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# Syria Crisis

## Monthly humanitarian situation report

10 JANUARY – 16 FEBRUARY 2014: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- The UNICEF team in Homs, together with sister UN agencies and SARC, is providing assistance to over 500 children evacuated from Old City– including warm winter clothes, psychosocial support and primary healthcare, as well as sanitation facilities within the shelter. Over 400 children have been vaccinated, including against polio – a service not available in the Old City.
- Preliminary results show the February polio vaccination round in Syria reached a reported 2.7 million children. Further rounds will be carried out through the region in the coming months, targeting millions of children in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt.
- Across the region UNICEF and partners have provided children’s winter clothing kits to over 333,000 of the most vulnerable children.
- In Syria, chlorine was provided to the water treatment plants in Tartous, Lattakia, Damascus and Rural Damascus Governorates to benefit 6,500,000 people. UNICEF is also scaling up the response in developing localized water production arrangements in high-need governorates.
- In Lebanon, UNICEF has undertaken water supply and sanitation projects with the four Regional Water Establishments. This includes the replacement of four pumps in North Lebanon benefitting a projected 90,500 people.
- UNICEF and partners are opening 25 additional safe spaces in host communities in Jordan, expanding UNICEF’s reach to all twelve governorates.
- Despite the continued efforts of UNICEF and its partners, many children affected by the conflict have not been. In Syria, 323,000 children under five live in areas under siege or otherwise inaccessible to humanitarian aid and another one million persons live in hard-to-reach areas, where access is possible but intermittent and irregular. Throughout the region, children living in host communities are relatively more difficult to reach with basic services and supplies than those in camps, with unregistered child refugees particularly difficult to identify.

### In Syria

**4,299,600**

# of children affected

**9,347,000**

# of people affected  
(SHARP 2014)

### Outside Syria

**1,258,439**

# of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

**2,486,397**

# of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration  
(17 February 2014)

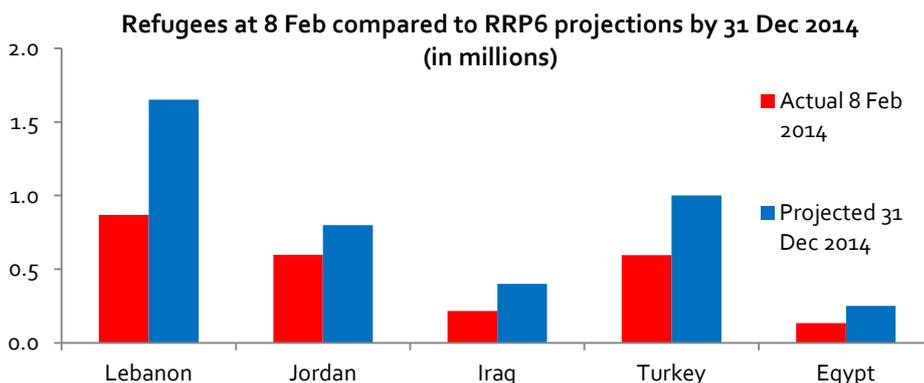
### Syria Appeal 2014\*

**US\$ 222.19 million**

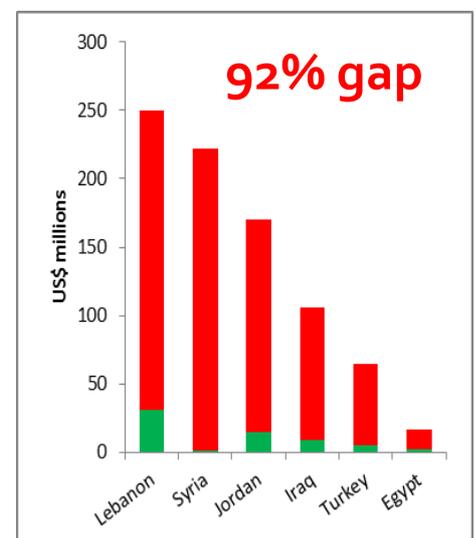
### Regional Appeal 2014\*

**US\$ 613.02 million**

\*January – December 2014



**Nb:** Targets in this report are based December refugee projections



# Lebanon

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The conflict in Syria continues to threaten stability in Lebanon with bombings at the Iranian embassy in November, the bombing in downtown Beirut in December and the declaration of the establishment of the Lebanese branch of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in January 2014.

The security situation has deteriorated in January, especially around Aarsal, where missions had to be cancelled in January due to rocket attacks in the area. All agencies were forced to evacuate this week due to the discovery of a vehicle full of explosives leaving Aarsal. Over 50,000 Syrian refugees are now residing in Aarsal, a town with a Lebanese population of 35,000. Further influx into Aarsal is on-going due to intense fighting in Yabrud. UNICEF is raising preparedness levels - transferring WASH supplies to bolster the stocks already held for 6,000 households, as well as increasing stocks of winter clothes. To date, hygiene kits have been distributed for 2,000 individuals as well as baby hygiene kits for 2,600 infants. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs to set up Aarsal's first Social Development Centre, which will be a multipurpose centre for community use for refugees and the host community. It will have an information centre, safe spaces for women and girls and will provide primary healthcare for which UNICEF has provided essential drugs for up to 20,000 people for three months. A polio and measles vaccination campaign for the area began on 17 February. UNICEF is equally scaling up the provision of psychosocial support, gender-based violence services and non-formal education in Aarsal.

While the sector and UNICEF targets are established against the planning figure of 1.65 million Syrian refugees, there are 927,638 refugees in Lebanon as of the reporting date. Notably, 86 per cent of refugees reside in the 225 localities with the highest concentration of Lebanese population living on less than USD4 per day. The pressure that these refugees are placing on public services remains a critical concern, as refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities vie for increasingly scarce resources.

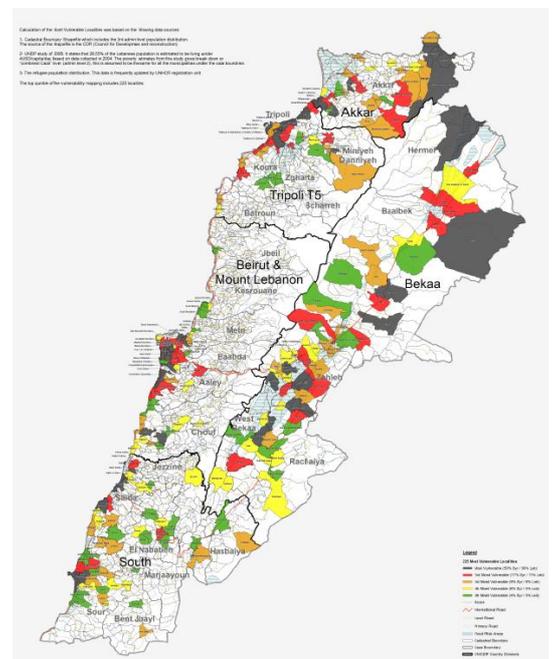
Over 40,000 refugees are estimated to have chosen not to register for fear of revealing their identity. UNICEF's implementing partners are reaching many unregistered refugees, especially those residing in informal tented settlements, through mobile medical units, non-formal education, WASH interventions and psychosocial support.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Nationwide polio immunization campaign rounds were run in November and December by UNICEF, the Ministry of Public Health, WHO and Beyond Association, which reached nearly 590,000 children under five, for a 99.4 percent coverage rate. UNICEF is preparing for two further campaigns in March and April. UNICEF will again be responsible for reaching all children in informal tented settlements and collective shelters during the upcoming campaigns. For this purpose, UNICEF has already ordered 1,450,000 doses of the oral polio vaccine which will be provided to the Ministry of Public Health, in addition to cold chain equipment for vaccines, allowing smooth outreach implementation and adequate storage conditions.

UNICEF is supporting the coordination of WASH stabilization interventions through the secondment of a Stabilization Coordinator to the Ministry for Water and Energy to provide direct support to the Ministry in the coordination of all stabilization interventions and the prioritization of projects to be selected and implemented by sector partners and concerned national and international stakeholders in line with the National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS).

Estimated Affected Population	
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at February 8, 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration.	
Registered refugees	879,907
Pending registration	47,731
Children Affected (Under 18)	879,907
Children Affected (Under 5)	175,101
Pregnant women	43,995
Estimated host community affected	1,300,000



**UNICEF Lebanon vulnerability analysis, illustrating the location of the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian populations based on UNHCR registration figures and UNDP 2008 study that estimated the Lebanese population living on less than USD4 per day.**

## Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan, which estimates that there will be 1.65 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon by the end of 2014, including Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and Palestinian refugees from Syria, alongside 1.5 million affected in the host community. As illustrated above, UNICEF is focussing assistance in the 225 most vulnerable locations in Lebanon, in which 86 per cent of registered refugees and two-thirds of the vulnerable Lebanese population reside. UNICEF equally participates in resilience, recovery and development work under the World Bank Stabilization Framework and the Reaching All Children with Education proposal. Planning and implementation of the response is done through active participation and leadership in sector working groups, including the Education Working Group and the WASH Sector Working Group, both of which UNICEF co-leads with UNHCR.

In Lebanon, the No Lost Generation initiative strategizes the urgent provision of education to the vast number of Syrian refugee children currently out of school, as well as support for the high number of children suffering psychological distress due to the crisis. This includes boosting formal school enrolment targeting children with a Back-to-Learning package that includes learning materials and support to cover enrolment fees and assistance with transportation costs, expansion of non-formal learning opportunities and life skills education aimed at improving adolescent's progress to becoming productive adults. Programmes have a particular focus on the growing numbers of children in informal tented settlements across the country. Psychosocial support will reach children and their families to restore a sense of normalcy and routine, develop children's life skills and to strengthen coping mechanisms and resilience.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** In response to the increasing pressure on Lebanon's already overstretched water infrastructure, UNICEF has undertaken water supply and sanitation projects with Lebanon's four Regional Water Establishments. This includes the replacement of four pumps in North Lebanon benefitting a projected 90,500 people and replacement of chlorinators for improved water quality in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (22 chlorinators) and South Lebanon (25 chlorinators). A further seven pumps will be replaced in the Bekaa in February. UNICEF is investigating how to most effectively respond to Water Establishment requests for support with desludging and jetting equipment. UNICEF has also extended its support to UNHABITAT and UNRWA, through support for 13 WASH infrastructure projects in Saida and Chouf. The projects are expected to be completed in May 2014. In January, UNICEF's WASH partners provided 17,598 beneficiaries with access to safe water, as well as providing 3,273 beneficiaries with necessary water storage containers.



A boy in an informal tented settlement in Baalbeck fills a jerry can with drinking water © UNICEF/Lebanon-2013/Noorani

**Education** Enrolment for 2013/2014 scholastic year has now closed. UNICEF in partnership with Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC) has enrolled 44,515 children in 524 public schools and semi-private schools since the beginning of this school year. Recognizing the limited capacity of public schools to enroll further children, UNICEF and UNHCR have plans in place to accommodate new arrivals and children who were not enrolled in formal education in the non-formal education programme to ensure access to learning. UNICEF estimates that there are approximately 350,000 Syrian children currently out-of-school in Lebanon.

A two-day workshop on non-formal education was organized by the Education Working Group in January in Beirut. Over 80 participants from the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, UN agencies and NGOs participated in the workshop, reviewing current non-formal education programmes, identifying gaps and areas for improvement, and agreeing on next steps to plan for the coming year.

**Child Protection** The increasingly volatile situation in the Bekaa (especially in Arsal and Hermel), North Lebanon (Wadi Khaled and Tripoli), and Beirut due to shelling, bombings and increasing tensions between Syrian refugees and the host community has heightened the psychological distress experienced by children arriving from Syria, as well as children in host communities. UNICEF continues to deliver psychosocial support and GBV services to children and women through mobile outreach in informal tented

settlements, collective shelters and during home visits, as well as in static centres. As well as receiving psychosocial support, children and caregivers requiring further assistance are referred to specialized services. Women and girls are accessing safe spaces, and are being targeted through mobile outreach programmes, as well as receiving information on available services and being provided with dignity kits. To ensure appropriate assistance is available, UNICEF is training service providers on legal and mental health assistance to GBV survivors. In January, 22,021 boys and girls were assisted with psychosocial support, as well as 1,083 caregivers. A total of 5,952 community members were sensitized on GBV services and referral pathways. Further, 1,985 women and girls of reproductive age received dignity kits.

Due to the risks posed to children from landmines and unexploded ordnances, especially near the border, a community-based approach is being used to deliver mine risk education to children and caregivers in several locations throughout Lebanon.

**Health** With the continued influx of refugees, the workload in the Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) has increased, overstressing the capacity of the PHCs to provide healthcare to all those in need. To reduce the pressure on PHCs, UNICEF and UNHCR in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs are supporting 53 Social Development Centres (SDCs) with essential drugs, vaccinations and equipment, as well as strengthening their human resources to cope with the increased needs. The SDCs will provide primary health care, additional to that provided by the Ministry of Health's PHCs. SDCs have been selected based on the priority given to the 225 most vulnerable localities identified by UNICEF. UNICEF has purchased the necessary supplies and is working with MOSA to select 30 SDCs for distribution.

**Nutrition** Since malnutrition screening started in October 2013, UNICEF implementing partners, IOCC and Relief International have treated 391 children for malnutrition, 159 of whom were treated in January. As malnutrition treatment was uncommon in Lebanon prior to the crisis, some hospitals continue to face difficulties in malnutrition treatment protocol. Thus refresher training is being provided to all selected PHCs and hospital staff. More outpatient cases are being identified and treated through outreach activities and household visits by the implementing partners, decreasing the number of inpatient cases sent to hospitals. UNICEF is also educating caregivers on immunization, breast feeding, malnutrition and child care practices, with 15,814 individuals reached with key messaging in January.

**Supply and Logistics** UNICEF has completed the distribution of 70,000 winter clothing kits and 45,000 vouchers worth USD 40 to purchase winter clothing to children in informal tented settlements and collective shelters, as well as to vulnerable Lebanese children. The 45,000 vouchers include 20,000 Palestinian children who were assisted through UNICEF funds provided to UNRWA. Further, 113 schools have received an average of 2,000 litres of fuel each to provide heating for classrooms. This is enough fuel for the schools to heat ten classrooms for three months, providing a safe and warm environment that is conducive to children's learning and reducing the risk of children not attending school due to the cold.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Sector 2014 target <sup>1</sup>	Sector total 2014 results*	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
# of emergency affected people provided with access to safe water	n/a	n/a	385,726 <sup>2</sup>	17,593 <sup>3</sup>
# of individuals with access to hygiene items	n/a	n/a	75,000	9,429
# of people provided with hygiene promotion messaging	n/a	n/a	713,000	5,404
# of individuals with access to adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities	354,000	n/a	214,900	4,078
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	350,000	n/a	350,000	22,021
% of children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers	n/a	n/a	n/a	716
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of children enrolled in formal education (girls and boys)	105,000	n/a	50,000	44,515 <sup>4</sup>
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	84,368	n/a	65,000	2,147
# of children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	225,000	n/a	175,000	7,431
# children who have received school supplies	382,968	n/a	250,000	6,697
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	500,000	n/a	500,000	n/a <sup>7</sup>
# of children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	365,650	n/a	365,650	2,222
# of malnourished children treated through Primary Health Care	24,000	n/a	24,000	n/a <sup>7</sup>
<b>HEALTH<sup>5</sup></b>				
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio <sup>6</sup>			650,000	0
# of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles <sup>7</sup>			840,000	n/a <sup>7</sup>
# of primary health care consultations <sup>7</sup>			800,000	n/a <sup>7</sup>
# of children under 2 receive routine vaccination <sup>7</sup>			80,000	n/a <sup>7</sup>
# of women of child bearing age (15-49 years) vaccinated with 2 doses of TT vaccines during the campaign <sup>7</sup>			400,000	n/a <sup>7</sup>

\* There are no sector results yet to report, these will be aligned with the sector dashboards for January 2014 once available on the site <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

<sup>1</sup> Where referenced as n/a the sector targets are being defined

<sup>2</sup> This is combined target for communal and household level

<sup>3</sup> This comprises 4,605 beneficiaries from communal water sources, and 12,988 at the household level

<sup>4</sup> This is the number of children enrolled in public schools for the 2013/2014 school year

<sup>5</sup> The health sector is led by WHO

<sup>6</sup> The polio target for the sector is 1,120,000

<sup>7</sup> There are no reports against these activities yet in 2014

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During the month of January, 9,215 Syrian refugees crossed into Jordan, or roughly 300 people per day. The vast majority continue to cross via difficult terrain in the eastern desert. While Regional Response Plan (RRP6) targets project there will be 800,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan by the end of 2014 (comprising 200,000 refugees in camps and 600,000 in host communities), there are currently approximately 600,000 refugees in country. The pressure that these refugees are placing on public services and subsidized commodities, including scarce water resources, remains a critical concern.

While UNICEF has established services in camps capable of reaching every child with education, recreation, and protection services, more work remains to be done to reach the estimated 200,000 school-aged refugee children living in host communities, especially the estimated 30,000 out-of-school children who are eligible to return to formal education, and an additional 70,000 children who are not eligible to enroll in formal education and who need positive options to avoid engaging in labour or early marriage.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Within the humanitarian coordination structure, an interagency task force led by UNHCR was created at the start of the crisis in early 2012 in order to facilitate all humanitarian action benefiting refugees living in Jordan and within the RRP6 framework. Under this approach, UNICEF is actively supporting the intersectoral working group approach, co-leading WASH and Education Working Groups, as well as the Child Protection sub-Working Group.

In an attempt to explore the longer-term implications of the presence of a significant number of Syrian refugees in Jordan, an interagency needs assessment of Syrian refugees was conducted with the Government of Jordan in late 2013, including the impact of Syrian refugees on the economy and public services. This assessment fed into the Government of Jordan's National Resilience Plan (NRP), with support from UN agencies, donor countries and NGOs through the Host Country Platform. The NRP intends to bring together the humanitarian and sustainable development implications of the Syrian crisis into an overarching approach. UNICEF is actively supporting the WASH and Education task forces under the NRP Host Country Platform.

## Humanitarian Strategy

In 2013, UNICEF focused largely on scaling up emergency response in camps to ensure adequate services to newly arriving refugees. In 2014, UNICEF has turned its focus toward efforts to expand assistance and protection to the 80 per cent of refugees living in host communities, while seeking greater cost-effectiveness and sustainability of operations provided in camp settings. Health and Nutrition activities will continue to focus on protecting the health of infants and young children through emergency as well as standard immunizations, breastfeeding promotion, training for medical professionals on integrated management of childhood illnesses and multiple other initiatives. WASH efforts focus on establishing medium- to long-term reductions in operational costs for essential water and sanitation services, such as through the operation of boreholes, piping systems and wastewater treatment solutions for camp settings, and increased support for overstretched WASH resources in the northern Governorates. Child Protection and Education programmes will focus on expanding outreach to underserved refugees and Jordanians in host communities, especially vulnerable children at risk of dropping out of school and entering into child labour or early marriage. UNICEF also seeks to create options for adolescents, including youth who are no longer eligible to return to formal education.

UNICEF and other agencies active in Syrian refugee response have detailed plans and funding requirements under the 2014 Regional Response Plan (RRP6) and the Government of Jordan's National Resilience Plan (NRP) with implementation achieved through active participation and leadership in sector working groups. RRP6 and the NRP both contain activities in support of the No Lost Generation strategy to bring together humanitarian and development responses in the areas of education, child protection and adolescent opportunities in order to avert a lost generation.

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at February 8, 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	571,457
Children Affected (Under 18)	301,729
Children Affected (Under 5)	103,434
Pregnant women (5%)	40,002

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** UNICEF and implementing partners continue to provide WASH services to the entire Za'atari camp population, currently estimated at roughly 80,000 people (the planning figure for population in camps is 200,000 in 2014). UNICEF also maintains contingency capacity to respond to the WASH needs of up to 32,000 persons in Azraq camp, which could be activated as needed within two weeks' notice. While an estimated 250 trips a day are still required to truck water to Za'atari, the construction of two boreholes within the camp has reduced reliance on water trucking by 35 per cent. UNICEF is working to improve the waste water collection system in Za'atari camp, including signing a protocol with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) to establish two containerized waste water treatment plants for the camp with a daily capacity to treat 1,500 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater. This intervention is expected to benefit up to 100,000 people in Za'atari by mid-2014.

In January, UNICEF through its implementing partner JEN has renovated WASH facilities in an additional 22 schools, benefitting 14,042 Jordanian and Syrian students; this brings the total number of renovated school WASH facilities to 126 schools in 2013-2014.

**Education** There are currently roughly 215,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children in Jordan, including 145,000 children who are eligible for formal education. Currently, over 108,000 refugee children –some 74 per cent-- are enrolled in school, leaving a gap of nearly 30,000 children who are eligible but not enrolled. Most of these children are located in host communities; UNICEF is working with MoE to expand classroom capacities of host community schools to reduce waiting lists of refugee children. In addition, some 70,000 children not eligible for re-enrolment in school require other assistance to reduce risks of entering child labour or early marriage.

Some 66 Syrian refugee students sat the Tawjihi exams (literary stream) which certify completion of secondary schooling in Jordan, and determine eligibility and placement for university-level education from 29 December to 21 January. The winter holiday for camps and host community schools ran from 9 January until 8 February, during which UNICEF partners KnK, Mercy Corps and NRC conducted a variety of activities in the schools and other locations in Za'atari, including catch-up classes, paints and crafts, theatre, music, life skills education and sports. In the host community, UNICEF/Madrasati Initiative conducted two-day Winter Clubs in Northwest Badia/Mafraq, Irbid, Jerash and Russeifeh in January. Through this programme, nine schools involved 775 children (56 per cent Syrian) in activities such as life skills training, cultural exchange between Syrian and Jordanian children, sports, awareness sessions and skits/sketches.

UNICEF and partners continue to coordinate with MoE on efforts to improve quality of education in the camps and double-shifted schools in host communities. The second and third phases of UNICEF/CADER teacher training will reach some 2,000 Jordanian teachers. MOE will also assign 50 academic school supervisors to provide support for MoE teachers to improve their performance. MoE will follow up on the appointed academic supervisors in the Za'atari Camp schools in coordination with CADER's onsite coaches/mentors.

**Child Protection** In January 2014, UNICEF and partners reached over 22,000 children and adolescents (51 per cent girls) with psychosocial support services in camps (53 per cent) and host communities (47 per cent) through a network of child and adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centres in camps and host communities. Approximately 400 of these children (50 per cent girls), including 62 unaccompanied and separated children, received more specialized and focused case management and psychosocial support. In January 2014, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation approved the Islamic Centre Charitable Society and Jordan River Foundation plans to operate 25 additional UNICEF-supported child and family protective places in host communities. As of end of January 2014, there are a total of 52 operational child/adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centres in camps and 59 child and family protective places in host communities. With the recent opening of these new safe spaces, UNICEF and its partners are present in all governorates offering child protection and psychosocial support services to children and their families.

UNICEF and Mercy Corps opened a "youth for change" facility in Za'atari targeting out-of-school adolescents (ages 13-18) who may be at risk of engaging in labour or other harmful



Youth from adolescent friendly spaces producing short videos  
©UNICEF/JORDAN2014/Malhas

activities. The facility is equipped with a boxing ring, taekwondo area, gym, computer lab and a classroom for group sessions. In addition to psychosocial support services, the facility also offers life skills education. This new centre has so far reached 145 adolescents, and is expected to reach 1,000 by June 2014.

Children involved in adolescent friendly spaces produced videos expressing their wishes for 2014. These have been uploaded onto the Za'atari Voices webpage which is being managed by these adolescents and can be viewed at the following links: [video 1](#), [video 2](#) and [video 3](#).

**Health** UNICEF/WHO/UNHCR and partners have started preparations for the third nationwide round of polio immunizations to be held 2-6 March targeting 915,420 children under five, including 100,106 Syrian children. Outreach and mobile teams will be prioritized to vaccinate remote and hard-to-reach areas. A communication action plan for the upcoming vaccination round has been finalized and is underway; with materials ready for distribution by mid-February and TV/radio messages starting in the week prior to the campaign.

The immunization of newly-arrived Syrian refugees against measles and polio and provision of Vitamin A conducted by IOM with UNICEF/MoH technical support, and UNICEF provision of vaccines, has been relocated to Raba al-Sarhan Registration Centre (RSRC). During the month of January, the IOM team at RSTC vaccinated 6,856 persons (aged six months to 30 years) against measles and 4,816 children (aged 0-15 years) against polio. In addition, 2,046 children (6-59 months) were provided with vitamin A supplements.

A mobile vaccination team has accompanied the UNHCR verification exercise which started in the last week of January in Za'atari camp. During this verification exercise, all families living in the Za'atari camp will go through verification and all women of childbearing age (15 - 49 years old) and children under 5 years old will receive routine vaccination.

**Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change** On 28 January, UNICEF conducted a workshop for five WASH partners (ACTED, OXFAM, RI, World Vision and JEN) on WASH C4D in camps and host communities. The workshop aimed to strengthen the C4D capacity of WASH NGO partners on planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of strategic communication for behaviour change on WASH in camps, host communities & schools in Jordan. The outcome of the workshop was an agreement on unified Hygiene Promotion messages, WASH C4D strategy and C4D Action Plan from all partners. These strategies focus on promoting good practices regarding the following areas of behaviour: personal hygiene; care of the environment (use of communal facilities/solid waste management/water contamination/waste water) and water-borne diseases.

**Supply and Logistics** UNICEF continues to distribute children's winter clothing kits in camps and host communities. Over 5,000 children's winter clothing kits have been distributed in January to children under the age of five, in addition to over 30,000 kits provided in late 2013. Distributions have been to children in camps, as well as to refugee children in Irbid and Mafraq, and at border crossing sites in cooperation with the ICMC.

UNICEF Logistics continued infrastructure support to renovate and repair UNICEF-supported schools in Za'atari camp during the winter break, to ensure schools retain maximum capacity to accommodate student enrolments and minimize classroom disruptions after students returned to school from 8 February onwards. UNICEF has also begun receiving emergency WASH contingency stock to enable immediate response in the event of an influx of 20,000 refugees across the border. The supplies, including ten 95m<sup>3</sup> water storage tanks, 6,000 family hygiene kits, 6,000 jerry cans, 8 water testing kits and 16 water pumps are being received either from UNICEF's Copenhagen warehouse or from its network of international suppliers.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results*	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached with infant and young child feeding promotion and counselling	50,000	n/a	46,260	3,875
# of infants and lactating mothers receiving supplementary feeding support	90,000	n/a	85,460	15,731
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# of children 6 months-15 years vaccinated against measles <sup>1</sup>			380,960	4,211
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio <sup>2</sup>			3,700,000	919,051
# of children under 5 years (boys and girls) fully covered with routine immunization antigens <sup>3</sup>			58,800	324
# of children 6-59 months (boys and girls) receiving Vitamin A supplementation			156,700	2,046
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (100% of existing camp population of 80,000 covered with WASH)</b>				
# emergency affected people provided with access to drinking and domestic water <sup>4</sup>	725,000	n/a	525,000	80,000
# of people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits <sup>4</sup>	725,000	n/a	525,000	80,000
# of people provided with hygiene promotion messaging <sup>4</sup>	725,000	n/a	525,000	80,000
# of emergency affected people with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services <sup>4</sup>	296,000	n/a	261,000	80,000
# of children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	200,000	n/a	93,000	14,042
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	301,372 <sup>5</sup>	n/a	180,900	22,477
# of children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers	36,647	n/a	15,747	405
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools	151,000	n/a	150,000	108,046
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	17,300	n/a	15,000	2,863
# children and adolescents benefitting from non-formal education services <sup>6</sup>	13,281	n/a	5,000	0
# children and adolescents benefitting from informal and life skills education services <sup>5</sup>	138,266	n/a	25,000	1,522
# of boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290	n/a	2,000	0
# of school aged children who attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050	n/a	15,000	2,810
# children who have received school supplies	165,210	n/a	130,000	0

\* There are no sector results yet to report, these will be aligned with the sector dashboards for January 2014 once available on the site

<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes children and adults aged 16-30

<sup>2</sup> Includes both newly arrived Syrian children (0-5 years) who received two drops of polio vaccine at the Raba' Al Sarhan Centre = 3,361 and 915,420 children (0-5 years) who received two drops of polio vaccine during National Immunization Days (including 100,106 Syrian children) in camps and out of camps.

<sup>3</sup> January 2014 routine vaccination for Syrian refugees in Za'atari camp: Among other vaccines 324 children 18 months old receive MMR-2, and 232 pregnant women and 814 women of childbearing age received TT.

<sup>4</sup> Results based on camp population at the time of reporting.

<sup>5</sup> RRP 6 target includes "# of women, girls, boys and man having access to psychosocial support services (level 2 & 3)" with target of 386,492 including 301,371 children

<sup>6</sup> Aligned to the RRP6 indicators for informal and non-formal education. Non-formal education is an approximately two year course certifiable by MoE consisting of literacy, ICT and other skills. Informal education is non-certifiable, of shorter length (6 months), and considered to be any extra-curricular activities such as life skills and financial literacy.

# Iraq

## Estimated Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at February 8, 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	222,574
Children Affected (Under 18)	75,007
Children Affected (Under 5)	27,599

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In January, continued conflict within Syria saw an increase in the number of refugees in Iraq, from 210,612 in early January to more than 217,000 in early February. This included 479 individuals from Aleppo on a single day claiming asylum, as well as eighty-one children identified as unaccompanied or separated. Nevertheless, the border with Syria is only open for cases deemed as 'humanitarian' by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) authorities. The outbreak of armed conflict in Anbar governorate precipitated a massive internal population displacement, particularly in Ramadi, Fallujah and surrounding villages. This displacement has further strained resources of host communities and of the KRG. Strong storms across the region damaged some camp infrastructure, with 100 tents damaged in Arbat camp and twenty-six families affected in Darashakran and Kawargosk camps combined.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar, the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator officially activated six clusters in Iraq, including for WASH and a child protection sub cluster (an education cluster is on standby). UNICEF will lead the WASH cluster, child protection sub-group for protection and participate on health. These clusters, which will function to coordinate the humanitarian response to the crisis in Iraq and work in coordination with existing structures for the refugee response, have been allocated USD five million by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Further, the humanitarian community in Iraq is working to finalize a Strategic Response Plan to the humanitarian emergency.

Meanwhile, humanitarian agencies continue their support to the KRG, as per the RRP6, in order to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities. In parallel, UNICEF Iraq will continue to partner with the UN family of agencies to support the airlift of humanitarian relief supplies into Syria. Currently, WFP plans include more than 1,000 tonnes of humanitarian supplies, including materials from UNICEF, for airlift into Syria by early March. Nevertheless, the escalating humanitarian crisis in Syria combined with the rapid displacement of people in Anbar makes additional support in the near term a critical factor in advancing a coherent response to a complex situation.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF Syria response strategy and priorities in Iraq remain focused on providing access to basic and life sustaining services for Syrian women and children in order to protect them from further deprivations or exposure to violence. These interventions, organized according to RRP sectors, balance lifesaving and capacity building initiatives and remain strategically engaged with the overwhelming need to mitigate disruptions to child development in order to avoid a lost generation of Syrian youth. Concurrently, UNICEF continually works to strengthen the Government of Iraq, KRG and Iraqi civil society capacity to monitor and report on grave violations against children in armed conflict and to strengthen response mechanisms for children affected by these violations.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response



Children in Arbat Camp, Iraq © UNICEF/Iraq-2013/Noorani

**WASH** In Iraq, all Syrian refugees in camps have access to the minimum necessary quantities of water. The quality of water is routinely monitored in most camps and is showing that a high, proportion of the water supplied has residual chlorine. About 50 per cent of water is being supplied by trucking and 50 per cent by piping of water from permanent sources managed by government Directorates of Surrounding Water. Water trucking was critical to rapidly achieving universal coverage, but it is expensive and impractical for local authorities to maintain. As such, the strategy for 2014 centres on replacing water trucking with supplies piped directly from the source. Some camps obtain part of their water supply by diverting water away from municipal supplies. In addition, most camps exploit groundwater and at the larger camps abstraction is probably not sustainable, so UNICEF will

work with government to develop new sources that draw water from sustainable resources.

With regards to sanitation, UNICEF and partners have constructed sufficient latrines and bathing facilities to meet the basic needs of all camp residents, but not enough to achieve a level that is culturally acceptable. UNICEF achieved rapid implementation through the use of prefabricated units and disposal of waste to simple cesspools. With regard to cesspools, the expense of their maintenance and associated risks to public health, underpin UNICEF's strategy to install simple sewerage systems in order to remove waste water. These systems have much lower operating costs, a greatly reduced need for desludging, and fewer risks to public health or effects on the camp environment.

**Education** Access to schools for Syrian refugee children continues at a high level. Currently, 9,475 Syrian refugee children are enrolled in UNICEF-funded schools across the country in both camp and non-camp settings. UNICEF anticipates that planned and recently completed school construction projects will mean an additional 5,600 enrollments in the first half of 2014. UNICEF-funded construction of two schools in Gawilan and Domiz camps concluded in January and will begin class sessions for 1,200 children in February.

Teacher training and retention remain a major focus of UNICEF's education interventions. In January, UNICEF conducted teacher trainings in Arbat and Kawargosk camps on the subject of child friendly school systems and hygiene promotion, which will now benefit 2,194 students. Additionally, the Ministry of Finance approved teacher placements for three new schools in Domiz, one in Akre, and one in Gawilan and confirmed the contracts of teachers in other camp schools. Previous delays in receipt of these approvals and confirmations represented an impediment to teacher retention and staff stability.

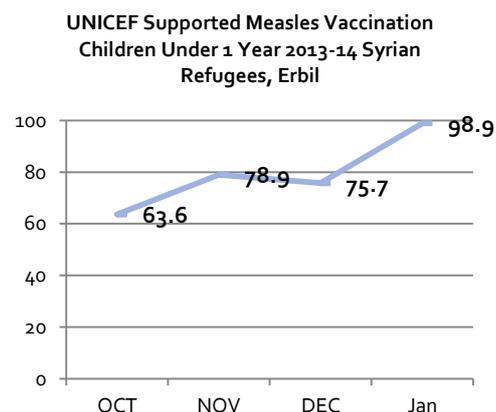
**Child Protection** During the reporting period, UNICEF registered a significantly high number of unaccompanied and separated Syrian children (80 as opposed to none in December) entering the country. Of these children, 43 were placed in Erbil and Sulimaniyeh area camps. UNICEF staff will request that child protection units (CPUs) in each camp follow-up on the cases and provide support to the children as needed. Separately, UNICEF and the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) developed a coordinated child protection response plan for 2014 for the Dohuk area, which includes specifics on how children identified as unaccompanied or separated will be protected. UNICEF anticipates that it will conduct a similar exercise in February for Sulimaniyeh and Erbil.

UNICEF, in partnership with DOLSA, continues to operate one child friendly space (CFS), one adolescent friendly space (AFS) and one child protection unit (CPU) in each of Domiz, Akre and Gawilan. These facilities monitor the situation of children in their respective camps, identify cases of neglect abuse and violence against children and offer weekly educational and recreational activities to 2103 children (660 in Domiz camp, 274 in Gawilan camp, 252 in Akre camp and 915 in the Waar city non-camp setting). In Erbil and Sulimaniyeh UNICEF funded CFSs contributed to the psychosocial wellbeing of roughly 900 children in the month of January, through art and game therapy, group and individual counselling, as well as music and sport activities.

**Health** Immunization efforts among Syrian refugees in Iraq are continuing successfully. In January, UNICEF support to the Directorate of Health extended routine immunization services to 1,144 children in Erbil refugee camps. UNICEF anticipates the effective coverage of this vaccination trend to continue.

Similarly, camp baby huts continue successful operation. These UNICEF-funded facilities deliver interventions to pregnant and non-pregnant Syrian refugee women, including breast feeding counselling and baby growth monitoring. These services are critical in preventing and detecting malnourishment among vulnerable refugee infants and toddlers, and also provide mothers with safe spaces (available nowhere else in often crowded camps) to discuss culturally sensitive issues and receive sound medical advice from UNICEF trained staff.

**Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change** Harsh winter conditions, forcing refugees into crowded tents in order to avoid the cold, resulted in the spread of lice and scabies in Erbil camps. In Darashakran camp alone, which houses 6,040 individuals, UNICEF identified 293 school-age children as affected by lice in January. In order to mitigate their further spread,



UNICEF and its implementing partners initiated door-to-door awareness messaging on best hygiene practices, benefiting approximately 1,200 households.

**Supply and Logistics** UNICEF Iraq's winter response included distribution of 13,296 children's winter clothing sets (including age-specific, warm clothing) and 67,600 blankets to Syrian refugees in Sulimaniyeh (Arbat Camp), Erbil (Qushtapa, Darashakran, Kawargosk and Baserma camps), and Dohuk (Gawilan, Akre and Domiz). Further, in Darashakran and Kawargosk camps UNICEF installed solar boilers in order to extend access to hot water to 19,500 Syrian refugees; in Darashakran, Kawargosk, Baserma, Qushtapa and Arbat camps, UNICEF distributed 27,500 hygiene kits; and UNICEF delivered hygiene awareness messaging and daily water quality monitoring to 71,000 refugees in all of the Kurdistan region.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results <sup>1</sup>	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
# of emergency affected people provided with sustainable access to safe water <sup>1</sup>	250,000	n/a	160,000	40,000
# of emergency affected people provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions <sup>1</sup>		n/a		41,000
# of people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits <sup>2</sup>	250,000	n/a	200,000	40,000
# of emergency affected people with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services <sup>3</sup>	250,000	n/a	160,000	77,000
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and sustainable solid and liquid waste disposal <sup>3</sup>	160,000	n/a	130,000	9,000
# of children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces <sup>4</sup>	40,000	n/a	40,000	15,000
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children with access to psychosocial support services <sup>1</sup>	84,500	n/a	40,000	2,762
# of children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers <sup>2</sup>	1,500	n/a	1,500	84
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of school-aged children in affected areas in schools/learning programmes <sup>1</sup>	91,441	n/a	91,441	10,744
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	132,246	n/a	91,000	0
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio	5,700,000	n/a	5,700,000	720
# of children <2 yrs.* (boys and girls) fully covered with routine immunization antigens	51,000	n/a	36,800	12
# of children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation (routine)	48,000	n/a	48,000	32
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of women having access to IYCF Services	21,250	n/a	11,200	6,116

<sup>1</sup> There are no sector results yet to report, these will be aligned with the sector dashboards for January 2014 once available on the site <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

### WASH

<sup>1</sup> Sustainable access to water is provided through piped water systems which continue to require sustained operations and maintenance in 2014. Temporary access is provided through water trucking.

<sup>2</sup> The target for hygiene kits is the full camp + the most vulnerable 20% of refugees in the host community

<sup>3</sup> Sanitation services in the camps installed in 2013 continue to be supported through desludging of cesspools and holding tanks.

<sup>4</sup> The target for WASH in Schools is based on 25% of the total school aged population.

### Child Protection

<sup>1</sup> Non-Camp psychosocial result = 1843; camp psychosocial result = 919

<sup>2</sup> Specialized Child Protection Services – Non-camp = 81; Camp = 23; all cases are of separated and unaccompanied children registered in family tracing or receiving family-based or appropriate alternative care

### Education

<sup>1</sup> Enrolment in UNICEF supported schools as of January 2014 in camps = 8,389, outside camps = 2,355

# Turkey

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 3 February 2014, AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Agency of the Government of Turkey) reported that the total number of Syrians registered and assisted in 22 camps located in 10 provinces was 216,777 including 109 Syrians receiving medical treatment in hospitals. From 1 January to 13 February, over 30,000 refugees arrived in Turkey, believed to be a result of the increase in fighting in northern Syria, particularly around Aleppo.

Local officials in Sanliurfa informed UN agencies that although the border gate of Akcakale is officially closed, the departure of approximately 4,000 Syrians to Tel-Abyad was facilitated through the Akcakale border gate. Reportedly these are Syrians who had fled to Turkey during the first two weeks of January 2014 and have stayed temporarily with relatives in host communities and upon their request, authorities facilitated their return back to Syria.

While UNICEF targets and works with children both inside and outside of camps, the response has been slower for the nearly two-thirds of refugee children estimated to be residing in host communities, only 30 per cent of whom have access to education. In 2014, all actors will work to scale up their response for these children and their families.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In January 2014, UNHCR-led coordination meetings were initiated at the field level including a Health Working Group and another on cash transfers/vouchers. UNICEF also participates in Education Working Groups in coordination with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), UNHCR and AFAD. As a result of this working group, additional consultative meetings with INGOs and NGOs have taken place, with the participation of AFAD and MoNE at the field level, in order to better understand the INGO/NGO working environment and to provide a platform for concerns to be raised. This allows for all of the necessary actors and decision-makers to be together in one setting to solve some of the issues and or bottlenecks – such as a common approach to teacher incentives.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian work in Turkey is set out in the Regional Response Plan (RRP6), which details UNICEF's main priorities and commitments in education, protection and health and nutrition, along with the Core Commitments to Children in emergencies. UNICEF maintains close partnerships with the Government of Turkey (GoT), AFAD and relevant line ministries. UNICEF will also continue to work in 2014 in non-camp settings and will participate in planning resilience, recovery and development work in coordination with the UNDP, UNHCR other UN agencies. UNICEF in Turkey is also promoting the No Lost Generation, initiated by UNICEF, UNHCR, Mercy Corps, Save the Children and World Vision, which will aim to reach 400,000 Syrian children in Turkey with access to education and psychosocial support, and vocational training opportunities. Since the current figures in Turkey estimate that only roughly 30 per cent of Syrian children are attending schools in host communities, this activity will be a key component of the initiative. In 2013, UNICEF initiated a project in camps aimed to reach build resilience for Syrian youth and children with respite and recreational activities and will initiate similar activities in host communities in 2014, in coordination with UN and INGO partners. Vulnerable children are more difficult to reach in host communities, but with 51 per cent of Syrians citing a need for some form of psychosocial support for themselves or their families (as indicated in the AFAD host community survey) this activity will also be a priority for UNICEF.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Education** In order to identify gaps, overcome bottlenecks and prevent overlap in response, UNICEF, together with AFAD, MoNE and UNHCR, held their first official Education Working Group Meeting on 16 January. These monthly meetings will be an opportunity improve coordination amongst actors providing education services for Syrian children in Turkey, including for the 70 per cent of refugee children in host communities who are estimated to be out of school.

### Estimated Affected Population

*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at February 8, 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.*

Registered refugees	612,502
Children Affected (Under 18)	325,239
Children Affected (Under 5)	108,413



Children celebrate a first at a UNICEF-built school in Turkey ©UNICEF/Turkey-2014/Yurtsever

An additional 154 Syrian teachers were trained over the reporting period from two camps in Adiyaman (100 teachers) and Mardin (54 teachers). The total number of Syrian teachers from camps who have been trained to date is now 2,158 from 17 camps. Through the training completed to date and with on-going support to Syrian teachers, 42,009 children enrolled in schools in Hatay, Kilis, Kahramanmaras, Osmaniye, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Malatya and Adana are benefiting from the skills shared with teachers in the training. The training is specific to the needs of teachers in camps, including class management and psychosocial support for students, as psychosocial trauma is believed to be one of the barriers to education for Syrian children in Turkey. Syrian teachers attending training in camps also receive cash incentives as all teachers in camps are volunteers and cannot currently be provided with a regular salary. This also ensures that the work of teachers is recognized and valued.

**Child Protection** Since the deployment of the youth workers to the camps, 22,051 children (50 per cent girls) have participated in activities in the 17 child friendly spaces (CFSs), with approximately 5,000 participating regularly each week. UNICEF has also supplied containers to three new camps (Viranshahir, Mardin and Malatya) and new youth workers will be deployed to start in these camps in the near future. The majority of children engaged in activities in the CFSs are aged between 9-13 (53 per cent), with young children aged 4-8 making up 29 per cent and children between the aged of 14-18 at 18 per cent. Currently there are 444 registered and active youth volunteers (55 per cent girls) with the youth workers currently undertaking the selection of trained youth volunteers to become youth leaders and participate in a nine week training programme conducted by the youth workers in each of the camps.

**Health** A mop up polio campaign will be conducted by the Ministry of Health (MoH) from 17-23 February in four provinces (Osmaniye, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaras and Malatya) and will focus on high risk areas, including urban and rural areas where refugees reside and locations with less than 90 per cent coverage in the previous round conducted in December. UNICEF has supported these campaigns with the provision of tOPV polio vaccines along with over 3 million awareness raising brochures and posters in both Turkish and Arabic.

**Nutrition** UNICEF held a series of consultative meetings in January with MOH and partners on nutrition activities in host communities including with representatives from the MOH, WHO, UNHCR and WFP along with INGOs to discuss inputs for a planned Nutritional Survey in host communities. UNICEF plans to begin implementation of the nutritional survey in host communities in the coming weeks and will expand health and nutrition programming in Turkey in 2014. Also discussed was a "Nutrition in Emergencies Training" for the MOH and partner UN agencies UNICEF is scheduled to implement in May 2014.

**Supply and Logistics** The focus during this period was the initiation of the building of 12 pre-fabricated schools in south-east Turkey for syrian children, provision of winter-clothing for roughly 21,066 children who are recent arrivals, completion of the CFSs in the remaining 3 camps and school furnishing in host communities.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Overall projected needs 2014	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results	% UNICEF 2014 Target Achieved
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio <sup>2</sup>	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0%
# of children 6 months-15 years vaccinated for measles	192,920	192,920	0	0%
# of children under 5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation <sup>3</sup>	-	150,000	0	0%
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services.	530,000	103,500	12,418	12%
# of children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers <sup>3</sup>	-	5,175	0	0%
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes	432,480	238,500	75,711	32%
# children who have received school supplies	432,480	238,500	2,200	1%
# of children in camps and non-camp settings, participating in vocational, language and life skills trainings	180,000	11,000	1,617	15%

\* There are no sector results yet to report, these will be aligned with the sector dashboards for January 2014 once available on the site <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

<sup>1</sup> Government of Turkey is a main provider across the sectors

<sup>2</sup> Includes Syrian and Turkish children living in the south-east of Turkey

<sup>3</sup> Overall need being defined

# Egypt

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Following the release of all children in detention in connection with attempted irregular migration in December, there have been no new reported cases of detention of children. Overall, the Syrian population has been affected at least as much as Egyptian people by a month of civil and political unrest in the country.

However, in general, the protection environment for Syrian refugees has continued to improve.

UNHCR figures show that the total number of school age Syrian refugees as of 20 January 2014 is 39,831 children (5-17 years). Ministry of Education (MoE) enrolment figures show a total of 25,571 children enrolled in schools (18,768 in public schools and 6,803 in private schools) in 27 governorates.

While a significant number of children have been reached in Greater Cairo and Alexandria, and to some extent in Damietta as well, where most of the services and refugees concentrate, children living in areas with smaller numbers of Syrian refugees have yet to be reached in health, education and child protection. Additionally, while regular public health and education facilities are accessible to Syrian children throughout the country, limited child protection and psychosocial support services are in place outside of Cairo and Alexandria. UNICEF and partners are working towards new interventions in these locations.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

To date, the Education Working Group has been led by UNHCR, but UNICEF will begin to co-lead the group from February 2014. The Education Working Group coordinates response activities among the partners and with the MoE. UNICEF will also begin co-chairing, with UNHCR, the Child Protection sub-sector from February 2014.

## Humanitarian Strategy

Syrian refugees in Egypt are dispersed among the population, primarily residing in the urban areas of Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, as well as other smaller urban areas spread throughout the country. The Government of Egypt continues to allow Syrian children the same access to basic health and education services as Egyptian nationals and has issued decrees to this effect. In the education and health sectors, the main strategy is to build on UNICEF's on-going programmes of cooperation in Egypt and to support line Ministries to cope with the increased usage, which in some locations can be very high. Strategies to ensure every Syrian child has a place in school include continued collaboration with the Ministry of Education and UNHCR to create space for Syrian children in public schools, mapping and addressing barriers to access, supporting public schools identified in cooperation with the Government as well as creating community-based education opportunities wherever the public system cannot accommodate Syrian children.

Following assessments by psychosocial specialists and psychiatrists, child protection will reinforce referrals towards specialized support as complement to community-based interventions. This will be done by community clinics by psychiatrist specialised in community-based approaches and, when appropriate and required, by referring children/families to specialised psychological or psychiatric support.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Health** UNICEF has been providing support to primary health units (PHUs) in terms of a comprehensive capacity building package on reproductive health services as well as on infant and young child feeding in order to improve access of access to Syrian refugees to primary health care in Egypt. Support to the original 35 PHUs has continued, with supplies distributed and training underway. In January, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF trained 70 physicians, 70 nurses, and 10 community health workers in Alexandria from these PHUs on the Maternal and Child Health Package and of the needs of Syrian refugees. This brings the cumulative total to over 200 physicians, 200 nurses and 50 community health workers trained. There is continued direct supervision from the district and governorate level on the means of delivering primary health care services to refugees. Field reports however

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at February 8, 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	133,815
Children Affected (Under 18)	59,681
Children Affected (Under 5)	19,671

indicated that the utilization of public health facilities has been lower than expected and a strong outreach campaign is needed to raise awareness of, and trust in, the Egyptian health care system as well as to improve knowledge of health care facilities and the available services in order to generate more demand.

In January 2014, 11,155 Syrian children under five were vaccinated through a second round of the national polio campaign. There are currently 18,000 Syrian children under 5 registered in Egypt according to UNHCR. Syrian children were vaccinated within the national campaign that reached a total of 14,387,578 children under five. The second round figures appear to show a significant drop in the number of Syrian children vaccinated, compared to the first round when around 18,000 children were covered. UNICEF is currently working with the Ministry of Health and WHO to determine the reasons for the decline. The reporting system may not have recorded some of the Syrian children, and some mothers reported that they had sent their children for vaccination along with Egyptian women, for personal security reasons. However, there have also been reports that some Syrian mothers believed that polio vaccination round in November was sufficient and were not aware that children should be taken again. Additionally, it is possible that security in some locations where Syrians live was a concern, as was the short interval between the two campaigns. It is clear that some adjustments will have to be made for the next vaccination round.

**Education** In coordination with UNHCR and MoE, 20 schools, serving a total of 3,500 Syrian children in four governorates (Giza, Damietta, Kalubia and Alexandria) were identified and included in UNICEF plan for provision of supplies (furniture and computers) which were delivered during the reporting period. The MoE and UNICEF have identified a further 48 basic education schools serving over 5,000 Syrian children and will start a joint assessment of the needs of these schools during the next reporting period.

In collaboration with MoE, a teacher training programme was developed with the objective of providing teachers with knowledge and skills required to be able to manage high density classrooms and apply effective teaching methods. The training will reach 53 schools (including those provided with furniture and equipment) in five governorates serving average 6,960 Syrian children. During the reporting period, training material was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of education and the delivery of training started in Damietta by training 29 teachers and supervisors as trainers. The trained teachers and supervisors will in turn conduct school based training.

**Child Protection** In January, UNICEF and partners reached 1,251 children (49 per cent girls) in Alexandria through psychosocial support interventions. Of the total, 253 children (48 per cent girls) were reached in six daily camps while 258 children (53 per cent girls) participated in five child friendly spaces on a regular basis. A further 247 children (41 per cent girls) took part in 15 sport days and 493 children were involved in non-specialized group activities. In the area of specialized support, frontline social workers were trained on case management. In January these social workers successfully referred to services 400 children: 249 for education assistance and 151 for basic needs (shelter, food, clothes). One persistent challenge observed during the reporting period is the difficulty to identify and respond to serious child protection cases (violence, exploitation, neglect) whose existence has been reported during field assessments and focus groups discussions with the Syrian community due to lack of available specialized child protection services. Intensified efforts of UNICEF and partners are in progress to raise awareness of child abuse, case management skills and establishment of formal referral mechanisms.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results*	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>				
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio in the polio vaccinated campaigns	12,800,000 <sup>1</sup>	14,000,000	12,800,00 <sup>1</sup>	14,000,000 <sup>2</sup>
# of Syrian women receiving reproductive health services <sup>1</sup>	53,000	n/a	30,000	0
# of children 0-47 months old whose growth is monitored	34,000	n/a	34,000	0
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	40,000	1,251	24,500	1,251
# of Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support <sup>2</sup>	9,500	400	2,500	400
# of children who received legal representation <sup>1</sup>		n/a	2,250	0
# of children receiving cash assistance <sup>1</sup>	4,000	n/a	2,500	0
<b>EDUCATION<sup>1</sup></b>				
# of school-aged children enrolled in primary and secondary education (6-14 years old) <sup>1</sup>	72,000	6,960	25,000	6,960
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary education	7,425	290	3,500	290
# of teachers and supervisors who received training	6,000	29	4,000	29
# of schools which have received material support furniture and equipment <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	70	20

\* There are no sector results yet to report, these will be aligned with the sector dashboards for January 2014 once available on the site <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

### Health

<sup>1</sup> Targeting a combined 12.8 million Syrian and Egyptian children under five years old, with 36,250 Syrian children.

<sup>2</sup> Of the 14 million children reached 11,155 have been Syrian Children.

### Education

<sup>1</sup> This indicator refers to the number of children aged 6-14 enrolled in UNICEF supported schools.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF education targets go over the two school years for 2013/ 2014 and 2014/ 2015

# Funding Status

Funding Status		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health	Nutrition	Basic Needs (NFIs)	Being Allocated	Total *	Funded
In millions of US Dollars										
Syria	Required	80.50	81.02	25.00	20.47	15.20			222.19	0.6%
	Funded		1.04		0.31				1.35	
Jordan	Required	92.17	44.76	22.09	7.68	3.82			170.52	8.6%
	Funded	3.58	4.18	5.22		0.65		1.00	14.64	
Lebanon	Required	90.10	87.85	35.49	26.58	5.00	5.00		250.02	12.4%
	Funded	7.08	12.93	7.62	2.16	1.25			31.05	
Iraq	Required	67.38	20.60	6.28	11.18				105.45	7.9%
	Funded							8.30	8.30	
Turkey	Required		37.25	17.65	10.07				64.96	7.0%
	Funded		2.74	1.80					4.54	
Egypt	Required		4.00	3.26	8.82				16.08	10.0%
	Funded		1.00	0.60					1.60	
MENA**	Required	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20			6.00	0.5%
	Funded			0.03					0.03	
Total	Required	331.36	276.68	110.95	86.00	25.22	5.00	0.00	835.21	8.0%
	Funded	10.66	21.90	15.27	2.48	1.91	0.00	14.37	66.58	
	Gap	320.70	254.78	95.68	83.52	23.31	5.00		768.63	
	% Funded	3.2%	7.9%	13.8%	2.9%	7.6%	0.0%		8.0%	

Next SitRep: 17/03/2014

UNICEF Syria Crisis: <http://childrenofsyria.info/>

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/unicefmna>

UNICEF Syria and Syrian Refugees Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

Who to  
contact for  
further  
information:

Geoff Wiffin  
Syria Crisis Emergency Coordinator  
UNICEF MENA Regional Office  
Mobile: +962 (0) 79 6835058  
[gwiffin@unicef.org](mailto:gwiffin@unicef.org)

Simon Ingram  
Regional Chief of Communication  
UNICEF MENA Regional Office  
Mobile: + 962 (0) 79 5904740  
Email: [singram@unicef.org](mailto:singram@unicef.org)