



© UNICEF/UKLA2013-00974/Schermbrucker

unicef  **Syria Crisis**  
Monthly humanitarian situation report

17 APRIL – 19 MAY 2014: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

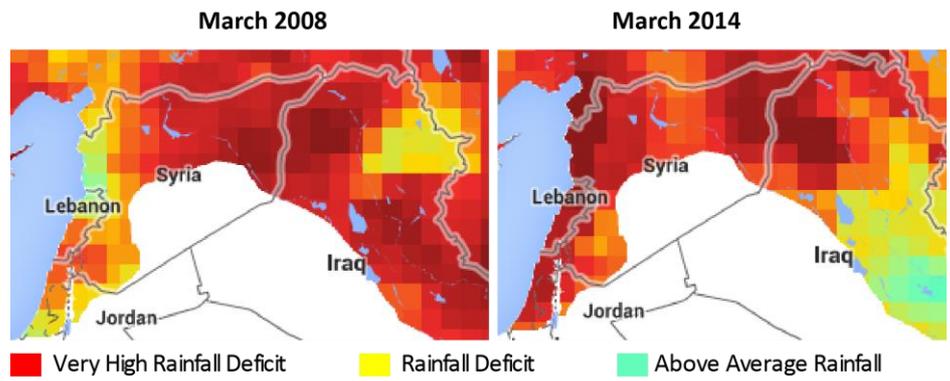
SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- Polio vaccination campaigns in April reached a reported 2.9 million children under 5 in Syria; 549,768 in Lebanon; and 14.5 million in Egypt. 5.8 million children under 5 in Iraq were vaccinated in May.
- Chlorine was delivered to Deir-ez-Zour and Ar-Raqqa for treatment of the drinking water supply for one month. It is estimated that a total 1.5 million people will benefit from safe drinking water as a result of this intervention, of which 1.3 million people are in opposition controlled areas.
- UNICEF participated in four UN humanitarian missions including to besieged Nubul and Zahara and hard-to-reach towns in rural Aleppo delivering assistance for 10,000 people the first time in 23 months.
- Distribution of life-saving supplies from the inter-agency convoy from Turkey through Nusyabin border crossing in March, is nearly completed with 80 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries reached with WASH and non-food items.
- Azraq camp opened on 28 April to accommodate new arrivals from Syria. In the first three weeks, some 5,600 refugees were transported from border.
- In Lebanon, UNICEF continues to augment and repair water provision systems for the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees, especially during the exceptionally dry summer which is being foreseen. In April, UNICEF replaced three water pumps in the Bekaa to benefit 29,128 people.

### Water scarcity and sanitation crisis threatens lives of millions of Syrian children

Given the prolonged nature of the crisis, the scale of destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure in Syria, the sharp increase in demand for water resources in neighbouring countries due to refugee influxes, and the compounding nature of the impending drought, **UNICEF requires urgent funding (\$58 million) by 30 June 2014** to continue providing critical life-saving access to water and sanitation services to populations in need in both Syria and neighbouring countries.



Source: SPEI Global Drought Monitor

### In Syria

**4,299,600**  
# of children affected

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

### Outside Syria

**1,429,890**  
# of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

**2,787,310**  
# of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration (18 May 2014)

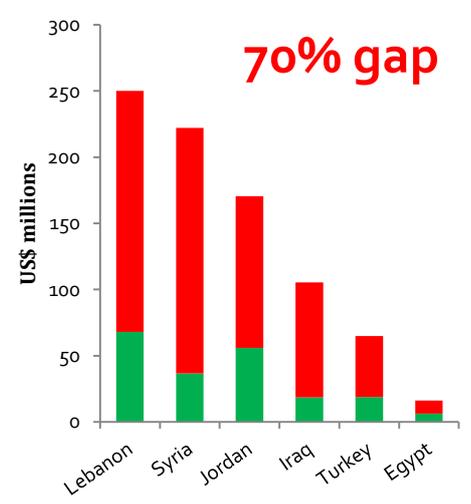
### Syria Appeal 2014\*

**US\$ 222.19 million**

### Regional Appeal 2014\*

**US\$ 613.02 million**

\*January – December 2014



# Syria

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation in Damascus and Rural Damascus has continued to deteriorate since the previous reporting period, with mortar shelling significantly increasing in Damascus city including several mortars hitting busy markets and public buildings and facilities.

Active conflict in Idleb continues to hinder humanitarian access to the 500,000 IDPs and 500,000 people in need in the governorate. The only mechanism to deliver aid to the governorate is unaccompanied cross line missions, with accompanied cross line missions not possible during the reporting period for security reasons. In spite of the access challenges, the field office in Tartous is currently in the process of establishing partnerships with local NGOs to implement key services in Idleb such as access to water and life-skills projects targeting adolescents.

The overall security situation in the north eastern region has been deteriorating hindering the delivery of vital humanitarian supplies as well as the free movement of commodities and people, aggravating the poor living conditions of IDPs and local populations. In Deir-ez-Zour, fighting is ongoing in several areas around the provincial capital. It has been estimated that more than 60,000 people have been displaced since the beginning of May. A main power supply station was reportedly damaged causing the power to be cut across entire governorate for four days, leading to severe water shortages. Roads leading to Deir-ez-Zour from Damascus and Al-Hassakeh cities are reported to have been cut-off. Parts of Al-Hassakeh and Al-Raqqah continue to face irregular supply or shortage of water due to shortages in power supply and fuel. Distribution of the UNICEF WASH and other non-food items delivered from Turkey through the official Nusyabin border crossing in March is nearly completed, reaching 80 per cent of the targeted 50,000 beneficiaries in Al-Hassakeh who had not received assistance since August 2013. However, unmet needs remain high, with the targeted 50,000 beneficiaries representing only 20 per cent of people in need in the governorate.

Water supplies in Aleppo city were cut between 5 -13 May leaving at least 2.5 million people in the city without access to water. The recent events in Aleppo exacerbate what is already a severe water crisis throughout the country due to the conflict as well as low rainfall recorded this year. Availability of safe water is one third of pre-crisis levels. With over six million people internally displaced, of which 1.25 million are now in Aleppo, many more people are forced to share already limited resources in over-crowded shelters and local homes hosting displaced families. The situation is critical and, if not addressed urgently, will have grave health consequences, especially for children. Residents of Aleppo are already resorting to using water from unregulated and unprotected groundwater sources putting them at a high risk to contracting diarrhoea, typhoid, polio and other water borne and contagious diseases.

During the reporting period, SARC reported a new arrival of 2,500 displaced people, mainly from Aleppo, at the Sports City shelter in Lattakia. Over 37,000 people are currently residing in the shelter, far exceeding its capacity. Field monitoring shows an increase in IDP children dropping out of school in the area, especially those residing in the IDP shelter as the nearest school to the shelter is overcrowded. In northern parts of Lattakia, the security situation continues to deteriorate and access remains constrained.

Measles outbreaks are of increasing concern as summer season approaches. From the end of March to 3rd of May, 965 cases of suspected measles were reported through the EWARS system, including 378 in Ar-Raqqah, and 341 in Deir-ez-Zour. In response, the Ministry of Health will implement a measles vaccination campaign in June. UNICEF will provide 1,320,000 doses of monovalent measles vaccine, expected to reach the country in the first week of June.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

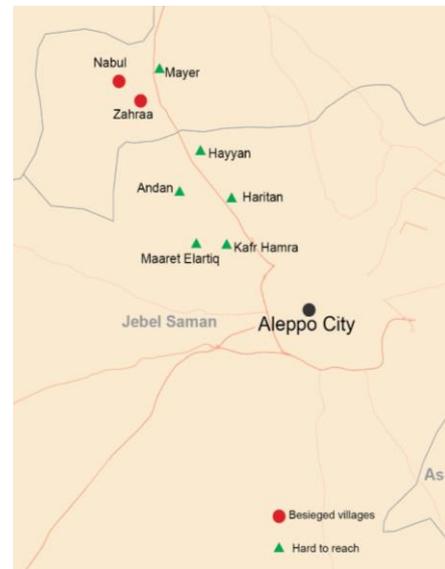
The UN estimates that close to 3.5 million people, of which up to one million are children, live in hard to reach areas where the humanitarian situation remains difficult. UNICEF and partners have devised a comprehensive strategy to provide humanitarian assistance, including through inter-agency coordinated cross line convoys. During the reporting period UNICEF participated in four inter-agency convoys to: Hassakeh City, Al-Hassakeh, Foa'a, Kfraya and Binish towns in Idleb; Talbeshe district of Homs, and the besieged villages of Nubul and Zahra, along with hard to reach towns of Maaret Elartiq, Kfar Hamra, Anadan, Hariten, Hayyan and Mayer in Rural Aleppo.

**Estimated Affected Population**  
\* OCHA 2014. The remaining figures are calculated on CBS 2011 demographic distribution and UNOHCHR figures - estimate 46% of population are children under 18 years old

Total Affected Population*	9,347,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	4,299,620
Total Displaced Population *	6,520,000
Children Displaced	2,990,200
People in hard to reach areas	3.5 million
People in besieged areas	242,000
Children in hard to reach areas	Up to 1 million

In Hassakeh City, UNICEF staff participated in, and monitored, the distribution of supplies including those delivered through the official Nusaybin border crossing from Turkey. The unaccompanied inter-agency convoy to Foa'a, Kfraya and Binish in Idleb took place on 25-26 April. UNICEF supplies including basic water kits, collapsible water containers, soap, shampoo, blankets, health kits, high energy biscuits and ready-to-use supplementary foods reached 3,000 families. SARC staff accompanied the convoy, and distributed the supplies to families. It had been at least three months since a UN convoy has reached these areas of Idleb where the situation on the ground remains unpredictable, with on-going conflict. The unaccompanied inter-agency convoy to Talbeseh district of Homs took place on 24 April. UNICEF hygiene supplies reached 18,000 people, including baby hygiene kits, jerry cans and water purification tablets.

Finally, an inter-agency convoy to the villages in rural Aleppo, including the besieged towns of Nubul and Zahra, took place on 8-9 May. UNICEF provided high energy biscuits, ready to use supplementary food, family water kits, and hygiene kits to an estimated 10,000 people. A UNICEF Child Protection Expert participated in the mission, meeting with children, students, teachers and other community members and conducting a rapid assessment of protection issues. The supplies that reached Nubul and Zahra was the first humanitarian assistance in 23 months.



**Locations reached in Aleppo by inter-agency convoy, including the besieged towns of Nubul and Zahra**

UNICEF carried out a mission to Aleppo City from 29 April to 3 May. UNICEF staff conducted an assessment of the humanitarian situation and provided technical guidance to partners on WASH and education programming. Staff also held meetings with SARC and other NGOs, ICRC, the Governor of Aleppo and the Directorates of Education, Sewage and Water. The mission resulted in the development and approval of a water response plan and identification of new partners to scale up UNICEF activities in the eastern, hard-to-reach, part of Aleppo.

### **Sector Coordination and Leadership**

The UNICEF-led Nutrition sector continues providing leadership and support to the rapid nutrition assessment (RNA) that started in March 2014. Enumerators will be undertaking field work between 18 -29 May in two batches in Lattakia, Idleb, Tartous, Al-Hassakeh, Deir-ez-Zour, Aleppo, Sweida, Dara'a, Hama, Quenitra and Homs.

The Ministry of Water Resources, UNICEF, SARC and other sector partners developed a contingency response package for Aleppo that comprises: 1,300,000 aqua tabs, 100,000 water jerry cans, 100 tons of sodium hypochlorite, 14 generators, 58 water tanks and other supplies on stand-by to be dispatched. In addition the sector is planning more sustainable alternatives to crises of this nature.

A Child Protection Technical Discussion Group meeting was held in Damascus on 6 May with the Director of Planning and International Cooperation increasing cooperation between NGOs, UNICEF and the MoE in rolling out Risk Education in schools. MoSA approved the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) mechanism pilot project in Homs for separated and unaccompanied children. A team from UNICEF and MoSA will be deployed to Homs to initiate the launch and establish the FTR mechanism in the governorate. It will be rolled out to other governorates after consolidating experiences from the pilot phase.

## **Humanitarian Strategy**

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to scale-up life-saving interventions, with particular focus on routine vaccinations, special campaigns for polio, and management of acute malnutrition. Focus has been on scaling up of WASH services with more attention on the prevention of water-borne diseases and hygiene promotion activities. Targeting communities and schools in hard to reach areas is a key priority. 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 has been 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. Child Protection programmes continue to expand, with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Risk Education rolled out in schools. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the protection and safety of all children in Syria, regardless of their location. On-going efforts for setting up systems to independently monitor and verify grave child rights violations will be enhanced.

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 and Child Protection working groups. UNICEF will continue to work with a network of partners on programme response across the country with field offices in key locations; monitoring of provision of supplies and services; and situation assessment to reach every Syrian child in need – with a particular focus on those most vulnerable in hard to reach areas.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH:** Temperature increases in summer are expected to lead to scarcity of water resources, forming a suitable environment for the increase in mosquitoes, flies and other insects; worsening sanitary conditions; risk of disease outbreak; deterioration of the nutrition situation; and a new wave of displacement as well as a loss of human lives. UNICEF has finalized its summer preparedness strategy targeting 100,000 highly vulnerable IDPs living in collective shelters and crowded and under-served areas. The strategy aims to ensure adequate safe water and sanitation facilities; strengthening hygiene promotion; and supporting the prevention and response mechanisms for disease outbreaks. The UNICEF summer response plan requirement is US\$ 72.8 million of which US\$17.5 million is urgently required to meet the funding gap. Without securing this additional funding, there will be a risk of increased cases of disease, especially acute water diarrhoea, in the northern and eastern areas where water shortages have led some of the population to use raw water for drinking. As the summer season approaches, reports from WHO have already shown an increase in diarrheal diseases and a notable increase in typhoid in Dier-ez-Zour where 139 cases were reported from 27 April to 3 May.

During the reporting period, 50 metric tons of hypo chloride were delivered to the Department of Water Resources in Deir-ez-Zour, while 20 metric tons were delivered in Ar-Raqqa for treatment of drinking water supply sufficient for one month. It is estimated that a total 1.5 million people will benefit from safe drinking water supply as a result of this intervention, of which 1.3 million people are in opposition controlled areas.

A total of 530,000 people were able to have sustained access to drinking water through provision of five generators in Tishreen area (1) of Aleppo and Idleb (4) ensuring water supply during power cuts. In addition, 378,000 people gained new access to clean water through provision and installation of seven water tanks to boost water capacity in Hassakeh City and distribution of 2,400 water containers and 976 family water kits to IDPs to improve water handling and storage at household level. So far this year, UNICEF has reached 434,954 of the targeted two million people with such temporary water interventions.

Hygiene supplies and safe sanitation interventions reached 34,475 people during the reporting period. 650 people, mainly children and women, were reached through a UNICEF partner with hygiene promotion messaging in the contested Al Waer neighbourhood of Homs City, the last remaining opposition-held district in Homs City. Additional, 1,430 IDPs in Homs were reached with hygiene supplies. UNICEF, through its partners in Hassakeh distributed family hygiene kits and baby hygiene kits to 27,585 people.



**Education** During the reporting period, UNICEF, in partnership with the Directorate of Education (DoE) and local NGOs distributed school bags with stationery and supplies for 22,904 students in Abu Rasin, Hassakeh City, Amuda and Qamishli in Hassakeh. In addition, UNICEF, SARC and the DoE distributed education supplies for 31,060 students in Harim Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Khan Shaykun and Ma'arrat An Numan in Idleb. Furniture was delivered to Rural Damascus, Damascus and Tartous city schools providing improved access to 5,640 children. Under the nationwide "Back to Learning" campaign 2013, UNICEF provided 1.5 million children with school bags and other teaching and learning materials. Anecdotal evidence showed that the education supplies encouraged internally displaced families to send children to school or NGO centre to continue their learning.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) is currently preparing for end of year examinations, consequently no formal classes are being conducted in schools, and as such, the 830 school clubs for 286,000 children supported by UNICEF in the 2013/14 school year are on a break. The clubs, which provide remedial classes and psychosocial support, will resume operations in July for the summer vacation.

Meanwhile, school rehabilitation and improvement of WASH facilities is nearly completed to benefit over 11,000 students in nine schools in Al-Hasakeh city, Abu Rasin, Al-malilkeyyeh, Areesheh, Quamishli, Ras-al-Ain and Ya'robayah. School rehabilitation is an essential pillar of the education response, with 4,191 schools damaged or destroyed during the conflict to date.

UNICEF received approval from Syrian authorities to send 13 prefab classrooms to Al Waer, near Homs city, sufficient to accommodate over 1,000 students. The approval, granted on 24 April, includes permission for vehicles and employees of the installation company to enter Al Waer. Ten prefab classrooms have already been installed providing access to 800 students on a double shift system. The remaining three have yet to be installed in one school; they are expected to be in place within the next two weeks depending on the security situation.

**Child Protection** Psychosocial services reached 11,458 children during the reporting period, including through 3 fixed and 21 mobile child friendly spaces in Tartous, Damascus, Lattakia and Rural Damascus. Two new teams were established in Lattakia in April. Since the beginning of the year, a total 33,942 children and adolescent were served with psychosocial support.

**Health** As of 28 April, 36 confirmed cases of polio have been reported in Syria, with the majority in Deir-ez-Zour (25) and additional cases in Aleppo (5), Idleb (3), Al-Hassakeh (2) and Hama (1). One case is from 2014. The latest round of monthly polio vaccinations was held 4-8 May. Preliminary results showed that more than 2.8 million children were reached, with some districts still to report. According to the Ministry of Health, areas in 29 districts in 11 governorates were not accessible during the May round due to active fighting and access restrictions: Dar'a (4); Homs (1); Al-Hassakeh (2); Damascus (3); Aleppo (1) Qunietra (1); Ar-Raqqqa (3); Rural Damascus (7); Lattakia (2); Hama (5); and Deir-ez-Zour (1). It is estimated that 100-150,000 children live in these areas.

Data for the April 6-10 polio campaign have been released with 2.9 million children reached nationwide. Independent monitoring and feedback from government and non-state entities suggests that more areas have become accessible through negotiations and advocacy. In April, 106,539 children under five were vaccinated against polio in areas identified as inaccessible and hard-to-reach compared to the 75,315 reached during the March round. Some 97 per cent of families surveyed had heard about the campaign. Barriers to access remain. For example, vaccinators could not reach all areas in Deir-ez-Zour due to heavy clashes. Independent monitoring also showed a decline in coverage in Rural Damascus and Aleppo compared to March.

UNICEF is supporting the immunization efforts through the provision of cold chain equipment and b-OPV vaccines. 18 million doses of b-OPV vaccines have reached Damascus, which is the total quantity needed to cover the polio response plan during the first half of 2014, and 19.5 million doses are in the pipeline to cover the needs for the additional monthly national immunization rounds planned to be carried out from June to December 2014.

In addition to the on-going polio campaign, a vaccination week was held in Syria from 26-30 April as part of World Immunization Week. The campaign provided catch-up routine vaccinations for all antigens to 143,684 children under 5 and tetanus to 89,238 women who had previously missed out. The governorates of Aleppo, Dar'a, Al-Hassakeh and Deir-Ez-Zour had a very poor contribution to the campaign due to the deteriorated security situations and active fighting.

The provision of primary health care services through 62 mobile teams and 24 fixed health centres continue to reach vulnerable and displaced communities with basic health care and referral services for complicated cases. During the reporting period; the teams reached around 26,540 children and 8,000 women in thirteen governorates with primary health care services. Since the beginning of the year a total number of 134,005 children and women were served with primary health care. UNICEF targets to reach 870,000 mothers and children with primary health care services across the country in 2014.

**Nutrition:** A five-day workshop on community based management of Acute Malnutrition and Integrated Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) was completed to improve the technical skills of 32 health care workers from Syrian Family Planning Association and UNRWA. In addition, a Nutrition Sector Contingency plan document has been completed with the inputs from major partners to quickly mobilize nutrition supplies when access is gained to hard to reach and besieged areas. UNICEF dispatched nutrition supplies for 22,560 children under 5 for one month to Homs, Idleb, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Damascus, Dara, Hama and Qunietra.

## Supply and Logistics

UNICEF opened a new warehouse in Lattakia City which will serve as a main entry hub for all shipments coming through Lattakia sea port. This will enhance UNICEF's warehousing capacity and allow quick dispatch and distribution of life-saving supplies from Lattakia to other areas in Syria. .

## Summary of Programme Results (January - April 2014)

	UNICEF 2014 Target	Cumulative results (UNICEF & partners)	% of Target Achieved
<b>WASH* 2014 Need – 21 million (SHARP 2014)</b>			
# of emergency affected population accessing safe water through temporary solutions (1)	2,000,000	434,954	22%
# Affected population periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages (2)	700,000	224,887	32%
# of IDPs and children in schools with access to appropriately designed toilets and hand-washing facilities (3)	500,000	22,956	4%
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>			
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives (1)	500,000	33,942	7%
# of children and women benefiting from materials assistance that enhance their protection (2)	500,000	84,976	17%
# of children and individuals in communities reached through ERW risk education messages (3)	550,000	22,800	4%
<b>EDUCATION 2014 Need – 3.9 million (SHARP 2014)</b>			
# of children receiving essential education materials (1)	2,900,000	114,340	3%
# of children with access to self-learning programme (2)	1,000,000	0	0%
# of children and adolescents with access to non-formal education (3)	360,000	32,024	9%
# of children receiving accessing safe, protective and gender sensitive learning environment	278,000	1,600	1%
<b>HEALTH 2014 Need – 21 million (SHARP 2014) [Note WHO is the lead for the Health Sector]</b>			
# of children under five reached with polio vaccine	2,500,000	2,900,000	Over 100%
# of children vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella	2,200,000	9,281	0%
# of children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	2,500,000	9,281	0%
# Children and women accessing basic health services (1)	870,000	134,005	15%
<b>NUTRITION 2014 Need – Nutrition Assessment Ongoing</b>			
# of children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	400,000	73,864	18%
# of children 6-59 months treated for SAM	8,500	376	4%
# of children 6-59 months receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation	150,000	73,520	49%

### Footnote

**WASH** \* It is estimated that up to 18 million people will benefit from sustained supply of chlorine and rehabilitation/ repair of water supply systems.

1) This indicator captures the cumulative number of people accessing safe drinking water through water tankering, distribution of Aquatabs, temporary storage of water, household water treatment, mobile treatment and pumping units, and fuel for generators.

2) Affected population reached with periodic distribution of hygiene items including soap and 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

1) Beneficiaries of psychosocial support include children and adolescents receiving psychosocial support in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Adolescent Friendly Spaces, school clubs, and Child Protection Unit outreach initiatives.

2) Number of children and women benefiting from materials assistance to enhance protection, including summer and winter supplies

3) Children and individuals in communities reached through explosive-remnants-of-war (ERW) Risk Education (RE) awareness through schools and mass communication, and through integrating RE in humanitarian initiatives

### Education

1) Captures children who receive at least one education supply item including 2.9 million children in schools with selected subject textbooks

2) Target for 1 million internally displaced and/or out-of-school boys and girls provided with the self-learning materials.

3) Target includes 330,000 internally displaced and/or out-of-school boys and girls provided with remedial education, in addition to 30,000 vulnerable adolescents benefiting from peace building, vocational and life skills training

4) Includes 500 schools or 250,000 children benefitting from light school rehabilitation and 28,000 children through prefab classrooms with equipment and furniture.

### Health

1) 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

The current term of Lebanon's President Michel Suleiman is set to end on 25 May. The next parliamentary election, which had been set for 15 May, has been postponed to 22 May, further delaying the electoral process.

The issue of water scarcity continues to be a potential threat in Lebanon, especially in light of the anticipated dry summer months. Lebanon has experienced one of the driest winter seasons on record, with 2014 likely to be the driest year on record in 100 years. Groundwater levels have dropped by 11 meters in Zahle where nearly 400,000 refugees reside, with similar reductions observed in the other areas. Water springs have seen reduced flows of up to 40 per cent and salinity of boreholes have increased along coastal towns, meaning that pumping will need to be deeper to find potable water.

As part of the scale up plan for Aarsal, a volatile area of the Bekaa which has witnessed several large influxes of Syrian refugees in the past months, UNICEF, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), and partner NGOs met to finalize the preparations for the opening of the new Social Development Centre (SDC), to be run by MOSA. UNICEF and partners will be providing psychosocial support services to children and caregivers from the host and refugee communities as well as case management services. In addition, IRC will scale up its current gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response intervention through the SDC (in addition to its current safe space) and increase its mobile outreach activities in the ITS and transit sites.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF is strengthening its role in the coordination and response to the potential water scarcity, as co-lead of the WASH sector but also as a focal point for engagement with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW). UNICEF is working to facilitate communication between the governmental multi-ministerial task force, the water sector (lead by MEW) and the WASH sector. This will ensure the response is coordinated and in-line with the national strategy, in addition to ensuring that duplication of activities is avoided.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response in Lebanon is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan, which estimates that there will be 1.65 million refugees from Syria 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 focusing 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 contributes to resilience, recovery and development under the World Bank-led Stabilization Framework and the Education Proposal. UNICEF co-leads the Education Working Group, the WASH Sector Working Group and the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group, with UNHCR and MOSA.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** The first meeting of a governmental multi-ministerial task force on the water scarcity was held at MEW on 8 May. Recommendations for every participating ministry (e.g. the Ministry of Agriculture) and applicable stakeholders (e.g. schools) were developed to control water consumption and better re-use of water. WASH sector partners also met on 6 May to identify and discuss implementation of main humanitarian actions that could be undertaken to mitigate the potential scarcity of water.

**Estimated Affected Population**  
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at May 18, 2014  
\*\*estimated as per RRP6

Registered refugees	1,014,530
Persons Pending registration	52,621
Children Affected (Under 18)	532,628
Children Affected (Under 5)	193,775
Estimated host community affected**	1,300,000



A schoolboy in an ITS washes his hands during a school break. UNICEF has worked with NGO partner Solidarités International to provide clean water points in tented settlements in Minieh. © UNICEF/Lebanon April 2014/Nena Nedeljkovic

UNICEF continues to carry out projects to mitigate water scarcity in the most critical areas based on the fast impact approach with the private sector. The strategy in line with the MEW policy has four main axes:

- i. Improve water quality through chlorination of the most critical water systems. Twenty-two chlorinators have been ordered for Beirut Mont Lebanon Water Establishment and 23 for South Lebanon Water Establishment. Bidding process are ongoing to install 26 chlorinators in the North. Identification of needs is ongoing in the Bekaa.
- ii. Improve water quantity in key areas to mitigate the impact of decreased water levels through the installation of new pumps equipped with measurement tools to ensure appropriate groundwater monitoring. Three pumps serving 29,129 beneficiaries have been installed in the Bekaa in April; one was replaced in Lycee and one in Yoyo, Zahle city, serving 11,129 inhabitants. The last pump was replaced in Sadaka, Zahle city, providing water to 18,000 inhabitants. Three additional installations are currently ongoing. Needs are being identified in the South. In partnership with Solidarités International, four wells have been equipped with new pumping equipment in the North, serving 17,000 people.
- iii. Reduction of leakages through water system rehabilitation. Projects are ongoing with UNICEF partners CISP in Tripoli and Oxfam in Balbeek (to be finalized in May). Bidding process are also ongoing for six other leakage reduction projects.
- iv. The MEW will launch a national campaign on water conservation at the end of June and has requested UNICEF support. The Lebanese Red Cross, CARE and a local NGO have submitted concept notes

In Informal Tented Settlements (ITS), UNICEF is focusing efforts on the delivery of interventions through the provision of safe drinking water, hygiene items and sanitation services. WASH coverage in ITS sites remains challenging due to their fluctuating and temporary nature. An on-going mapping initiative suggests that WASH coverage for the ITS population is only at 40 per cent (representing varying levels of WASH services) for more than 1,000 ITS. UNICEF, which is responding in around 20 per cent of the ITS sites, is continuing to investigate prospects for new partnerships to fill identified gaps in the growing site numbers.

**Education** To date UNICEF has supported 61,490 children (including 17,957 vulnerable Lebanese children) to enrol in public schools, with a total of almost 89,000 Syrian children now in public schools. 36,168 children (50 per cent girls) have also benefited from non-formal education and 15,577 children received psychosocial support. However, around 260,000 Syrian children are estimated to remain out of school.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to develop a curriculum for the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) for the three cycles of basic education was signed by UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), and the Center for Educational Research and Development, a technical institute responsible for curriculum development and teacher training. The ALP curriculum is a condensed basic education curriculum from Grade 1 to 9 for out-of-school children who missed out on schooling for more than 2 years due to the current Syrian conflict, as well as other reasons. With this curriculum, targeted children will be able to complete each cycle (each cycle consists of 3 grades) in 12 months, which enable them to catch up and to be re-integrated into the formal education system. The ALP, using the developed curriculum, is planned to be launched in September 2014.

On 30 April, a general strike by public school teachers was organized to demand an increase in wages. The strike is continuing intermittently, which is creating disruption of schooling in public schools. UNICEF is in close contact with MEHE to monitor the situation.

**Child Protection** 25,207 girls and boys and 6,300 caregivers benefited from psychosocial support (including structured psychosocial support) in April bringing the cumulative total to 189,838 for 2014. This support consisted of preventing and mitigating the impact of violence and conflict through coping mechanisms, vocational training and life-skills. Of these, 22 per cent were reached through the newcomers programme which targets new arrivals from Syria. The programme offers information dissemination of local child protection, GBV and other basic services, provision of referral pathways, awareness raising activities and protection assessments. Of the total number of children and women reached in April, 622 girls and boys were also individually assisted through case management services and provided access to specialized services. 5,419 women and girls received dignity kits and accessed safe spaces where psychosocial support and case management services are provided.



Adolescents from the Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees, Palestinian refugees coming from Syria and Lebanese host communities play together at **Hoops Club** as part of the **UNICEF** funded **#Sports4Development** programme, which aims to encourage dialogue between them. . © UNICEF/Lebanon

UNICEF and partners are currently running a network of 343 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) in the 225 vulnerable localities identified as priority locations in the five governorates of Lebanon. As the targeted population is scattered across country and therefore difficult to reach, UNICEF has opted for multiple approaches. Some CFSs are static (located in centres or tents in ITSs) while in other locations CFSs are mobile (through child smart buses covering several communities in a regular manner, for example). Each CFS typically reaches 300 children in a year with two shifts per day. It is estimated that at least 120,000 children will be reached through the CFS network by the end of 2014. This figure may be higher should the situation and needs on the ground change.<sup>1</sup>

As part of the on-going partnership with Lebanon Mine Action Center and the implementation of the national mine risk education (MRE) programme, UNICEF partner Balamand University, with support of MEHE, is running a training for school teachers on key MRE messages. Awareness sessions are being delivered by the trained teachers in public school classes. An initial 300 schools located in high risk areas are benefiting from the programme until the end of June. MRE activities are important as the number of victims has increased this year in comparison to last especially in as border areas in the North and Bekaa. Since January 2014, 30,000 grade school children aged 7-16 years old have been reached with MRE in schools.

With the strike of the Union for the Protection of Juveniles (UPEL) social workers, the only national NGO mandated by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to administer and manage the cases of children in contact with the law, discussions at the highest level have taken place with MOSA and MOJ on backup mechanism to cover the gap caused by the strike. The case management sub-working group has been mobilized and is expected to nominate an INGO to provide support through mobilization of qualified social workers/case managers as backup. Over the last three years, because of improved detection services, more Syrian and Lebanese children have received access to judicial protection services. As a result of the strike, the most at-risk children are unable to access these services.

With anecdotal evidence that more girls, and younger girls, are marrying early, UNICEF has been tackling the issue of child marriage through awareness-raising sessions and campaigns with children (with a focus on adolescent girls) and caregivers (men and women), as well as community and religious leaders. A number of materials have been developed (posters, toolkits, board game and animated video) to raise awareness of children, including adolescent girls, caregivers and service providers on the risks associated with child marriage (health-related and protection risks). As the economic vulnerability of caregivers due to displacement has been identified as one of the main causes of child marriage, UNICEF has been working to encourage economic empowerment of adolescent girls of appropriate age as well as vulnerable women heads of households.

**Health** Lebanon is now considered one of the top 13 countries with high polio vulnerability as per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. UNICEF is working to protect all children from polio by supporting the immunization of children with its partners. With UNICEF support, Lebanon completed the fourth vaccination campaign for polio, measles and rubella along with vitamin A supplementation, from 10-20 April with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) coordinating the initiative. As a way to improve the coverage rate and to achieve better outcomes, the MOPH involved the private sector in campaign planning and communications (as the private sector is strong in Lebanon and has influencing power). UNICEF also procured vaccines to the private sector as one of the ways to improve coverage rates.

The campaign was carried out in ITS and door-to-door in areas with the highest vulnerability scores, such as Akkar, Zahle, Tripoli, Baalback, Minnieh Dannieh, West Bekaa, Hermel, Bint Jbeil, Marjeyoun and Rashaya. Results released by Ministry of Public Health indicate 549,768 children under five were vaccinated against polio; 1,317,164 children from 9 months to 18 years were vaccinated against measles and rubella; and 1,056,830 children were reached with vitamin A supplementation. Vitamin A supplementation significantly reduces mortality and morbidity of children under 5. In comparison to the original targets, 94 per cent of targeted children were reached with polio vaccination and 80 per cent with measles and rubella vaccination.

For future polio campaigns, the bivalent OPV (bOPV) will be used, as agreed with the MOPH and based on the National Consultative Committee for Immunization and WHO recommendations. One million doses of bOPV have been ordered by UNICEF and are scheduled for delivery mid-May.

**Nutrition** In order to further investigate and respond to the growing concern about malnutrition, a new mass nutrition screening campaign is planned to take place on end of May – beginning of June in the Bekaa, where the highest levels of malnutrition were reported. The screening will also include a coverage check for polio, vitamin A and measles. The target group for this campaign is

---

<sup>1</sup> The number of CFSs can increase/change as the targeted population is mobile (Syrian refugees tend to move around mostly due to work opportunities, especially in agriculture, as well as eviction orders from local authorities that forces them to relocate to other areas). In order to adapt to this challenge, there is a contingency clause between UNICEF and partners to either expand or contract the number of CFSs based on the needs on the ground.

Syrian refugee children in ITSs and collective shelters. Beyond Association, Relief International, International Orthodox Christian Charity, Action Contre la Faim, International Medical Corps, and Save the Children have committed their teams to conduct the screening activities and UNICEF will support all logistics related to the implementation of the campaign. To date 32,978 children under 5 years of age have been screened for malnutrition and 138 malnourished children have been treated at the primary health care level.

UNICEF and American University of Beirut are planning a Nutrition in Emergency Training (including a training of trainers) from 7-15 June for 30 participants (10 from Syria and 20 from Lebanon that include UN agency staff, MOPH staff, and NGO staff involved in the nutrition response). Such training of both Syrian and Lebanese health stakeholders is important for identification, referral and management of potential malnutrition cases, especially considering the growing concern over the issue.

## Communications for Development

Following the end of the fourth national polio campaign, UNICEF conducted a series of focus groups across Lebanon's governorates to get a sounder grasp of the effectiveness of the accelerated communication push. Focus groups in Qobayat, Tripoli, Zahle and Tyre brought together over 100 key informants from a wide range of backgrounds. Session outcomes showed that the Lebanese public, far more than the Syrian refugee population, has forgotten the terrible effects of polio; however, should the right information reach families, there is enough will and capacity to close the immunity gap among under-served populations. It also became clear that the power of municipal and civic leaders is still waiting to be tapped. The campaigns also need an advocacy strategy capable of moving polio out of a health "niche" and into a broader socio-political spotlight.

A communication strategy and a series of key activities for the May/June period are now being finalized focusing on five pillars: 1) mass awareness (creating a high national-to-local profile for the campaigns focusing on core messages of urgency, mass participation and multiple dose); 2) political support (bolstering socio-political support to achieve campaign quality from national to district level); 3) under-served strategy (boost risk awareness and systematic uptake among vulnerable Lebanese and Syrians, particularly urban populations); 4) private sector engagement (unlocking the private sector to close the middle class immunity gap); and 5) health communications and monitoring (improving field capacity for inter-personal communications and evidence-based planning).

## Supply and Logistics

Post distribution reporting confirms the final beneficiary numbers of winterization activities to support refugees during the harsh winter months in Lebanon. UNICEF distributed over 130,000 winter clothing kits to children 14 years and under living in ITS sites. Each kit included a jacket, pants, waterproof boots, socks, gloves, scarf, wool hat, and warm underclothes. UNICEF also provided approximately 45,000 clothing vouchers to children living in vulnerable communities and urban collective centres and shelters. Each child was provided with a voucher for US\$40 which could be exchanged for winter clothes at nearby shops. UNICEF also provided funding to UNRWA for clothing vouchers for 20,000 children.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - April 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results <sup>1</sup>	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
2014 Need – Hygiene – 2,276,800; Sanitation – 1,036,800; Water 880,800 (RRP6)				
# of emergency affected population provided with access to safe water	1,280,000	121,115	385,726	119,214
# of individuals with access to hygiene items	n/a	n/a	75,000	28,534
# of population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	203,000	105,008	713,000	21,717
# of individuals with access to adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities	354,000	46,984	214,900	13,654
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	300,000	n/a	300,000	144,750
# of children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	2,500	n/a	2,500	1,786
# of caregivers benefiting from learning activities; information and orientation sessions; and emotional and social support activities	200,000	n/a	200,000	45,088
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
2014 Need – 776,400 (597,000 Syrian Refugees; 35,000 PLS; 111,400 Affected Lebanese; 33,000 Lebanese Returnees) (RRP6)				
# of children enrolled in formal education (girls and boys) <sup>2</sup>	105,000	139,098	50,000	61,490
# of children provided with psychosocial support in education programmes	94,700	19,756	65,000	15,577
# of children who have received school supplies	382,968	n/a	250,000	57,691
# of children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	225,000	42,143	175,000	36,168
# of adolescents enrolled in life skills programmes	31,500	n/a	25,000	9,140
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	500,000	n/a	500,000	32,978
# of children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	365,650	n/a	365,650	26,282
# of malnourished children treated at PHC	24,000	n/a	24,000	138 <sup>3</sup>
<b>HEALTH</b>				
2014 Need – 3,150,000 for health services; 600,000 for polio and 840,000 for measles vaccination (RRP6)				
# of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles			840,000	1,166,364*
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio			600,000	550,219**
# of primary health care consultations			800,000	13,360
# 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

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

<sup>2</sup> This is the number of children enrolled in public schools for the 2013/2014 school year

<sup>3</sup> Correction from last SitRep

\* Of the reported result, 1,165,871 children were vaccinated against measles and rubella during the April 2014 campaign. Results are provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

\*\* Of the reported result, 549,768 children were vaccinated against polio during the April 2014 campaign. 492,706 were vaccinated during the March 2014 campaign. Results are provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

# Jordan

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of 1 May, there are 593,346 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan, of whom some 52 per cent, 312,693, are children. Some 47,757 Syrian refugees crossed into Jordan during the first four months of 2014. Given limited capacity in Za'atari to accommodate new arrivals, the Government opened a new refugee camp at Azraq on 28 April. In the first three weeks of operation, some 5,600 newly arrived refugees were transported by IOM to Azraq camp.

The strain on WASH services in host communities, particularly in the northern governorates, is increasing. Many affected communities receive water less than one day per week, and only 37 per cent of host community populations in northern areas are linked to a piped sewerage network. Preliminary indications show increased rates of child labour and early marriage due to the erosion of livelihoods. The Government of Jordan's Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) is increasing its call to international donors to support WASH infrastructure improvements.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In Jordan, the UN Humanitarian Country Team establishes humanitarian policy in coordination with the Government of Jordan. 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 2014 Regional Response Plan (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. Working groups are currently revising 2014 Regional Response Plan (RRP6) planned activities and targets for the remainder of 2014.

## 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 psychosocial support and 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.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** The 2013/2014 winter rainfall season, during which Jordan's scarce water sources are normally replenished, was the driest since 2008. This has resulted in lower underground aquifer and surface water levels, the two main water resources in Jordan. While rainfall rates vary across the country, long term average rainfall rate is 95mm/year; in 2013/2014 just 83mm fell. This year, water stored in dams is 142.26 million m<sup>3</sup> (43 per cent of total capacity) while last year it was 189 million m<sup>3</sup> (58 per cent of the total capacity). MoWI reports that the amount of water available this year will be 150 million m<sup>3</sup> less than last year. Underground water receded by 52m in the Dead Sea basin, 17m in Azraq, and 30m in the Amman/Zarqa basin. In addition to the problems posed by exploitation,

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at May 18, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	593,346
Children Affected (Under 18)	312,693
Children Affected (Under 5)	107,396

underground water salinity is rising in Azraq and Amman/Zarqa. The government has drafted a contingency plan with an estimated cost of 35 million JOD.

UNICEF and ACTED plan to implement five water and five sanitation projects in Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa with estimated number beneficiaries of 747,625 (Jordanian and Syrian), funding permitting. Projects include upgrading water pumping stations, water networks, sewers and repairing/equipping boreholes. UNICEF and partners have completed WASH facility renovations at 157 host community schools since 2013, benefiting some 116,842 students who also received hygiene promotion training and kits.

In Za'atari, UNICEF and implementing partners are now providing 3,800m<sup>3</sup> of water per day of which roughly two-thirds come from the two boreholes in Za'atari (using the standard of 35 litres per person per day). A fleet of some 120 water tankers, desludging tankers and garbage trucks operate in the camp each day to ensure water supply and maintain sanitary conditions. In addition, regular operation and maintenance, water quality monitoring and hygiene promotion is being done is being carried out. In a meeting on 8 May, the WASH working group discussed options for a water network serving Za'atari, and agreed in principle to a network plan which would supply water at the household level. This option, while more expensive than communal water network options, promises to improve monitoring and control of water output as well as ensure equitable access to water for camp residents.

Azraq opened on 28 April, and essential WASH services have been provided to the communities arrived at 30 litres per person a day, within SPHERE standards. UNICEF and partners had prepared a water distribution network in advance of the camp's opening, which will require expansion if the camp exceeds 50,000 residents.

With the current funding levels, JCO will only be able to sustain critical WASH services in camps until the end of June 2014, and will not be able to support host community WASH improvements. Services that would need to be discontinued from July include water trucking, desludging services, hygiene promotion, and operation and maintenance (repairs of WASH installations), as well WASH committee interventions.

**Education** In April 2014, over 210,000 school-aged Syrian children were registered as refugees in Jordan, including an estimated 145,000 children who are eligible for formal education. Currently, some 107,000 refugee children are enrolled in school, including some 85,000 in host communities and 22,000 in camps. However, over 35,000 children are eligible but not yet enrolled, and the majority of these children reside in host communities. For the nearly 65,000 children who are no longer able to enrol in school, UNICEF is working with partners in camps and host communities to create alternative education pathways. In April, UNICEF and partners supported nearly 10,000 children through informal education and psychosocial development interventions.

Nearly 2,100 MoE staff completed the third and final phase of the pedagogy training, which covered learning styles and teaching methods to promote a positive learning approach and environment. UNICEF's partner Mercy Corps continued to identify and assist children with disabilities with over 750 children with disabilities are now integrated in schools across Jordan.

In Azraq camp, teams are going caravan to caravan to share information regarding informal education and catch up classes that will be offered through the summer. One of the two schools in Azraq is now fully furnished and ready for the 2014/15 school year. A decrease in attendance in camp schools in Za'atari and EJC was recorded, following reports of head lice and cases of scabies. Lice awareness session campaigns were organized and kits distributed; and treatment of scabies was made available to affected children.

**Child Protection** During the first four months of 2014, UNICEF and partners reached 72,031 boys and girls (53 per cent girls) with psychosocial support services through a network of 124 child and adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centres in camps (57) and host communities (67). These interventions reached 17,969 boys and girls in April alone. Furthermore, over 48,300 (including some 5,056 in April) women and men (55 per cent women) have been reached with awareness raising messages on prevention and response to violence, protection, referral about child protection and GBV.

In Azraq, UNICEF partners began operation of three child and two adolescent friendly spaces, one sports field and one playground the day after opening. During the last three days of April UNICEF/Mercy Corps



Children playing in a UNICEF/Mercy Corps playground at Azraq ©UNICEF/Jordan2014/Cunningham

reached 100 children with psychosocial support in different child protection locations. With support from UNHCR and UNICEF, International Rescue Committee will maintain 24/7 presence in Azraq to identify and register unaccompanied and separated children.

In April, UNICEF and partners provided specialized case management and psychosocial support to 789 boys and girls, including 101 unaccompanied and 156 separated children. 358 unaccompanied and separated children have already been reunited with families inside and outside the camps in 2014.

Under the Maan Campaign (“Together towards safe schools”) to combat violence against children in schools, MoE with the support of UNICEF organized an Activity Day in all public schools to promote a safe school environment. The Activity Day comprised drama, art and dance around themes of combating violence, promoting positive behaviour and tolerance. Following interventions under the Maan campaign, physical violence in schools has dropped from 40 per cent to 29 per cent, while verbal abuse has dropped from 45 to 38 per cent in the past three years.

On 28 May, UNICEF and the Ministry of Interior hosted a workshop on child protection, with the participation of officials from Ministries of Interior, Social Development, Justice, Awaqaf and Labour and UN agencies and NGOs. The meeting was also attended by Ministers of Interior and Social Development. The workshop identified existing gaps in Jordan’s approach to general child protection for Jordanians and child protection in emergencies focusing on Syrians and explored the ways, for example through dedicated police officers with training on child protection, referral mechanisms and the national framework for combating child labour, and through ensuring continuity of officials working in Family and Juvenile Protection Departments.

**Health** UNICEF continues to protect refugees against communicable disease outbreaks through both emergency and routine immunizations. Immunization of newly-arrived Syrian refugees against measles and polio and provision of Vitamin A is conducted by IOM with UNICEF/MoH technical support, and vaccines from UNICEF, at the Raba al-Sarhan Registration Centre (RSRC) prior to refugees’ transportation to camps. During April, the IOM team at RSRC vaccinated 5,323 children (aged six months to 15 years) against measles and 5,487 children (aged 0-15 years) against polio. In addition, 2,334 children (6-59 months) were provided with vitamin A supplements. UNICEF is also supporting ongoing routine vaccinations of children and women of childbearing age in camps.

On 25-26 April, the second regional polio planning meeting was held in Jordan during which UNICEF/WHO joint actions for the remainder of 2014 and first quarter of 2015 were agreed upon. Agencies agreed to conduct two subnational immunization campaigns for hard to reach groups/areas (June and August) and two national immunization campaigns to cover all children (0 – 5 years) (October and November). In addition, a national routine immunization coverage assessment will take place in September 2014.

**Nutrition** The Multi-Agency Nutrition survey implemented from 12 April to 1 May 2014 to assess the nutritional status of Syrian refugee children and pregnant and lactating women in Jordan. The Survey included components of nutrition (anthropometric measurements and infant and young child feeding practices), food security, and water and sanitation, and was conducted in Za’atari refugee camp and among Syrian refugees in host communities. The survey was a joint UN effort, with technical and financial support provided by UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR and CDC. While malnutrition has not been found to be a large concern, preliminary findings underscored high anemia rates among children under five and pregnant/lactating women within the camp. A final report will be issued in May and will provide specific recommendations for response.

**Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change** Jordan has been polio-free for 22 years. Public and professional knowledge and awareness of polio has therefore diminished and significant efforts need to be made to communicate the importance of vaccination against this disease, especially at the household level. Throughout the next 12 months, UNICEF plans to reinforce messaging through a variety of channels to ensure all caregivers are fully informed about how to protect children against polio.

UNICEF with Save the Children Jordan and International are supporting “Stay in School” campaigning focusing on school retention messages, including by supporting a play performed by and for children ages 6-18 in Za’atari camp. The children were given a three day orientation on child rights and the importance of education, as well as basic leadership skills and public speaking skills. One of the main themes of the play was education and child labour.

## Supply and Logistics

In early April, UNICEF finalized the delivery of over 17,000 winter clothing kits to partners at the border and in host communities for children aged 0-5 years, in order to preposition for next winter.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - April 2014)

	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	17,653	50,000	17,653
# of infants and lactating mothers receiving supplementary feeding support	90,000	43,304	85,460	43,304
<b>HEALTH</b>				
#/ % of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles			264,800	24,372
#/ % of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio <sup>2</sup>			3,700,000	2,014,097
#/% of Children <5 yrs (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens		UNICEF not health sector lead	58,800	1,826
#/ % of children 6-59 months (boys and girls) receiving VitA supplementation			156,700	10,645
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (100% of existing camp population of 105,500 covered with WASH)</b>				
#/ % of emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,937
#/ % of emergency affected population provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions	350,000	n/a	150,000	101,937
#/ % of population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,937
#/ % of population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,937
#/ % of emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	296,000	n/a	261,000	101,937
#/ % 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	88,791 <sup>3</sup>
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	301,371 <sup>4</sup>	n/a <sup>5</sup>	180,900	72,031
#/ % of children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers	36,647	3,383 <sup>6</sup>	15,747	2,225
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools	150,000	107,382	150,000	107,382 <sup>7</sup>
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	17,300	n/a	15,000	18,723
# children and adolescents benefitting from non-formal education services	13,281	n/a	5,000	0
# children and adolescents benefitting from informal and life skills education services	138,266	n/a	25,000	6,183
# of boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290	n/a	2,000	763
# of school aged children who attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050	n/a	15,000	10,557
#/ % children who have received school supplies	165,210	n/a	130,000	29,805
# of youth provided with post-basic education <sup>8</sup>	2,500	n/a	2,500	478

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes both newly arrived Syrian children aged 0-5 vaccinated against polio at Raba' Al Sarhan and 915,420 children aged 0-5 vaccinated against during NIDs including 100,106 Syrian children in camps and out of camps.

<sup>3</sup> Number has been changed from previous sitrep to include only those schools renovated from January-April 2014, rather than from the start of the scholastic year.

<sup>4</sup> RRP 6 target includes "# of WGBM having access to psychosocial support services (level 2 & 3)" with target of 386,492 including 301,371 children

<sup>5</sup> Not all RRP partners has yet reported for March to UNHCR.

<sup>6</sup> Not all RRP partners has yet reported for March to UNHCR.

<sup>7</sup> Please note that the number of school-aged Syrian children in Jordanian schools has been slightly revised. A verification was undertaken in camps and host communities in March-April to confirm number of enrolled students and minimize risks of duplication.

<sup>8</sup> Added as an indicator in this sit-rep as post-basic activities began this month.

# Iraq

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of registered Syrian refugees in Iraq increased from 219,579 on 30 March to 223,113 on 30 April 2014. Despite this increase, the border with Syria remains open only for cases deemed 'humanitarian' by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) authorities since 11 April. Subsequently, the border was closed with no clear date to be re-opened. Armed conflict in Anbar governorate continues to cause massive internal displacement, further straining the resources of host communities and of the KRG. According to the government, as of 15 May, 72,325 families have been displaced from Anbar, including 3,316 in Erbil, 909 in Sulimaniyeh and 300 in Dohuk. KR-I Governorate Council in the elections, held on 30 April 2014, occurred with little interruption.

In response to the first confirmed case of polio in Iraq since 2000, UNICEF continues to support immunization and awareness campaigns for all children under 5, including those in Syrian refugee camps. There have since been no new confirmed cases.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In advance of summer months, UNICEF will work to increase coordination between the WASH sector and the Disease Surveillance System in order to monitor instances of and respond to increases in watery diarrhoea, which correlate to increases in temperature.

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 Humanitarian Coordinator officially activated six clusters in Iraq. 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 and launched a global funding appeal. The Humanitarian Coordinator and UN agencies successfully advocated for the Government of Iraq to allocate resources to the response plan. The amount and details of this allocation will be forthcoming.

UNICEF as the Child Protection Working Group lead, organised a one day workshop to develop the strategic plan for 2014. Child labour, early marriage and physical violence against children were among the key areas of concern in the strategic plan.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's 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 in child development in order to avert a lost generation of Syrian youth. Concurrently, UNICEF works to strengthen capacities of the Government of Iraq, KRG and Iraqi civil society to monitor and report on grave violations against children in armed conflict and to strengthen response mechanisms for children affected by these violations. There is a separate Response Plan for the response to the Anbar conflict and internal displacement. The UN agencies and humanitarian partners have worked for coordination of the sector response to Syrian refugees with the cluster response to IDPs to promote an integrated response where possible.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** In April, UNICEF conducted early repairs on the recently completed piped water distribution scheme in Darashakran camp, which is similar to those it is implementing in Domiz, Arbat and Kawergosk camps. This trend of piped supply of water from boreholes replacing water tankering will continue at all camps, resulting in lower operating costs and greater reliability. The timeline for completion of piped water supply in specific camps will vary, but all will be completed during the second half of the year. All Syrian refugees in camps in KR-I, as well as at the Kandala transition centre, have access to the minimum necessary quantities of water<sup>9</sup>. At

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at May 18, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	223,113
Children Affected (Under 18)	94,823
Children Affected (Under 5)	34,583

<sup>9</sup>According to UNHCR, as of 30 April camp populations include: Domiz (74,201), Gawilan (2,503), Darashakran (6,989), Kawergosk (5,881), Qushtapa (3,244), Basirma (4,013), Arbat (1) and Al-Obeidy (1,672). Note that registration is not yet underway in Arbat camp itself, but is available in the urban area where one refugee has registered. The total population is 113,981 in camps, which includes 15,672 refugees awaiting registration for level two.

the largest camp, Domiz, where groundwater abstraction is not sustainable, UNICEF with DMC have issued tenders for the design of a water treatment plant with transmission pipelines from Mosul Lake to the camp. In addition to supplying water, UNICEF and its partners conduct water quality testing at every camp.

UNICEF and partners have constructed latrines and bathing facilities necessary to meet or exceed minimum humanitarian needs, but often not enough to meet culturally acceptable levels. In order to improve the ratio of camp residents per latrines, during the reporting period, UNICEF constructed 18 communal and 50 emergency latrines in Kandala transition centre; eight school latrines and 128 permanent family latrines in Kawergosk; and 42 communal latrines in Gawilan, for over 2,130 direct beneficiaries.

Initially, prefabricated latrines and bathing units supplied camp residents with sanitation services and disposed wastewater to simple cesspools. However, this system carries significant health risk and requires continuous expensive desludging of grey and black water. Depending on circumstance, UNICEF is working to upgrade to a system through surface drains or through sewerage systems and septic tanks. UNICEF has completed construction of the latter system at Arbat camp, has begun construction at Kawergosk, planned similar work for Basirma, and submitted a design for Qushtapa. For Domiz camp, UNICEF, UNHCR and the Government concluded a tripartite agreement for implementing a comprehensive sewerage, drainage and road infrastructure network. UNICEF continues to distribute hygiene kits on a bi-monthly basis and conducts hygiene promotion activities reaching all refugees in KR-I camps.

**Education** UNICEF has supported access to education for 12,656 Syrian children in eight camps across all three governorates. UNICEF will support the enrolment of over 4,000 children in the urban areas through the construction of 5 new 12-classroom schools in Erbil and Dohuk which began this month. UNICEF, in partnership with Save the Children, will support a further 1,200 children in 19 schools in central Erbil. In the Central Zone of Iraq, UNICEF initiated the rehabilitation of 34 schools hosting 247 Syrian refugees and 211 IDPs displaced by the IDP crisis in Anbar Governorate, in addition to the regular maintenance of the school in Al-Obeidy camp for Syrian refugees

UNICEF distributed resource kits for children and teachers, directly benefitting 11,950 children. All camp schools have received recreational kits, which support a number of sporting activities. UNICEF, NRC and the MoE will facilitate after school sports, with a particular focus on activities that attract girls, providing a forum for children to learn and practice cooperative skills. Separately, UNICEF-funded summer schools will introduce these activities, which will continue on a regular basis in the next academic year.

**Child Protection** UNICEF's 11 child and youth friendly centres in KR-I offer structured, recreational and informal educational activities for approximately 4,500 Syrian refugee children per month. In April, UNICEF opened two centres in Darashakran and Qushtapa camps, providing 80 adolescents and youth with daily activities including sports, recreation and IT classes. UNICEF is reviewing the feasibility of the expansion of child protection activities to non-camp refugee children to address issues of child labour, early marriage and psychosocial support. In addition, UNICEF trained 45 child protection staff in Basirma and Arbat camps, and the urban areas of Sulimaniyeh, with case management of vulnerable children. UNICEF will continue to administer on the job trainings to optimize utilization of case management tools, confidentiality and supervision techniques.

**Health** UNICEF conducted the latest round of polio vaccination as a part of the National Polio campaign from 13 – 17 May reaching 5,775,462 children under five. The total number of Syrian children reached is not yet available. UNICEF held an awareness symposium in Al-Obeidy camp regarding the importance of immunization, which was attended by representatives from 100 refugee households. Insecurity in some areas, especially in Anbar governorate, continues to be a challenge in accessing all eligible children.

In coordination with the Nutrition Research Institute at the Ministry of Health in Baghdad, UNICEF supported the training of trainers for ten paediatricians from Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulimaniyeh. The initiative established nutrition rehabilitation centers (NRCs) in the paediatric hospitals in the three governorates for management of cases of severely malnourished children among the refugees.

**Communications for Development (C4D)** UNICEF commemorated World Health Day and World Immunization Week in four camps in Erbil and one in Sulimaniyeh with an immunization awareness campaign. The initiative orientated and trained partners on the nature of polio, the importance of routine immunization and best practices for pregnant and lactating women. Syrian community mobilizers conducted tent to tent visits, distributing information on vaccine preventable diseases and referral centres.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - April 2014)

	Sector 2014 target*	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE 2014 Need – Services 400,000 (RRP6) (160,000 camp; 240,000 non-camp)</b>				
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	160,000	48,661**	160,000	48,661
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions		65,320**		48,898***
# population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits in last two month****	200,000	56,097	200,000	36,261
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging*****	400,000	113,981	160,000	113,981
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	160,000	100,212	160,000	69,678 *****
# emergency affected population with access to adequate and sustainable solid and liquid waste disposal	160,000	79,008 *****	130,000	29,506
# children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	40,000	18,550	40,000	17,000
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children with access to psychosocial support services (Registered)	84,500	16,867	40,000	13,005
# of children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	1,500	157	1,500	110 <sup>NC</sup>
<b>EDUCATION 2014 Need – 168,000 children (RRP6) (~60% in host communities)</b>				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes (Primary & Secondary)	91,441	20,436	91,441	12,656
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	132,246	12,540	91,441	8,750
<b>HEALTH 2014 Need – Services 400,000 (RRP6) (160,000 camp; 240,000 non-camp)</b>				
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio	n/a		5,700,000 (Syrian children 12,400)	5,378,119 (Syrian children 17,502)
# children <2 yrs (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens			36,800+	1,730
# children (boys and girls) 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation			48,000	1,049
# Of Children <1 yrs are covered with measles vaccination.			3,800	270
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	n/a		12,400	933
# of <5 Children treated for GAM			200	72

\* Sector Targets are for the whole year

<sup>NC</sup> Non-camp result

\*\* Total present population in the camps is 113,981 as per UNHCR data as of 30 April. 100% population have access to safe water

\*\*\* UNICEF, as sector lead agency, ensures that 100% of refugee populations are covered with adequate amount of water, be it through their own funding or by partners. As partners, including government, are able to support the provision of water, UNICEF's direct contribution has now decreased to 31,119.

\*\*\*\* This indicator is only applicable only for the last two months, and is therefore not cumulative. UNICEF and partners have distributed hygiene kits in 8 camps of 10, with several partnerships being finalized to ensure continuity of supplies in the coming months. It is anticipated that provision of hygiene kits will reduce as refugees become settled in camps.

\*\*\*\*\* UNICEF supported partners reach 100% of the population, alongside other sector partners such as MSF.

\*\*\*\*\* UNICEF, as sector lead agency, ensures that 100% of refugee populations with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services, be it through their own funding or by partners. As partners, including government, are able to support the provision of water, UNICEF has direct contribution decreased

\*\*\*\*\* Increase due to improved completeness and accuracy of partner reporting, with 10 camps (9 in Kurdistan and 1 in Anbar) now reporting.

+ Health and Nutrition targets will be amended during RRP6 Review according to UNHCR population data.

# Turkey

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 12 May 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 ten provinces was 220,296. As of the same day, according to information from local officials, 522,520 Syrians were registered/enumerated outside of camps. There has been a steady increase in the number of Syrians registering in Turkey since the beginning of 2014, with increased fighting in Syria, particularly around Aleppo, contributing to increased numbers crossing into Turkey. This has led to the opening of an additional camp in Mardin (Nusaybin) which now has a population of 5,038.

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at May 18, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	743,277
Children Affected (Under 18)	396,167
Children Affected (Under 5)	132,303

It was reported in the national media that fighting has intensified in Azaz across the Kilis Oncupinar border with several wounded Syrians reportedly brought to Kilis for medical treatment. No significant influx has been reported to date. The border crossing point at Senyurt/Kiziltepe in Mardin province continues to be a preferred safe crossing point for voluntary returns. Reportedly during the month of April and the first week of May approximately 1,700 Syrians' crossings were processed through this gate.

Parts of southern Turkey are expected to be affected by the regional water scarcity. The situation in these areas is being monitored.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF has continued to be involved in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Task Force on Syria at the Ankara level (both technical and representative level), and in similar UNHCR-led coordination meetings at the field level. UNICEF has participated in the protection working group, both at the Ankara and field level, as well as the health and the cash transfers/vouchers working groups.

## 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** While an estimated 70 per cent of refugees are living in host communities, it is estimated that only 46,000 Syrians children are enrolled in schools in host communities, 40,000 of which are in refugee-run schools. 69,150 children are enrolled in camp schools. Language of instruction is a major barrier to enrolment in host community public schools. However, refugee-run schools in Arabic, started up by NGOs or communities themselves, must receive approval by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) or risk being closed. MoNE, AFAD, UNHCR and UNICEF are mapping these schools. As schools are recognized and approved by MoNE, UNICEF will follow-up with support based on needs.

UNICEF is also working with MoNE and AFAD to increase the number of new schools for Syrian children in host communities, as well as setting up systems for school and teacher management. The first phase is aimed at financially supporting the construction, furnishing and supply of ten schools. As of the end of April, construction is complete on 5 of the 10 schools, two of which are in camps. Construction of three schools (two in camps) is on-going, with the remaining two schools yet to begin construction. In the second

phase, UNICEF will support the construction of 13 additional schools to begin no later than May. The 23 schools will support 25,300 Syrian children to attend school in safe and secure environments. UNICEF with Kilis Provincial Government is close to completing the construction of one additional host community school.

In April, the second round of trainings for Syrian volunteer teachers began for 1,761 teachers. These trainings will increase the quality of education, as not all have teaching backgrounds. Teacher incentives are also given at attendance at each of the trainings. UNICEF is finalizing a mechanism for incentives for all Syrian volunteer teachers (both camp and non-camp). Along with the mapping that is taking place in the host communities, a training needs assessment is also being completed for teachers in host community schools. The biggest need in terms of training has been identified as communication and psychosocial support for children in the classroom.

**Child Protection** As part of the on-going technical assistance provided to the Government of Turkey, UNICEF developed a Child Protection in Emergency Training Programme to be implemented with service providers in camps and host communities. The training focuses on child neglect and abuse; services for unaccompanied and separated children; needs assessments; and mobilizing resources. Training has been completed for 56 AFAD staff working on psychosocial response in the camps. Training was also delivered to AFAD Search and Rescue Team Leaders.

UNICEF, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and AFAD also conducted a workshop to adapt the Ministry's parenting training programme to Syrian families on topics such as child development, newborn care, child behavioural problems, life skills, hygiene and basic first aid. Training materials will be translated into Arabic after which the training will be rolled out.

Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) have now been established in 21 camps (the newest camp Nusaybin is waiting for a container, however youth workers have begun work). As of the end of April, 37 youth workers employed by the Turkish Red Crescent are providing services in the camps. The CFSs provide a safe space for children to undertake recreational and respite activities, with 21,297 children having participated in CFS activities as of the end of April.

**Health** An additional round of the polio campaign was carried out between 17 and 22 April in six provinces (Van, Hakkari, Diyarbakir, Mersin, Sirnak and Batman) targeting Turkish and Syrian children under five. The results from the campaign are yet to be released by the Ministry of Health. UNICEF provided vaccines and communication materials for the campaign.

**Nutrition** Between 5 and 7 May a Nutrition in Emergencies training was held for partners focusing on nutrition surveillance; management of acute malnutrition; and prevention services. Twenty-nine participants from WHO, WFP, International Medical Corps and the Turkish Red Crescent Society attended, with a similar training scheduled for the beginning of June. The training programme is part of the broader nutrition in emergencies programming including the upcoming nutrition survey, provision of nutrition services support and capacity building. To date, 15,524 cartons of high nutritional biscuits have been distributed to 77,000 children in 18 camps.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - April 2014)

	Overall needs at SitRep date	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>NUTRITION</b>					
#/ % of children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	-	n/a		150,000	77,620
<b>HEALTH</b>					
#/ % of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles	192,920	n/a		192,920**	0
#/ % of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio*	1,500,000			1,500,000	266,141
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>					
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services.	103,500	n/a		103,500	21,297
#/ % of children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	n/a	n/a	0	5,175	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
#/ % of school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes	432,480	432,480	115,150***	238,500	115,150***
#/ % children who have received school supplies	432,480	432,480	2,200	238,500	2,200

\*Includes Syrian and Turkish children living in the south-east of Turkey.

\*\* MMR vaccines were ordered at the end of 2013, however due to difficulties in locating stock have yet to arrive in country.

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

# Egypt

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

UNHCR has registered over 137,000 individuals as of 17 May. Most Syrians in Egypt are scattered in urban neighbourhoods, mainly in greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta and are able to access public education and health services. New arrivals slowed considerably with the July 2013 introduction of visa requirements.

### Estimated Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at May 18, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	137,056
Children Affected (Under 18)	59,482
Children Affected (Under 5)	18,228

Between end of March and end of April, 136 children were detained by Egyptian authorities as part of a group of 383 individuals attempting to irregularly leave the country by sea. According to testimony, families sold all their personal belongings to pay several thousand dollars to smugglers for the trip. By early May, all children in detention had been released, marking a change in government approach to irregular migration. In 2013, children experienced long weeks in detention and, for the majority of them, deportation. New attempts to reach Europe by sea are expected through the summer when seas are calm. In Italy, UNHCR has recorded 120 unaccompanied children from Syria among the arrivals this year.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In Cairo, the Child Protection Working Group concentrated in assessing the situation of unaccompanied children. After several assessments conducted by UNHCR (including best interest assessments) the number of unaccompanied children is 23 (21 boys). Eleven of these are currently working and live with other children. The number of separated children is estimated to be close to 400.

## Humanitarian Strategy

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** UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) continued to improve access of Syrian women and children to primary health units (PHUs). UNICEF has trained 1,450 health providers (physicians, nurses, community health workers) from 87 PHUs<sup>10</sup> on antenatal care, growth monitoring, immunization and refugees' health needs. UNICEF has also provided equipment for 60 per cent of targeted PHUs. The remaining PHUs should be supplied by the end of June, including with ultrasounds expected to attract Syrian women to use the PHUs for their antenatal care. By the end of April 2014, 463 Syrian women received antenatal care and reproductive health services from 87 PHUs in 24 districts in 10 governorates in Egypt where Syrians are highly concentrated (300 in April alone) while 1,648 Syrian children under 5 had access to growth monitoring services in the same locations (718 in April alone). Moderately malnourished children receive medication from the PHUs while severe cases are referred to secondary health care services.

Although there has been a slight increase in Syrians using the PHUs as a result of the upgrades, the increase does not meet the expected targets. Field reports indicate more outreach is needed to encourage the Syrian community to use public health services which have minimal out of the pocket expenses. UNICEF is working with MoHP community health worker (CHW) unit to recruit 700 Syrian CHWs for the 87 PHUs to raise awareness and improve access. The first 40 CHWs will be recruited in Alexandria and Damietta.

In addition, one of the programme objectives is to identify malnourished Syrian children by measuring weight and length of all Syrian children visiting the PHUs. Training of health teams concentrated on how to diagnose the malnourished child, while UNICEF and

<sup>10</sup> This is down from 97 originally targeted as 10 PHUs were found not to receive large Syrian refugee caseloads.

MoHP field supervisors are monitoring PHUs' health team performance to ensure growth monitoring is correctly conducted and recorded on growth monitoring charts card for each Syrian child visiting the PHUs.

In April, MoHP conducted a polio vaccination campaign targeting Egyptian and non-Egyptian children under 5. Approximately 14.5 million were immunized with a coverage rate of 102 per cent. Among the total were 11,950 Syrian children with a small increase of around of 500 children from the previous December 2013 round of NIDs due to increased awareness activities. While in November 2013, 16,000 Syrian children were vaccinated, this declined to 11,450 in the December round as caregivers thought that the second round is only for defaulters of the first round and due to fear expired residency permits. Accordingly UNICEF and MoHP are planning for a more intensive social mobilization activities prior the upcoming polio NIDs planned to take place October 2014 with more involvement of civil society organizations working with Syrian community.

**Education** To date, 8,013 Syrian boys and girls are enrolled in primary schools in Syrian concentrated areas in five governorates in Egypt (Qalubia, Giza, Cairo, Damietta, and Alexandria) which have received UNICEF support. In the reporting period, UNICEF continued its efforts to expand the capacity in public schools to accommodate for Syrian children access through provision of supplies. Bids for purchasing furniture and computer labs for 44 public schools serving 6,645 Syrian children have been received and assessed. This is additional to the 20 schools which have already supported with supplies and training. It is expected that the supplies will be delivered to schools for the beginning of the new school year 2014/15. Discussions with Ministry of Education are underway to develop a supply plan for provision of supplies to enhance music, arts and physical education in schools to help integration of Syrian children in the school community in the same 66 schools. The slow response of both Ministry of Education and Ministry of Social Affairs to provide approvals remains as a major challenge to provision of school needs in due time.

**Child Protection** Lawyers provided free legal aid and conducted regular monitoring visits for 136 children in detention. Medical care was provided to 25 children suffering from respiratory infections. Hygiene materials and blankets were distributed. By early May, all children had been released.

A second assessment of Syrian children in street situations was conducted in Cairo. In total, 198 children were identified (75 per cent girls). All children appear to live with their parents or close relatives and return home before dark. Most of the children and their mothers are involved in begging or petty trade. There are reports parents being approached for 'temporary marriages' for their daughters, an illegal alliance linked to sexual exploitation. Street social workers have engaged with children and parents as a first step towards further interventions that will include identification of the most vulnerable children and referrals to services.

In Alexandria, five child friendly spaces are now operational. This year, 2,231 Syrian children accessed psychosocial support services while 485 children accessed specialized psychosocial services in Alexandria. In Damietta, government approval was obtained to start psychosocial activities, including 3 CFSs, parents groups and specialized psychosocial interventions. In Greater Cairo, UNICEF has identified partners for the expansion of activities and is preparing project interventions subject to government approval.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - April 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results <sup>3</sup>	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		n/a <sup>2</sup>	12,800,000 <sup>1</sup> (Syrians 36,250)	14,500,000 (Syrians 11,950)
# of Syrian women receiving reproductive health services			30,000	463
# of 0- 47 whose growth is monitored			34,000	1,648
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	40,000	n/a	24,500	2,231
# of Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support		n/a	2,500	485
# of children who received legal representation	9,500	n/a	2,250	136
# of children receiving cash assistance	4,000	n/a	2,500	88
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of school-aged children enrolled in primary and secondary education (6-14 years old)	72,000	41,240 <sup>4</sup>	25,000	8,013
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary education	7,425	310	3,500	310
# of teachers and supervisors who received training	6,000	n/a	4,000	800
# of schools which have received material support furniture and equipment	n/a	n/a	70	20

<sup>1</sup> Target includes both Syrian and Egyptian Children under five years old <sup>2</sup> WHO and UNHCR run the Health sector

<sup>3</sup> All sector results will be reported through the sector dashboards once available on the RRP6 portal <sup>4</sup>UNHCR 5-17 yrs

# 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	21.4%
	Funded	11.84	12.47	6.11	12.72	1.89		47.57	
Jordan	Required	92.17	44.76	22.09	7.68	3.82		170.52	34.1%
	Funded	18.46	20.04	18.30		1.27		58.08	
Lebanon	Required	90.10	87.85	35.49	26.58	5.00	5.00	250.02	37.3%
	Funded	20.68	37.79	17.57	14.30	2.53	0.33	93.19	
Iraq	Required	67.38	20.60	6.28	11.18			105.45	18.7%
	Funded	7.39	6.43	3.08	2.80			19.69	
Turkey	Required		37.25	17.65	10.07			64.96	30.4%
	Funded		10.71	4.59	3.56			19.72	
Egypt	Required		4.00	3.26	8.82			16.08	38.5%
	Funded		2.75	1.77	1.66			6.19	
MENA	Required	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20		6.00	10.7%
	Funded	0.61		0.03				0.64	
Total	Required	331.36	276.68	110.95	86.00	25.22	5.00	835.21	30.3%
	Funded	58.98	90.19	51.45	35.04	5.69	0.33	253.09	
	Gap	272.38	186.49	59.50	50.96	19.53	4.67	582.12	
	% Funded	17.8%	32.6%	46.4%	40.7%	22.6%	6.6%	30.3%	

Next SitRep: 17/06/2014

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>

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  
[singram@unicef.org](mailto:singram@unicef.org)

