

SITUATION REPORT SYRIA



SWITCHBOARD

HIGHLIGHTS

FOOD SECURITY

Fuel shortages increased global food prices, alongside inflation and the Ukraine crisis, contributing to the increase in food prices in Syria, which, in April 2022, were 59% higher than six months prior ([WFP, 2022](#)). In May, WFP distributed food and nutrition assistance to about 5.4 million people across Syria (Ibid.). According to the “Hunger Hotspot” early warning report by WFP and the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Syria is a hot spot for acute food insecurity and a country of very high concern (Ibid.).

HUMANITARIAN NEED AND RESPONSE

According to the 2022 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), economic deterioration in areas that have historically been less impacted by the conflict has resulted in an increased need for humanitarian assistance for millions of Syrians ([Reliefweb, 2022](#)). In May, according to the report, out of the 14.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 9.6 million are in severe need (Ibid.). Those estimates include the 6.9 million internally displaced Syrians. In May, sandstorms, heavy rains and flooding have significantly damaged tents and emergency shelters in northeast Syria ([UNHCR, 2022](#)). UNHCR, alongside partnering camp management agencies, coordinated an urgent response and replaced 243 tents in the affected regions (Ibid.). A range of shelter interventions and repairs of public infrastructures have also been implemented by UNHCR (Ibid.).

HEALTH

According to UNOCHA, more than 50% of healthcare workers have left Syria since the beginning of the crisis ([UNOCHA, 2022](#)). The shortage in trained healthcare workers has impacted the delivery of healthcare assistance in the region. The Covid-19 pandemic presented a further challenge to health services, although the prevalence of the virus had decreased significantly by April 2022 (Ibid.).

In May, the Ministry of Health, supported by UNHCR, launched a campaign to raise the rates of Covid-19 vaccination across all governorates ([WHO, 2022](#)). Between April and May, UNHCR and partners trained 186 outreach volunteers and coordinated with the ministry vaccination mobile teams to reach vulnerable groups in rural areas. However, vaccine hesitancy continues to present a barrier and, as of the end of April 2022, only 9% of the population had received the first dose and about 5% had received both ([UNOCHA, 2022](#)).

EDUCATION

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011, an estimated 2.4 million children have been forced out of school and 1.6 million are at risk of dropping out ([Reliefweb, 2022](#)). Inter-agency efforts have been made to support Syrian students taking their national exams at designated centers at the end of May ([UNHCR, 2022](#)). However, widespread displacement, active conflict, high rates of poverty, and a teacher and infrastructure shortage, among other things, continue to create barriers to children accessing education ([Reliefweb, 2022](#)).

CASE STUDY



SYRIAN DIASPORA HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION: SALAM – SPORT-UND KULTURKLUB SALAM EV

The Salaam Culture and Sport Club is an organization founded in Berlin, which, in addition to supporting refugees settling in Germany, aims to build bridges between Syrians, Germans, and other Berliners. The club has a desk service to support applications and administrative procedures. They also organize art and cultural events, creating a space for strangers to become friends.