abdullah Nsour, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence - H.E. Eng. Sa'ad Hayel Srour, Speaker of the House of Representatives - H.E. Mr. Adbulraouf Al-Rawabdeh, Acting President of the Senate - H.E. Mr. Hussein Hazza' Al Majali, Minister of Interior
Venue	<i>tbc</i>
14.00-15.30	Official lunch (tbc)
15.30	<i>Departure by bus to the hotel</i>
Evening	<i>Free</i>

TUESDAY 24 SEPTEMBER

AMMAN

8.30 *Meet in the hotel lobby and departure by bus to the UNDP Jordan Premises*

9.00 -10.15 **Meeting with representatives from UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP**

10.15-10.30 *Coffee break*

10.30-11.45 **Meeting with the UN Country Team (UNCT)**

11.45-12.15 *Light Lunch offered by the UN Resident Coordinator's office*

Venue *UNDP Jordan premises
Ishaq El Edwan Street, building no. 16
Shmeisani*

12.15 **Departure by bus to the Zaatari Refugee Camp**

Afternoon **Tour of the Zaatari Refugees Camp**

Evening *Free*

WEDNESDAY 25 SEPTEMBER

AMMAN

Individual departure of the participants

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

OFFICERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (CDS DG)

Chairman	Vitalino CANAS (Portugal)
Vice-chairperson	Joëlle GARRIAUD-MAYLAM (France)

MEMBER OF THE BUREAU OF THE NATO PA

President of the NATO PA	Hugh BAYLEY (United Kingdom)
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OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL DIMENSION OF SECURITY (CDS)

Chairman	Lord JOPLING (United Kingdom)
Special Rapporteur	Witold WASZCZYKOWSKI (Poland)

MEMBER DELEGATIONS

Greece	Aristovoulos SPILIOTOPOULOS
Italy	Luca FRUSONE
Netherlands	Ybeltje BERCKMOES-DUINDAM
Romania	Gabriel VLASE
Spain	Diego LOPEZ GARRIDO (Vice-chairman of the GSM)
	Beatriz RODRIGUEZ-SALMONES
Turkey	Ali Riza ALABOYUN (Vice-chairman of the GSM)
	Metin Lutfi BAYDAR (member of the GSM)
	Muhammed CETIN
	Ahmed Berat CONKAR
United Kingdom	Nigel Dodds

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Director of the CDS	Andrius AVIZIUS
Director of the GSM	Paul COOK
Co-ordinator	Anne-Laure BLEUSE

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DELEGATION STAFF

Italy Giuseppe MAGGIO

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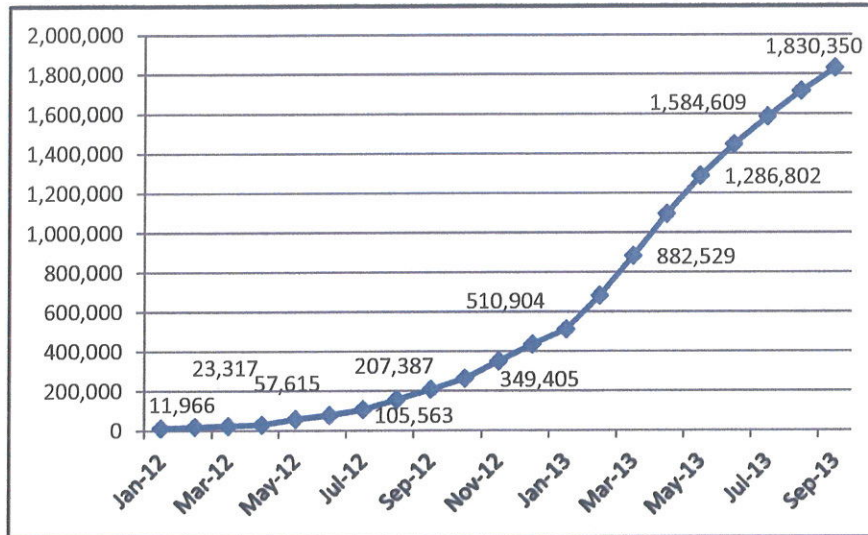
This map illustrates the geographical distribution of Syrian refugees and conflict zones across Syria and its neighboring countries. The map includes the following details:

- Geographical Context:** Syria is centrally located, bordered by Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east, Jordan to the south, and Lebanon and Israel to the west. The Mediterranean Sea is to the southwest, and the Red Sea is to the south.
- Refugee Camps:**
 - Open Camps (indicated by black triangles):** Located in various parts of Syria, including Adana, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Ceylanpinar, Nusaybin, Kharab Run, Domiz, Rabiah, Aleppo, Idlib, Tartus, Hama, Homs, Baalbek, Douma, Damascus, Al Qunaytirah, As Suwayda, Ramtha, Mafraq, Amman, and Jerusalem.
 - Camps Under Construction (indicated by orange triangles):** Located in Hatay, Kilis, Ayn al Arab, Tall al Abyad, Ar Raqqa, Dayr az Zawr, Al Qa'im, and Waleed.
- Border Crossings:** Marked with double lines, including Bab al-Hawa, Al Aridah, Al Masna, and Waleed.
- Areas of Conflict:** Shaded in orange, covering significant portions of northern and central Syria, including the regions around Aleppo, Idlib, and Hama.
- Scale and Orientation:** A scale bar indicates 60 miles. The map includes a legend and a small inset map showing the location of Syria within the Middle East.

Syria also hosts refugees from elsewhere, and these populations have been vulnerable to the conflict. Of the estimated 530,000 Palestinian refugees living in Syria, approximately 420,000 require humanitarian assistance, of which 235,000—nearly half of the original number of Palestinian refugees hosted by Syria—have been internally displaced. In addition, more than 92,000 Palestinian refugees have approached the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in Lebanon and 8,430 in Jordan. Reportedly, Palestinian refugees in Syria are disproportionally and increasingly vulnerable. Many are living in areas that have seen intense fighting; they have nowhere to go within Syria and external flight options are limited. There have been reports of some Palestinian refugees finding their way to Gaza, Egypt, and Turkey, and in smaller numbers to Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia.

Figure 2. Number of Syrian Refugees Registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Northern Africa

(An additional 171,249 persons are awaiting registration as of September 3, 2013.)



Source: Compiled by CRS from information provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its Inter-agency Information sharing Portal on the Syria Regional Refugee Response at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

Notes: All figures are taken from the 15th day of each month, except the last number, which was taken on September 3, 2013.

The types of assistance and shelter options available to refugees vary in the countries that are hosting refugees. In Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq, there are 23 refugee camps and new camps are under construction. In camps, assistance is provided by host governments and the international community, and there are concerns about overcrowding and the risk of disease. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) estimates that the majority of Syrian refugees (perhaps as many as 77%) are living outside camps in mostly urban settings. The biggest challenge is shelter. The refugees outside of camps face high rental rates, overcrowding, and competition for space in addition to other living expenses and limited, if any, work opportunities. Some country-specific issues are addressed in the “Refugees in Neighboring Countries” text box.

Refugees in Neighboring Countries (Profiles as of August 2013)

Lebanon. Syrian refugees are living with host communities and in settlements, but not in camps. Those who are registered (and those awaiting registration) are receiving protection and assistance from the United Nations, NGOs, and the Lebanese government. The number of Syrians in Lebanon is thought to be higher than the refugee numbers suggest as many have not registered. The government of Lebanon estimates that it may be hosting a million or more Syrians. The security situation in Tripoli and northern/eastern border villages remains insecure and is impeding humanitarian access and provision of services. An increasing number of refugees are scattered in tented settlements in eastern Lebanon.

Turkey. Turkey is hosting refugees in 20 government-run refugee camps across 10 provinces. The Turkish government has registered an estimated 200,000 Syrians living outside camps in urban areas. Admission of new arrivals is being approved as space becomes available and as new camps open. A small number of Syrians have voluntarily returned from Turkey to Syria.

Jordan. Some Syrians are in camps, the largest of which is Za'atri camp, but approximately 70% live with host communities. Although there are more than 450,000 registered Syrian refugees, the government of Jordan estimates that the numbers are much higher. Daily refugee arrivals continue, but the number being registered has decreased from 2,500 daily. The government of Jordan estimates another 500 to 700 Syrians cross the border illegally each day. The United Arab Emirates (UAE)-funded camp is being run by the United Arab Red Crescent Society. A camp at Azraq is under construction and expected to be completed in September.

Iraq. Syrian refugee camps are established in Al Qa'im and Domiz. Ninety five percent of the Syrian refugees registered in Iraq are located in Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). Roughly half of Syrian refugees are living with host communities. As of mid-August 2013, the Al Qa'im border remains closed except for family unification and Syrians in need of medical attention; other border crossing points are closed as well leading to an ongoing decrease in the number of Syrians entering the IKR. Ground preparations for a new camp in Erbil Governorate are underway and the office of the Governor of Dohuk made a proposal to open a new camp in the eastern part of the governorate to ease crowding at Domiz camp.

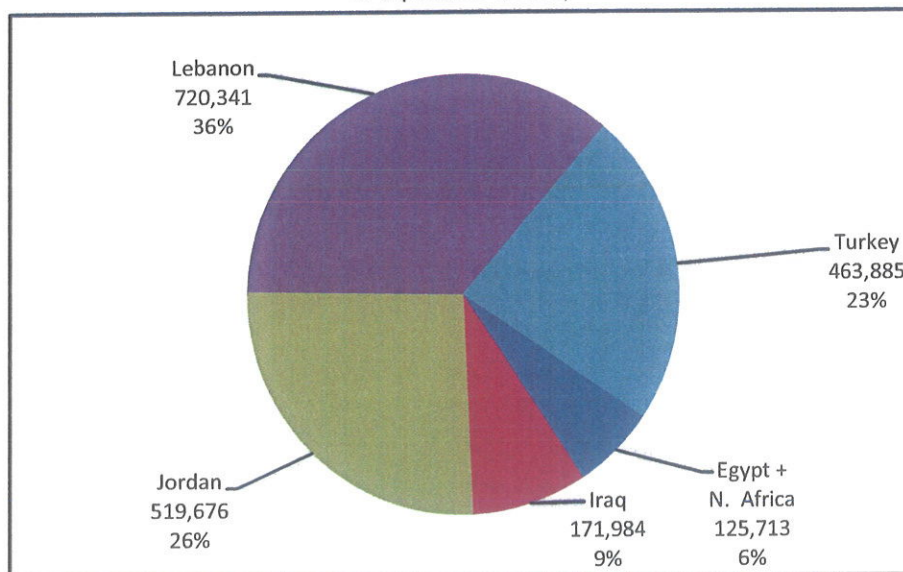
North Africa and Egypt. The government of Egypt had earlier granted refugees visa-free entry into the country as well as access to schools and hospitals under a six-month residency, although Palestinian refugees were denied the ability to register in Egypt. A month-long state of emergency has now been declared. The number of Syrians who have approached UNHCR for registration has increased and exceeds the planning figure projected for December 2013. UNHCR is developing a contingency plan with partners to respond to the evolving situation. UNHCR has registered refugees in **Libya** and provided them with relief items. A small number of refugees have also been registered in **Morocco and Algeria**. The total number of refugees and those awaiting registration in North Africa and Egypt has steadily increased.

Europe. An estimated 33,000 Syrians have fled to European countries.

Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey host the vast majority of the displaced populations outside Syria. (See **Figure 2.**) The United States and the international community have recognized the contribution of those countries hosting refugees and supported their efforts, while encouraging them to keep their borders open to those fleeing conflict in Syria.

Figure 3. Distribution of Refugees, by Country

(Refugees registered or awaiting registration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of September 3, 2013)



Source: Syria Regional Refugee Response, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

Notes: North Africa countries include Morocco, Algeria, and Libya.

Organizations operating in-country include the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), a key Syrian implementing partner with more than 10,000 volunteers.¹³ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), while maintaining its independence as a separate international organization, works with the SARC throughout the country. A number of other organizations are also working on the humanitarian response. These include 10 U.N. agencies, plus the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and 12 international NGOs that have been authorized by the government of Syria to work with SARC. In addition, a handful of other international NGOs have agreements with relevant Syrian ministries. In January 2013, the government of Syria authorized 110 national NGOs to provide humanitarian assistance in partnership with the United Nations. With no explanation, the government later reduced this list to about 29 NGOs. U.N. agencies have set up or are in the process of setting up hubs in several locations throughout the country.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is also actively responding to the needs of Palestinian refugees affected by the conflict in Syria and those who have fled to other areas within UNRWA's mandate, particularly Jordan and Lebanon. For examples of humanitarian partners working in Syria and neighboring countries, see **Appendix C**.

U.N. Appeals and Other Donor Funding

Donor funding is usually provided in response to a crisis in the form of financial contributions or relief supplies.¹⁴ The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), administered through UNOCHA, brings aid organizations together to coordinate a response to major humanitarian crises and disasters and appeal for funds through a collaborative plan. Funding provided for the Syria humanitarian crisis is in part through two separate U.N. CAP appeals: the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP). Contributions to the crisis have also been made outside of the U.N. appeals process.

The SHARP and RRP appeals have been revised several times as the Syria crisis has evolved and humanitarian needs have increased. The December 18, 2012, version of the appeals was the fourth revision and covered the period January to June 2013. The fifth revision of the appeals, covering all of 2013, was launched on June 7, 2013. Together the SHARP and RRP appeals total almost \$4.4 billion (nearly three times the amount of the December 2012 half-year appeals). In addition, the governments of Lebanon and Jordan seek \$449 million and \$380 million, respectively, to provide assistance to refugees in their countries. The combined total is \$5 billion, making it the largest appeal in the history of the United Nations.

Funding commitments made during the first half of 2013 have been incorporated into the revised appeals. As of September 3, 2013, taken together the appeals are less than 47% funded. See **Appendix D** for a list of the top 25 donors to the Syria crisis in 2012 and 2013.

¹³ The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is a humanitarian network that provides protection and assistance to people affected by conflict and disasters. The Movement is not a single organization. It has three main components, all of which are guided by seven fundamental principles, including impartiality and neutrality: The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and 188 individual national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, of which SARC is one.

¹⁴ Funding numbers are fluid and subject to change. A full accounting is typically not possible for any crisis. This may be for a variety of reasons: some assistance is not reported to governments and coordinating agencies; there may be delays in recording; and in-kind contributions can be difficult to value (this is typically left to the donor country or organization and can lead to differing standards and lack of consistency across sectors).

Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan

The Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), which includes U.N. entities and humanitarian partners, is a U.N. appeal seeking \$1.4 billion for projects inside Syria from January 1 to December 31, 2013.¹⁵ Forty-three percent of the required funds have been received as of August 12. The plan addresses the needs of Syrians affected by conflict inside Syria. Its priorities include providing relief supplies such as food, healthcare, and water to the most vulnerable; assisting people who have fled their homes and the communities hosting them; and supporting reconstruction of critical infrastructure, including hospitals. The latest revision outlines strategic objectives and builds on findings from sectoral assessments conducted during the first half of 2013.

Table 4. 2013 Requirements and Funding Received for the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP)

Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP): January-December 2013				
Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding Received ^a	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
\$519,627,047	\$1,409,812,466	\$600,229,297	\$809,583,169	43%

Source: Compiled by CRS using information provided by the Financial Tracking Service.

a. Contributions and commitments received as of August 15, 2013.

Regional Refugee Response Plan

A second U.N. appeal seeks nearly \$3 billion for a Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) to cover the protection and assistance needs of up to 3.4 million Syrian refugees in the region and covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2013.¹⁶ As of August 12, 2013, approximately 37% of the funds for the latest RRP have been received. The current plan brings together the coordinated efforts of over 84 international and national organizations with UNHCR continuing to lead the overall response.¹⁷ The main priorities for the RRP include protection, life-saving assistance, access to basic services, durable solutions (such as resettlement) and community outreach to refugees residing in urban areas and support to host communities.

Table 5. 2013 Requirements and Funding for the Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)

Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP): January-December 2013				
Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding Received ^a	Unmet Requirements	% Funded
\$1,044,112,554	\$2,981,640,112	\$1,104,576,530	\$1,877,063,582	37%

Source: Compiled by CRS using information provided by the Financial Tracking Service.

a. Contributions and commitments received as of August 15, 2013.

¹⁵The SHARP appeal for the first half of 2013 was for \$519.6 million.

¹⁶ The RRP appeal for the first half of 2013 was for \$1.1 billion. The revised RRP also aims to assist 1.75 million host country nationals and 100,000 Palestinian refugees.

¹⁷ Palestinian Refugees are mostly covered under support provided through UNRWA.

Contributions Outside the U.N. Appeals

Additional bilateral and other contributions and pledges are also made outside of the U.N. appeals through direct bilateral assistance to governments, international organizations, and NGOs. Some analysts claim that a lack of transparency about these contributions makes it difficult to know what is being funded, where aid may be duplicated, and whether it is being distributed equitably among groups of different ethnic, religious, or political affiliations.

Table 6. 2013 Total Requirements and Funding Received for Syrian Crisis

2013 Total Funding to Appeals (SHARP and RRP) and Projects Outside the Appeals					
Original Requirements for Appeals	Revised Requirements for Appeals	Funding Received by Appeals Agencies ^a	Unmet Requirements for Appeals	% Appeals are Funded	Funding Received for Projects Outside the Appeals
\$1,563,739,601	\$4,391,452,578	\$1,704,805,827	\$2,686,646,751	39%	\$1,113,437,985

Source: Compiled by CRS using information provided by the Financial Tracking Service.

a. Contributions and commitments received as of August 15, 2013.

In addition, UNOCHA draws on several smaller humanitarian funding sources as follows:

Syria Emergency Response Fund¹⁸

UNOCHA established the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) for Syria in mid-2012 to support the humanitarian response for the Syria crisis. It has provided support to local NGOs working in conflict areas in Syria that are difficult to reach. It has also provided funding for projects in Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq. As of August 12, 2013, the Syria ERF has received contributions totaling nearly \$49.5 million and allocated \$32.7 million to 107 projects.¹⁹

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

As an international, multilateral funding mechanism, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) aims to focus on early intervention, timely response, and increased capacity and support to underfunded crises. CERF was launched as part of the U.N. reform process in 2006 to strengthen the U.N.'s capacity to respond more efficiently, effectively, and consistently to natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies. It is managed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and head of UNOCHA. It has provided funds to a number of appealing agencies in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. As of mid-August 2013, the CERF contribution totals \$32.2 million.

¹⁸ Emergency Response Funds (ERF), established in 20 countries since 1997, provide NGOs and U.N. agencies rapid and flexible funding to address gaps in humanitarian response through small grants.

¹⁹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Humanitarian Bulletin: Syria," Issue 31, 30 July-12 August, 2013.

Appendix B. Selected Humanitarian Projects in Syria and the Region

Table B-1. Agencies Implementing Projects within the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), and Projects Outside the Appeals

Appealing Agency/Organization	2013 Contributions/Commitments, as of August 15, 2013	2012 Contributions/Commitments
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	\$603,168,295	\$199,833,339
In Syria and the region, UNHCR provides shelter and basic non-food items, protection in camps and settlements, education services, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services. UNHCR is also meeting the urgent basic needs of flood-affected refugees in Za'atri camp in Jordan.		
World Food Program (WFP)	\$439,632,277	\$164,972,664
Within Syria and the refugee destination countries, the WFP provides emergency food assistance; logistics and telecommunications coordination to support humanitarian operations; security for humanitarian organizations; and armored vehicles for WFP personnel.		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$279,419,059	\$90,026,772
UNICEF projects include humanitarian response activities in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq, including the provision of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene services (WASH) in refugee communities and shelters for internally displaced persons; the continuation of education of Syrian children in Lebanon; the resumption of education programs in Syria; the provision of basic health care for children; the provision of child-friendly spaces and psycho-social support at school and in communities; food aid and immunization programs for children; child protection services in refugee communities; winter blankets; armored vehicles for safety and security for humanitarian staff.		
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	\$114,783,119	\$29,180,912
In Syria and the region, UNRWA projects provide food and non-food assistance to Palestinian refugees who are living in Syria or who have taken refuge in neighboring countries. UNRWA provides emergency shelter; emergency medical supplies and health services; emergency cash assistance; access to clean water; emergency hospital care; armored vehicles for safety of humanitarian workers; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) projects; shelter; emergency education; protection.		
World Health Organization (WHO)	\$85,600,097	\$12,189,628
WHO provides operational support for health interventions; offers critical medical assistance, including trauma services; fills gaps in basic health care; fills supply gaps for management of chronic illnesses; expands nutritional support services; provides essential medicines and medical equipment for operating theaters and lifesaving surgeries; and primary health care services for persons in Syria and refugee destination countries.		
Emergency Response Fund (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs UNOCHA)	\$22,988,649	\$18,826,503
The Emergency Response Fund for Syria mobilizes and channels resources to humanitarian partners so they may respond to the crisis in Syria and initiate life-saving humanitarian activities in Syria and neighboring countries.		

Syria: Overview of the Humanitarian Response

Appealing Agency/Organization	2013 Contributions/Commitments, as of August 15, 2013	2012 Contributions/Commitments
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	\$17,005,164	\$3,356,698
In Syria and the refugee-destination countries, UNFPA projects provide the following: emergency reproductive health kits; pharmaceuticals to hosts of refugee communities; reproductive health care, focusing on at-risk pregnancies and other life-threatening conditions; gender-based violence prevention and response; emergency support to refugee women and girls; mental health care; protection.		
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	\$10,512,772	\$1,040,943
In Syria, UNDP provides emergency employment opportunities so affected persons can support their families; provides disability aids to help disabled persons; coordinates emergency and humanitarian activities; and assesses damage in affected areas. In Jordan, UNDP offers social and economic support for Jordan society accepting refugees from Syria.		
International Committee of the Red Cross	\$93,320,505	\$55,303,202
In Syria and the refugee destination countries, the ICRC is providing emergency health and medical assistance, protection, shelter, WASH services, and protection activities.		
Danish Refugee Council	\$62,176,688	\$16,983,270
The Danish Refugee Council provides emergency shelter assistance and non-food items to displaced persons in Syria. It also provides cash assistance, clothing and blankets, and emergency assistance to refugees in the region.		
Norwegian Refugee Council	\$20,363,417	\$12,212,823
The Norwegian Refugee Council provides refugees in Lebanon and Jordan with shelter and protection support.		
Save the Children	\$19,504,972	\$5,364,391
Save the Children provides refugees in the region with protection, psychosocial services, shelter kits, vouchers for clothing and cash assistance, and education services.		
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	\$17,563,107	\$2,366,711
In Lebanon, ACTED provides refugees with hygiene kits and storage containers for water, constructs/rehabilitates water networks, and constructs/rehabilitates latrines. In Jordan, ACTED assesses and provides health, psycho-social, legal, education, and family tracing services for children at risk or unaccompanied children. ACTED also renovates and refurbishes schools for refugee children, provides cash assistance, upgrades sub-standard shelters, and provides safe access to drinking water, toilets, and soap. In Iraq, ACTED provides work opportunities for refugees.		
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	\$26,807,903	\$7,891,570
IOM provides IDPs in Syria and refugees who have gone to neighboring countries with emergency shelter materials, non-food items, emergency healthcare, livelihood support, and transport assistance to camps and settlements.		
Mercy Corps.	\$30,029,150	\$1,693,701
Mercy Corps is integrating Syrian and Iraqi refugee children with disabilities into Jordan's public schools. In Lebanon, Mercy Corps provides protection, non-food items, and WASH services for refugees.		
Other Appealing Agencies and Organizations	\$975,368,638	\$330,865,180
TOTAL All Appealing Agencies and Organizations	\$2,818,243,812	\$946,743,916

Appendix D. U.S. and International Humanitarian Country Donors to the Syria Crisis, 2012-2013

Table D-1. Top 25 Country Donors in Response to the Syria Arab Republic Civil Unrest Humanitarian Funding

(U.S. \$)

Donor Countries	Total 2012 + 2013 Contributed/ Committed Funding ^a	2012 Contributed/ Committed Funding ^a	2013 Contributed/ Committed Funding, as of August 15, 2013 ^a
United States	\$1,007,566,625	\$189,402,281	\$818,164,344
Kuwait	\$332,220,977	\$8,163,142	\$324,057,835
United Kingdom	\$268,733,438	\$72,176,992	\$196,556,446
Germany	\$153,868,206	\$99,291,127	\$54,577,079
European Commission	\$153,813,134	\$108,618,943	\$45,194,191
Japan	\$96,304,370	\$14,260,875	\$82,043,495
Saudi Arabia	\$89,007,812	\$65,935,499	\$23,072,313
Australia	\$86,732,624	\$21,994,202	\$64,738,422
Norway	\$69,386,631	\$26,077,908	\$43,308,723
Canada	\$68,532,350	\$23,382,589	\$45,149,761
United Arab Emirates	\$61,734,465	\$14,364,202	\$47,370,263
Sweden	\$57,531,030	\$25,977,007	\$31,554,023
Netherlands	\$44,675,163	\$30,028,753	\$14,646,410
Qatar	\$36,176,964	\$33,430,466	\$2,746,498
France	\$35,946,674	\$20,503,584	\$15,443,090
Denmark	\$33,653,777	\$11,372,872	\$22,280,905
Switzerland	\$32,825,326	\$16,935,268	\$15,890,058
Russian Federation	\$22,800,000	\$5,000,000	\$17,800,000
Italy	\$22,557,568	\$9,123,610	\$13,433,958
Finland	\$15,893,466	\$4,617,223	\$11,276,243
Belgium	\$11,529,702	\$2,973,897	\$8,555,805
Ireland	\$9,842,462	\$2,870,464	\$6,971,998
Spain	\$9,253,029	\$2,184,087	\$7,068,942
Luxembourg	\$7,958,009	\$2,588,354	\$5,369,655
China	\$7,902,932	\$6,702,932	\$1,200,000
TOTAL Top 25 Donor Countries	\$2,736,446,734		
TOTAL Other Donors	\$1,028,540,994		
TOTAL All Donors	\$3,764,987,728		

Source: Compiled by CRS from information provided by the Financial Tracking Service of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) at <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home>.

- a. Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient.
Commitment: a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Appendix E. 2013 Pledges Not Converted to Commitments or Contributions as of August 15, 2013

Table E-1. Pledges Not Converted

Donor	Date of Pledge ^a	Amount Pledged	Amount of Pledged Funds as of August 15, 2013
Bahrain	January 30, 2013	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Belgium	January 28, 2013	\$5,968,170	0
Belgium	January 30, 2013	Two pledges for a total of \$2,652,520	0
Botswana	January 30, 2013	\$50,000	\$50,000
Brazil	January 30, 2013	\$250,000	\$100,000
Bulgaria	January 30, 2013	\$198,939	0
Canada	January 30, 2013	\$25,176,234	0
Canada	June 19, 2013	\$87,040,619	\$87,040,619
Croatia	January 30, 2013	\$437,666	\$437,666
Denmark	January 30, 2013	Two pledges for a total of \$10,140,545	\$4,421,117
Denmark	June 17, 2013	Three pledges for a total of \$11,715,335	\$11,715,335
Finland	January 30, 2013	Three pledges for a total of \$2,984,085	0
France	January 30, 2013	Four pledges for a total of \$5,968,170	0
Germany	January 30, 2013	Two pledges for a total of \$10,610,080	0
Germany	March 20, 2013	\$2,617,801	0
Germany	July 11, 2013	\$651,890	\$651,890
Greece	January 30, 2013	\$66,313	0
Hungary	January 30, 2013	\$90,000	0
India	January 30, 2013	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000
Indonesia	August 6, 2013	\$500,000	\$500,000
Iraq	January 30, 2013	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Italy	January 30, 2013	\$29,177,719	\$15,557,227
Japan	January 30, 2013	\$65,000,000	0
Korea, Republic of	January 30, 2013	\$3,000,000	\$1,900,000
Kuwait	January 30, 2013	\$280,000,000	0

Syria: Overview of the Humanitarian Response

Donor	Date of Pledge ^a	Amount Pledged	Amount of Pledged Funds as of August 15, 2013
Lithuania	January 30, 2013	\$26,902	0
Luxembourg	January 30, 2013	Three pledges for a total of \$3,978,780	0
Malta	January 30, 2013	\$33,156	0
Mauritania	January 30, 2013	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Mongolia	January 28, 2013	\$10,000	0
Morocco	January 30, 2013	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Norway	January 30, 2013	\$32,362,461	\$5,213,952
Poland	January 30, 2013	\$500,000	0
Private (individuals and organizations)	January 30, 2013	\$183,000,000	\$121,028,575
Qatar	February 21, 2013	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Romania	January 30, 2013	\$100,000	\$100,000
Russian Federation	May 3, 2013	Two pledges for a total of \$10,000,000	0
Saudi Arabia	January 30, 2013	\$78,000,000	\$78,000,000
Slovenia	January 30, 2013	\$39,788	0
Spain	January 30, 2013	\$4,000,000	0
Spain	March 22, 2013	\$654,450	0
Spain	June 7, 2013	\$2,002,349	0
Sweden	January 30, 2013	\$23,000,000	0
Sweden	February 28, 2013	\$119,605	0
Switzerland	January 30, 2013	Five pledges for a total of \$10,976,949	0
Switzerland	June 7, 2013	\$19,246,863	0
United Arab Emirates	January 30, 2013	\$300,000,000	\$263,602,984
United Kingdom	January 30, 2013	Three pledges for a total of \$112,377,268	0
United Kingdom	June 18, 2013	\$265,957,447	0
United States	June 7, 2013	Two pledges for a total of \$3,000,000	0

Source: Compiled by CRS from information provided by the Financial Tracking Service of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) at <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home>.

Notes: *Contribution:* the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient. *Commitment:* a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

a. Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor.

*United Nations Country Team Jordan
Meeting with NATO Delegation
24 September 2013*

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UNFPA	Ms. Muna Idris	Assistant Representative
UNHCR	Mr. Paul Stromberg	Assistant Representative (Operations)
UNICEF JCO	Mr. Michele Servadei	Officer-in-Charge
UNWomen Country Office for Jordan and Syria	Mr. Giuseppe Belsito	Representative
UNRWA Jordan Field Office	Ms. Anna Segall	Acting Director of UNRWA Operations
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FAO	Mr. Andrea Berloff	Representative a.i.
IOM	Mr. Davide Terzi	Chief of Mission
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