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Syria Crisis

Monthly humanitarian situation report

17 FEBRUARY – 22 MARCH 2014: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- This reporting period marks the end of the third year of crisis. UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake visited Syria advocating for access to besieged and hard-to-reach areas to allow UNICEF and partners to deliver critical life-saving services to the children, women, and families. He also met with families evacuated from the Old City of Homs.
- On 22 March, five UNICEF trucks of blankets and hygiene items crossed from Turkey to Al-Hassakeh in Syria through Nusaybin border. In total, UNICEF will provide WASH and winter supplies for 50,000 people in need including 25,000 children through 17 trucks.
- UNICEF participated in a cross-line mission to Al Houla, Homs, which has been under siege for the last two years, delivering health, nutrition and WASH supplies for 20,000 people including polio vaccines for the first time. Health supplies for 30,000 people and nutrition supplies for over 6,600 malnourished children were provided to Yarmouk. UNICEF also participated in inter-agency convoys to Douma, Rural Damascus; Harim, Idlib; and western Aleppo city.
- There are now 26 cases of polio in Syria, including a case in Hama. Meanwhile, 290 cases of measles were reported in Syria mostly in the north east. Preliminary results showed 2.8 million children under 5 vaccinated against polio in Syria in March, while 1,084,776 children were vaccinated in Jordan.
- In Lebanon, Ministry figures indicate that a quarter of the students in Lebanese public schools are Syrian refugees. UNICEF has rehabilitated over 65 schools in 2014 to help cope with the increase, with another 150 in the pipeline
- With the opening of five new schools, 78 per cent (11,191) of refugee children in camps in Iraq are enrolled in school. UNICEF and partners are increasing support in host communities where only 39 per cent of children are estimated to be in school.

In Syria

4,299,600
of children affected

9,347,000
of people affected
(SHARP 2014)

Outside Syria

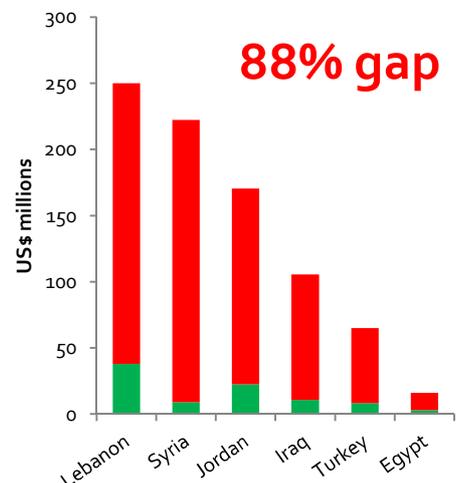
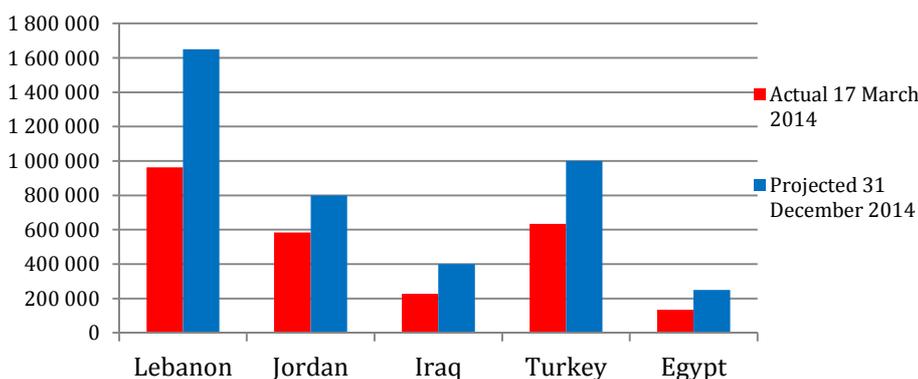
1,311,854
of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

2,563,434
of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration
(15 March 2014)

Syria Appeal 2014*
US\$ 222.19 million

Regional Appeal 2014*
US\$ 613.02 million
* January – December 2014

Refugees at 17 Mar compared to RRP6 projections by 31 Dec 2014



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake visited Syria from 12-13 March advocating for access to besieged and hard-to-reach areas in Syria to allow UNICEF and partners to deliver critical life-saving services to children and women. Additionally, he advocated for unhindered delivery of medical supplies for children across the lines of conflict. A new UNICEF report, marking the end of the third year of Syria's crisis, highlights that potentially up to one million children are trapped inside Syria. The Executive Director visited Homs and met with families amongst the 1,366 people, including 328 children, evacuated from the Old City in February following the agreement reached between the government and armed opposition groups.

The humanitarian situation in the north-eastern region continues to deteriorate, with lack of access exacerbating the already challenging situation. In Al-Hassakeh, difficulties in the delivery of humanitarian supplies continue due to the closure of main roads. Ar-Raqqa governorate is also facing a similar situation. A massive cross-border humanitarian operation from Turkey through Nusaybin border started 21 March with supplies from WFP and UNHCR. On 22 March, five UNICEF trucks of blankets and hygiene items crossed. In total, UNICEF will provide supplies for 50,000 people including 25,000 children through 17 trucks carrying 10,000 family hygiene kits, 2,000 baby hygiene kits, 1,000 basic family water kits and 25,000 blankets. There are plans for additional similar operations in the coming three months. In total UNICEF is planning to reach 100,000 people (one third of the people in need in Al-Hassakeh). Meanwhile, Deir Ez Zour is currently facing a complete lack of electricity due to a disruption of a gas pipeline, a major source for electricity in the governorate.

During the reporting period, hundreds of thousands of people were forced to leave eastern and rural Aleppo following intense fighting. With the situation becoming increasingly dire, the number of people fleeing Aleppo continues to grow, with a crippling impact on the already overstretched host communities in rural areas. In recent days, most of the displacement shifted to the north eastern rural area due to security and difficulties in reaching western Aleppo. Despite access challenges and lack of information on the full situation of IDPs, UNICEF and partners are mapping out response and aid routes to deliver the critically needed support to the displaced and host communities.

Massive population displacement continues as new families arrive in western parts of Syria hosting the largest numbers of IDPs, stretching coping mechanisms to breaking point. During the reporting period, 7,700 people arrived in Idlib city fleeing the conflict in rural Idlib, Aleppo and Hama. The fragile security situation in Idlib is a major challenge to respond to new IDPs. Most locations inside Idlib have been inaccessible for months, leaving many IDPs and host communities cut off from humanitarian assistance. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) was able to conduct a quick assessment of the needs of IDPs to inform an urgent response being organized by UNICEF in partnership with the UN Hub to meet the health, food, clothing, hygiene, sanitation and other needs.

The security and humanitarian situation in Homs and Hama governorates is fragile and deteriorating. During the reporting period sporadic shelling cases and clashes were recorded in Al Waer and old Homs as well as mortar attacks in several parts of rural Homs, Hama City and rural Hama posing significant challenges in access, monitoring and implementation of UNICEF programmes and threatening the safety of humanitarian workers.

As of 13 March 2014, 26 confirmed wild polio cases in Syria are reported in Deir ez-Zour (18), Aleppo (3) Idlib (2), Al Hassakeh (2) and with the most recent case confirmed in Hama (1) on 21 January. Meanwhile, 290 cases of measles were reported in Syria mostly in the north eastern governorates (Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, Deir ez Zour and Idlib). Sixty per cent of the reported cases were amongst children under five, with most of those affected living in Deir ez Zour. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health in acquiring the required Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) vaccines, currently in short supply globally, to launch a national immunization campaign in the coming month.

Estimated Affected Population <i>(*) from SHARP 2014. The rest of the figures are calculated based on CBS demographic distribution of 2011 and on UNOHCHR figures - estimate 46% of population are children under 18 years old</i>	
Total Affected Population	(*) 9,347,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	4,299,620
Children Affected (Under 5)	4,299,620
Total Displaced Population (a proportion of the above)	(*) 6,520,000
Children Displaced	2,990,200

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF and partners have devised a comprehensive strategy to provide humanitarian assistance, including through inter-agency cross line convoys. During the reporting period, UNICEF participated in a cross-line mission to Al Houla, an area in northern Homs, which has been under siege for the last two years. The joint convoy successfully delivered critical health, nutrition and WASH supplies, reaching 20,000 people in Al Houla, including 10,000 doses of polio vaccine (the first time vaccines have reached this area), and 2,000 vaccines for routine immunization. The mission was also instrumental in rapidly assessing the needs in the area, and meeting with partners in developing longer-term strategies to ensure continuous access to deliver life-saving programmes to an estimated 70,000 residents of the area.



Map outlining response area in Al Houla, Homs

In Idlib, UNICEF in collaboration with other UN agencies dispatched an unaccompanied inter-agency convoy to Harim district reaching an estimated 17,500 people hosted in eight camps with life-saving assistance. UNICEF contributed half of the 24 trucks with supplies including 7,000 blankets, 1,750 sets of children's winter clothes and WASH items including 350 family water kits; 3,500 family hygiene kits; 1,050 baby hygiene kits; 21,000 packets of powder soap and 52,500 bars of soap. The convoy is a part of the Tartous Hub's three month comprehensive inter-agency convoy plan approved by the Humanitarian Country Team in January 2014.

On 16 March, an inter-agency supply convoy arrived in the western part of Aleppo city with ten trucks of supplies. UNICEF provided over 17,000 sets of children's winter clothes; WASH supplies such as sewage pumps, a generator and water test kits; and Back to Learning supplies for thousands of children (including school bags, learning materials and recreation kits).

UNICEF participated in an inter-agency cross line mission to Douma, Rural Damascus on 20 March along with OCHA, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR and other agencies. The mission delivered critical life-saving supplies in an area which has been inaccessible for UN agencies and partners since November 2012. The inter-agency mission delivered food, blankets, hygiene and sanitation items and other relief supplies, including 6,000 doses of polio vaccine from UNICEF. The supplies delivered fall short in meeting the dire needs in the area, however, the mission was a critical milestone in helping UNICEF staff and other humanitarian workers to assess needs, enhance partnerships on the ground and gather information to plan similar interventions in coming weeks.

The UNICEF-led Nutrition Working Group has begun field work for a national rapid nutrition assessment with the first phase completed in Lattakia governorate. Review and analysis of data gathered from Lattakia indicate a need for strengthening the capacity of enumerators and revision of the questionnaire. Training sessions are planned for 19 to 20 March followed by a field assessment in Damascus and Rural Damascus. The assessment is expected to be completed in all other governorates by April 2014.

The Education Sector Working Group led by UNICEF has set up a School Rehabilitation Working Group to address the critical need in scaling up interventions, and coordinate efforts to repair and rehabilitate damaged schools. Standards for school rehabilitation have been drafted and shared with the Ministry of Education for their feedback and endorsement.

Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response in Syria is coordinated under the fifth Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), which details UNICEF's commitments to all children in need, including Palestinian refugees and vulnerable Syrians. UNICEF continues to scale-up life-saving interventions, with particular focus on routine vaccinations, special campaigns for polio, management of acute malnutrition, and scaling up WASH services with more focus on the prevention of water-borne disease and hygiene promotion activities. Targeting communities and schools in hard to reach areas will be a key priority. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the protection and safety of all children in Syria, regardless of their location. As part of the efforts to preserve the future of Syrian children, an integrated package of education, child protection and adolescent development programmes to reach children with equitable access to quality education will be rolled out. This package, strategized in the 'No Lost Generation' initiative, seeks to provide a package of remedial education, self-learning, early childhood development, psychosocial support and provision of school supplies.

Planning and implementation of the response is carried out through active participation and leadership in sector working groups where UNICEF is leading the Education and WASH sectors, as well as the Nutrition working group and Child Protection working group.

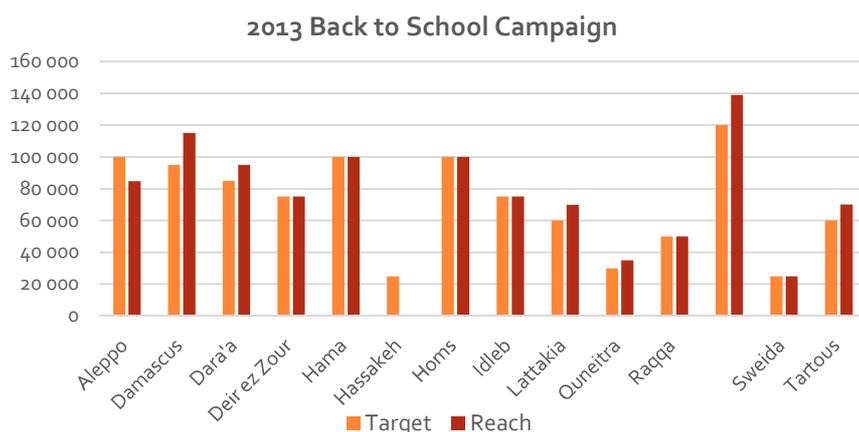
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: In response to on-going constraints including frequent and long-lasting power cuts, lack of fuel and lack of access to basic supplies, UNICEF continued to provide water treatment supplies and equipment to support the pumping of drinking water and to improve sewage systems. In line with an agreed plan with the Ministry of Water Resources, liquid chlorine was dispatched to Deir ez Zour and Tartous to be used for water disinfection, benefitting approximately 1,800,000 people. Throughout the year, UNICEF and ICRC are targeting ten million people with regular support for water disinfection. The Homs sewage treatment plant received a generator set to continue operations during power outages which usually happen many hours every day. Over 250,000 people will benefit from this assistance.

Efforts to improve the sanitation conditions of IDPs are underway as part of the UNICEF WASH strategy to reach 200,000 IDPs in shelters with access to hygienic toilets or latrines. During the reporting period, 11 prefabricated toilets were installed in the Sports City IDP complex in Lattakia, with nine more being installed in the Industrial City collective shelter providing improved sanitation access to 5,000 IDPs. In Homs, following the evacuation in Old City, prefabricated toilet units were dispatched for the transit shelter for 250 evacuees.

Over 90,000 people have been reached with hygiene promotion messages this year, including over 22,000 IDPs in the Salqeen area of Idlib; 7,000 IDPs in Tartous; 5,975 people in Al-Waer; and 4,145 IDPs and host community members in Homs City in this reporting period.

Education Education supply distribution under the 'Back to Learning' campaign has reached nearly one million children in 13 governorates. The security situation in Al-Hassakeh has not allowed for the initially targeted supplies for 100,000 children. Efforts are underway to airlift a portion of the supplies to Qamishli for distribution to 25,000 children in Al-Hassakeh. The remaining supplies have been re-directed to areas with unmet needs in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Lattakia, Tartous, and Quineitra for 75,000 children.



SARC Rastan, with support from UNICEF, continues remedial education classes, reaching 15,490 boys and girls in Rastan, Homs bringing the total number of children receiving remedial education to 282,694. Rastan is a hard-to-reach and underserved area, thus this remedial education opportunity is critical for the local communities and families. SARC supports 49 learning centres in different areas of Rastan, engaging 680 education staff. Over 12,850 of these children benefited from education supplies.

Child Protection Following the evacuation of families from the besieged Old City of Homs, some males aged 15 to 55 years were detained including boys aged 15 to 18. All children who were kept in Andalous shelter for processing have now been cleared and released. All have left the shelter except two who are remaining at their own choice while the Department of Social Affairs (DoSA) with UNICEF support is trying to find their families and reunify them. UNICEF advocated strongly with the Ministry of Social Affairs to take over the protection and guardianship of children in the Andalous shelter instead of leaving it to security forces. Towards the end of February, UNICEF provided technical and logistical support for a capacity development workshop on protection of children's rights in emergency situations for 25 representatives from DOSA and local NGOs in Homs.

UNICEF, DoSA and a local NGO are working on family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children, especially after the evacuation, where some nine individual cases were reported in need for family tracing, reunification and alternative care. An NGO will provide psychosocial support and protection services to children in Al-Waer and other areas of Homs, considering that a large number of children evacuated from the Old City have moved to Al-Waer with their families.

Millions of children in Syria are in need psychosocial support as a result of the conflict. In 2014, UNICEF plans to reach 500,000 children through psychosocial interventions, of which 17,000 children and adolescents have been reached to date. Providing this support has been a challenge as there are few NGOs experienced in psychosocial support. The fluctuating security situation also poses a significant challenge. Activities had to be suspended in Yabroud during the renewed conflict as people, including the psychosocial support volunteers, were displaced. However these volunteers continue to support children in the areas where they are displaced. SARC reports that two volunteers have remained in Yabroud with a segment of the community who decided not to leave in spite of the fighting, and they too are continuing to support children.

After many months of advocacy and preparatory work, the roll out of Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education in schools in four governorates has started. The first batch of 25 teachers were trained and provided materials to conduct Risk Education in their schools.

Health In response to the polio outbreak and to prevent the transmission of the wild polio virus, the Ministry of Health in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO are conducting six monthly national immunization rounds until May 2014. The third round that concluded in February reached 2.74 million children across Syria with polio vaccines, while preliminary figures suggest that 2.8 million children were reached in March. Monitoring carried out following the March 2014 round highlighted that 97 per cent of families heard about the campaign compared to 76 per cent in the December 2013 round.

UNICEF continues to support 62 mobile health teams and 24 fixed centres in all 14 governorates providing basic health care and referral services to vulnerable children. During the reporting period, the teams reached 21,647 children in thirteen governorates for a total of 38,270 in 2014 out of 871,000 children targeted by UNICEF and partners. Basic health kits, midwifery kits and diarrhoea sets were delivered to Al-Hassakeh to treat 30,000 people.

UNICEF delivered 100,000 sachets of oral rehydration solution for Palestine refugees in the Yarmouk Camp through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Additional support was delivered through GAPAR including 1,000 bottles of lice shampoo; 400 boxes of ready to use supplementary food to prevent malnutrition in 3,600 children, and 400 boxes of high energy biscuits for 2,000 children. Through the Palestinian Red Crescent a health kit for 30,000 people; 1,000 boxes of high energy biscuits for 5,000 children, and 500 boxes of therapeutic spread to treat 3,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition were provided.

Supply and Logistics

As part of UNICEF's winterization response a total of 19,231 sets of children clothes were delivered in Aleppo, Homs, and Idlib, as well as 17,263 blankets in Idlib and Damascus. For winter 2013/14, over 983,000 blankets have been distributed, as well as almost 163,000 sets of children's clothes, and over 115,000 pieces of plastic sheeting. Due to the continue lack of accessibility by road, airlifting of supplies continued to Qamishli during the reporting period including health kits, family water kits, washing powder, soap and winter clothes, nutrition supplies, lice shampoo, an Armoured Vehicle and a car.

Summary of Programme Results (January/February 2014)

	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results	% UNICEF 2014 Target Achieved
WASH			
# of emergency affected people accessing safe water through temporary solutions (1)	2,000,000	51,400	3%
# affected people periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages (2)	700,000	90,887	13%
# of IDPs and children in schools with access to appropriately designed toilets and hand-washing facilities (3)	500,000	7,400	2%
CHILD PROTECTION (Protection sector lead by UNHCR)			
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives (1)	500,000	17,257	4%
# of children and women benefiting from materials assistance that enhance their protection (2)	500,000	30,626	6%
# of children and individuals in communities reached through ERW risk education messages (3)	550,000	22,800	4%
EDUCATION			
# of children receiving essential education materials (1)	3,900,000	0	0%
# of children and adolescents with access to alternative, and non-formal education opportunities (2)	1,030,000	0	0%
# of children receiving accessing safe, protective and gender sensitive learning environment (3)	250,000	0	0%
HEALTH			
# of children under five reached with polio vaccine	2,500,000	2,740,000	109%
# of children vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella	2,200,000	0	0%
# of children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	2,500,000	0	0%
# children and women accessing basic health services (1)	870,000	38,270	4%
NUTRITION			
# of children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	400,000	3,520	1%
# of children 6-59 months treated for SAM	8,500	23	0%
# of children 6-59 months receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation	150,000	2,001	1%

Footnotes

WASH

- 1) This indicator captures the cumulative number of people accessing safe drinking water through tankering, Aquatab distribution, temporary water storage, household water treatment, mobile treatment and pumping units, and fuel for generators. It is estimated that up to 10,000,000 people will benefit from sustained supply of chlorine and rehabilitation/ repair of water supply systems in partnership with the ICRC.
- 2) Affected population reached with periodic distribution of hygiene items including soap, women sanitary napkins in addition to family and baby hygiene kits. This is coupled with dissemination of hygiene promotion messages.
- 3) Target includes 200,000 IDPs and 300,000 children in learning facilities and child friendly spaces with access to hygienic toilets or latrines with hand washing facilities.

Child Protection (Protection sector lead by UNHCR)

- 1) Beneficiaries of psychosocial support include children and adolescents receiving psychosocial support in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Adolescent friendly spaces, school clubs, and outreach initiatives CPU.
- 2) Number of children and women benefiting from materials assistance that enhance their protection including summer and winter supplies.
- 3) Captures children and individuals in communities reached through explosive-remnants-of-war (ERW) Risk Education awareness through schools, mass communication methods and through integrating Risk Education (RE) in humanitarian initiatives

Education

- 1) Captures children who receive at least one education supply item including 1,000,000 vulnerable boys and girls provided with school bags including stationery, and 2,900,000 in-school boys and girls provided with selected subject textbooks.
- 2) The target includes 1,000,000 out-of-school boys and girls provided with the self-learning materials, in addition to 30,000 vulnerable male and female adolescents benefited from peace building, vocational and life skills training.
- 3) This includes 250,000 boys and girls benefit from light school rehabilitation and 28,000 boys and girls benefit from prefabricated classrooms equipped with furniture

Health (lead by WHO)

Target include IDP children reached through mobile clinics, and those who benefit from the supply and distribution of IEHK, midwifery kits, diarrhea kits and other essential health kits to ensure continuous function of PHCs and SARC clinics and mobile teams.

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

A new government was formed in Lebanon on 15 February 2014, following nearly 11 months of a caretaker government after the resignation of the previous cabinet in March 2013.

While sector and UNICEF targets are established against the planning figure of 1.65 million Syrian refugees, there are currently 962,385 registered refugees in Lebanon, the majority of whom are living in areas with the highest concentration of vulnerable Lebanese. 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.

A further rapid influx of 10,500 refugees into Aarsal in February has seen the overall number of refugees in the town increase to 50,000, although many have since moved to other parts of the country. The town of Aarsal originally had a population of 35,000, in what had already been identified in UNICEF's vulnerability analysis as the tenth most vulnerable locality in Lebanon. UNICEF is providing WASH, education, health and child protection response in Aarsal alongside many other actors.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Building on initial efforts by the humanitarian community, the first Water Sector Coordination Meeting of the year will be hosted on 20 March at the Ministry of Energy and Water. The main agenda item will be to discuss and agree on preparedness actions relating to the water scarcity likely to be faced by Lebanon. Potential investments include increasing the depth of existing public wells, repairing old/leaking networks to reduce losses, sinking new wells and boreholes and raising awareness on water conservation.

A workshop on the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) was organized by the Education Working Group with UNICEF's technical support in collaboration with UNESCO, UNHCR and Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) Center for Educational Research and Development in February. The ALP is an important component of the non-formal education response in Lebanon, ensuring children can continue their learning despite the lack of absorption capacity in public schools, as well as preparing Syrian children to streamline into the Lebanese curriculum when space is available. This includes language tuition to address difficulties faced by Syrian children due to Lebanese subjects being taught in French or English. Over 40 participants from MEHE, UN agencies and key NGO actors participated in the workshop to review progress, identify gaps and agree on ways forward, with a particular focus on the curriculum and teacher training.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's work in Lebanon is guided by the organization's Core Commitments to Children in emergencies in close partnership with the Government of Lebanon. 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 Lebanese host communities. 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. A large number of organizations are now re-orienting programming to these localities, with UNICEF and its partners alone actively responding in 46 per cent of the total of 225 to date. UNICEF equally contributes to resilience, recovery and development work under the World Bank-led Stabilization Framework and the Education Proposal. Response planning and implementation is done through active participation and leadership in sector working groups, including the Education Working Group, the WASH Sector Working Group and the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group, which UNICEF co-lead with UNHCR and MOSA.

The No Lost Generation initiative advocates for 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

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at 15 March 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	912,492
Pending registration	49,893
Children Affected (Under 18)	479,058
Children Affected (Under 5)	174,286
Estimated host community affected	1,300,000

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 Lebanon is currently experiencing an unusually dry winter, with the first month of 2014 the driest January recorded in 100 years. Further, several highly strategic water reservoirs which were emptied for dredging maintenance during the dry season in 2013 remain empty. Without above-average rainfall during the next 2-3 months there will likely be a severe deterioration in both quantity and quality of water available, which is likely to have a direct impact on communities in affected locations, particularly in the Bekaa and along the coast. UNICEF is working to ensure adequate water supply to the most vulnerable communities. This includes the installation of three pumps in the North to upgrade critical water systems, and to reduce the pressure exerted on existing infrastructure due to the increased population. These pumps are estimated to benefit 33,500 beneficiaries. A further pump will be installed and will serve 57,000 people upon installation. Thus far in 2014, 33,991 individuals have been provided access to safe water through UNICEF interventions, with 16,145 of those through communal water projects. Supporting the deepening of public boreholes in key locations is also being explored with the Ministry of Energy and Water.

The disposal of solid waste has been a concern in many areas, as poor waste management practices are deteriorating the quality of ground and surface waters in heavily populated areas, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases in children and adults. Further, the increase in demand on public waste services due to the rise in population has led to municipalities having to increase their fees. To mitigate this, UNICEF is implementing interventions at household and communal levels to provide means to safely dispose of solid waste, with 5,108 individuals assisted to date. Additionally, 4,864 individuals have benefitted from improved access to communal waste water facilities.

Education According to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, there are 58,360 Syrian children in the first shift of classes this year, compared to 42,180 last year. Additionally, 29,902 Syrian students attend the second shift, for a total of 88,262 enrolled. There are 275,000 Lebanese and other nationalities in public schools, indicating that a quarter of students in public education are Syrian. In the 2013/2014 academic year UNICEF has assisted 48,878 children to enroll in formal education, with the remainder assisted through UNHCR. This year, UNICEF partners have also completed rehabilitation works on 65 public schools to enable them to cope with their higher student numbers, serving over 18,000 students. The Education Proposal, drafted in late 2013 and with implementation underway, is in the process of being reviewed to explore greater opportunities to ensure access to quality learning for Lebanese and Syrian children.



UNICEF Lebanon/2014 /David Brunetti

UNICEF estimates that there are approximately 300,000 Syrian children currently out-of-school in Lebanon. UNICEF and other education partners are scaling up non-formal education activities targeting 225,000 of these out of school children with non-formal education, with 20,174 children reached by UNICEF so far in 2014. An additional 25,000 adolescents will be targeted with life skills education of which 5,359 have been reached in 2014.

Child Protection In February, 33,188 children and 10,442 caregivers received psychosocial support, bringing the cumulative total to 71,255 and 21,578 for this year. A further 222 girls and boys in high risk situations received assistance through specialized services, such as judicial protection and legal assistance, mental health and individualized psychosocial support, vocational training, medical assistance, mine victim assistance, alternative care, and family tracing and reunification.

5,455 community members were sensitized on gender-based violence (GBV) services and referral pathways while 19,100 girls, boys, women and men were sensitized on GBV and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights through televised mass media campaigns.

A further 123 service providers were trained on GBV prevention and response, including case management and GBV mainstreaming in other sectors. Dignity kits and key protection messages were provided to 2,789 women and girls of reproductive age in February, including 510 women and girls in Aarsal following the rapid influx of refugees in February.

Due to the risks posed to children from landmines and unexploded ordnance, especially near the border, a community-based approach is being used to deliver mine risk education (MRE) in several locations throughout Lebanon, with 2,686 children, caregivers and community members sensitized on mine risk and receiving information education communication (IEC) materials on MRE in February.



UNICEF Lebanon/Nadine Khattab/2014

Health Following on from the two nationwide polio campaigns in November and December 2013, the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF have launched the first of two planned campaigns in March and April 2014, targeting 600,000 children under the age of five. UNICEF is providing all vaccines and will be directly vaccinating all children under five living in tented settlements and collective shelters. As a complement to the April campaign, 840,000 children under the age of 18 years will also be targeted for vaccination against measles and rubella. Both the polio and measles/rubella campaigns will target all children in their age group, regardless of nationality.

Nutrition In 2014, 17,917 children under the age of five years have been screened for malnutrition, with 86 treated through primary healthcare

centres for moderate or severe acute malnutrition. A further 14 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with complications have been referred to hospital for treatment. Micronutrient supplementation has been provided to 12,730 children under five years, and to 4,408 pregnant or lactating women. A recent nutrition assessment showed global acute malnutrition of refugee children was 5.9 per cent in 2013, classified by WHO as poor. SAM was less than one per cent. However, SAM was higher in the Bekaa Valley, at 1.7 per cent. This is a result of many factors, including persistent gaps in access to WASH and health services by the poorest Syrians, the longer-term impact of protracted displacement, and the increasing numbers of low birth weight infants born to inexperienced and unsupported young mothers.

As malnutrition treatment was uncommon in Lebanon prior to the crisis, some hospitals continue to face difficulties in malnutrition treatment protocol. Thus training is being provided to all selected PHCs and hospital staff, with 74 staff trained to date in 2014. More out-patient cases are being identified and treated through outreach activities and household visits by the implementing partners, thus decreasing the number of inpatient cases sent to hospitals. UNICEF is also educating caregivers on immunization, breast feeding, malnutrition and child care practices, with 32,974 individuals reached with key messaging in 2014.

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF has commenced a site assessment of Social Development Centres (SDCs) in the most vulnerable areas with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), in order for UNICEF to use SDCs as a gateway for delivering supplies to vulnerable people. This assessment will identify the strengths and gaps at the local level, enabling UNICEF to establish a work plan with MOSA.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January/February 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results ¹	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# of emergency affected population provided with access to safe water	1,280,000	89,992	385,726	33,991**
# of individuals with access to hygiene items	n/a	n/a	75,000	16,582
# of population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	n/a	31,884	713,000	12,594
# of individuals with access to adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities	354,000	16,002	214,900	8,002
NUTRITION				
# of children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	500,000	n/a	500,000	17,917
# of children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	365,650	n/a	365,650	12,730
# of malnourished children treated at PHC	24,000	n/a	24,000	86
HEALTH				
# of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles			840,000	493
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio			650,000	451
# of primary health care consultations			800,000	1,269
# of children under 2 receive routine vaccine			80,000	n/a
# and % of women of child bearing age (15-49 years) vaccinated with 2 doses of TT vaccines during the campaign			400,000	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services.	300,000	n/a	300,000	71,255
% of children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	2,500	805	2,500	766
# of caregivers benefiting from learning activities; information and orientation sessions; and emotional and social support activities	200,000	n/a	200,000	21,578
EDUCATION				
# of children enrolled in formal education (girls and boys) *	105,000	114,727	50,000	48,878
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	84,368	12,681	65,000	6,735
# children who have received school supplies	382,968	n/a	250,000	39,499
# of children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	225,000	n/a	175,000	20,174
# of adolescents enrolled in life skills programmes	31,500	n/a	25,000	5,359
NUTRITION				
# of children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	500,000	n/a	500,000	17,917
# of children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	365,650	n/a	365,650	12,730
# of malnourished children treated at PHC	24,000	n/a	24,000	86
HEALTH				
# of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles			840,000	493
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio			650,000	451
# of primary health care consultations			800,000	1,269
# of children under 2 receive routine vaccine			80,000	n/a
# and % of women of child bearing age (15-49 years) vaccinated with 2 doses of TT vaccines during the campaign			400,000	n/a

¹ The sector results are reported against the January 2014 sector dashboards as taken from: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>. The February data will be provided once available.

*this is the number of children enrolled in public schools for the 2013/2014 school year

**this comprises 16,145 beneficiaries from communal water sources and 17,846 at the household level

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Approximately 28,000 refugees arrived in Jordan between 1 January and mid-March 2014. The number of refugees arriving on a daily basis has increased in recent weeks; in February, daily arrivals averaged 370, while the average has increased to over 500 since 1 March, peaking at 948 in one 24-hour period. The increased number of arrivals has prompted the Government to announce the opening of Azraq camp on 30 April. UNICEF and other agencies have mobilized partners to ensure services are available to refugees in Azraq and have ensured services to the expanding population of Za'atari camp (currently estimated at 95,000 persons).

While 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.

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.

A new Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Jordan, Mr. Edward Kallon, arrived on the 14 February. Humanitarian working groups continue to operate through the pre-existing coordination structure to ensure continuity of existing programmes.

The longer-term implications of the presence of a significant number of Syrian refugees in Jordan was assessed with the Government of Jordan in late 2013, including an analysis of the impact on the economy and public services in Jordan. 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. Projects under the NRP are currently being finalized and will be presented at a donor conference in May. UNICEF is actively supporting the WASH and Education task forces under this platform of the NRP and has fed into multiple planning efforts in coordination with the Government.

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 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

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at 15 March 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	584,600
Children Affected (Under 18)	308,084
Children Affected (Under 5)	106,397

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH UNICEF and partners continue daily water supply and wastewater removal for an estimated 95,000 people in Za’atari camp. Za’atari borehole 2 was out of commission for three weeks in February 2014; additional water was tankered from outside the camp to meet water supply needs of refugees. The borehole has since undergone repairs and is now operational again, providing almost one-third of the camp water needs. The Government has announced that Azraq camp will be opened on 30 April. UNICEF and partners will provide water trucking, desludging, hygiene promotion; maintenance of WASH facilities; and sewage network expansions and repairs.

A key priority for UNICEF in 2014 is to increase services to vulnerable persons (refugees and Jordanians) located in host communities. According to the NRP, the quantity of water supplied for some has decreased in some areas to less than a third of the Water of Authority of Jordan standards. Increased interventions in host communities will be paired with installing infrastructure in camps which will increase sustainability/lower costs in WASH provision in the medium-to-long term. These changes will help rebalance WASH expenditures between refugees living in camps and those living in host communities, as emergency operations to establish and maintain camp water and sanitation have been expensive to date. However, the realization of these goals requires UNICEF to receive a majority of the USD 92 million in requirements detailed in the RRP6 in the first half of 2014. WASH funding has been quite low in early 2014, with only USD 22 million received.

Education There are currently roughly 210,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children in Jordan, including 145,000 children who are eligible for formal education. Currently, over 110,000 refugee children – some 75 per cent – are enrolled in formal schools, including some 85,000 in host communities and 25,000 in camps. However, nearly 35,000 children are eligible for school, but not yet enrolled, and the majority of these children reside in host communities. UNICEF is working with MoE to expand classroom capacities of host community schools, and facilitate integration of refugee students into the formal school system. In addition, UNICEF is working with partners in camps and host communities to create alternative education pathways for some 62,000 children who are no longer eligible for re-enrolment in school.

UNICEF and Mercy Corps continued promoting inclusive education in camps and host communities which would benefit some 2,000 (UNICEF target) of the 3,290 children targeted overall for inclusive education support in the RRP6. As of February 2014, 117 children with disabilities have been identified and integrated in the three schools in Za’atari. In host communities, 113 children with disabilities have been reintegrated in the formal school system.

UNICEF and partners continued to coordinate with the MoE on professional development efforts to improve quality of education in the camps and double-shifted schools in host communities, seeking in particular to enhance the skills of new teachers who have limited classroom experience. A four-day pedagogy training was carried out by UNICEF and CADER for 194 teachers in February. In addition, the MoE and UNICEF conducted another joint mission to identify schools eligible for double-shifting in order to accommodate the increasing number of refugee students and reduce their waiting time.

Child Protection During the month of February, UNICEF and partners reached 20,336 children and adolescents (53 per cent girls) with psychosocial support services in camps and host communities through a network of child and adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centres in camps and host communities. This includes 3,211 non-Syrian children, primarily Jordanian, with some Iraqi. Some 329 of these children (55 per cent girls) including 95 unaccompanied and separated children received more specialized and focused case management and psychosocial support.



Mohammed attends 5th grade in Za’atari camp. He wants to be an electrical engineer when he grows up because right now he doesn't have electricity in the tent he lives in.
©UNICEF/JORDAN2014/Sharpe



Children show how they are against child recruitment by sharing their own pictures with #childrennotsoldiers ©Intersos/JORDAN2014

One major milestone has been the joint collaboration between UNICEF, Mercy Corps and SCI in Za’atari to organize outreach to an estimated 200 children at risk of, or engaged in, labour. Children were referred to child and adolescent friendly spaces, informal education centres, Drop in Centres or the “Youth for Change” facility or to specialized services. As the number of children involved in labour in Za’atari is not known, UNICEF/SCI/ILO are currently conducting an assessment.

In February, UNICEF and partners distributed 22,000 additional children’s winter clothing kits in host communities for children under the age of 14, for a cumulative total of 57,000 kits distributed in winter 2013/2014.

Health UNICEF/WHO/UNHCR and partners implemented a third nationwide round of polio vaccination from 2 – 9 March reaching 1,084,776 children 0-5 years including 18,864 children in Za’atari Camp

and 1,065,912 children outside Za’atari camp (including 138,911 Syrian children). 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 at the Raba al-Sarhan Registration Centre (RSRC) is ongoing. During the month of February, the IOM team vaccinated 9,568 persons (aged six months to 30 years) against measles and 6,796 children (aged 0-15 years) against polio. In addition, 2,868 children (6-59 months) were provided with vitamin A supplements.

Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change UNICEF supported the nationwide polio immunization campaign by raising public awareness through different communication channels (including TV, radio and social media) and community mobilization efforts with the goal of encouraging families to immunize their children under five. Social mobilization was established among medical community/medical syndicates, religious leaders, the media and other potential stakeholders. Use of grassroots-level outreach was particularly important given the need to overcome parents’ fatigue following multiple immunization rounds, and misinformation about the dangers of OPV. .

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January/February 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results*	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
NUTRITION				
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached with infant and young child feeding promotion and counselling	50,000	5,234	50,000 ¹	5,234
# of infants and lactating mothers receiving supplementary feeding support	90,000	17,911	85,460	17,911
HEALTH				
# of children 6 months-15 years vaccinated against measles ¹			264,800	11,467
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio ²			3,700,000	2,005,375
# of children under 5 years (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ³			58,800	889
# of children 6-59 months (boys and girls) receiving Vitamin A supplementation			156,700	4,837
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (100% of existing camp population of 100,002 covered with WASH)				
# emergency affected people provided with access to drinking and domestic water ⁴	725,000	n/a	525,000	100,002 ⁴
# of people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits ⁴	725,000	n/a	525,000	100,002
# of people provided with hygiene promotion messaging ⁴	725,000	n/a	525,000	100,002
# of emergency affected people with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services ⁴	296,000	n/a	261,000	100,002
# 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	49,793
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	301,371 ⁵	n/a	180,900	42,813
# of children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers	36,647	n/a	15,747	734
EDUCATION				
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools	150,000 ⁶	110,880	150,000	110,880
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	17,300	n/a	15,000	10,360
# children and adolescents benefitting from non-formal education services ⁶	13,281	n/a	5,000	0
# children and adolescents benefitting from informal and life skills education services ⁵	138,266	n/a	25,000	2,437
# of boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290	n/a	2,000	213
# of school aged children who attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050	n/a	15,000	3,634
# children who have received school supplies	165,210	n/a	130,000	15,006

* Where no sector result is yet provided this is awaiting the RRP6 dashboards through: <http://data.unhcr.org/>

¹ Changed from last SitRep (46,260) to be consistent with target in the RRP6 document of 50,000

² Children and adults up to 30 were targeted up to now but the sector target as per last SitRep will be changed to 6 mo-15yrs.

³ Includes both 0-5 years newly arrived Syrian children received two drops of Polio at the *Raba' Al Sarhan* = 3,361 and 915,420 (0-5yr) children received two drops of Polio during NIDs including 100,106 Syrian children in camps and out of camps

⁴ Water beneficiaries in the camps figure who receive both temporary e.g. water trucking, and sustainable e.g. repair of a pipeline to control leakages, rehabilitation of bore holes

⁵ RRP 6 target includes "# of WGBM having access to psychosocial support services (level 2 & 3)" with target of 386,492 including 301,371 children

⁶ Adjusted to 150,000 as per the target agreed for consistency (January SitRep had the figure of 151,000)

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In February, the overall humanitarian situation continued along established trends. The number of registered Syrian refugees in Iraq increased from 217,000 in early February to approximately 226,934 in early March. Despite this increase, the border with Syria remains open only for cases deemed 'humanitarian' by Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) authorities. Meanwhile, armed conflict in Anbar governorate continues to cause massive internal displacement, further straining the resources of host communities and of the KRG.

Estimated Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at 15 March 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	226,934
Children Affected (Under 18)	92,589
Children Affected (Under 5)	34,267

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UN humanitarian agencies continue their support to the KRG, per the RRP6, in order to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities. Following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar, the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator officially activated six clusters in Iraq, including for WASH, education and protection (including a child protection sub cluster). UNICEF currently leads the WASH and education clusters, as well as the child protection sub-cluster, and participates on health. These clusters focus on IDP response and work in tandem with existing inter-agency sectoral working groups in Erbil, which now focus on both the refugee and IDP response. Among the inter-agency working groups in Erbil, UNICEF leads WASH and education working groups and the child protection sub-working group. Further, the humanitarian community in Iraq has finalized a Strategic Response Plan to the humanitarian crisis emerging in Anbar. A global appeal for Iraq will be launched in the near future. Currently the Humanitarian Coordinator and UN family is advocating for the Government of Iraq to allocate resources to the response plan.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF 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

WASH In the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KR-I), all Syrian refugees in camps have access to the minimum necessary quantities of water. This includes Domiz (population: 58,500), Gawilan (2,720), Darashakran (7,500), Kawergosk (13,412), Qushtapa (4,373), Basirma (2,923), and Arbat (3,000) camps. The quality of water is routinely monitored in most camps and is showing that a high and increasing proportion of water has the proper amount of residual chlorine to disinfect the water and keep it clean during distribution. Piped distribution schemes are now being finalized in two camps, a trend toward piped supply of water from boreholes (and away from tankering) that will continue in all camps. In coming months, the proportion of piped water will increase, resulting in lower operating costs and greater reliability. At the largest camp, Domiz, where groundwater abstraction is not sustainable, UNICEF has obtained clearances from the KRG allowing for the design of a treatment works and transmission system to bring water from Mosul Lake, a sustainable source.

With regards to sanitation, UNICEF and partners have constructed sufficient latrines and bathing facilities to meet the most basic needs, 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. The latter is has undesirable characteristics, not least the requirement for continuous desludging of grey and black water, which is expensive to maintain and carries a significant health risk. At two camps, a system of large septic tanks and sewerage to remove grey and black water has been agreed. For the 45,000 refugees in Domiz camp, UNICEF is formulating a multi-agency collaboration with government for comprehensive sewerage and drainage solution for the entire camp.



Sheendar heads out to class at the camp school and wants to be a teacher. ©UNICEF/Iraq-2013/Noorani

Education UNICEF continues to support fifteen basic education schools (fourteen in camps and one non-camp). Approximately 78 per cent (11,191) of refugee children in camps are enrolled in school. This number has increased with the opening of five new schools in Gawilan, Domiz and Akra camps in Dohuk. A joint sector 'back to school campaign' was carried out in the camps in Domiz which reached over 5,000 people and helped promote the opening of the new schools and the overall value of education. The challenge for the education sector will be reaching the final 22 per cent of children currently out of school due to issues such as child labour, work in homes and absence of commitment to education after periods out of school. In order establish a clearer understanding of the key barriers, UNICEF contribute to a Joint Education Sector Assessment in the second quarter of 2014.

In non-camp settings, 61 per cent of children are out of school due absorption capacity, availability of Arabic language schools and the capacity of teachers to instruct children suffering from trauma or who have missed years of school. Through its implementing partners, UNICEF will increase support from one to twenty urban schools.

UNICEF continues to address the issue of dropout, retention and improved learning outcomes through teacher trainings. This month UNICEF supported the training of 141 teachers in child friendly methodologies and the provision of psychosocial support, including one school in the host community. These trainings will benefit 3,120 refugee children.

Child Protection As a continuation of efforts to improve referral pathways for unaccompanied and separated children, as well as provision of proper documentation, UNICEF provided training in Child Protection Information Management System for 17 child protection officers working with these children from IRC, UNHCR, ACTED and Department of Labour and Social Affairs. In 2014, UNICEF has identified, documented, and referred 130 cases of unaccompanied and separated children.

UNICEF continued management of eleven child friendly centres, which provided psychosocial support services including recreational and educational activities to approximately 3,205 refugee children in February. UNICEF is active in all KR-I camps as well as a Child Protection Unit (CPU) in Waar City, and a priority for 2014 will be to expand activities in non-camp settings. These child friendly centres target children under eleven, and therefore the need for programmes targeting children from 12-17 years remains a priority. To this end, UNICEF opened two child and youth centres in Qushtapa and Darashakran camps, offering vocational training opportunities including IT, English and professional photography. UNICEF child and youth friendly (CFS/YFS) spaces continue to provide an important entry point to identification of vulnerable children in need of specialized services. In February, UNICEF supported the Department of Labour and Social Affairs in Suleymaniya in opening a child protection unit (CPU) to monitor the situation of non-camp refugee children. Capacity building of staff working in CPUs and CFSs also remains a priority for UNICEF given lack of the previous experience in this type of work.

Health In February, UNICEF supported the successful sub-national immunization day at all camps, during which 11,887 children under five years received oral polio vaccine. In March, UNICEF will support the national immunization day cover all of Iraq.

Also in February, UNICEF supplied all camps in KR-I with baby hut furniture and ready-to-use therapeutic food for treatment of severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF-funded baby huts 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 malnutrition 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. In order to further support the health of newborn babies and post-natal women, UNICEF's home care initiative provides a trained nurse in all refugee camps who conduct tent-by-tent visits. In February, such nurses visited 284 pregnant women and fifty-one newborns.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January/February 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results ¹	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# of emergency affected people provided with sustainable access to safe water ¹	160,000	40,000	160,000	40,000
# of emergency affected people provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions ¹		41,000		41,000
# of people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits ²	200,000	69,000	200,000	53,000
# of emergency affected people with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services ³	400,000	95,631	160,000	61,500
# of emergency affected people with access to adequate and sustainable solid and liquid waste disposal ³	160,000	95,631	160,000	77,000
# of children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces ⁴	160,000	18,166	130,000	9,000
CHILD PROTECTION^q				
# of children with access to psychosocial support services ¹	84,500	5,705	40,000	4,162
# of children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers ²	1,500	130	1,500	99 ^{NC}
EDUCATION				
# of school-aged children in affected areas in schools/learning programmes ¹	91,441	18,609	91,441	11,191
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	132,246	3,310	91,441	3,120
HEALTH				
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio			5,700,000 (Syrian children 12,400)	5,372,156 (Syrian children 11,887)
# of children <2 yrs.* (boys and girls) fully covered with routine immunization antigens			36,800	233
# of children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation (routine)			48,000	462
NUTRITION				
Children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation ¹			12,400	413
# of <5 Children treated for GAM			200	11

* **Sector Targets are for whole year so sector targets will be over all need**

^{NC} Non-Camp Result; ^C Camp Result

WASH: UNICEF results for water represents 100% of camp population.

¹UNICEF results for toilets represent the 95% of the current camp population. While the Sector and UNICEF result are the same, as this is covering the camp population, the result has been achieved with other partners including Government UNHCR, and NGOs.

²Hygiene Kit distribution was constrained in reporting period due to shortage of supplies. New stock has been delivered and distribution has commenced

Child Protection: ¹ The children receiving specialized child protection services are all separated and unaccompanied children registered in family tracing or receiving family-based or appropriate alternative care. **Education:** UNICEF will conduct teacher training in the summer holidays for all teachers

Health: ¹ 0-59 months children vaccinated for Polio includes both routine and campaign data. ² There are 5,000 children under 5 in the camps at the time of reporting.

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 11 March 2014, Disaster and Emergency Management Agency of the Government of Turkey (AFAD) reported that the total number of Syrians registered and assisted in 22 camps located in 10 provinces was 219,442. According to information from local officials, 414,705 non-camp Syrians have been registered/enumerated in the 11 provinces with camps and Mersin province. Reportedly, out of this total, more than 17,000 Syrians were issued ikamets (temporary residence permit). During the first two months of 2014, the number of Syrians in camps increased by 4 per cent, while the registered non-camp Syrians increased by 16 per cent. To respond to this increased need, UNICEF is expanding its child protection and youth programme to all camps, including the provision of children's winter clothing to 21,066 new arrivals.

Local officials in Kilis stated that during the first few days of March, approximately 3,745 Syrians returned to Syria spontaneously, a significant increase in comparison to the 500-600 seen in the days prior. In Akcakale and Karkamis, officials informed that the border gates are still closed due to security concerns on the Syrian side. Reportedly there is no influx towards these gates.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF has continued to be involved in the regular United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Task Force on Syria at the Ankara level (both technical and representative level). In January 2014, similar UNHCR-led coordination meetings were initiated at the field level. UNICEF has participated in the protection working group, both at the central and field levels, as well as the health and cash transfers/vouchers working group. Since January 2014, a general coordination working group for UN agencies has been actively meeting in at the field level and as a result. The shift of the coordination mechanisms to the field is a welcome response due to the proximity to the Syrian population living in Turkey, access to relevant information and the potential for participation from INGOs and NGOs in the future.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian work in Turkey is set out in the 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 According to MoNE, as of January 2014, there are 63,070 children enrolled in camp schools; and approximately 40,000 children are enrolled in Syrian run schools in host communities, with an additional 6,000 in Turkish schools. This is around 79 per cent of school-age children in camps and 23 per cent of school-age children outside of camps. Additionally, 2,738 Syrian volunteer teachers work in camp schools. Currently, MoNE has no official strategy towards teachers and informal schools, but is looking at ways to give status to both teachers and schools, as to allow official support and recognition.

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at 15 March 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	634,788
Children Affected (Under 18)	337,072
Children Affected (Under 5)	111,723

UNICEF, in partnership with AFAD, is working to address the significant gap in children out of school in host communities with interventions including the provision of pre-fabricated schools. AFAD has requested support for 50 schools, and UNICEF is currently partnering with AFAD on the provision of 14 schools in the most affected areas, and is planning to support additional schools through new funding arrangements. Each 12-classroom pre-fabricated school can accommodate approximately 1,100 children in multiple shifts. UNICEF is also providing tents and furniture for schools outside of camps in Sanliurfa (Akcakale, Ceylanpinar and Viransehir).

MoNE, with the technical and financial support of UNICEF, is currently working on building a comprehensive Education Monitoring Information System (EMIS) for both camps and outside camps. The aim of this monitoring system is not only to register and monitor the enrolment, attendance and performance of all school-aged children, but also of teachers. This system will register all Syrian teachers and teaching staff, monitor their hours and performance and possibly link it to a compensation system. The development of this system will greatly increase the availability of timely and reliable information on the situation of education for Syrian children living in camps and non-camp settings in Turkey; measure accurately the impact of UNICEF and partner education response strategies; and improve the overall response for Syrian children.

Child Protection UNICEF evaluating its current child protection response in order to develop a child protection in emergencies strategy for 2014, which will include the training of key stakeholders in child protection in emergencies and the establishment of child protection committees in order to reach children in camps and host communities in 2014. UNICEF also evaluated the current children and youth work which has reached over 14,000 children with psychosocial support this year.

Health A mop up polio campaign was conducted by the Ministry of Health (MoH) on 18-24 February in four provinces (Osmaniye, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaras and Malatya) focusing on high risk areas, including rural areas where urban refugees reside and locations with less than 90 per cent coverage in the December round. UNICEF supported these campaigns with the provision of oral polio vaccines along with over three million awareness raising brochures and posters in both Turkish and Arabic. The results of this round of the polio campaign are yet to be released by the Ministry of Health.

UNICEF also met with MoH officials, NGOs and other stakeholders to obtain data on immunization services available for Syrian children living in host communities, their current immunization status and barriers to immunization. This will inform a draft plan of action for UNICEF will be developed, focusing on key activities to support the MoH to provide high-coverage and high-quality routine immunisation services to all Syrian children living in host communities in Turkey.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January/February 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
HEALTH				
#/ % of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles		n/a	192,920	0
#/ % of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio*			1,500,000	0
NUTRITION				
#/ % of children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation		n/a	150,000	0
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services.	103,500	n/a	103,500	14,248
#/ % of children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	n/a	0	5,175	0
EDUCATION				
#/ % of school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes	432,480	103,070**	238,500	103,070**
#/ % children who have received school supplies	432,480	2,200***	238,500	2,200

*Including Syrian and Turkish children living in the south-east of Turkey. Results from February campaign yet to be received from MoH.

** Through the Government of Turkey, this number includes camp and non-camp enrolment numbers.

*** Sector supply result for Jan 2014.

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Some 300,000 Syrians currently reside in Egypt according to Government estimates provided in June 2013, of whom UNHCR has registered 134,607 Syrian refugees as of 1 March. Most Syrians in Egypt are scattered in urban neighbourhoods, mainly in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, and have access to public education and health care.

Estimated Affected Population
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at 15 March 2014. Disaggregation does not include persons pending registration. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	135,030
Children Affected (Under 18)	59,008
Children Affected (Under 5)	19,849

Insufficient funding to extend cash assistance to Syrian refugees has resulted in increased pressure on the most vulnerable families. Anecdotal evidence from frontline social workers reported this situation has resulted in some families reducing their food consumption to one meal per day and struggling to pay the rent. Cases of Syrian families and children on the streets have been reported. Efforts are underway to determine whether these families are homeless or engaged in informal work, begging or other activities.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Child Protection Working Group is now being co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF. A mapping of interventions was completed and a quarterly reporting system was agreed. In addition to reporting progress against agreed targets, the quarterly report will analyze gaps and key child protection concerns. A mechanism to coordinate interventions in Alexandria and Damietta where close one third of Syrians reside has also been discussed and will start by harmonizing case management interventions for vulnerable families and children in Alexandria.

UNICEF and UNHCR are in the process of revising the terms of reference as co-lead of the Education Working Group. The Education Working Group aims to strengthen coordination capacity response of all education partners in Egypt and works towards a harmonized approach to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to provide access to quality education for Syrian children. The work group is currently attended by representatives from UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and MoE, however, it is open to all humanitarian operational partners intervening in the education.

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, UNICEF will reinforce referrals towards specialized support to complement to community-based interventions. This will be done by psychiatrists specialized in community-based approaches and, when appropriate and required, by referring children/families to specialized psychological or psychiatric support.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health Health teams in Greater Cairo, comprising 27 physicians and 62 nurses participated in training to upgrade their skills and knowledge on providing primary health services and how to provide it to refugees, as well as on the health recording system. Thirty-five primary health are now capable of providing a better quality of primary health care service and cope with the increase of number of women and under 5 children. They are expected to reach around 40,000 Syrians. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and

Population worked with NGOs and Syrian communities to help promote awareness of the free primary health care services available to them at primary health units (PHUs). Many had not been aware that they were able to use public health facilities free of charge and had been using private providers. The PHUs supported by UNICEF are reporting increased usage by Syrian refugees.

An in-depth analysis on the two rounds of polio NIDs was found that the decline in coverage of Syrian children between November and December rounds of polio NIDs was mainly because Syrian parents and caretakers believed that one-time immunization is enough, and many did not take children for the second round. With the next polio round scheduled in April the communication strategy has been revised to include special measures to address this concern. Analysis of the polio NIDS data also identified new areas of high concentration of Syrian refugees. These areas are currently being assessed to include them in the primary health care support programme.

Education UNHCR figures show there are 40,514 school-age Syrian refugees as of 25 February of which 27,822 are enrolled in schools (20,673 in public schools and 7,149 in private schools). Around 8,000 children are currently enrolled in public schools which have received supplies and training from UNICEF. Syrian children are also attending non-formal education, primarily in unregistered schools set up by the Syrian community.

Many of the schools with large numbers of Syrian children are struggling to cope with several hundred additional students each. Public schools need further extensions for classrooms and sanitation facilities to accommodate the Syrian children as well as basic furniture to ensure every child has a chair and desk. During February 2013, UNICEF in coordination with MoE continued to assess the needs of public schools to accommodate Syrian children. A supply plan was developed for a further 24 schools (4 in Damietta, 7 in Kalubia and 13 in Alexandria) and is pending final approval by the Ministry. Instability and high turnover among government officials negatively affects the implementation, slowing down the process of obtaining necessary approvals.

Child Protection During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners reached 1,250 children (546 boys, 704 girls) in Alexandria through non-specialized psychosocial support interventions, including through daily camps; outings, sports days and child friendly spaces on a regular basis. In February, UNICEF-trained social workers successfully referred 313 children to various service providers. Moreover, 147 (55 per cent girls) children who are victims of violence have been individually assisted.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January/February 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results*	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio in the polio vaccinated campaigns	12,800,000 (Syrian and Egyptian Children U5)	14,000,000 (total) 16,000 (Syrians)	12,800,00 (Syrians) 36,250	14,000,000 (total) 16,000 (Syrians)
# of Syrian women receiving reproductive health services ¹	53,000	0	30,000	0
# of children 0-47 months old whose growth is monitored	34,000	0	34,000	0
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	40,000	n/a	24,500	1,498
# of Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support ²	9,500	n/a	2,500	460
# of children who received legal representation ¹		0	2,250	0
# of children receiving cash assistance ¹	4,000	0	2,500	36
EDUCATION¹				
# of school-aged children enrolled in primary and secondary education (6-14 years old) ¹	72,000	n/a	25,000	8,013
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary education	7,425	n/a	3,500	310
# of teachers and supervisors who received training	6,000	n/a	4,000	53
# of schools which have received material support furniture and equipment ²	70	20	70	20

*All UNICEF targets cover two school years (September 2013/June 2014 and September 2014/June 2015)

Funding Status

<i>Funding Status</i>		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health	Nutrition	Basic Needs (NFIs)	Total*	Funded
<i>In millions of US Dollars</i>									
Syria	Required	80.50	81.02	25.00	20.47	15.20		222.19	4.0%
	Funded		1.04		2.88			8.98	
Jordan	Required	92.17	44.76	22.09	7.68	3.82		170.52	13.2%
	Funded	8.79	4.88	6.54		1.25		22.46	
Lebanon	Required	90.10	87.85	35.49	26.58	5.00	5.00	250.02	15.2%
	Funded	10.32	12.93	8.63	4.56	1.25	0.33	38.02	
Iraq	Required	67.38	20.60	6.28	11.18			105.45	10.2%
	Funded	3.77	4.38	1.55	0.69			10.76	
Turkey	Required		37.25	17.65	10.07			64.96	12.8%
	Funded		2.74	1.80				8.28	
Egypt	Required		4.00	3.26	8.82			16.08	19.3%
	Funded		1.00	0.60	0.80			3.10	
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	835.21	11.9%
	Funded	22.88	26.97	19.15	8.93	2.51	0.33	99.57	
	Gap	308.48	249.71	91.80	77.07	22.71	4.67	735.64	
	% Funded	6.9%	9.7%	17.3%	10.4%	9.9%	6.6%	11.9%	

* The total amount includes funds that are currently being allocated to country offices.

Next SitRep: 17/04/2014

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

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

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

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