



© UNICEF/WHO/2014-1116/Khuzai: A health worker administers a dose of oral polio vaccine to a girl in the Bajed Kandala camp

# unicef

## Syria Crisis

### Monthly humanitarian situation report

SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

FEBRUARY 2015

## Highlights

- In Syria, the 10th national polio vaccination campaign was carried out from 15-19 February, 2015. 2,989,659 children under five were vaccinated against polio including over 60,000 children in hard to reach areas, and 1,790 children reached for the first time in Homs, Dara'a, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Lattakia, Deir Ezzor and Qunietra.
- In Iraq, since January 2015, 92,787 Syrian refugees were able to access to safe drinking water in the camps, mostly through sustainable water systems.
- In Lebanon, primary health care consultation services benefitted almost 140,000 individuals across the country since January, including 3,471 children provided with routine vaccinations.
- In Jordan, since January 2015 UNICEF and partners have reached 45,444 vulnerable girls (52%) and boys in camps and host communities with psychosocial support services through 132 child and adolescent friendly spaces (69 of which are in host communities). Just over 1,100 of these children received multi-sectoral child protection (CP) and gender-based violence (GBV) case management services (52% girls).

## In Syria

**5,600,000**

# of children in need

**12,184,000**

# of people in need (HNO, November 2014)

## Outside Syria

**1,941,584**

# of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

**3,800,109**

# of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration (18 January 2015)

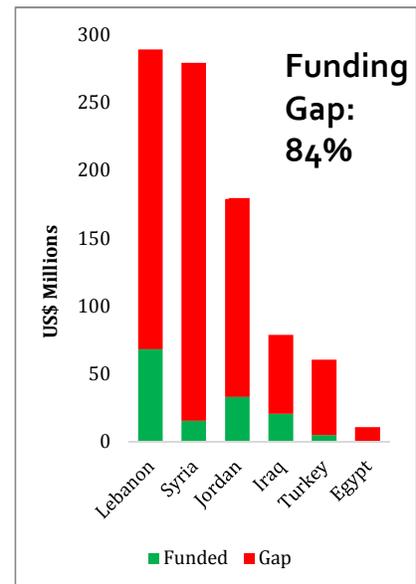
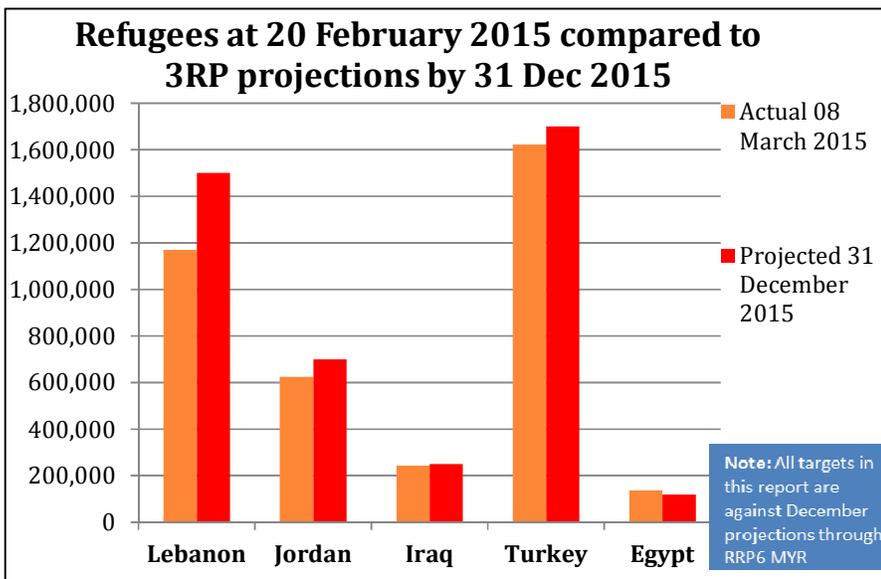
## Syria Appeal 2015

**US\$279 million**

## Regional Appeal 2015

**US\$ 624 million**

\*January – December 2015



# Syria

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Humanitarian needs in Syria have increased twelvefold since the beginning of the crisis, with 12.21 million in need of humanitarian assistance (including 5.6 million children), and coping mechanisms of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities all but exhausted. Out of the affected population, 7.6 million people are internally displaced, and 4.8 million reside in hard to reach areas, and 11.6 million are in urgent need of access to clean water and sanitation.

Since January 2015, armed groups have increasingly restricted commercial and humanitarian access to government-controlled neighborhoods of Deir-ez-Zour city. Local sources report that civilians are not permitted to leave the areas and that communication remains a challenge. Restrictions on commercial traffic and humanitarian assistance has caused a shortage of food supplies and a subsequent rise in prices of basic goods in the city. The unavailability of water treatment solutions has resulted in polluted water leading to increased incidents of skin disease. The one remaining functioning hospital is short of medical supplies and unable to address growing public health concerns. Attempts by humanitarian actors to respond to the growing needs of the estimated 75,000 population have not been successful. UNICEF was last able to access the city in May 2014, the ICRC in November that same year.

Ongoing internal displacement continues in Hassakeh Governorate where over 4,400 families have arrived in Hassakeh and Qamishli cities from Tal Hamees, Al Hol and Tal Temer sub-districts, fleeing fighting between armed groups. An escalation of violence and attacks has been reported in several besieged locations of eastern Ghouta, affecting an estimated 172,000 persons, particularly Douma, East Harasta, Saqba, Hamouria and Erbin. Besieged locations in rural Damascus are reporting dire humanitarian needs including increasing malnutrition, compounded by shortages of food and health supplies and rising prices of basic commodities.

Access to education has decreased as a result of school closures and the targeting of education facilities throughout the country. Roughly a quarter of schools have been damaged, destroyed or used as collective shelters or for purposes other than education. An assessment of the status of education infrastructure is currently underway. Regular provision of water is a challenge. In Aleppo, while the water system has been operating without issue over last week, electricity cuts still threaten regular water supply. In Idlib, armed groups have cut water and electricity supplies as a tactic of war. The situation is similar in Dier Ezzour, particularly where the city remained inaccessible over the last few weeks. All main roads to Raqqa, Hassakeh and Damascus are blocked, restricting the delivery of supplies (including food and non-food items) to the city since the beginning of February.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF leads the Education, Nutrition, WASH sectors and the child protection working group with NGO co-leads to coordinate and facilitate a coherent implementation of the Syria Strategic Response Plan across the locations in Gaziantep, Amman and Damascus under the Whole of Syria response.

The WASH sector where feasible is providing rapid response as well as phasing in rehabilitation of WASH systems, to ensure a reliable water supply, treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste management including the rehabilitation and maintenance of the water infrastructure, which has been repeatedly targeted during the course of the conflict. The overarching goal of the Education Sector is to provide access to safe and quality education to affected children and adolescents and to strengthen the capacity of the education stakeholders, including communities and local authorities, to deliver an effective education response. In line with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education, the No Lost Generation Initiative, Education Sector partners will support scaled access to pre-primary, primary and secondary schools as well as non-formal and vocational education opportunities, especially for the most vulnerable in hard-to-reach areas. It will continue rolling out and systematizing the back-to-learning campaign. The Nutrition sector has documented the need for robust preventive nutrition services complemented by curative services and close situation monitoring. This will be achieved through expanding nutrition centers, enhancing the capacity of local partners, as well as strengthening the systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases. The expansion of child protection activities to address gender-based violence prevention and response as well as risk education (on explosive remnants and mine risk) are prioritized in this year's response strategy. The child protection working group will strengthen available analysis of protection concerns and awareness raising/advocacy efforts, expand provision of psychosocial support services to children and adolescents, integrating community led initiatives to empower young people and children and provide them with a space for participation.

### Estimated Affected Population

*\* 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

*\*Source: 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA*

## Humanitarian Strategy

In recognition of the protracted nature of the conflict, whilst continuing the provision of life saving emergency relief where the conditions allow, UNICEF will focus on building local capacity of health workers, water engineers and teachers to ensure continued service delivery capacity in communities within Syria, focusing on sustainable alternatives like solar power and local production of water treatment solutions. In line with this year's Syria Strategic Response Plan, building community resilience and sustainably restoring basic services will enable UNICEF to handover durable solutions while continuing to implement emergency measures for those that need it the most. In health and nutrition, the focus will continue to be strengthening /reactivating routine immunization in all 14 governorates and expanding access to primary care and nutrition services. In 2015, the Education programme will operationalize the self-learning programme aiming to reach out-of-school children.

In 2015, through the Whole of Syria architecture, UNICEF and its partners will harness all available corridors to bring assistance to more children in hard to reach areas through cross line and cross boarder operations, expansion of regular programmes through diverse partnerships at local levels, and deployment of additional third party facilitators and field monitors.

During February, UNICEF participated in an Inter-Agency convoy to Talbiseh and surrounding Villages in Homs. UNICEF's specific request to provide humanitarian assistance was implemented as part of the inter-agency (IA) convoy to Talbiseh providing a package of basic life-saving supplies including family hygiene kits, baby hygiene kits, plastic sheets, soap bars, water purification tabs, high energy biscuits, winter clothes for 50,000 people as well as school bags and stationary for 25,000 children. UNICEF internal and national staff participated in the convoy and met with SARC team operating inside Talbisheh. A rapid needs assessment identified food, health, education and fuel to run water pumps as key priorities. In January and February, UNICEF reached 27,250 beneficiaries through the Al Ramtha border crossing in Jordan, combined with winter clothing items, emergency water and sanitation supplies reaching in Dara'a and Quneitra. From the Northern Syrian border, UNICEF participated in 12 convoys through Bab-Al-Salam and Bab-al-Hawa combined, reaching 382,654 individuals with winter assistance as well as shelter, health and essential WASH supplies.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### WASH

Since January, UNICEF, through its partners provided improved access to safe water to almost 850,000 people in 25 sub-districts in Hassakeh, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Idleb, Homs, Dar'a, Lattakia and Hama. In addition, over 77,607 IDPs were provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages in 14 sub-districts in 5 governorates. In February, UNICEF reached over 410,000 people with safe water and hygiene supplies in 24 sub-districts in Aleppo, Hassakeh, Idleb, Rural Damascus, Hama and Dara'a governorates. 369,000 people in 16 sub-districts received safe water through trucking services, rehabilitation and repair works for the water systems, in addition to installation of 17 water tanks to improve the storage capacity in hosting areas. Rehabilitation/repairing works related to water systems are enabling 170,000 people to receive sufficient daily amount of safe water. Some 30,000 people in north rural area of Hassakeh benefitted from 40-50 liters of water a day as a result of repairs to the water system. UNICEF continued to reach a total of 15.56 million people nationwide with access to safe water through provision of water treatment solutions.

### Education

UNICEF-supported education interventions are contributing to the availability of quality basic education, particularly amongst vulnerable children (3-19 years old) affected by the crisis. This includes through the provision of school supplies, remedial education, preventative outreach programs to minimize school dropouts, and light rehabilitation of schools. In February, UNICEF provided a package of education services including remedial education, school furniture and pre-fabricated classrooms and provision of early childhood development kits for 22,758 children in Homs, Aleppo, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Hama. This past month, UNICEF through partners, provided an additional 14,708 children in Hassakeh and Damascus with school bags and stationary. These simple but critical school supplies supported the return to school of 715,459 children since the launch of the campaign in September 2014. This represents 63% of the 1,160,000 targeted school-children in all sub-districts. Deliveries to Raqqa and Dier-zzour remain difficult.

### Health

The 10th national polio vaccination campaign was carried out between February 15 and 19 2015, vaccinating 2,989,659 children under five against polio. Over 60,000 of these children are located in hard to reach areas, and 1,790 children were reached for the first time (in Homs, Dara'a, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Lattakia, Deir Ezzor and Qunietra). Insecurity continues to impede full coverage with rates between 72% and 90% in the hardest to reach areas. In addition to the provision of polio vaccines, syringes, cold boxes and uniforms for vaccinators, UNICEF is strengthening the overall health system's capacity to manage routine immunisation to enable regular access to the most vulnerable children, particularly in hard to reach and inaccessible locations. A total of 69,262 children and women had access to maternal and primary health care services through UNICEF-supported fixed and mobile health clinics, bringing the total number of people reached since January to 137,207. UNICEF aims to reach 1.3 million children and women with primary health care services nationwide by the end of 2015. Despite the difficulties of providing medical supplies to populations in need across conflict lines, UNICEF was able to deliver pediatric kits for 25,000 children in rural Damascus.

## Nutrition

UNICEF and its partners continue to deliver preventative and malnutrition treatment services to conflict-affected populations in Syria. In February, 5,420 children under five received complementary food and lipid-based nutrition supplements, while 7,023 pregnant and lactating women were reached with multiple micronutrient supplementation, bringing the total reached this year to 15,739 children and 19,132 children and pregnant and lactating women, respectively. During the reporting period, 2,442 pregnant women and lactating mothers were provided appropriate information on optimal child feeding practices and preventing malnutrition.

## Child Protection

During the reporting period, 40,436 children in ten accessible governorates were provided with psychosocial support services through 24 child friendly spaces (CFSs) and 41 mobile teams. Similarly, basic psychosocial services were provided to 28,767 adolescents (55% girls) through 19 Adolescents Friendly Spaces. UNICEF is expanding its protection services, mainly through psychosocial support services, to tens of thousands of children in need, mainly through a supported network of volunteer community outreach members and community based facilitators.

## Winterization

The 2014/2015 distribution of children winter clothing kits and blankets is in its final phase. In February, UNICEF through SARC and partners distributed 100,906 winter clothes to children in Tartous, Rural Damascus, Hama, Qunietra, Dara'a Idleb, and Aleppo and over 77,000 blankets (including 10,000 in Raqqa). This year, UNICEF distributed 233,000 children winter clothe kits across the country.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – February 2015)

SYRIA	2015 Sector Target	2015 Sector Results	2015 UNICEF Target	2015 UNICEF Results
<b>WASH* - 2015 Need: Safe water - 16.5 million; Hygiene - 12 million (SRP 2015)</b>				
# affected population provided with access to safe drinking and domestic water (1)	7,190,524	1,966,792	4,000,000	849,474
# affected population periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages (2)	6,744,015	237,557	2,500,000	77,607
# affected population with access to appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services (3)	4,583,000	304,090	1,500,000	48,975
<b>Child Protection (CP)</b>				
# children receiving Explosive Remnant of War risk education in schools and communities (1)			1,350,000	0
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (2)			350,000	87,694
# children and adolescents reached through unstructured psychosocial activities (3)			250,000	23,093
# child protection actors and stakeholders trained (women, men) (4)			2,000	32
<b>Education - 2015 Need: 4.5 million people</b>				
# children (6-17 years) with access to formal education (1)	3,500,000	5,212	365,500	5,212
# children (6-19 years) with access to non-formal education opportunities (2)	4,500,000	31,459	1,600,000	25,355
# teachers and education actors with access to professional training and capacity development initiatives (3)	480,000	n/a	6,800	0
# children (3-15) receiving Back to Learning materials (4)	4,500,000	48,107	2,800,000	0
<b>Health</b>				
# children under five reached with polio vaccine (1)			2,900,000	2,989,659
# children under one with routine vaccination (2)			570,000	0
# children & pregnant and lactating women accessing basic health services (3)			1,300,000	137,207
<b>Nutrition - 2015 Need: 3.94 million people (SRP 2015)</b>				
# children under 5/ Pregnant and Lactating Women receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation (1)	2,200,000	19,132	1,000,000	19,132
# children 6-59 months receiving nutrient supplements (2)	517,000	64,862	370,000	15,739
# children 6-59 months treated for SAM (3)	21,000	138	21,000	126
<b>Social Policy - 2015 Need: 9.96 million people (1.9 million families)</b>				
# families receiving cash assistance to meet their basic needs (1)	1,500,000	n/a	20,000	0
# children benefitting from winter and summer clothes (2)	families	n/a	500,000	233,053

**Footnotes:**WASH\* An estimated up to 16.55 million people benefit from sustained supply of chlorine to treat drinking water across the country, with population in need estimated at 16,500,000 for treatment supplies to disinfect water supplies. 1) Cumulative people accessing safe drinking water through rehabilitation/ repair of water supply systems with established Operations/Maintenance mechanism, in addition to affected population in IDP shelters and institutions reached through rehabilitation of water supply systems, water trucking, installation of water tanks, and distribution of water kits. 2) Affected population reached with periodic distribution of hygiene items in institutions/IDP settlements with hygiene promotion messages. 3) Affected population in IDP settlements, host communities, and

institutions, with access to hygienic toilets or latrines with hand washing facilities, and rehabilitation of sewage and drainage infrastructure. In addition to solid waste interventions in IDP settlements.

**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 through integrating RE into existing activities including school clubs, health services and other child protection services. 2) Beneficiaries of psychosocial support include children and adolescents receiving psychosocial support in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Adolescent Friendly Spaces (55,000 adolescents), mobile units, and school clubs. 3) Level 1 PSS activities 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) Children protection actors include 1500 school counsellors and 500 community / NGO workers, trained in PSS and case management and referrals

**Education** 1) Children provided with equitable access to formal education opportunities through the rehabilitation of schools (350,000), provision of prefabricated class rooms (14,000), and with basic education bursaries (1,500), giving access to formal schools. 2) Children provided with non-formal education opportunities (some of which can improve learning in formal schools), including 1.6 million children and adolescents provided with self-learning materials, 500,000 children provided with remedial education, and 165,000 adolescents with Life Skills Based Education, including at least 56,000 with vocational education. Of the 165,000, 130,000 adolescents will be reached through mobile outreach. 3) Includes: i) Developing capacity of 5,600 teachers including in active learning, curriculum B, self-learning, extra-curricular, and life-skills education; ii) 200 education participants capacity development support in minimum standards/ information management; iii) 115 teachers trained on Life skills; and iv) 1,000 youth volunteers/facilitators trained on vocational and life skills. 4) Provision of essential teaching and learning materials including text books, school bags and stationaries (2.8 Million)

**Nutrition** 1) Children reached with micronutrient supplementation/ pregnant & lactating women receiving micronutrients incl. iron folate 2) Children aged 6-36 months who received complementary foods and lipid-based nutrient supplements 3) Children treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition with Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) e.g. Plumpy Nut

**Social Policy** 1) Displaced and vulnerable households supported with cash and vouchers to meet immediate basic needs 2) Displaced children (3 months to 14 years) supported to protect them from extreme weather - particularly in shelters/ hard to reach areas

# Iraq

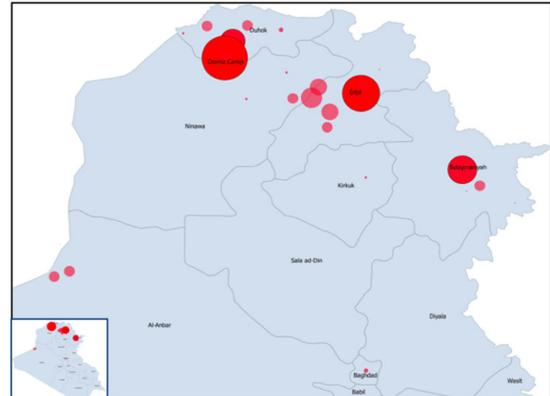
## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of February 28, 2015, 244,731 registered Syrian refugees<sup>1</sup> are living in Iraq, the majority of whom are hosted in the three northern Iraq governorates of the Kurdistan Region (KR-I), Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Since fighting in Kobane began in September 2014, the KR-I has seen 31,824 new Syrian arrivals arriving at a rate of around 100 new people each day.<sup>2</sup> Iraq's internal security situation remains uncertain since the takeover of large areas of territory by armed groups in mid-2014, with latest figures indicating 2,472,000 Iraqis displaced across the country<sup>3</sup>, including nearly 800,000 in the KR-I alone. Water and sanitation service provision for camps is ongoing, with upgrading and repair needed as water networks are developed and become more sustainable. With rapid population increase, health systems struggle to cope with the additional burden, and outbreak of infectious disease is a risk for those living in camps and urban environments. Child protection monitoring and response activities are critical, with unconfirmed reports of forced marriage, human trafficking, and children returning to Syria to fight. The need for additional school spaces and for extra teaching staff remains high. UN agencies and partners are engaged in contingency planning exercises in light of recent announcements from the Government of Iraq regarding an upscale of military operations around the Mosul area and the outbreak of fighting in Tikrit.

### Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at March 08, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	242,468	M: 130,690; F: 111,778
Child Refugees (Under 18)	111,293	M: 57,950; F: 53,343
Child Refugees (Under 5)	40,735	M: 20,610; F: 20,150



## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar and spread of violence to surrounding governorates, UN Agencies and humanitarian partners have worked to promote an integrated response where possible. Among the inter-agency working groups in Erbil, UNICEF co-leads the WASH sector, the Child Protection sub-working group with UNHCR and Education with Save the Children. In February 2015, OCHA and UNHCR are launching a new online database called ActivityInfo, which will include harmonized indicators to facilitate monitoring of sector and cluster achievements and move towards a better assessment and coordination of the emergency responses to Syrian refugees and Iraqi IDPs in the country.

1 UNCHR Syrian Refugee Data Portal, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>, last update February 15, 2015

2 UNHCR Interagency Operational Update 1-15 February 2015

3 International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round XIV, February 2015

## Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF humanitarian response strategy and priorities for Syrian refugees in Iraq remain focused on providing access to basic and life sustaining services for Syrian women and children to protect them from further deprivations or exposure to violence. These interventions, organized according to Regional Refugee and Resilience (3RP) sectors, balance life-saving and resilience building initiatives for refugees and for the communities that host them, and remain engaged with the overall need to mitigate disruptions to child development to avert a lost generation of children. The 'No Lost Generation' approach is ongoing in Iraq, with coordinated child protection, education, social cohesion and Communication for Development (C4D) interventions in communities, mainly in the KR-I. In 2015, the humanitarian response is moving towards a streamlined 'Whole of Iraq' approach in order to bring together refugee, IDP and host community response mechanisms to further ensure a coherent approach that reaches the most vulnerable. Concurrently, UNICEF works to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Iraq (GoI), Kurdistan Regional Government, 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.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### WASH

The UNICEF WASH Emergency Program is targeting a minimum of 123,948 Syrian Refugees as part of the 3RP. Since January 2015, 92,787 refugees were able to access to safe drinking water in the camps, mostly through sustainable water systems. Awaiting the construction and installation of new boreholes and networks in some of the camps, UNICEF continued to supply to 60,960 refugees through water trucking to supplement the total daily water demands. In Arbat Refugee Camp in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, UNICEF connected the three newly installed boreholes to the four water reservoirs (with total capacity of 340m<sup>3</sup>), more than doubling the number of functioning boreholes in Arbat Camp. UNICEF's implementing partners, Relief International and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), distributed 4,932 hygiene kits to refugees in Darashakran and Kawergosk Camps, assisting a total of 20,966 refugees since the beginning of the year. UNICEF completed and tested the sewage disposal system in Domiz Camp, Dahuk Governorate and is currently planning the transition to local management for increased sustainability under the resilience objective of the 3RP. In Qushtapa camp, Erbil Governorate, UNICEF and its implementing partners, the Directorate of Surrounding Water and Qatar Red Crescent, finalized the construction and testing phase of the water and sewerage networks, which are ready to be handed over to government agencies.

### Education

Despite the challenges faced due to the internal displacement crisis in Iraq, including the temporary usage of schools as IDP shelters, stretched resources of humanitarian and governmental partners, and a delayed start of the academic school year, UNICEF has thus far enrolled 22,315 Syrian refugee children into basic education since the start of the academic year in September 2014.

UNICEF, with the support of its implementing partner NRC provided catch-up classes, specifically targeted at new arrivals from Kobane to nearly 2,000 students. UNICEF provided basic supplies including student bags, recreation and first aid kits, to 5,684 students in the camps. Through ZHIN local NGO, the same children also received winter uniform clothes, locally produced by Syrian refugee women in a Darashakran Camp sewing workshop, as part of UNICEF's winterization strategy.

Under the technical guidance and support of UNICEF, Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) were formed and trained in all camp schools in 2014 in order to identify and address the needs of the children and school facilities by designing and implementing individual school improvement plans. Upon completion of the plans, UNICEF started supporting PTAs who cover 14 schools, with a monthly fixed grant of US\$ 300 in order to self-manage minor cleaning, maintenance and rehabilitation requirements of school buildings.



© Anmar/ Iraq2015 - Syrian child receiving a winter uniform in Basirma Camp



© Ibrahim/ Iraq2015 - Syrian children going home from school in Qushtapa Camp

## Child Protection

Since the beginning of 2015, 2,602 Syrian refugee children (1,372 girls; 1,230 boys) of a targeted 14,262 children in camp and non-camp settings were newly enrolled in psychosocial support services offered by UNICEF. In response to possible coercion of children in the camps to return to Syria to fight, the Child Protection Units continue to follow up with young people in camp environments. UNICEF provided follow up activities and trainings on the global Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) and Child Protection in Emergencies, for NGOs in Basirma camp, Erbil Governorate, with the aim to increase knowledge and skills of frontline child protection staff. UNICEF with the support of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted protection training in Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah Governorates for 145 supervisory and technical staff in core child protection skills and on case management, ensuring that there is a greater availability of system support and greater accountability when referring cases to specialised services.

## Health & Nutrition

In February, UNICEF in partnership with WHO conducted health promotion as part of a five-day national polio immunization campaign, which targeted 5.8 million children under five years of age. In KR-I, where the vast majority of Syrian refugees reside, the polio campaign was combined with a measles immunization campaign and carried out over 15 days, ending March 12. Across the Governorates of Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah, 750,582 children under five years old will be the focus for polio vaccination, including an estimated 48,493 Syrian refugees. Since January 2015, a total of 2,382 children under five were vaccinated against polio, 385 infants aged under one year were vaccinated against measles, 417 children under five years received the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine, and an additional 732 children received vitamin A supplements across the eight refugee camps in the KR-I. Additionally, through UNICEF support, the Directorate of Health (DoH) in Dahuk vaccinated all newly arriving refugees below the age of 15 at checkpoints. Since the beginning of the year a total of 3,819 children were vaccinated against polio and 3,586 children received measles vaccination. Through the UNICEF-supported growth-monitoring program, a total of 5,856 children under five years were screened in all refugee camps across the KR-I, among which 211 were diagnosed as malnourished and appropriate treatments with supplementary/therapeutic food and referral were provided. In addition, a total of 4,880 doses of supplementary and therapeutic food were distributed as preventive and therapeutic measures for children under five. Additionally, UNICEF through its partners conducted a total of 100 seminars in UNICEF's baby hut units reaching some 450 pregnant and lactating women who discussed topics such as exclusive breastfeeding, well balanced diets and complementary foods for infants.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – February 2015)

IRAQ	Sector 2015 targets	Sector total 2015 results	UNICEF 2015 targets	UNICEF total 2015 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (WASH)</b>				
# emergency affected population provided with adequate access to safe water	71,468	21,537	45,024	21,537
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	133,769	70,903	78,924	70,280
# emergency affected population with access to functional toilets & bathing facilities <sup>4</sup>	103,546	0	23,816	0
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & bathing facilities connected to disposal system ( <i>recurrent intervention</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	88,256	92,161	57,366	78,320
# beneficiaries with routine access to solid waste collection and disposal services <sup>5</sup>	103,546	80,405	50,738	936
# beneficiaries received hygiene kits	120,219	21,841	49,290	20,966
# beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion ( <i>recurrent intervention</i> ) <sup>6</sup>	120,219	91,996	49,290	89,954
# children with access to safe WASH facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	43,738	14,574	43,738	14,536
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children with access to psychosocial support services	20,669	4,911	14,262	2,602
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	7,950	899	3,500	271
# Para-Social workforce trained	200	0	200	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# boys and girls in basic education <sup>7</sup>	27,012	29,220	24,782	22,315
# children who have received school supplies	27,012	5,894	24,782	5,894
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	27,012	17,666	24,782	14,985
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# children under 1 immunized against measles			6,366	784
# newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services		n/a	3,170	1,036

<sup>4</sup> Indicator for access to temporary sanitation services, such as through transit camps in response to any new influx.

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF results have decreased since January, because UNICEF has passed some of their solid waste activities to government partners. Results are anticipated to reduce over the coming months as more activities are handed over.

<sup>6</sup> Some services in camps are being gradually handed over from UNICEF to other organizations and institutions, based on earlier agreements. It is expected that the number of beneficiaries reached by UNICEF will be therefore gradually declining, approaching the target set for UNICEF.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

# children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio <sup>8</sup>		750,582	4,023
# health facilities in impacted communities supported		120	-
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
# children under 5 provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services	n/a	14,382	6,316

# Jordan

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of early March, 2015, there were 624,513 Syrian registered refugees in Jordan, of which, approximately 322,000 are children. UNHCR's home visit study, *Living in the Shadows*, reports that two-thirds of refugees live in poverty. Refugees are becoming more economically vulnerable with prolonged displacement. Jordanians who live below the poverty line also face increasing vulnerability as rents, day labour competition, and commodity prices rise in areas most affected by the refugee influx. The crisis in neighbouring Syria is continuing to have a profound impact on Jordan. The population increase from the refugee influx continues to put pressure on Jordan's scarce water reserves, and strained social services. Refugees who rely on Jordan's protection and on assistance from the international community are facing cutbacks in support. The official, registered number of refugees is expected to reach 800,000 by the end of the year totalling 12% of the population. UNICEF and other agencies are reviewing plans for expansion and ensuring appropriate service capacity of Azraq camp, in light of increased numbers of refugees entering camps from host communities.

<b>Affected Population</b>		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at March 08, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.</i>		
Registered refugees	624,513	M: 307,260; F: 317,253
Child Refugees (Under 18)	322,249	M: 165,496; F: 156,753
Child Refugees (Under 5)	104,918	M: 104,918; F: 51,210

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In Jordan, UNICEF leads the WASH and Education sectors as well as co-leads the Child Protection working group with UNHCR. In 2015, UNICEF will increase cost-efficiencies by consolidating child protection, alternative education, and life skills training and services at partner sites reaching vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugee children. A new child cash grant programme will target Syrian refugee families living in abject poverty, reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms such as child labour or early marriage, by reinforcing their economic security. 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 resilient and longer-term service provision. Health and nutrition interventions will continue targeted interventions to support the health and development of infants and young children, including immunization support, child nutrition counselling for mothers, and efforts to improve neonatal morbidity and mortality rates.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF continues to target humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children and to use innovative solutions to strengthen the resilience of host communities, including by providing child cash grants to vulnerable Syrian refugee families through cutting-edge technology; and large-scale monitoring and digital reporting incidences of violence in schools. Priorities in 2015 include consolidated service delivery architecture for UNICEF interventions, including psycho-social support, life-skills training, and learning opportunities for children. This will result in more comprehensive support to each child based on their identified needs. Combining these services in one community platform will reduce costs and increase effectiveness in the coming years. UNICEF is also increasing focus on strengthening the capacity of relevant Government departments and national non-governmental organizations in effective planning and managing services for children. With no end in sight to the Syrian crisis, greater emphasis is being placed on promoting cost efficiency and the longevity of interventions.

<sup>8</sup> The polio immunization campaigns target all children under the age of five years, including internally displaced people, host community members and Syrian Refugee children. Since more than 97 per cent of all Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in the KR-I, the 3RP funds for polio immunization are only used in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates. Immunization campaigns in the rest of Iraq are funded under the SRP.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### WASH

Since January 2015, over 95,000 people benefited from repairs and enhancements of the water and waste management infrastructure across all camps. The Za'atari camp Waste Water Treatment Plant project was completed in January and has doubled the available treatment capacity; processing 800 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater from the camp each day of late February benefiting 83,800 people including 46,760 children in the camp. This will significantly reduce the financial and environmental costs associated with the disposal and treatment of wastewater. Final works on Borehole 3 in Za'atari and the new borehole in Azraq camps are ongoing and will be completed by May 2015. Despite significant reductions to the costs anticipated once these systems are fully operational, there is a critical shortage of funding of approximately US\$ 15 M to cover the recurring costs for the provision of basic WASH services in the four camps. Ten water and sanitation infrastructure enhancement projects have been launched in Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa Governorates that will benefit more than 800,316 people, including 320,126 children with improved access to safe water and sanitation in host communities, once completed in July 2015.

### Education

As of February 2015, 129,058 Syrian boys and girls have accessed formal education across the country both in camps and host communities, 21,675 received school supplies. Approximately 90,000 Syrian refugee children are still out of school, the majority are not eligible for formal education. To meet this need, UNICEF has developed a comprehensive and integrated programme - the "MAKANI- We're Safe, We Learn, We Connect" approach addresses the needs of these children by providing alternative education (literacy, numeracy and English), psychosocial support and life skills, under one roof using existing child friendly spaces, thus increasing cost-efficiency and effectiveness. As of February, 6,545 children are back to learning through alternative informal education. Evidence indicates that there is massive need for alternative education as the formal sector is already over stretched and performing beyond its capacity. Approximately 2,000 children have strengthened their technical skills and 3,795 children benefited from life skills activities in camps and host communities.



### Child Protection

Since January 2015, UNICEF and partners have reached 45,444 vulnerable girls (52%) and boys in camps and host communities with psychosocial support services through 132 child and adolescent friendly spaces (69 of which are in host communities). Just over 1,100 of these children received multi-sectoral child protection (CP) and gender-based violence (GBV) case management services (52% girls). GBV case management included 77 boys and 189 girls (71 cases of early marriage) since January. Further, 20,051 men and women (59%) have been reached with awareness raising sessions on child protection, GBV, better parenting and the availability of services. The capacity of 334 frontline workers (50% women) was built through trainings on child protection and referral pathways, including 59 men and women working in child friendly spaces across the south of Jordan. In February, UNICEF reached an additional 4,834 vulnerable girls and boys in Za'atari camp (3,784 children) and Azraq camp (1,050 children) with winterisation support in the form of conditional cash assistance. This brings the total number of children reached to 101,681 in camps and host communities. UNICEF carried out post distribution monitoring (PDM) of the winterisation response with 600 heads of household (1,922 child beneficiaries), and found that almost 67 percent of those interviewed considered the cash assistance helpful to meet winter needs and only 5.6 percent of those interviewed gave away, exchanged or sold the clothing.

### Health and Nutrition

Major outbreak of vaccine-preventable diseases were prevented in February through vaccination at Raba al Sarhan Transit Centre (RSTC) where UNICEF supported IOM vaccination team to immunize 825 Syrian refugee children (ages 6 months - 15 years) against measles, 571 Syrian refugee children (0 to 15 years old) against Polio; and to provide Vitamin A supplementation to 235 children (aged 6 months to 59 months). Routine immunization services continued to be provided in refugee camps, reaching 352 children with BCG vaccine and 633 children fully immunized, and 3,092 pregnant and non-pregnant women received the required doses of TT vaccine.

### Cash Transfer

UNICEF has started a six month unconditional child grant cash programme to reach the most vulnerable refugee households every month with 20 JD per child. UNICEF is targeting the same households as UNHCR to complement to ensure that specific expenses linked to children are covered. UNICEF is also using the UNHCR biometric platform to disburse the money. UNICEF is reaching 43,671 children living in host communities.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – February 2015)

JORDAN	Sector 2015 targets	Sector total 2015 results	UNICEF 2015 targets	UNICEF total 2015 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (WASH)</b>				
# emergency affected population provided with adequate access to safe water	71,468	21,537	45,024	21,537
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	133,769	70,903	78,924	70,280
# emergency affected population with access to functional toilets & bathing facilities <sup>9</sup>	103,546	0	23,816	0
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & bathing facilities connected to disposal system ( <i>recurrent intervention</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	88,256	92,161	57,366	78,320
# beneficiaries with routine access to solid waste collection and disposal services <sup>10</sup>	103,546	80,405	50,738	936
# beneficiaries received hygiene kits	120,219	21,841	49,290	20,966
# beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion ( <i>recurrent intervention</i> ) <sup>11</sup>	120,219	91,996	49,290	89,954
# children with access to safe WASH facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	43,738	14,574	43,738	14,536
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children with access to psychosocial support services	20,669	4,911	14,262	2,602
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	7,950	899	3,500	271
# Para-Social workforce trained	200	0	200	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# boys and girls in basic education <sup>12</sup>	27,012	29,220	24,782	22,315
# children who have received school supplies	27,012	5,894	24,782	5,894
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	27,012	17,666	24,782	14,985
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# children under 1 immunized against measles			6,366	784
# newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services			3,170	1,036
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio <sup>13</sup>		n/a	750,582	4,023
# health facilities in impacted communities supported			120	-
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# children under 5 provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services		n/a	14,382	6,316

# Lebanon

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The number of people living in Lebanon has increased by 30 per cent in comparison to 2011 - including 1.2 million Syrian registered refugees, 42,000 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and at least 20,000 Lebanese Returnees from Syria. An additional 270,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) have resided in the country for decades. For many refugees from Syria and the poorest Lebanese, daily life is increasingly dominated by poverty and debt, fewer cooked meals, rising waste and pollution, over-stretched public services, and increased competition for work.

Most Syrian nationals registered by UNHCR as refugees have settled in some 1,700 localities throughout Lebanon, often in the poorest areas. Mapping suggests that just 242 of those localities host over 68 per cent of poor Lebanese, 80 per cent of all Syrian nationals registered with

### Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at March 08, 2015. \*estimated as per 3RP M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	1,169,842	M: 554,505; F: 615,337
Persons Pending Registration	10,913	n/a
Child Refugees (Under 18)	623,526	M: 318,197; F: 305,329
Child Refugees (Under 5)	219,930	M: 112,305; F: 107,625
Estimated host community affected*	1,500,000	n/a

<sup>9</sup> Indicator for access to temporary sanitation services, such as through transit camps in response to any new influx.

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF results have decreased since January, because UNICEF has passed some of their solid waste activities to government partners. Results are anticipated to reduce over the coming months as more activities are handed over.

<sup>11</sup> Some services in camps are being gradually handed over from UNICEF to other organizations and institutions, based on earlier agreements. It is expected that the number of beneficiaries reached by UNICEF will be therefore gradually declining, approaching the target set for UNICEF.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> The polio immunization campaigns target all children under the age of five years, including internally displaced people, host community members and Syrian Refugee children. Since more than 97 per cent of all Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in the KR-I, the 3RP funds for polio immunization are only used in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates. Immunization campaigns in the rest of Iraq are funded under the SRP.

UNHCR, and 80 per cent of Palestine refugees. In these areas, the crisis has placed critical stress on already fragile infrastructure, including education, health, waste, and water and sanitation management. Schools, health centres and social development centres are struggling to support both Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria with services of sufficient quality. Impoverished Lebanese communities have expressed rising frustration at the perceived neglect of their needs. In addition, many of the 20,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria also face challenges on par with de facto refugees from Syria to gain access to public services.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF co-leads the Education Working Group, WASH Sector Working Group, and Child Protection Working Group, Nutrition Sub-Working Group, and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Taskforce (under the Protection Working Group). In line with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016, a review of Lebanon's inter-agency coordination structure has begun and is expected to be completed in April. The review will provide recommendations on how to improve the current coordination structure in order to strengthen the coherence of the humanitarian-stabilisation response and its alignment with the development dimension for Lebanon with Government leadership.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response in Lebanon is currently coordinated under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) which forms part of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). It is estimated that there will be 1.5 million Syrian refugees and 313,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon by the end of 2015, 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, two-thirds of the vulnerable Lebanese population, and 80 per cent of all Palestine refugees in Lebanon reside. UNICEF contributes to resilience, recovery and development within the framework of the 3RP, its regular country programme, the World Bank-led Stabilisation Framework, the Education Proposal, known as RACE Lebanon, and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)-UNICEF joint plan for child protection.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### WASH

This year, over 185,000 individuals are benefitting from water supply improvements and just under 60,000 persons have been reached with key hygiene messages, essential in mitigating disease vectors. UNICEF has been investing in the improvement of infrastructure to meet increasing demands and has directly engaged with the private sector on a number of occasions, most recently, to ensure the extension and rehabilitation of 2.6 km of drinking water networks in Baalbek and 4 km in Hermel, improving water delivery for 9,200 persons. About 5,100 people in Baalbek and 4,100 in Hermel will benefit from this project. In addition, UNICEF has also replaced a broken pump in a sewage lift station at Ghaziye, South Lebanon to prevent further waste discharge into the sea. The pump can now treat more than 9 million litres of sewage per year, providing an improved sanitary environment of 17,800 Lebanese and Syrian refugees in the area.

### Education

UNICEF has been working closely with the Ministry of Education and Higher (MEHE) to ensure that as many Syrian children as possible are enrolled in Lebanese public schools. MEHE reports that roughly 190,000 Lebanese and 43,000 children of other nationalities (including Syrian refugees) have been enrolled in the first shift of public primary school. UNICEF has provided assistance to MEHE to enrol 27,314 of the 43,000 children in the first shift. As for second shift classes, enrolment of Syrian children is still ongoing with an estimated 62,000 currently enrolled. 150 schools have been officially approved to operate the second shift. MEHE has also released a circular to all school directors to ensure that schools remain open during weekends and holidays so that second shift students are able to complete the minimum of 750 hours of teaching for the 2014/2015 school year.

### Child Protection

So far this year, just over 18,000 girls, boys and their caregivers have received information on available protective services and on how to access them, and 11,838 children and their caregivers received additional psychosocial support services. A milestone report "Children Living and Working on the Streets in Lebanon" was released on February 16. Led by the Minister of Labour, and supported by UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and Save the Children International (SCI), in coordination with the National Steering Committee against Child Labour, the report sheds light on the reasons behind children living and/or working on the streets. Out of an estimated 1,510 children who were included in the study sample size covering 18 districts in Lebanon, 700 street-based children were interviewed. The study found that over half are between 10 and 14 years of age living and/or working in urban centres, notably Beirut and Tripoli. Although this phenomenon existed in Lebanon prior to the Syria crisis, it has been exacerbated by the limited access to learning opportunities, social services and economic constraint of Syrian households. To address growing concerns over sexual violence, thirteen staff of partner NGOs were trained to work with communities to prevent and respond to gender based violence (GBV). UNICEF and NGO partner ABAAD also conducted a two-day training in North Lebanon on "Engaging Religious Leaders in Combating Violence against Women." Religious leaders are key actors in the prevention and response to GBV in Lebanon, and can lend their voice to the on-going anti-violence campaigns, especially in combatting child marriage and sexual violence.

### Health & Nutrition

Since January, UNICEF-supported services have provided primary healthcare consultations to almost 140,000 individuals across the country and 3,471 children with routine vaccinations. Preparations are on-going for the polio campaign set to take place 23-29 March and 23-29 April, 2015. UNICEF has provided 500,000 vaccine doses to MOPH for the two campaigns. Informative pamphlets, banners and brochures are being provided to UNICEF's implementing partners (as well as MOPH) for distribution in 83 localities (across 25 of Lebanon's 26 districts). These materials will not only promote the campaigns, but will also increase public awareness on the importance of multiple polio vaccinations. While Lebanon has successfully remained polio-free despite outbreaks in Syria and Iraq, the risk of importation remains as long as refugees in Lebanon remain mobile. Mop-up campaigns are important for reaching those who may be unvaccinated or under-vaccinated. UNICEF has increased its focus on malnutrition prevention activities through accelerated screening as well as promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding to tackle inappropriate child feeding practices that are widespread among the host and displaced populations. In February over 8,200 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition, bringing the total this year to 14,492. The decrease in funding for food aid assistance is likely to negatively impact the nutrition and food security status of children from the most vulnerable households.

## Winter response

UNICEF has supplied over 526 public primary schools in Lebanon with fuel to provide classroom heating and to contribute to an engaging and comfortable learning environment for 133,000 poor Lebanese, Syrian and Palestine refugee students. About 70,000 poor Lebanese, Syrian and Palestine refugee children have also received winter clothing kits or vouchers for the procurement of winter clothes.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – February 2015)

<sup>1</sup> The sector results are reported against the January 2015 sector dashboards as taken from: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>. The February data will be provided once available.

LEBANON	Sector 2015 target	Sector 2015 result <sup>1</sup>	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF 2015 result
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
# of individuals with improved water supply at an adequate level of service	2,862,291	194,636	592,614	185,457
# of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities	478,184	12,720	151,266	11,254
# individuals who have experienced an HP session	2,008,651	n/a	773,326	59,882
# individuals with access to hygiene items	342,020	12,005	25,778	11,925
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of girls and boys who received structured PSS	302,001	n/a	120,000	8,506
# of caregivers who received structured PSS	66,493	n/a	50,000	3,332
# of girls and boys provided with quality information	400,900	n/a	250,000	11,815
# of caregivers provided with quality information	170,272	n/a	150,000	6,401
# of children accessing structured PSS in education spaces	47,545	n/a	20,000	1,446
# of girls and boys provided with specialized services <sup>2</sup>	82,436	n/a	800	213
# of CP/non-CP actors trained	1,989/3,792	n/a	350/200	183
# of individuals who access static safe spaces <sup>2</sup>	73,211	2,416	32,000	2,254
# of individuals reached by mobile services <sup>2</sup>	81,940	n/a	60,000	1,870
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of children (b/g) enrolled in formal basic education <sup>4</sup>	227,947	n/a	87,150	27,314
# of children (b/g) enrolled in NFE basic education (literacy/numeracy)	50,978	3,059	30,000	5,787
# of children (b/g) enrolled in formal ALP basic education	92,028	n/a	60,000	0
# of children (b/g) having received school supplies	534,360	53,436	290,000	107,668
# of public schools rehabilitated that meet safety and accessibility standards (as per MEHE regulation)	221	n/a	91	0
# of teachers/educators/facilitators (m/f) trained <sup>5</sup>	14,176	142	1,666	297
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# of primary health care consultations	2,448,565	97,943	850,000	137,988
# children under 5 receiving routine vaccination	239,986	6,240	132,018	3,471
# children vaccinated in campaigns	1,883,300	n/a	1,800,000	0
# of healthcare providers trained	6,524	7	2,500	0
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of children U5 screened for malnutrition	418,220	n/a	300,000	14,492
# of children U5 admitted for malnutrition management	14,282	n/a	13,042	183
# of individuals received micro-nutrient supplements (children and PLW, UNICEF only)	441,200	n/a	440,000	14,578
<b>BASIC ASSISTANCE (WINTER RESPONSE)</b>				
# of children (b/g) receiving clothing		n/a	150,000	69,470

<sup>2</sup> Only children who receive specialised services: children needing family-based care, emergency shelters, services for disabilities, WFCL including CAAFAG, and specialized mental health services. Sector results include Ministry of Social Affairs.

<sup>3</sup> SGBV indicator.

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF supported the enrolment of children in the first shift through the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE).

<sup>5</sup> Teachers will be reached with multiple trainings; the target has been revised to reflect the number of teachers reached with multiple trainings.

# TURKEY

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of February 2015, a total of 1,622,839 Syrian refugees are been residing in Turkey. 1,189,257 Syrians have been registered as refugees or are in the process of registration; of them 229,257 live in camps and 960,000 – in host communities. As most Syrian refugees have exhausted their own resources after years of displacement, negative coping mechanisms such as begging, child labour and early marriages have become matters of increasing concern. In addition, over 400,000 Syrian children living in host communities remain out of school. Despite the significant investment made by the national authorities, and the efforts undertaken by the international community, the resources available are far from sufficient to address the magnitude of needs inherent with the presence of over 1.6 million Syrian refugees, a growing number of asylum-seekers and refugees of other nationalities, including Iraqis, and the resulting impact on host communities. The impact of the large numbers of persons of concern on the Turkish population has led to some social tensions. UNICEF recognizes the importance of a conflict-sensitive approach to programming, and the creation of opportunities for positive interactions between the host and refugee communities, particularly with a focus on adolescents and youth.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Turkey continued to lead the overall protection and assistance response to the Syrian refugee emergency. Despite all of the challenges imposed by hosting an unprecedented number of asylum seekers and refugees, at the end of 2014 the Government was able to include key legislative and normative framework for protection of the Syrian refugees in Turkey. This includes Temporary Protection legislation which clarifies the coordination structure as well as the roles and responsibilities of various ministries in providing essential services, including health and education to registered Syrians residing in Turkey. The changes also create the possibility for certain categories of Syrian “guests” to access to work and livelihood opportunities. An important circular from the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), also clarifies issues of access to education for Syrian children and formalizes an oversight role for MoNE in the establishment, certification and management of Temporary Education Centres for Syrian children both inside and out of camps. To achieve results, UNICEF works alongside the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Policy, local governorates, other government agencies, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations and sister UN agencies.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s work in Turkey is guided by the organization’s Core Commitments to Children in emergencies in close partnership with the Government of Turkey. The humanitarian response is coordinated under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016 (3RP), which details UNICEF’s commitments to all children in need, including Syrian refugees living in camps and host communities and 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, and data strengthens advocacy and programming.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Education

Supporting Syrian volunteer teachers with financial incentives continued both in camps and host communities. Currently UNICEF is supporting just under 3,000 teachers with incentives (84% of the number planned for 2015) – improving the quality of learning for about 123,000 Syrian refugee children. Since the beginning of the year, almost 13,000 children have received school supplies. Good progress has also been achieved in improving access of Syrian children to education opportunities. Currently, 100,000 children are in schools/learning programmes – about 30% of the total sector target planned for 2015. However, coverage is uneven as this progress is largely among children living in the camps; enrollment remains around 27% for children outside of the camps. Teacher training, including a focus on psychosocial support and techniques for management and lesson planning in crowded classrooms, has been a

### Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at March 08, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Total refugees	1,622,839	M: 824,402; F: 798,437
Child Refugees (Under 18)	879,579	M: 454,395; F: 425,184
Child Refugees (Under 5)	324,568	M: 170,398; F: 154,170

priority for the beginning of 2015, and UNICEF has exceeded our target. This strategy of “front loading” on teacher training at the beginning of the year means that the teachers can immediately use these skills throughout the rest of the year to improve educational quality and further strengthen the education system’s response to shocks. Also, 13 container libraries have been deployed to camps to meet learning needs of Syrian children in camps. The libraries will serve some 25,000 children of 1 to 6 grades.

## Child Protection

The development of an effective and responsive CFS network is an important aspect of UNICEF’s system strengthening and resilience building efforts aimed at overall strengthening of the child protection system in Turkey. The network operates to provide psychosocial support to children and adolescents in order to restore normalcy, develop children’s life skills and coping mechanisms following their experiences of violence and displacement. The CFSs also provide life skills education, peer-to-peer support for children and adolescents and implement other social inclusion initiatives. During the month of February, 36 Syrian Trainers received ToTs from master trainers of the Parenting Training Programme and have started to conduct Parenting Training Programme sessions in Adana Sariçam, Kilis Elbeyli, Nizip 1 and 2 camps. The parenting programme is a collaboration with MOSFP, AFAD and UNICEF which aims to target 12 camps until June 2015, eventually reaching around 50,000 children.

## Health & Nutrition

Through the partnership with IMC/ASAM, UNICEF continued to support nutritional screening and micronutrient supplementation for refugee children under five living in host communities in Gaziantep and Istanbul. These activities are implemented via an integrated approach with UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) within the IMC multi-service centers in these cities.

## Winter Response

Winter support activities have now been completed, with winter clothing distribution covering a total of 65,749 children for winter 2014-2015.

## Summary of Programme Results (January – February 2015)

TURKEY	Sector 2015 target	Sector total 2015 results <sup>24</sup>	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF total 2015 results
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# children under 5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation <sup>15</sup>	n/a	n/a	250,000	590
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# conflict-affected boys and girls with equitable access to psychosocial support services, including in Child-Friendly Spaces and mobile units <sup>16</sup>	125,000	n/a	50,000	6,824
# conflict-affected boys and girls reached through specialised services from qualified frontline workers referrals	182,000	n/a	2,000	52
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents in impacted communities who are trained for social cohesion and peace building through peer support, youth mobilization and advocacy <sup>17</sup>	144,400	n/a	5,000	324
# Syrian individuals trained through the parenting training programme	125,000	n/a	5,000	36
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# school-aged children in schools/ learning programmes <sup>18</sup>	345,000	n/a	180,000	90,146
# children who have received school supplies	250,000	n/a	180,000	12,989
# educational facilities constructed / refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings <sup>19</sup>	70	n/a	70	42
# (qualified) teachers trained <sup>20</sup>	4,150	n/a	3,500	5,006
# qualified teachers supported with incentives <sup>21</sup>	3,500	n/a	3,500	2,954
# children and adolescents receiving NFE/IFE (Syrians, Other affected groups) <sup>22</sup>	100,000	0	40,000	0

<sup>14</sup> Data on the sector response is pending publication of the sector dashboards on <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>

<sup>15</sup> These indicator and targets may change subject to changes in UNICEF Health and Nutrition strategy.

<sup>16</sup> Target corrected from previous SitRep

<sup>17</sup> Sector target from 3RP. Previous UNICEF target included peer Turkish language classes which are moved to education and the UNICEF target has been revised.

<sup>18</sup> UNICEF targets and results for enrolment figures are cumulative over the 2014/15 school year

<sup>19</sup> Please note figures for educational facilities are cumulative over the 2014/15 school year

<sup>20</sup> UNICEF target corrected to 3,500. UNICEF has surpassed the target as explained in the February SitRep narrative.

<sup>21</sup> Incentives are paid to the whole target group each month, the result is *not cumulative* and UNICEF aims to reach the target teachers every month. Thus, the number of teachers reached fluctuates each month.

<sup>22</sup> UNICEF target corrected from previous SitRep.

# Egypt

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at March 08, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.</i>		
Registered refugees	136,661	M: 69,697; F: 66,964
Child Refugees (Under 18)	59,311	M: 30,612; F: 28,699
Child Refugees (Under 5)	17,083	M: 8,746; F: 8,336

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of the end of February, there are 136,661 Syrian registered refugees in Egypt. According to Government estimates, an equal number or more Syrians are unregistered and living in Egypt. The general situation in the country improved after the election of a new president in June 2014, which resulted in greater political stability throughout Egypt. However, the country has faced an increase in terrorist threats and incidents. In light of this, visa and security requirements for Syrians are required, and whilst Egyptian government policy does allow family reunification, visa restrictions potentially impact on the ability of Syrians to seek access to territory and asylum.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF continues to co-lead with UNHCR the Education Working Group for putting in place a coordination mechanism for assessing specific needs of Syrian children and developing joint programs to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions targeting out of school Syrian children. UNICEF on behalf of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) is recruiting a Reporting Specialist in order to facilitate the information sharing among CP actors and to build a reporting system. A monthly newsletter will be produced with the scope to document best practices on child protection approaches.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The response in Egypt will continue to protect the rights and meet the needs of Syrian refugees in Egypt, in the three main urban centers where the majority are located. Programmes benefitting both refugee and local communities will be a main focus of refugee programming in 2015. In the health sector, the 3RP envisages a transition aimed at transferring refugee health care to public health facilities, to gradually phase out the private sector as health care providers. Case management and multi-sector services, campaigns to raise awareness on gender-based violence issues and to optimize full access to all services will continue. The plan will also focus on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to respond to the child protection needs of both refugee and most vulnerable children in impacted communities.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Education

In February 2015, according to the Ministry of Education (MoE) enrolment figures reached 13,181 Syrian refugee children aged 6-14 who are enrolled in 236 UNICEF supported primary public schools in the school year 2014/2015 in Qalyoubia, Giza, Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria governorates who host the highest concentration of Syrian refugees. This marks a drop from enrolment figures in UNICEF targeted schools from the December 2014 and January figures of 14,943.

### Child Protection

There has been a marked expansion of CP interventions in Greater Cairo in the past month with greater focus on specialized psychosocial support: UNICEF, child protection section signed a new partnership agreement with Terre des Hommes, that builds on a two months pilot project carried on through a Syrian women volunteer's network. The main goal of this partnership will be to strengthen the protection and psychosocial well-being of 10,000 children, adolescents and parents affected by the conflict in Syria and displaced in Greater Cairo.

### Health

During the month of February 2015, UNICEF provided support to the targeted 89 PHUs in ten governorates, to increase access to primary healthcare services to Syrian women and children. Around 613 Syrian women received primary health care services. 24 out of which made repeated visits to receive their scheduled antenatal care.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – February 2015)

EGYPT	Sector 2015 Target	Sector Total 2015 Results <sup>23</sup>	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF Total 2015 Results
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# children under 5 (Egyptian and Syrian) immunized in polio NIDs			14,500,000	0
# Syrian children under 5 children immunized against measles through the Routine immunization		n/a	15,000	0

<sup>23</sup> Sector results pending publication of dashboards on: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=8>

# Syrian women (15-49 year of age) benefiting from Primary health services (including ANC, PNC, Hypertension)			10,000	613
# 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	0
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children & adolescents with access to community based Child Protection (CP) and Psychosocial Support (PSS)	17,000	n/a	10,000	1,604
# parents with access to community based CP and PSS	3,400	n/a	2,500	0
# Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support ' case management'	2,450	n/a	1,500	177
# government, civil society and community based organization staff trained on CP <sup>24</sup>	540	n/a	250	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# Syrian children enrolled in formal education opportunities	62,700	n/a	14,500	13,181
# community structures and kindergartens established	n/a	n/a	70	33
# public and community school reached with child safeguarding mechanisms	n/a	n/a	10	0
# students reached by psychosocial support	n/a	n/a	750	0
# teachers trained	n/a	n/a	150	0
# schools provided with education resource rooms <sup>25</sup>	3,200	n/a	15	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	0
# managers trained (m/f)	n/a	n/a	300	0
# schools equipped and refurbished	30	n/a	15	0

## Funding Status

### 2015 Appeal : SRP and 3RP

#### SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

<i>Funding Status In millions of US Dollars</i>		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Other (MENARO)	Total*	Percentage Funded
<b>Syria</b>	Required	72.02	92.04	22.53	62.28	30.40		279.27	<b>6%</b>
	Funded	2.60	1.01	1.53	2.22	8.04		15.39	
<b>Jordan</b>	Required	56.03	50.79	24.95	11.04	36.70		179.51	<b>18%</b>
	Funded	19.55	5.20	0.68	0.96	6.55		32.93	
<b>Lebanon</b>	Required	90.85	116.06	29.16	42.86	10.10		289.02	<b>24%</b>
	Funded	20.24	43.84	3.82	0.18	0.02		68.10	
<b>Iraq</b>	Required	45.36	12.93	8.74	10.49	1.20		78.72	<b>26%</b>
	Funded	5.60	8.17	5.62		1.08		20.58	
<b>Turkey</b>	Required		42.00	9.58	5.27	3.50		60.35	<b>8%</b>
	Funded		2.99	1.85				4.84	
<b>Egypt</b>	Required		2.02	1.82	6.82			10.66	<b>0%</b>
	Funded								
<b>MENA</b>	Required	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.50	1.50	6.00	<b>17%</b>
	Funded							1.03	

<b>Total</b>	Required	265.01	316.59	97.54	139.51	83.40	1.50	903.54	<b>16%</b>
	Funded	47.99	61.20	13.49	3.36	15.70		142.88	
	% Funded	18%	19%	14%	2.4%	19%		16%	
	Funding Gap (\$)	217.02	255.38	84.04	136.15	67.70	1.50	760.66	
	Funding Gap (%)	81.9%	80.7%	86.2%	97.6%	81.2%	100.0%	84.2%	

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

<sup>24</sup> The 540 sector target is composed of 340 Government staff and 200 staff from civil society and community based organizations

<sup>25</sup> Public schools

## Urgent Funding Needs

### Inside Syria

UNICEF Syria urgent funding requirements for the next three months are approximately **US\$ 57 million**.

**Education: US\$ 30 million** is urgently required now to allow UNICEF to place sales orders for procurement of critical education supplies and other priority actions namely:

- a. Procurement of essential textbooks and stationery in order to avoid delays in the return school for the academic year 2015/16 for some 2.8 million school-age children;
- b. Print and deliver self-learning material and 1 million out-of-school children will not access alternative education opportunities, such as self-learning and accelerated learning programmes. Funding are needed to print and deliver the materials.
- c. 300,000 children will not be able to learn in a safe and protective learning environment in conflict affected governorates. Additional learning spaces and gender friendly WASH facilities are urgently needed to accommodate the increasing number of internally displaced children.

**WASH: US\$ 9 million**

- a. US \$ 2.5 million required for procurement and distribution of hygiene supplies for 500,000 IDPs
- b. US\$ 2 million needed to maintain water supply systems in Dara'a and Idleb, currently interrupted due to damage affecting over 1.3 million people
- c. US\$ 1.2 million is urgently required to provide wastewater and sewage treatment and other sanitation infrastructure works to benefit 1.5 million people in Hama
- d. US\$ 1 million is critical for the procurement of fuel to run water stations which ensures access to water for some 4 million, Damascus, Sweida, Dara'a and Qunietra Governorates;
- e. US\$ 800,000 is needed to continue the provision of water chemicals for 3-months allowing 16 million people to access safe drinking water;
- f. US\$ 700,000 is required for rehabilitation of sewage water plants in most affected neighborhoods in Sweida and Tartous to serve 150,000 people
- g. US\$ 800,000 is urgently required to support water and sanitation activities in Newroz Camp hosting around 15,000 Iraqi refugees
- h. US\$ 300,000 is required to introduce solar power – an alternative option for fuel- to selected pumping stations in Rural Damascus benefiting 30,000 people
- i. US\$ 500,000 is urgently needed to run mobile treatment plants in most affected neighborhoods of Aleppo (eastern and western parts) to ensure continuous operation of water supply systems and providing sustained access to safe water to 1 million people

**UNICEF's planned response within the Aleppo Humanitarian Action Plan: \$US 6.5 million** is the urgent funding gap; UNICEF plans to reach 1.5 million people in Aleppo (60% of the people in need in the governorate), through an integrated package of high impact interventions including reactivation and strengthening of routine immunization; provision of essential education and learning materials; water treatment supplies; psychosocial support services and mainstreaming risk education through school systems.

**Unconditional Cash Transfers:** UNICEF is in the process of finalizing the programming for unconditional cash transfers which will required US\$ 5-6 million to cover 5,000 households for 6 months;

**Health & Nutrition: US\$ 4 million is needed for the following interventions:**

- a. Continuation of routine immunization benefitting some 490,000 children under – one;
- b. Operational expenses and vaccines for the April polio round which if not covered will leave 2.9 million children unvaccinated for this round
- c. Maintenance of the community-based management of acute malnutrition programming benefitting some 75,000 malnourished children at risk
- d. Ensuring the continuation of the nutrition supply pipeline which if stopped puts the lives of 1 million children under-5 at risk;

**Child Protection: US \$2 million** required for the continuation and expansion of critical psycho social services for 75,000 children

### In refugee hosting countries in the sub-region

UNICEF in the sub-region urgent funding requirements for the next three months are approximately **US\$ 55 million**.

#### Iraq

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF urgently requires **US\$ 850,000** for the coming three months in order to continue to provide Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services in all Syrian refugee camps. MCH services are currently provided for approximately 46,000 refugees, and are critical to reducing maternal and under-five mortality and morbidity within camps

**RRM and Cash Assistance:** In response to the newly displaced refugees primarily from Kobani (Syria) into Iraq, UNICEF Iraq requires **US\$ 500,000** in order to respond to the most urgent needs of the newly displaced, with immediate life-saving supplies through its well-tried Rapid Response Mechanism. In order to activate its social protection mechanism / social cash transfers for the same target group, UNICEF requires **US\$ 3 million**, which can assist 3,000 recently displaced households, specifically targeted at children, through 3 repetitive cash transfers of US\$ 250 per family, over the period of 9 months.

**Education:** **US\$ 5 million** is required to build 8 13-classroom schools in host-communities and to reposition essential teaching-learning materials, to provide 7,300 Syrian refugee children the opportunity to continue their education. Currently more than 57 per cent of the school-aged refugee children, living in non-camp settings are not going to school, most commonly due to the unavailability of schools.

## Lebanon

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF Lebanon has a critical funding gap in Health and Nutrition with no funding received in this sector in 2015. **US\$ 10.7 million** is urgently required over the next 3 months to provide over 200,000 Syrian refugees with much needed primary healthcare consultations and to conduct 2 mop-up polio campaigns targeting 188,000 under-5 children.

**Child Protection:** **US\$ 7.2 million** needs to be secured in the next 3-months to ensure the continuation of critical psychosocial support for 120,000 children and 50,000 caregivers.

## Jordan

**Education:** **\$10 million** is urgently needed for scaling up the MAKANI integrated approach to expanding learning opportunities to reach 90,000 out-of-school children (immediate gap to scale up the approach by March 2015).

**Basic Needs:** A shortfall of **US\$ 5.3 million** threatens the implementation of the child cash grant programme which ensures coverage of 14,600 families (48,000 children) living below the abject poverty line for a minimum six-month period (March – August 2015)

## Turkey

**Education:** A large funding gap in education with no contributions received against the 2015 appeal, is hindering the expansion of education facilities, teacher training in psychosocial support and limiting the payment of incentives to Syrian teachers. **US\$ 6 million** is urgently need to allow for scaling up of incentive payments for an additional 5,300 teachers which would benefit some 200,000 Syrian students. **US\$ 3.5 million** is required in the next 3 months to provide some 20,000 children will access to learning through the construction of 19 schools, refurbishment and renovation of 20 schools and provision of 20,000 education kits.

**Child Protection:** **US \$1.5 million** is urgently needed to expand the number of child-friendly spaces (CFS) available for Syrian children in host communities. This funding would cover the establishment and running costs of 10 CFSs which would benefit some 100 children per day and about 2,400 children per month.

## Egypt

**Education:** **\$US 800,000** is required for rehabilitation of 22 Government schools to benefit some 25,000 students, including 5,000 Syrian children; and establishment of 20 new kindergarten classrooms and support to 30 existing classrooms benefitting over 1,200 children;

**Child Protection:** **US \$350,000** urgently required to build child safeguarding systems in 10 public schools and to train both teachers and social workers in positive discipline to prevent and respond to violence at school; to guarantee legal aid for children in detention; to address child protection concerns for separated children and unaccompanied minors refugees.

**Health:** **\$US 250,000** required for the procurement of health and nutrition supplies for 30 primary health care units servicing Syrian refugees and outreach work of Syrian community health worker

## Next SitRep: 20 April 2015

UNICEF Syria Crisis: [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis\\_68134.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html)

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefmena](http://www.facebook.com/unicefmena)

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

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