



© UNICEF/Turkey2014 - children attend kindergarten in Homs, the capital of Homs Governorate

SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

unicef  **Syria Crisis**
June Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria, access to humanitarian assistance for children in hard-to-reach areas continues to remain a significant challenge. The UN estimates that up to 2 million children are still not being reached due to deteriorating security, shifting frontlines, capacity limitations and administrative hurdles.
- The Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO completed the 14th national polio immunization campaign from 31 May to 4 June 2015, targeting 2.9 million children under five. Final coverage figures show a total of 2,267,455 children vaccinated (80% of the target).
- UNICEF Lebanon has recently started working in the neighborhoods of Tripoli which are affected by sectarian clashes. Water and sanitation issues are often a source of conflict between the neighborhoods in Tripoli, therefore investments in WASH infrastructure in these communities will create positive externalities, mitigate tensions, and contribute to community building and cooperation.
- In Jordan, UNICEF and Save the Children International released a [report on Child Labour](#) in Za'atari camp, which estimates 3,300 children in the camp are working. Many children are involved in "worst forms" of child labour with detrimental effects on their health and safety. UNICEF transferred a fifth monthly payment as part of the Child Cash Grant programme, reaching 56,196 girls and boys from the 15,752 vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in communities and urban centres in Jordan.
- In Turkey Since the beginning of 2015, 65,724 children have been benefited from school supplies and UNICEF is currently ensuring that additional children receive this support in time for the new school year. UNICEF and its government partners (AFAD and Ministry of National Education) are moving forward on school construction, identifying necessary land and financial resources to enable a rapid construction process.
- In Turkey, in order to provide a protective environment to children during the summer months, MoNE and UNICEF have worked together to keep many schools serving Syrian children open for summer school. 370 recreation kits to serve 33,300 children will be delivered to 211 schools to provide children and adolescents with semi-structured recreational activities.

SIT

In Syria

5,600,000
#of children affected
12,184,000
of people affected
(HNO, 2014)

Outside Syria

2,050,792
#of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration
4,013,292
of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration
(UNHCR, 9 January 2014)

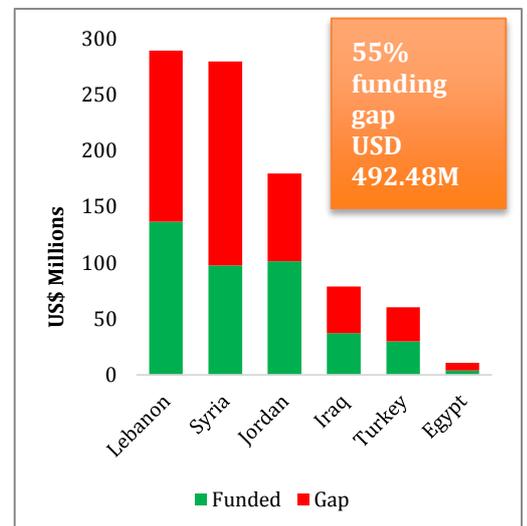
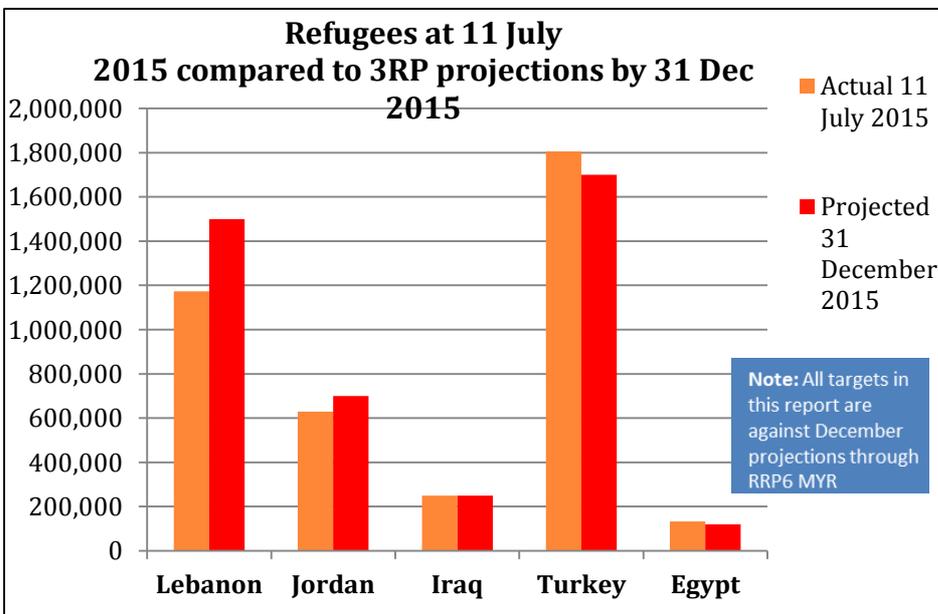
Syria Appeal 2015*

US\$ 279 million

Regional Appeal 2015*

US\$ 624 million

*January – December 2015



Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

During the month of June, - 120,000 people were newly displaced in Al-Hasakeh Governorate, over 30,000 people in Dar'a, and 50,000 people in Ar-Raqqa were forced to leave their homes due to the deteriorating situation. While the majority of the displaced population remain in country, an estimated 209,000 have fled to Turkey, 37,000 to Lebanon, 16,000 to Iraq, and 5,300 to Jordan. The total number of registered Syrian refugees is a record four million and the total displacement estimates just under 1 million persons in the first half of 2015.

Displacement, dwindling water supply during scorching summer heat and deteriorating health infrastructure are putting children at high risk of disease. Between May and July, the incidence of acute diarrhea has increased by more than 40 per cent. Acute Diarrhea amongst children under five was 49 per cent of the total caseload in health centers. Similarly, a sharp increase in Hepatitis A and Typhoid cases was reported during the same period in Hama, Deir-ez-Zor, Idleb and Rural Damascus. Attacks on health facilities have significantly impacted the provision of health services especially in the worst affected Governorates of Aleppo, Dar'a, Homs, Hama, Idleb and Al-Hasakeh. A recent health assessment of public hospitals shows that 43 per cent are fully functioning, 32 per cent are partially functioning due to shortage of staff, equipment, medicines or damaged infrastructure; while 25 per cent are not functioning.

UNICEF's Response to Hard to Reach Locations

Access to humanitarian assistance for children in hard-to-reach locations continues to remain a significant challenge. The UN estimates that up to 2 million children in need are not receiving assistance due to deteriorating security, shifting frontlines, weak local capacity to implement programs and administrative hurdles.

During the reporting period, UNICEF reached a total of 607,213 people in hard-to-reach areas in Homs (Talbiseh and Ar-Rastan), Rural Damascus (Yalda, Babella and Beith) and Aleppo Governorates (Beit Orem).

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Education sector launched a nationwide assessment of the education system which collected information in 11 Governorates. Assessments could not be conducted in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb. The results will be published in September 2015 and are expected to provide an evidence to support planning for next year's education sector including data on gaps and disparities.

Similarly, the Nutrition Sector is preparing to conduct a nationwide SMART Nutrition Survey in accessible areas which includes assessment of nutritional status, mortality rate and food security, in partnership with the Ministry of Health. The survey is expected to start by September 2015 and will assess the nutritional status, including anemia, of all children under five. The survey is a follow-up to the 2014 assessment which revealed an overall Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 7.2 per cent and above 10 per cent GAM in Hama, Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor among the children sampled..

UNICEF continued to provide strategic leadership and technical guidance to the Child Protection sub-working group at the national and sub-national levels. Currently, there are active sub working groups in Tartous, Homs and Aleppo providing coordination support for psychosocial support services, family tracing and reunification activities.

Humanitarian Strategy

Water and Sanitation interventions continue to increase the reliability of water networks and infrastructure through alternative water source rehabilitation. In health and nutrition, the focus will continue to be strengthening/re-activating routine immunization and expanding access to primary and maternal care and nutrition services. UNICEF's education programme provides access for out of school children through self-learning support.

UNICEF will pilot a voucher programme in selected districts in Damascus, Homs, Tartous, Lattakia and Al-Hasakeh Governorates where markets are strong and where there is a high concentration of IDPs. The voucher programme aims to help families reduce negative coping mechanisms. UNICEF is also working with youth networks in providing practical tools, life skills and educational programmes.

Estimated Affected Population [suggest including CO name in these boxes to ensure correct stats)

** OCHA 2014. The remaining figures are calculated on CBS 2011 demographic distribution and - children under 18 year 46 %*

Population in Need*	12.2 million
Children in Need (Under 18)	5.6 mn
Total Displaced Population *	7.6 mn
Children internally Displaced	3.5 mn
People in Hard to Reach areas	4.8 mn
People in Besieged areas	212,000
Children in Hard to Reach areas	Up to 2 million

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH Since January 2015, UNICEF and partners have provided an estimated 5.9 million people with access to safe and adequate water, improved sanitation and hygiene services in all Governorates except Qunietra.

The services included the rehabilitation and development of water supply and wastewater systems ensuring improved access to safe water to approximately 4,723,122 people; the provision of water trucking services, water kits and water tanks to respond to the immediate needs of safe water to approximately 785,091 internally displaced people and vulnerable host communities; the provision of hygiene kits and awareness raising educational sessions to 605,814 internally displaced people; and the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 191 schools providing access to quality education to 139,320 children.

The services included the rehabilitation and development of water supply and wastewater systems ensuring improved access to safe water to approximately 4,723,122 people; water trucking services, water kits and water tanks were provided to respond to the immediate needs of safe water to approximately 785,091 internally displaced people and vulnerable host communities; hygiene kits and awareness raising educational sessions to 605,814 internally displaced people; and the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 191 schools providing access to quality education to 139,320 children.

Controlling and damaging water sources has increasingly been used as a tactic of war. In June, water cuts in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Dar'a Governorates affected over 4.8 million people. UNICEF provided 250,000 liters of fuel to operate ground water wells which serve 1 million people. In addition, UNICEF has been supporting the rehabilitation of 54 ground water wells to provide alternative sources of water to 900,000 people.

In Aleppo, over 1.7 million people are without water following recurrent water cuts by parties to the conflict. UNICEF provides between 800 to 2,500 cubic metric per day for 300,000 people in Aleppo city. Similarly, in Dar'a water infrastructure has been significantly damaged, limiting access to clean water for 170,000 people. UNICEF is responding by providing 300 cubic meter daily through water trucking to 42,500 people in addition to rehabilitating wells that serve 300,000 people with a continuous supply of safe water.

Education Through May and June 2015, nearly half a million students sat for national ninth and twelfth grade exams, including more than 6,600 from Ar-Raqqa and Idleb who had to cross conflict lines to do so. In partnership with local NGOs, UNICEF provided these students with accommodation, drinking water, blankets, hygiene kits and an allowance to buy stationery and pay for their transportation. The exams, administered by the Ministry of Education, took place in over 2,300 schools and facilities nationwide.

UNICEF also supports a remedial education programme through schools clubs for children who have dropped out of school or not attending classes on a regular basis. During the first half of the year, 220,000 children across Syria- except Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb governorates - received remedial education in four key subject areas (Math, English, Arabic and Science) through 600 school clubs run by the Ministry of Education. Priority was given to children who were falling behind in academic performance and at increased risk of dropping out. Internally displaced children were also prioritized.

In Syria, 1 in 4 schools have been destroyed or are used as shelters. Between January – June, UNICEF rehabilitated 67 schools in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Qunietra, Rural Damascus and Tartous, providing access to learning spaces for 71,000 children. 8,000 children have benefitted from maintenance of 19 prefabricated classrooms in Aleppo, Tartous, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, As-Sweida, Damascus and, Dar'a Governorates.

Health The Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO completed the 14th national polio immunization from 31 May to 4 June 2015, reaching 2.9 million children under five. Final coverage figures show a total of 2,267,455 children vaccinated (80% of the target). Door-to-door immunization campaigns were restricted by ISIL in areas under its control (mainly in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor). An estimated 463,000 children under-five could not be vaccinated in these areas. Less than 10% of children were vaccinated in Deir-ez-Zor City (22,592 out of 263,508). Despite these challenges and as the result of the accelerated efforts to vaccinate children, there has been only one polio case reported since January 2014, compared to 35 in 2013.

UNICEF provides free primary health care services in fixed centers and mobile health teams run by local NGOs. Between January and June, a total of 442,626 internally displaced people, primarily children and women, received basic health care through this programme. UNICEF has also distributed medical kits to provide care to 364,404 people nationwide through SARC.

Delivery of medical supplies to hard-to-reach locations remains a challenge. During April and June, UNICEF was able to deliver 13 Inter-agency Emergency health kits to provide primary health care for 130,000 people in the Ourem and Jisr Alhaj, in eastern Aleppo City.

Nutrition UNICEF is expanding nutrition services, including in hard to reach locations, by setting up additional 31 nutrition centers across the country. These new treatment centers increased the total facilities providing preventing and treatment services to 58 by the end of 2015. During the first six months of 2015, a total of 351,206 (out of the targeted 1 million) children under-five as well as pregnant and lactating women were reached with preventive nutritional services such as provision of multi-micronutrients supplementation and nutrient supplements in all Governorates except Raqqa and Idleb. In addition, 6,262 children under five were treated for acute malnutrition.

Child Protection Between January and June, 204,180 children received psychosocial support provided by UNICEF and its partners through structured service provision mechanisms and an additional 144,447 children were reached through outreach activities.

In order to build and develop local capacity to respond to protection needs of children, UNICEF along with its partners, continues provide technical training to partners. At the national level, 99 psychosocial support service providers participated trainings to enhance and improve the provision of their services. In Aleppo, UNICEF facilitated a training on child protection and child friendly spaces for 26 child protection partners to improve the planning and designing of activities, awareness raising on child protection, identification and integration of children with special needs into child friendly spaces.

With partners, UNICEF provided 245,419 adolescents with access to vocational training and life skills based education between January and June 2015. This represents 78% of the annual target of 315,000 for 2015. 165,860 adolescents received vocational training and life skills based education. 79,559 adolescents benefited from basic psychosocial and, art and cultural activities, including ZUMBA, sport for development and life skills activities. These activities provide adolescent girls and boys with the opportunity to practice their acquired skills through the design and facilitation of adolescent-led initiatives at local level.



Credit: © UNICEF/NYHQ2013-1331/Noorani

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2015)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	2015 Sector Target	2015 Sector Results	2015 UNICEF Target	2015 UNICEF Results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE *				
# affected population provided with improved water and sanitation services by developing, rehabilitating and maintaining the Public Infrastructures (1)	6,000,000	4,895,879	3,500,000	4,723,122
# affected population periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages in the collective shelters and in host communities settlements (2)	4,800,000	1,006,296	2,340,000	760,686
# affected population with access to safe drinking water and appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services in the collective shelters and in host communities settlements (3) *	2,900,000	1,478,784	2,340,000	856,428
# affected population in public institutions (Schools, Child Friendly Spaces & Health Centers) provided improved WASH services (4)	700,000	137,039	800,000	139,320
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children receiving Explosive Remnant of War risk education in schools and communities (1)			1,450,000	550,887
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (2)	n/a		385,000	214,439
# children and adolescents reached through unstructured psychosocial activities (3)			300,000	192,343
# child protection actors/ stakeholders trained (women, men) (4)			3,600	448
EDUCATION				
# children (6-17) with access to formal education (1)	3,500,000	9,027	500,000	13,017
# children (6-19) with access to non-formal education opportunities (2)	4,500,000	240,000	1,600,000	219,906
# teachers and education actors with access to professional training and capacity development initiatives	480,000	1,184	7,600	1,217
# children (3-15) receiving Back to Learning (BTL) materials (3)	4,500,000	79,039	3,000,000	47,477
HEALTH				
# children under five reached with polio vaccine (1)			2,900,000	2,989,659
# children under one with routine vaccination (2)			570,000	137,347
# children & pregnant and lactating women accessing basic health services			1,304,000	452,526
# health consultations supported (quarterly)				1,010,000
NUTRITION				
# children under 5 and PLW (pregnant & lactating women) receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation	2,200,000	149,412	1,000,000	351,206
# children 6-59 months receiving nutrient supplements	517,000	300,927	370,000	401,353
# children 6-59 months treated for Global Acute Malnutrition	21,000	5,138	21,000	6,261
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
# families receiving cash assistance to meet their basic needs (1)	7,500,000	n/a	20,000	0
# children benefitting from winter and summer materials including winter/summer clothes and blankets (2)		n/a	508,000	343,528

FOOTNOTES:

WASH

* Estimated up to 16.55 million people benefit from sustained supply of water treatment chemicals for drinking water nationwide.

1) Cumulative # people accessing safe drinking water through rehabilitation/ repair of the existing water supply systems with established operations/maintenance routines, rehabilitation of water and sewage systems infrastructures including supply of equipment, spare parts, fuel and chemicals for treatment, equipment of boreholes, enhancing of surface/ground water production & distribution.

2) # of people reached with periodic distribution of hygiene items in institutions and IDP Camps /Shelters/Host settlements coupled with dissemination of hygiene promotion messages.

3) # of people reached with access to hygienic toilets or latrines, hand washing facilities (including aquatabs, water tanks and trucking) in IDP settlements, and host communities (temporary or mid-term)

4) # of people benefitting from rehabilitation and improvements of WASH facilities in schools, child friendly spaces and health centres. Due to exams in schools in April-May 2015 there has been relatively limited progress so far in providing WASH services to public institutions.

Child Protection

1) Children and individuals in communities reached through explosive-remnants-of-war (ERW) Risk Education (RE) awareness through schools and mass communication, and integrating RE into existing activities including school clubs, health services and other child protection services.

2) Beneficiaries of psychosocial support include children/ adolescents receiving PSS in CFS, AFS (55,000 adolescents), mobile units, and school clubs.

3) Level 1 PSS including children benefiting from recreation kits and child protection open days. In addition, this indicator will measure adolescents reached through mobile outreach approach (95,000 adolescents).

4) Child protection actors include 1500 school counsellors and 500 community / NGO workers, trained in PSS and case management and referrals

Education

1) UNICEF target combines Children provided equitable access to formal education opportunities through: i) School rehabilitation (350,000), ii) Prefabricated classrooms (14,000), and iii) basic education bursaries for formal schools (1,500). May update: School rehabilitation projects started with NGOs and WASH implementing partners. Results remain limited pending the start of the new school year in September.

2) # of children provided with non-formal education opportunities (some of which can improve learning in formal schools), including 1.6 million children/ adolescents provided with self-learning materials (total) of whom: i) 500,000 children provided remedial education; ii) 165,000 adolescents provided Life Skills Based Education, including at least 56,000 with vocational education, and 130,000 adolescents through mobile outreach.

3) Essential teaching and learning materials includes text books, school bags and stationaries (target: 2.8 Million) to be delivered before the new school year commences in September 2015. Therefore the number of beneficiary children remains limited.

Health

- 1) # of children under five reached with polio vaccine. 3 campaigns have been organised in Syria to date in 2015, achieving 79-92% coverage.
- 2) Routine vaccination data received for most Governorates and compiled up to 31 May 2015, awaiting complete data.

Social Protection

- 1) Displaced and vulnerable households supported with cash and vouchers to meet immediate basic needs. Note: The voucher pilot programme is expected to start in July 2015 in Qamishli. All the necessary preparations (including market assessments) are currently being undertaken.
- 2) Displaced children (3 months to 14 years) supported to protect them from the impact of extreme weather - particularly in shelters/hard to reach areas. Note: with the distribution of blankets and summer clothes the annual target is expected to be achieved in the next few months.



Credit: © UNICEF/NYHQ2014-1125/Khabieh

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The refugee influx has placed increasing pressure on Jordan's scarce resources, such as water reserves, and has strained national institutions responsible for delivering social services. Particularly, Azraq camp's population has grown in the past months to 19,636 registered residents. The arrival rate to camps has increased slightly to an average of 67 individuals a day, of which 57% are new arrivals from Syria.

Affected Population [please insert CO name here]

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 11, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	629,128	M: 310,160; F: 318,698
Child Refugees (Under 18)	325,259	M: 167,348; F: 157,911
Child Refugees (Under 5)	106,323	M: 54,734; F: 51,588

There remain critical needs related to the provision of essential WASH services for vulnerable families living in host communities. This coupled with the recent announcement that WFP will be cutting the food support to refugees outside of the camps will have an effect on economically vulnerable refugee households, 86% of whom are already living in poverty. A funding shortfall of \$6.7 million may force UNICEF to end its humanitarian child cash grant for 56,000 extremely vulnerable Syrian refugee children after August 2015. \$25 million is urgently needed to ensure lifesaving WASH services continue in camps through December for 100,000 refugees and to implement programmes to support refugee children's access to formal and informal education this fall.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In Jordan, UNICEF leads the WASH and Education sectors and co-leads the Child Protection Working Group with UNHCR. In 2015, UNICEF focused on increasing the cost-efficiency of programme delivery by integrating child protection, alternative education, and life skills trainings at 150 partner locations nationwide. UNICEF's child cash grant programme targets Syrian refugee families living in poverty, aiming to reduce their negative coping mechanisms such as child labour or early marriage by reinforcing their economic security and linking them to child-focused services.

WASH interventions, such as water and wastewater networks in camps, and targeted rehabilitation projects in host communities (including in schools accommodating large numbers of refugees), support resilience and longer-term service provision. UNICEF's health and nutrition sections will continue to coordinate with government interventions to support the health and development of infants and young children, including immunization support (both through emergency campaigns and hard to reach areas approach as well as through strengthening the national routine immunization system), child nutrition counselling for mothers, and efforts to improve neonatal morbidity and mortality rates.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF targets humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children and uses innovative solutions to strengthen the resilience of host communities, including child cash grants to vulnerable Syrian refugee families and large-scale monitoring and digital reporting of incidences of violence in schools. Priorities in 2015 include developing service points that bring together several of UNICEF's services such as psychosocial support, life-skills training and learning opportunities for children in one single location.

This new strategy will allow UNICEF to provide comprehensive support to each child based on their identified needs. Combining these services in one community platform reduces costs and increases effectiveness in programming looking ahead to the coming years. UNICEF is also prioritizing investments to strengthen the capacity of Government departments and national non-governmental organizations in effective planning and managing services for children through the establishment of a foster care system for children deprived of parental care, and by conducting assessments of schools that will support the prioritization of WASH rehabilitation.

In the WASH sector, the transition to more sustainable interventions in camps is underway with significant progress made over recent months. In Za'atari, works are underway on the water network through the construction of the storage tanks with the main transmission line and storage tanks operational by late 2015. This investment will significantly reduce the cost of water trucking. In Azraq, final works are underway at the wastewater treatment plant and the borehole, which are expected to be operational in early August, both of which will greatly reduce costs.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response



Construction of the main tanks storage tanks in Za'atari – ©UNICEF/Jordan2015/Kamara

WASH:

Za'atari: WASH services are delivered to 81,405 people in Za'atari camp, including an estimated 44,773 children.

Work on water infrastructure has increased the available volume of water for each family by 10%, this coincided with the month of Ramadan during which the demand for water goes up. As a result of the reported increase in the number of cases of watery diarrhea, water quality monitoring has been significantly scaled-up, complemented by the dissemination of messages regarding safe food storage, and disinfection of the public water tanks. Implementation of the Contingency Plan, which aims to reduce vulnerability of camp water supply to potential disruptions, continued with construction of additional storage tanks as well as a mini network. For the water network, work is underway at all eight storage tanks.



Maintenance work on the network and construction of new tanks – ©UNICEF/Jordan2015/Al Sharabati

Azraq: In addition to the provision of WASH services for over 19,000 people registered in Azraq, final works on the new wastewater treatment plant and the new borehole continued, with the Ministry of Health issuing the new licence for the Azraq borehole.

Host Communities: UNICEF-ACTED's rehabilitation of the water pumping station in Zarqa was completed in June 2015 and provides approximately 505,000 people living in host communities with improved access to water. Work on WASH facilities in six schools is underway and expected to be handed over to the Government by mid-July

The draft report of the National "WASH in Schools" assessment has been completed for 3,174 public schools assessed in Jordan, and is under review with an expected release by late July.

Support to the Sector: The Refugee and Resilience chapters of the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018 are being developed and coordinated by UNICEF as Lead Agency of the WASH sector. The Sanitation Vulnerability maps have been developed and are currently being reviewed by the Government. The maps are critical to assist the government and sector partners to prioritize interventions.

Education: Almost 129,000 boys and girls sat for final examinations in public schools across the country. Approximately 168 Syrian refugees took part in Tawjihi (12th grade completion) examinations this year. In addition, Tawjihi students in camps were provided with transportation to host community examination sites. In June, all Non Formal Education centres, serving 961 children, received financial support to purchase stationery, refreshments, and educational tools for children; children will receive locally-procured healthy refreshments (fruits and dates biscuits) on a daily basis beginning in August 2015.

In close coordination with MoE, UNICEF is planning for 2015/2016 school year support to camps is underway, focusing on class management, teacher support and the addition of class rooms to accommodate roughly 19,000 children in Za'atari. UNICEF and Save the Children Jordan continued supporting salaries for the Syrian teachers and wardens during the last period.

The Jordan Education Sector Working Group developed the Jordan Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, contextualized from the Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. Additionally, ESWG plans to train approximately 120 educational practitioners, managers and leaders over the next three months on INEE standards.

Makani: Over 115,580 girls (52%) and boys (48%) have been reached in 2015 with psychosocial support services in camps and host communities through 145 Makani Centres. Of these, almost 3,300 girls (48%) and boys (52%) have received specialized case management services, including 130 children forcibly separated from their families.

UNICEF & Save the Children Jordan are working intensively on completing informal education materials for facilitators and children in four subjects (Arabic, Mathematics, Science and English). Another Makani implementing partner, We Love Reading (WLR), will soon start implementation, initially identifying locations to implement read-aloud sessions. An additional 3 Makani

partners, IRC, RI, SCJ, will start activities in July 2015. Finally, children in camps and host communities will benefit from Makani in the second half of 2015.

Child Protection: In June, a Jordanian judge oversaw the first successful placement of Syrian children in alternative care since the Government of Jordan began formalizing alternative care procedures and guidelines. The siblings were placed with Syrian foster parents who have assumed responsibility for the children's well-being. The milestone follows a number of trainings of judges and behaviour monitors supported by UNICEF in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Development to support the role out and formalization of the procedures. Through this initial case, recommendations for future cases have crystalized and refresher sessions will be conducted to clarify and resolve remaining questions or concerns.



Children sharing their facts and opinions of the NFE program in a session facilitated by UNICEF IP

UNICEF and Save the Children International released a [Baseline Assessment of Child Labour among Syrian Refugees in Za'atari Refugee Camp in Jordan](#). Several key findings came to light from this survey of 518 households involving 1,587 children:

- Three out of four reported health problems at work and almost 40% reported injury, illness or poor health. (Many may therefore qualify as involved in "[worst forms of child labour](#)").
- Almost 26% of economically active children combine school and work – while **74% do not go to school**.
- UNICEF, Save the Children, and other partner organizations in Za'atari are involved in a range of activities to address child labour; from encouraging a return to learning, preferably formal education where possible, and scaling up alternative education for those who lack an immediate path back to school; case management for children at particular risk; and awareness raising activities for

the broader community. UNICEF also provides a child cash grant to over 56,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee children in host communities.

As of 1 June, the Arab Women Organization, with support from UNICEF, began Gender-Based Violence prevention and response activities through two centres in Zarqa governorate. The centres provide case management services for GBV survivors, psychosocial support through recreational activities, life skills and literacy trainings. In addition, legal counselling is provided and outreach and awareness campaigns conducted in the communities to raise awareness and engagement related to GBV prevention.

Health: Preparations to conduct an assessment of Routine Immunization (RI) coverage in Jordan began in June 2015. This assessment is considered to be the first covering the entire country. In June, assessment tools were developed; training of surveyors will take place in July in preparation for data collection in late August 2015. With technical and financial support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Health (MoH) began implementing the *Reaching Every Community (REC)* project for Routine Immunisation on 15 June. Through this project, 23 MoH mobile/outreach teams provide RI services for children and tetanus vaccination for women of child bearing age in all designated High Risk Areas of Jordan.

UNICEF in coordination with IOM/MoH continued provision of emergency vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation at Raba al Sarhan transit centre. In June, 802 Syrian refugees children (0 to 15 years old) were vaccinated against polio, 750 Syrian refugee children (6 months -15 years old) were vaccinated against measles, and 323 Syrian refugee children (ages 6-59 months old) were provided with Vitamin A.

Nutrition: During June, 4,106 new pregnant and lactating mothers attended individual and group counselling sessions on exclusive and early initiation breastfeeding through IYCF centres and outreach activities in the camps and CBOs centres in the host community.

Basic Needs: Humanitarian child cash grant: Syrian refugees in Jordan are increasingly unable to meet their basic needs, due to depletion of household savings over time, limited access to livelihood opportunities, deteriorating protection indicators and continuous funding reductions in different sectors. UNICEF's 2015 humanitarian child cash grant programme targets assistance to the most vulnerable children and seeks to reduce families' negative coping mechanisms affecting children, such as child labour and early marriage. In June, UNICEF transferred a fifth monthly payment of its Child Cash Grant to 56,196 girls and boys from 15,752 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in communities and urban centres in Jordan. Of the total children who benefit from the 20JOD monthly grant, 49% are girls and 51% are boys; 26% children are under the age of 5 years and 76% are below the age of 12 years. Over sixty percent of beneficiaries live in abject poverty; others live in absolute poverty or experience other vulnerabilities, including those who are unaccompanied or separated from immediate family members, or children with disabilities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (Jan-June 2015)

JORDAN	Sector 2015 target	Sector result as of June 2015	UNICEF 2015 target total	
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# people with increased access to potable water through improved and expanded water network and household interventions in host communities	3,366,021	746,430	1,700,000	
# people with access to potable water in camps	307,000	106,583	140,000	
# people reached through messages on key hygiene practices	614,937	171,086	305,000	
# people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities through improvement/extension of sewerage systems and household facilities in host communities	1,467,846	182,000	685,000	
# people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities through waste management ¹ services in camps	140,000	106,583	140,000	
# boys and girls having access to WASH services in schools, clinics and child-friendly spaces in host communities	241,212	13,389	200,000	
# boys and girls having access to WASH services in schools, clinics and child-friendly spaces in camps	45,000	42,234	45,000	
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services (level 2&3)	333,170	177,110	203,264	11
# children receiving specialized services from case management services from qualified frontline workers	21,025	7,554	13,785	3
# community members, including children, sensitized on CP issues, services available and referral pathways	339,547	67,880	131,000	45
# Government of Jordan officials, civil society & humanitarian workers trained on CP	2,592	1,506	1,050	1,
EDUCATION and YOUTH				
# school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools (primary and secondary)	160,000	129,354	130,000	
# children and youth benefiting from alternative certified non-formal education	71,208	12,015	7,500	
# children and youth benefiting from alternative informal education (basic learning and numeracy)	118,144	28,444	80,500	
# children and youth benefit from technical skills/post-basic education	16,111	6,728	3,500	
# children and youth (10-24 years old) benefit from life skills activities	67,056	66,215	58,000	
# children who have received school supplies	210,300	97,286	160,000	
# teachers, school supervisors, counsellors and other educational personnel trained	5,674	1,451	4,000	
HEALTH				
# children 9mo-15yrs vaccinated for measles ²			34,000	
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio ³			248,970	
# children <5 years (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens		Sector targets not available	34,000	
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid			28,000	
NUTRITION				
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	153,600	n/a	72,000	
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	14,500	n/a	14,500	
BASIC NEEDS				
# vulnerable children receiving monthly cash assistance	237,228	170,290	75,000	

¹ Includes solid waste and waste matter

² Arrivals at Raba Sarhan Transit centre and measles coverage in the camp and host

³ Corrected to 404,394 children after re-counting with our Health team this morning (RSTC-4629; Camps 23,584; Host community 373,622; Schools 2559)

⁴ Maximum reached was 56,215 in May; figure above represents June beneficiaries.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of 30 June 2015, a total of 249,726 registered Syrian refugees² are living in Iraq, the majority of whom are hosted in the three northern Iraq governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR noted a sharp increase in the number of refugees returning to Syria during the last two weeks of June, until violence in Kobane and Al Hassakeh flared up again. In June alone, 2,177 individuals returned from the KR-I to Syria, bringing the total number of spontaneous returnees to more than 9,000 since the beginning of the year.

The protracted humanitarian crises and prevailing security situation have severely affected the economic situation across the country and in particular in the KR-I, where public services are strained and financial resources of the government, host communities and refugees are diminishing. Additionally, budgetary and oil disputes between the Federal Government and KRG remained unresolved resulting in continuous delays in the payment of public sector salaries and the stalling of public infrastructure projects across the KR-I. The challenging economic situation, including rising living and rental costs, as well as limited employment opportunities, affects refugees particularly in urban and semi-urban locations.

Water and sanitation service provision for camps continues, with upgrading and repairs consistently required to ensure water networks continue to meet demands. Health systems struggle to cope with the additional burden of refugees, while risks of infectious disease outbreaks continue to be high. Child protection activities are focused on collecting further information on reports of forced marriage, human trafficking and children returning to Syria to join armed groups. Child protection monitoring and response activities are critical in maintaining safe spaces for children and preventing rights violations. Children also need additional school spaces and extra teaching staff to meet their education needs.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UN Agencies and humanitarian partners have worked to strengthen sector and cluster coordination. Coordination seek to harmonize efforts and promote an integrated response towards the Syrian refugee and internal displacement crises. In February 2015, OCHA and UNHCR, as coordinating agencies of the IDP and Syrian refugee crisis responses, launched an online database which includes harmonized indicators to facilitate monitoring of sector and cluster achievements. This allows for a better understanding and coordination of the parallel emergency responses being implemented in Iraq. Among the inter-agency working groups in Erbil, UNICEF co-leads the WASH and the Child Protection Working Group with UNHCR and co-leads Education with Save the Children. In its role as WASH Sector co-lead, UNICEF coordinates with many health actors, including with the WHO-led Disease Surveillance System, to ensure that water borne diseases are dealt with quickly if they occur.

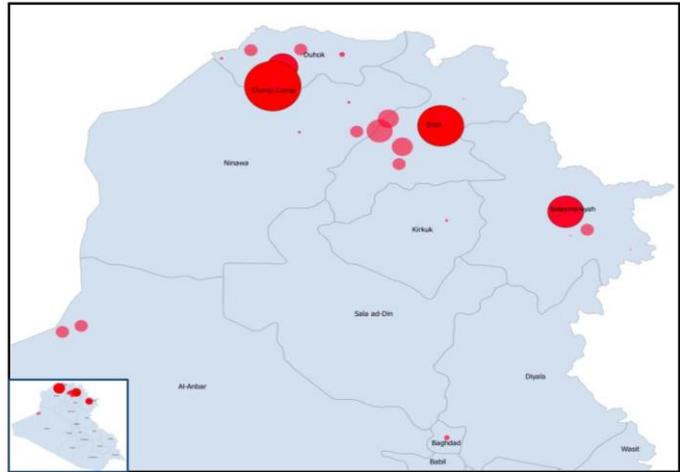
Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian response strategy and priorities in Iraq remain focused on providing access to basic and life sustaining services for Syrian women and children and to protect them from the violence that surrounds them. In addition, UNICEF's interventions include life-saving programmes as well as capacity building of local actors and the communities that host Syrian refugees. A holistic approach to social programmes is ongoing in Iraq, with coordinated child protection, education, social cohesion and Communication for Development (C4D) interventions in a range of communities, but primarily in the KR-I. Concurrently, UNICEF works to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Iraq (GoI), the Kurdistan Regional Government,

Affected Population in Iraq

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 11, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	249,726	M: 141,844; F: 107,882
Child Refugees (Under 18)	103,636	M: 54,690; F: 48,946
Child Refugees (Under 5)	38,208	M: 19,479; F: 18,729



Locations of Syrian refugees across Iraq. / Source: UNHCR Data Portal & Consolidated Stats dashboard as of June 30

as well as limited employment opportunities, affects refugees

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.

In parallel to the 3RP, humanitarian actors in Iraq launched a new Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and appeal for July until December 2015, which replaced the Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and outlines a prioritized integrated emergency response for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), host-communities and other affected populations.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: Throughout May and June, UNICEF supported government and non-government partners in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates to provide adequate safe water to 92,114 Syrians in camps. In June, UNICEF supported the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) to provide short term water trucking to an estimated 1,600 families in Domiz I, in Dohuk Governorate, who currently have no water from the piped network due to lack of water pressure.

In Erbil Governorate, UNICEF's partner, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), is establishing a water system in Qushtapa Camp transit area to replace water trucking with more efficient and cost effective delivery mechanism. In the same camp, Qatar Red Crescent organized training and distributed tools for refugees, who volunteered to support water supply operations and management (O&M). Similarly, Relief International established and trained a 20-person WASH committee (11 women) to take care of the networks in Darashakran Camp. As part of ongoing efforts to improve water resource management and resilience of refugee communities, DRC is developing a Guidance Note for water conservation in the camps.

UNICEF-supported hygiene promotion activities continued throughout the reporting period, reaching 84,763 individuals in May and June. Approximately 12,000 individuals (2,500 households) received tent-to-tent visits on prevention and treatment of scabies and lice, which have been problematic in certain camps in recent months. However, as of end May, hygiene promotion in Arbat Refugee Camp, Sulaymaniyah, could not be extended, due to the lack of funding.

A UNICEF/Directorate of Education (DoE) assessment, completed in June, included information regarding WASH facilities in 10 refugee camp schools in Dahuk and highlighted a need to rehabilitate existing and construction of new toilets, and additional tap stands. UNICEF, in collaboration with the DoE, will rehabilitate the WASH infrastructure during the school summer break. Critical gaps for immediate intervention identified through an additional rapid assessment in Gawilan and Akre camps included the installation of a water flow meter in Akre, supply of backup generators to eliminate water supply disruption in Gawilan, and strengthening regular water quality monitoring, supporting school-based hygiene promotion, distribution of hygiene kits and improving solid waste management in both camps.

Education: As of May, the education cluster estimated that only 63 % of 6-14 year olds are attending schools outside of camps, compared to 76 per cent attending school inside camps. Only 5 per cent of 15 to 17 year old children are reported as attending formal education at the secondary level in both camp and non-camp settings. Children who are not in the classroom are more likely to marry early, become child labourers or join armed groups. Without continuing support to teachers and education services, there is a risk that Syrian children's enrolment will continue to decline and dropout rates increase, raising child protection concerns.

Increasing teacher skills helps improve the quality education for Syrian refugee children, as staff become better equipped to deal with classroom challenges, especially when managing children who have suffered trauma or loss. UNICEF and implementing partners have reached a total of 368 Syrian teachers in Erbil and Dahuk governorates with training on a range of issues including classroom management and psychosocial support. In June, end of school-year examinations were successfully carried out in all camp schools. In Erbil refugee camp schools, 6,058 students participated in the final exams, with the vast majority successfully passing.

UNICEF, with the support of its implementing partner War Child UK, is conducting summer activities reaching 4,594 children in Domiz I, Dahuk Governorate. In June, 896 additional students registered.

To increase access for Syrian refugee children living outside camps, UNICEF is constructing two prefab schools in the Qirga and Chwar Chira areas in Sulaymaniyah Governorate that will primarily target refugees in host communities. These are expected to be completed in time for the start of the new academic year and will address an ongoing need for additional learning space.

Challenges remain in providing education activities in both camp and non-camp areas. The outstanding, long-lasting issue of unpaid salaries for Syrian refugee teachers in camps is under discussion with the relevant Ministries in the Kurdistan Region of



UNICEF Iraq/2015: UNICEF and BRHA staff conducted technical assessment and scoping of drainage work in Ashti quarter in Domiz 1

Iraq (KR-I). Without support for teachers in the new academic year, continuation of education of at least 25,000 children aged 6 to 17 years old is in jeopardy. UNICEF has indicated its readiness to support the Government through provision of temporary, short-term incentives for refugee teachers for the coming academic year in order to keep schools open and children learning. An additional and ongoing challenge is a shortage of Arabic-medium schools and teachers, especially for Syrian refugees in host communities in the KR-I. Discussion with government counterparts is ongoing to identify solutions to address this issue.

Child Protection : In May and June UNICEF and implementing partners enrolled 2,899 new refugee children (1,486 girls and 1,413 boys) in psychosocial support services (PSS), raising the total to 7,186 newly registered children (3,753 girls and 3,433 boys) since January 2015. A total of 552 newly registered children received or were referred to specialized Child Protection (CP) services bringing the total up to 1,023 newly registered children since the start of the year. As of end of June 2015, UNICEF is supporting 9 static Child-Friendly and Youth-Friendly Spaces (CFS /YFS) for Syrian refugees in 8 refugee camps in the KR-I. In non-camp areas, UNICEF currently supports 1 static CFS/YFS and 1 mobile CFS.

Funding constraints limit CP partners' ability to provide full and consistent services to the approximately 65,000 Syrian children living outside refugee camps. In host communities, schools are overcrowded and teachers scarce. Lack of access to education exacerbates child protection concerns. Children not in school are at heightened risk of negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage, child labour, or recruitment into armed forces or groups. Investment in ongoing child protection strategies, such as strengthening individualised case management services and linking children to formal school systems through contact with personalised case workers, may be stopped or scaled back if funding is not found. CP actions are working to build government capacity to manage child protection concerns, as part of the 3RP resilience component. If funding is curtailed, critical initiatives like these will stop before national systems to serve children at risk are in place to provide for their needs.

Health: In May 2015, a polio campaign was conducted across Iraq including Syrian refugees both inside and outside camps. During this campaign a total of 32,436 refugee children under 5 years of age were immunized.

UNICEF continued support to routine immunization services in all Syrian refugee camps in the KR-I. In the reporting period 3,156 children under 5 years of age received polio vaccination, 641 infants under 1 year were vaccinated against measles, and 1,068 under 5 years of age children received vitamin A supplements. UNICEF supported ongoing growth monitoring services for children under 5 years of age via Baby Huts. In May and June 2015, 5,799 children under 5 years of age were screened by weight and height across all refugee camps. Seminars on good nutrition practice and infant feeding reached 1,990 pregnant and lactating women who attended 398 seminars.

As part of the continuing newborn home visit services, trained Syrian refugee nurses visited a total of 9,700 tents. During these visits nurses examined 1,008 newborn babies, checked 743 pregnant women and provided counselling on adequate breast-feeding. The capacity of 20 field staff from the neonatal health visit programme was refreshed through trainings run by the Directorate of Health (DoH) in Erbil on identifying health risks and danger signs in new-born babies and post-partum women.



Credit: © UNICEF/UKLA2014-04605/Schernbrucker

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – June 2015)

IRAQ	Sector 2015 Target	Sector Total 2015 Results	UNICEF 2015 Target	UNICEF Total 2015 Results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE⁵				
# emergency affected population provided with adequate access to safe water ⁶	71,468	23,121	45,024	23,121
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	133,769	75,361	78,924	74,633
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & bathing facilities connected to disposal system	88,256	94,072	57,366	91,770
# of beneficiaries with routine access to solid waste collection and disposal services	103,546	90,470	50,738	20,192
# beneficiaries received hygiene kits ⁷	120,219	29,644	49,290	29,641
# beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion activities ⁸	120,219	94,072	49,290	91,605
# children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces ⁹	43,738	14,593	43,738	14,593
CHILD PROTECTION¹⁰				
# children with access to psychosocial support services	20,669	14,361	14,262	7,186
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	7,950	2,337	3,500	1,023
# Para-Social workforce trained	200	0	200	0
EDUCATION				
# of boys and girls in basic education ¹¹	27,012	30,385	24,782	22,315
# children who have received school supplies	27,012	14,130	24,782	9,138
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	27,012	18,683	24,782	16,880
HEALTH				
# children under 1 immunized against measles			6,366	2,063
# newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services		n/a	3,170	3,220
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio ¹²			750,582	851,354
# health facilities in impacted communities supported			120	0
NUTRITION				
# children under 5 provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services ¹³		n/a	14,382	18,726

⁵ Some services in camps are gradually handed over from UNICEF to other organizations/institutions, based on agreements. The number of beneficiaries reached by UNICEF in some indicators will gradually decline approaching the target set for UNICEF. Monthly results may decrease with the total refugee population declining in camps. However, the results reflected in this table constitute the maximum number of achieved beneficiaries for the respective activities since the beginning of the year. Where available, monthly (incremental) beneficiary figures are presented for each indicator for sector and/or UNICEF.

⁶ This indicator refers to refugees benefitting from unsustainable water access, such as water trucking, in contrast to the next indicator, which reflects refugees benefitting from sustainable access to safe water. Beneficiaries in June 2015 for the Sector were 18,711 and for UNICEF were 9,760.

⁷ Sector beneficiaries in June 2015 were 11,312 and for UNICEF 9,590.

⁸ Sector beneficiaries in June 2015 were 64,553 and for UNICEF 60,754.

⁹ Actual Sector and UNICEF beneficiaries in June 2015 were 14,490 and 14,466 children respectively with access to WASH facilities in schools, due to the decrease in school enrolment.

¹⁰ The application of quality control mechanisms at sector level have led to the downwards revision of the CP sector results.

¹¹ Sector and UNICEF targets refer to children of 6 to 14 years enrolled in formal basic education. However the results for this age group are not currently available, and reflect enrolment across all ages (gross-enrolment). Results will be revised once the age-specific data is available. UNICEF results reduced since February to 21,449, since some families moved from one camp to another, un-enrolling their children for that time.

¹² This indicator refers to immunization against polio via campaigns, which target all children under the age of five years, including IDPs, host community members and Syrian Refugee children across the KR-I. Since more than 97 per cent of all Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in the KR-I, the 3RP funds for polio immunization are used for Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates, while immunization campaigns in the rest of Iraq are funded under the SRP. The HPM reflects the total May polio campaign results in the KR-I, of whom 32,436 were refugees in and out-side camps.

¹³ The result of this indicator refers to the number of registered growth monitoring visits. One child could have benefitted repeatedly from nutrition screening services.

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The restrictions regarding entry and residency in Lebanon for Syrian refugees, including the cumbersome and costly process for the renewal of residency, have resulted in an increase in the number of checkpoints, evictions and arbitrary arrests in Syrian communities.

The suspension of new registration of refugees by UNHCR has also created hurdles in supporting Syrians that entered the country after May 2015. To mitigate some of the consequences, UNHCR and Ministry of Social Affairs have reached an agreement to register new refugees in the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) following an interview process to determine their Syrian origin, civilian status and acute vulnerabilities.

Affected Population in Lebanon

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 11, 2015. *estimated as per 3RP M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	1,172,753	M: 555,885; F: 616,868
Child Refugees (Under 18)	625,077	M: 318,989; F: 306,089
Child Refugees (Under 5)	220,478	M: 112,584; F: 107,893
Estimated host community affected*	1,500,000	n/a

Humanitarian coordination

The WASH, Education, Child Protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV) sectors, are working to finalize the LCRP Mid-Year Update process. The primary purpose of this process is for sectors to review the status of the financial appeal and identify the key priority activities for the second half of the year.

In cooperation with the UNICEF Regional Office, the Lebanon Country Office organized a workshop/training for staff at the Beirut and sub-field level on programming in complex and high-threat environments. The training also included a sensitization of the UNCT in Lebanon on the UN Programme Criticality Framework.

Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan, which details UNICEF's commitments to all children in need, including Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, Palestinian refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese. UNICEF also participates in resilience, recovery and development work under the World Bank Stabilization Framework and the Reaching All Children with Education framework. Planning and implementation of the response is done through active participation and leadership in sector working groups. The No Lost Generation, championed by UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children and World Vision brings together humanitarian and development responses in the areas of education, child protection and adolescent opportunities in order to counter the opportunities lost as a result of this conflict.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: UNICEF and partners has recently started working in the neighborhoods of Tripoli which are most often affected by sectarian clashes. Since water and sanitation issues are often a source of conflict between the neighborhoods, investments in WASH infrastructure in these communities will also create positive externalities, mitigate tensions, and contribute to community building and cooperation. UNICEF has also completed the installation of 16 chlorination systems in the Bekaa valley, aiming at improving the water quality and safety to both Lebanese and hosted Syrian Refugees, for 400,000 people.

Education: 42,491 Non-Lebanese and 11,600 vulnerable Lebanese boys and girls are supported by UNICEF the first shift will complete their academic year in June. An additional 58,871 Non-Lebanese boys and girls attending the second shift with UNICEF support will complete their academic year by August. UNICEF's support to enrolment of students in public schools includes payment of tuition fees, provision of school supplies, and community outreach. Language is another significant barrier that the Syrian children face in Lebanese schools since some core subjects are taught in French or English. In partnership with 4 NGO's, UNICEF has supported a total of 11,000 school children in need of additional learning support through remedial education classes and homework support.

Child Protection: In June, UNICEF and the local NGO ABAAD launched safe spaces for women and girls in 8 pilot Social Development Centers (SDCs) to provide GBV prevention and response services for women and girls at risk. These services include psychosocial support group activities, awareness raising, as well as case management and specialized services such as legal counselling. UNICEF is also supporting the provision of mobile services to women and girls in remote areas. A coaching plan of Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) Social Workers in GBV prevention and response will be implemented to ensure the transfer of capacity and sustainability.

UNICEF also delivered a one-day workshop in June for the 57 SDCs directors and NGO partners in order to further elaborate two of the pillars of the MOSA National Plan, psychosocial support and GBV core concepts. This workshop aimed to ensure standardization of the Psychosocial Services and GBV prevention and response services amongst all service providers operating in the 57 Social Development Centres (SDCs) across Lebanon.

Health: During the month of May and June, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to re-define and re-structure the implementation of the nutrition programme in Lebanon. The new nutrition strategy emphasizes the institutionalization of acute malnutrition management through a functional MoPH network of primary health care units. UNICEF, with MoPH and WHO, completed two supplementary sub-national polio campaigns in March and April during which 806,579 doses were administered to children. UNICEF provided oral polio vaccines (OPV) to the MoPH as well as messages on the importance of immunizing children against polio to caregivers and other community members through partner NGOs, volunteers, and scouts.

There are no further Polio campaigns planned for Lebanon, as the Middle East Region has now passed more than one year without a new case of Polio. UNICEF's efforts with MoPH and WHO have now increased their focus on improving routine immunization coverage, of which Polio remains a component. In order to strengthen the routine immunization activities in the public sector, UNICEF has distributed 251 solar fridges to the Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) and Social Development Centres (SDCs).



Credit: © UNICEF/MENA2014-00043/Romenzi

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – June 2015)

LEBANON	Sector 2015 target	Sector 2015 result ¹⁴ (Jan-Apr)	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF 2015 result (Jan-Jun)
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# individuals with improved water supply at an adequate level of service	2,862,291	400,397	592,614	283,146
# individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities	478,184	n/a	151,266	104,403
# individuals who have experienced an HP session	2,008,651	n/a	773,326	407,285
# individuals with access to hygiene items	342,020	n/a	25,778	97,449
CHILD PROTECTION¹⁵				
# girls and boys provided with quality information	400,900	n/a	250,000	107,201
# caregivers provided with quality information	170,272	n/a	150,000	48,810
# girls and boys who received structured PSS	302,001	n/a	120,000	59,368
# caregivers who received structured PSS	66,495	n/a	50,000	16,337
# children accessing structured PSS in education spaces	47,545	n/a	20,000	2,221
# girls and boys provided with specialized services ¹⁶	2,436	n/a	800	867
# CP/non-CP actors trained	1,989/ 3,792	559/ n/a	350/ 200	541/ 295
# individuals who access static safe spaces ¹⁷	73,211	14,802	32,000	8,567
# individuals reached by mobile services	81,940	n/a	60,000	35,756
EDUCATION				
# children (b/g) enrolled in formal basic education ¹⁸	227,947	n/a	87,150	112,999
# children (b/g) enrolled in NFE basic education (literacy/numeracy)	50,978	n/a	30,000	16,242
# children (b/g) enrolled in formal ALP basic education ¹⁹	92,028	0	60,000	0
# children (b/g) having received school supplies	534,360	271,786	290,000	251,804
# public schools rehabilitated that meet safety and accessibility standards (as per MEHE regulation)	221	5	50	0
# teachers/educators/facilitators (m/f) trained	14,176	n/a	6,664	1,488
HEALTH				
# primary health care consultations ²⁰	2,448,565	n/a	792,500	811,815**
# children under 5 receiving routine vaccination	239,986	n/a	150,000	105,652
# vaccine doses given to children in campaigns	1,883,300	n/a	1,799,982	806,579
# healthcare providers trained	6,524	3,370	2,500	363
NUTRITION				
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	418,220	n/a	300,000	31,949
# children U5 admitted for malnutrition management	14,282	n/a	13,042	538
# individuals received micro-nutrient supplements (children and PLW)	441,200	n/a	440,000	55,096
BASIC ASSISTANCE (Winter Response)				
# children (b/g) receiving clothing	n/a	n/a	150,000	138,552

¹⁴ Data reported as of April 30. June data will be provided when available.

¹⁵ PSS, specialized and mobile service results revised down following a review of results with partners.

¹⁶ Only children who receive specialised services: children needing family-based care, emergency shelters, services for disabilities, WFCL including CAAFAG, and specialized mental health services.

¹⁷ SGBV indicator.

¹⁸ UNICEF result: Through MEHE: 1st shift Non-Lebanese: 42,528/1st shift Lebanese: 11,600/Second shift: 58,871

¹⁹ Children have taken the the ALP placement test. However, they are not yet enrolled, and classes will start in late July.

²⁰ UNICEF result: 608,292 consultations reported by MOPH for the PHCCs supported by UNICEF [From Jan to May 2015]

TURKEY

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Turkey hosts the largest refugee population in the world. Despite significant efforts by the Government of Turkey and its partners, the education and protection challenge for Syrian children in Turkey remains critical, with and over 385,000 (64%) of Syrian refugee children still out of school.

The number of Syrians registered in Turkey continued to rise over the reporting period, from 1,759,846 in May to 1,772,535 by the end of June.

Increased fighting in and around Tal Abyad in northern Syria provoked a rapid influx of refugees across the border starting on June 3rd, with 24,537 people, including 11,191 children, arriving from the Kepezli and Zenginova crossings in Akcakale in a twelve day period. According to government authorities, there are 55,000 spaces still available in official camps. However, only 673 of the new arrivals (3%) volunteered for relocation to the refugee camps, the rest were registered by Turkish authorities and moved to seek refuge with relatives and elsewhere within host communities around Akcakale town, Sanliurfa province.

On the evening of 15 June, the Tal Abyad border gate (on the Syrian side of the border across from Akcakale) was re-captured from ISIS by joint PYG (Kurdish) and Free Syrian Army forces. The refugee inflows stopped on 16 June. According to UNHCR, 5,150 of new arrivals have returned to Syria.²¹ The response was led by the Government of Turkey, who registered new arrivals and provided health screening and vaccination as well as transport from the border area. UNCHR and NGOs operational around Akcakale report food, hygiene kits and other non-food items, including mattresses and blankets, are the immediate needs.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Turkey continues to lead the overall protection and assistance response to the Syrian refugee emergency, and is the largest provider of emergency aid to the Syrians. The UN in Turkey has been supporting the Government's efforts in planning and implementing the emergency response via inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the Syria Response Group (SRG), which provides overall leadership to the UN response at the heads of agencies level and the Syria Task Force at technical level. UNICEF continues to actively participate in both, and provides co-leadership of the Education sector group. UNICEF also participates actively in the Protection Sector group because a Child Protection Working Group has not yet been established in Turkey.

Decentralized coordination mechanisms are also beginning to play a greater role in the response in Turkey. UNICEF participates actively in the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR in Gazientep, and is leading the Southeast Turkey Education Working Group, which is comprised primarily of NGO members working on the provision of formal and non-formal/informal education to Syrian refugees. UNICEF also continues to co-chair the Turkey Refugee Response WASH Working Group (with CARE International), with meetings held alternately in Gazientep and Sanliurfa.

Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response is coordinated under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016, which details UNICEF's commitments to all children in need, including Syrian refugees living in camps and host communities and the Turkish population affected by the Syria crisis. To achieve results in a complex operating environment, UNICEF uses a mix of strategies ranging from direct provision of supplies to capacity building, resilience development to systems strengthening underpinned by strong partnerships and advocacy.

UNICEF in Turkey promotes non-discriminatory access to quality and relevant formal and non-formal education for both refugee and vulnerable host community children. In child protection, UNICEF works to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and separation of children. Priority is given to strengthening national child protection systems to provide services. Families and communities are also benefitting from community-based psychosocial support and from strengthened community networks. Child rights violations continue to be monitored and documented, strengthening advocacy and programming.

Affected Population in Turkey

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 11, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Total refugees	1,805,255	M: 917,070; F: 888,185
Child Refugees (Under 18)	978,448	M: 505,471; F: 472,977
Child Refugees (Under 5)	361,051	M: 189,552; F: 171,499

²¹ UNHCR figures as of 1 July

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education: Since the beginning of 2015, 65,724 children have been benefited from school supplies and UNICEF has begun the procurement of additional school-supplies and equipment to ensure children will be able to begin the new school year. UNICEF and its government partners (AFAD and Ministry of National Education) are moving forward on school construction, identifying necessary land and financial resources to enable a rapid construction process. In order to provide a protective environment to children even during the summer months, MoNE and UNICEF have worked together to keep many schools serving Syrian children open for summer school. 370 recreation kits to serve 33,300 children are being delivered to 211 schools in order to provide children and adolescents with semi-structured recreational activities.

UNICEF provides monthly financial incentives for Syrian volunteer teachers in both camps and host communities in 15 affected provinces. Nearly, 5,000 teachers have been reached, or 141% of the UNICEF target for 2015, improving the quality of learning for almost 200,000 Syrian refugee children. There are plans to expand the reach further, with the Ministry of National Education, estimating an eventual need to cover 10,000 teachers.

YOBIS, a complementary education management information system utilized to monitor Syrian students, teachers, and classrooms was developed jointly by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoNE) in the end of 2014, is now online. All schools in Turkey currently or potentially serving Syrians (52,985, of which 255 are Temporary Education Centers) are now entering data in the system with 50% of overall Syrian student demographic data has been entered. Currently, 208,000 children are in schools/learning programmes. However, the coverage of access is uneven, with 92% of school aged children in camps enrolled in schools, while enrollment remains an estimated 26% for children living in host communities.

Results for access to non-formal and informal education in Turkey have been low due to lack of funds and partners. These interventions are critical to support vulnerable children and adolescents who have been out of school for an extended period of time and cannot easily access formal educational opportunities, as well as for working children. In response to this, UNICEF Turkey is now developing programmes with Turkish and international civil society organizations to provide over 9,000 Syrian and other vulnerable children and adolescents with these opportunities beginning in August.

Child Protection: Since January 2015, a total of 25,570 children have benefitted from psychosocial support (51% of the UNICEF 2015 target) and a total of 185,059 children have attended 26 child-friendly spaces in the temporary accommodation centers and host communities. In June alone, 3,378 children benefitted from psychosocial support and a total of 31,078 children attended child-friendly spaces.

Agreements with partners have been made to expand outreach to the most vulnerable children and families in host communities (Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Mardin and Antakya) through more specialised psychosocial support and referral services, including gender-based violence and life skills programmes. In addition, mines and explosive remnants of war risk education and awareness activities for Syrian refugees, community leaders, and teachers living in Şanlıurfa and Hatay as well as humanitarian workers operating at the border started after Ramadan.

A first round of the Parenting Programme, which started in January 2015 in collaboration with MoFSP and AFAD, reached 7,000 Syrian parents. In the course of the next weeks, data from the 9 participating camps will be further compiled and analysed to inform design of the second round, which will start with the mobilization and training of 100 Syrians as master trainers in September 2015. An online interactive and multilingual platform to streamline reporting and monitoring this program is being developed. The Parenting Programme has proven to be an important instrument to build individual, family and community resilience as well as social inclusion.

Health & Nutrition: UNICEF field staff monitored the health support given to the new arrivals at Akcakale. All newly-arrived children were vaccinated directly after registration by the MoH, receiving Oral Polio Vaccine for 0 to 15 years, MMR Vaccine for 10 months to 15 years, pentavalent vaccine for 2 months to 5 years, and Tetraxim Vaccine for 5 to 15 years old.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – June 2015)

TURKEY	Sector 2015 target	Sector total 2015 results	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF total 2015 results
CHILD PROTECTION				
# conflict-affected boys and girls with equitable access to child protection or psychosocial support services, including in Child-Friendly spaces and mobile units	n/a		50,000	25,570
# conflict-affected boys and girls reached through specialised services from qualified frontline workers referrals			2,000	469
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents in impacted communities who are trained for social cohesion and peace building through peer support, youth mobilization and advocacy			5,000	1,034
# Syrian individuals trained through the parenting training programme			5,000	7,821
# individuals trained on child protection and SGBV			405	249
EDUCATION				
# school-aged children in schools/ learning programmes ²²	345,000	208,000	180,000	99,766
# children who have received school supplies	250,000	n/a	180,000	65,724
# educational facilities constructed/ refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	70	n/a	70	45
# (qualified) teachers trained	4,150	n/a	3,500	6,500
# qualified teachers supported with incentives ²³	3,500	n/a	3,500	4,958
# children and adolescents receiving NFE/ IFE (Syrians, Other affected groups)	100,000	0	40,000	0

²² UNICEF targets and results for enrolment figures are cumulative, and calculated based on schools directly supported by UNICEF with multiple interventions. Children who are indirect beneficiaries of system support, including teacher training and incentives, have not been included to date.

²³ Incentives are to be paid to the whole target group each month

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

By end of May 2015, the total number of registered Syrian children age from 5 – 17 is 41,401.

At the beginning of the school year 2014/2015, a total of 39,657 Syrian students were enrolled in the Egyptian pre-university education system all throughout the country (25 governorates), including 28,729 students in public structures and 10,928 students in private schools. 81% of all Syrian children in Egyptian school systems are concentrated in 5 governorates: Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Qlyoubia, and Damietta. UNICEF is supporting 236 schools for the academic year 2014 -2015. The total number of Syrian children enrolled in these schools is 13,181 (age 6-17) and an additional 1,234 children in community KGs (age 3-5) in Alexandria, Damietta, Sharqia, Qaliyubia, Giza, and Cairo.

Affected Population in Egypt

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 11, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	132,375	M: 67,511; F: 64,864
Child Refugees (Under 18)	57,716	M: 29,784; F: 27,931= 57,715
Child Refugees (Under 5)	16,017	M: 8,207; F: 7,810

Summary Analysis of Program Response

Child Protection: In June 2015, 1,581 children and adolescents were reached with non-specialized community based child protection services. This month, 273 Syrian children were able to access structured child protection and PSS services. UNICEF provided case management and specialised services to 267 Syrian children, a total of 639 children since January. These services included home visits, cash assistance and assistance to refugee children in detention.

Also this month, 344 parents accessed community based child protection and PSS, including awareness raising sessions and a psychodrama programme, a total 973 parents since January. These activities are aimed at aiding parents to identify and support children with behavioural or psychological issues. Additionally, UNICEF hired a Parenting Skills Consultant who conducted a study across the various locations where UNICEF works. The findings of this study will inform the development of parenting programs in Egypt for Syrian and Egyptian families.

Education: UNICEF has reached over 1,200 Syrian children with access to 49 Kinder Gardens this school year. In addition, 68 teachers have been trained on active learning approaches, enhancing the quality of education services provided to children. Field monitors report that trainings, such as creative thinking and life skills, were substantive and very interactive.

In June 2015, in partnership with CRS, 107 students were supported with grants in the “Educational Assistance Program (additional assistance to special needs)” which provide school and transportation fees, devices and medications.

Health: In June, a total of 496 Syrian women (15-49) years and 1,046 Syrian children under 5, accessed primary Health care services through UNICEF supported Primary Healthcare Units. This makes a total of 7,167 Syrian women and 2,796 under 5 Syrian children used MoH PHUs in 2015.

UNICEF continued its technical and financial support to Ministry of Health and Syrian community health workers who work directly with Syrian families encouraging them to use MoH PHC facilities. In 2015, MOH appointed 185 Community Health Workers in six governorates namely Cairo, Giza, Damietta, Alexandria, Dakahlia, and Matrouh that are part of an integral health outreach programme to ensure that refugees have access to the services they need.

In coordination with MOH, UNICEF will partner with UNFPA to upgrade 5 Obstetric units and 6 Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU) in 4 governorates (Cairo, Giza, Damietta, and Alexandria).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – June 2015)

EGYPT	2015 Sector Target	2015 Sector Results	2015 UNICEF Target	2015 UNICEF Results
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children, adolescents with access to community based CP and PSS support	17,000	6,030	10,000	5,435
# parents with access to community based CP and PSS			2,500	973
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (girls and boys)	n/a	n/a	1,000	453
# Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support 'case management'	2,450	n/a	1,500	639
# government, civil society and community based organization staff trained on CP	540	n/a	250	60
EDUCATION				
# Syrian children enrolled in formal education opportunities	45,954	41,000	14,500	13,181
# students reached by psychosocial support	n/a	n/a	750	0
# community structures and KGs established	n/a	n/a	70	49
# schools equipped and refurbished	30	0	15	0
# schools provided with education resource rooms ²⁴	3,200	n/a	15	0
# teachers trained	2,330	385	150	0
# public and community school reached with child safeguarding mechanisms	50	0	10	0
# teachers (m/f) trained on design and implementing plans for students with special needs	n/a	n/a	150	0
# teachers/supervisors trained on active learning and multi-grade classroom management	1,000	n/a	750	167 ²⁵
# managers trained (m/f)	n/a	n/a	300	0
HEALTH				
# under 5 (Egyptian and Syrian) children immunized during polio NIDs			14,500,000	n/a ²⁶
# Syrian children under five years old immunized through the Routine immunization (measles)			15,000	n/a
# Syrian women (15-49 year of age) benefiting from Primary health services (including ANC, PNC, Hypertension)			10,000	2,796
# Egyptian women (15-49) benefiting from access essential primary health services			20,000	n/a
# Syrian new born with access to obstetric and neonatal intensive care units)			15	n/a

²⁴ UNICEF is targeting public schools

²⁵ Kindergarten teachers

²⁶ Independent report in process

Funding Status

Syria Crisis 2015 Appeal : SRP and 3RP

22-July-15

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

<i>Funding Status</i>		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Other	Total*	Percentage Funded
<i>In millions of US Dollars</i>									
Syria	Required	72.02	92.04	22.53	62.28	30.40		279.27	35%
	Funded	29.87	18.06	12.64	18.00	18.35		97.56	
Jordan	Required	56.03	50.79	24.95	11.04	36.70		179.51	56%
	Funded	40.51	20.11	18.05	3.15	7.07		101.10	
Lebanon	Required	90.85	116.06	29.16	42.86	10.10		289.02	47%
	Funded	38.63	50.32	19.83	13.31	10.22		136.52	
Iraq	Required	45.36	12.93	8.74	10.49	1.20		78.72	47%
	Funded	14.82	10.44	7.22	3.62	1.08		37.18	
Turkey	Required		42.00	9.58	5.27	3.50		60.35	49%
	Funded		16.84	5.48		1.19		29.72	
Egypt	Required		2.02	1.82	6.82			10.66	37%
	Funded		0.78	0.48	0.47			3.97	
MENA	Required	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.50	1.50	6.00	36%
	Funded			0.36				2.18	

Total	Required	265.01	316.59	97.54	139.51	83.40	1.50	903.54	45%
	Funded	123.82	116.54	64.06	38.55	37.92		411.06	
	% Funded	47%	37%	66%	28%	45%	0%	45%	
	Funding Gap (\$)	141.18	200.05	33.47	100.96	45.48	1.50	492.48	
	Funding Gap (%)	53%	63%	34%	72%	55%	100%	55%	

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

Next SitRep: 24 August 2015

UNICEF Syria Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmna

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

Who to
contact for
further
information:

Genevieve Boutin
Syria Crisis Sub-Regional Hub
UNICEF MENA Regional Office
Mobile: +962 (0) 796835058
Email: gbouting@unicef.org

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

