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# Syria Crisis

## Monthly humanitarian situation report

18 MARCH – 17 APRIL 2014: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- During the reporting period, UNICEF participated in four inter-agency convoys in Syria, reaching 2,800 families in Douma, in Rural Damascus; 3,500 families in Sarmada and 4,000 families in Saraqib in Idleb; as well as 3,000 families in Termalleh and 1,000 in Al Ghanto, in Homs.
- The UNICEF-led WASH Sector organized a nationwide workshop from 7-9 April in Damascus bringing together 150 participants from across the country. During the reporting period, UNICEF and ICRC provided chlorine supplies for the purification of public water supplies, benefitting approximately 16.9 million people.
- On 30 March, Ministry of Health of Iraq declared the first polio outbreak in the country since 2000. UNICEF continues to support the on-going polio campaigns for all children under 5, with the most recent campaign having been held 6-10 April with preliminary results showing 5.2 million children vaccinated.
- Preliminary results from the April polio vaccination campaign in Syria show an estimated 2.9 million children reached. A round of vaccinations was also undertaken in Lebanon in April with results pending.
- UNICEF has supported 61,490 children (including 17,957 vulnerable Lebanese children) to enrol in public schools, with over 139,000 children supported by the sector. This is an increase from 114,000 children in February. UNICEF has also provided non-formal education for 29,713 children in 2014.

### In Syria

**4,299,600**

#of children affected

**9,347,000**

# of people affected  
(SHARP 2014)

### Outside Syria

**1,379,986**

#of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

**2,700,560**

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

### Syria Appeal 2014\*

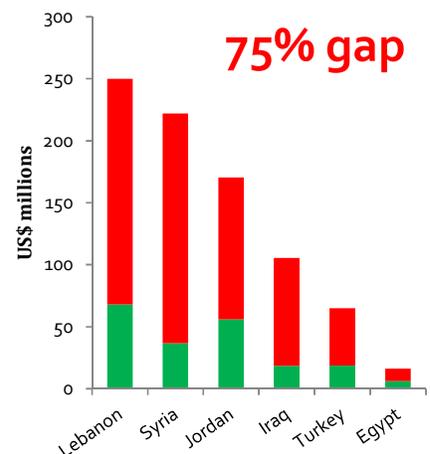
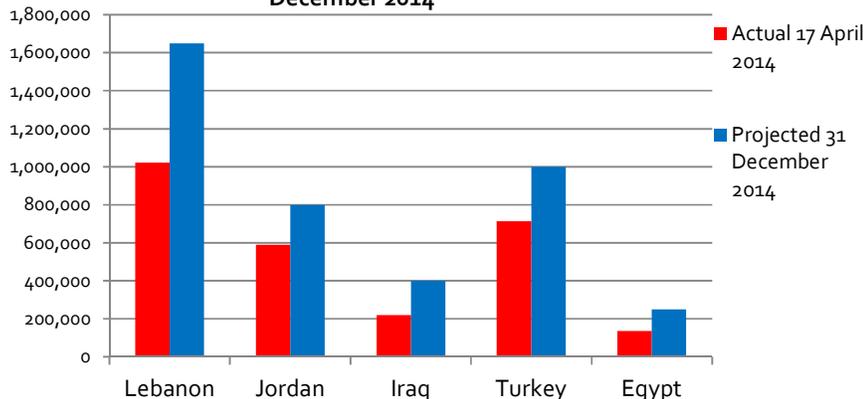
**US\$ 222.19 million**

### Regional Appeal 2014\*

**US\$ 613.02 million**

\* January – December 2014

Refugees at 17 April compared to RRP6 projections by 31 December 2014



# Syria

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The security situation in most parts of the country has deteriorated during the reporting period with escalated fighting and shelling reported in parts of Homs, Idlib, Lattakia and eastern Aleppo resulting in population displacement and constraining the delivery of assistance to affected communities. The situation has also deteriorated in Rural Damascus following intense fighting between Government and opposition groups during the reporting period. Damascus has also witnessed a significant increase in mortar attacks since the beginning of April.

In Lattakia, 1,550 families were displaced from Kassab to Lattakia city following a military operation in the area. SARC branch in Lattakia was able to provide a swift response to meet the immediate needs of the families including the distribution of UNICEF supplies such as baby hygiene kits, blankets, recreational kits, jerry cans, school supplies and children's clothing. UNICEF is monitoring the situation with OCHA, who undertook a rapid needs assessment mission to Lattakia on 26 and 31 March.

Idlib witnessed another massive displacement as a result of the fragile security situation in the governorate. During the reporting period over 23,000 families arrived in relatively calmer parts of Idlib from Aleppo and Hama as well as from Khan Shaikhon town of rural Idlib. It is estimated that the governorate hosts over 569,000 IDPs.

In the north eastern region, while the security situation has been calm, the overall situation continues to deteriorate with no humanitarian assistance able to reach the area by road. However, a major milestone was achieved after an inter-agency aid convoy of 79 trucks, including 16 UNICEF trucks, entered Qamishly through the Turkish Nusaybin border between 20 -25 March, as part of a UN humanitarian convoy which crossed the border for the first time since the conflict began in Syria. UNICEF's supplies include family hygiene kits, water kits, baby hygiene kits and blankets for 50,000 people, including 25,000 children, all of which have been dispatched to SARC and two other partner NGOs who are currently distributing them to people in need in Al Hassakeh.

Polio remains a major public health concern in Syria. Currently there are 27 confirmed polio cases (18 in Deir ez Zour, 4 in Aleppo, 2 in Al Hassakeh, 2 in Idlib and 1 in Hama). Only one of these cases, in Hama, was confirmed during 2014. During the reporting period, the April round of the polio vaccination campaign was implemented (6-10 April) reaching a reported 2.9 million children under five. There is widespread positive feedback about the reach of the campaign, with both the Government of Syria and non-state actors in many cases facilitating the movement of health teams. Independent monitoring shows more and more areas to become accessible either through negotiation or alternative means. Barriers to access still remain, for example, vaccinators could not reach all areas in Deir Ez Zour due to heavy clashes.

Meanwhile, 930 suspected cases of measles have been reported across the country since beginning of the year. More than 60 per cent of the reported cases were amongst children under five, with most of those affected living in the north eastern governorates: 558 in Dier ez Zour, 126 in Ar Raqqa, and 74 each in Al Hassakeh and Hama. In response, UNICEF is supporting an immunization campaign targeting one million children under five in all governorates with special focus on Deir ez Zour and other north eastern governorates. The catch-up vaccination campaign will be implemented during the upcoming Global Vaccination Week (26-30 April). UNICEF's assistance includes provision of 1,320,000 doses of measles vaccines, expected to arrive in the next few weeks to accelerate the national immunization efforts.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The UN estimates that close to 3.5 million people, of which up to one million are children, live in hard to reach areas. UNICEF and partners have devised a comprehensive strategy to provide humanitarian assistance, including through inter-agency coordinated cross line convoys.

### Estimated Affected Population

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

Total Affected Population*	9,347,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	4,299,620
Total Displaced Population *	6,520,000
Children Displaced	2,990,200
People in hard to reach areas	3.5 million
People in besieged areas	220,000
Children in hard to reach areas	Up to 1 million

### Inter-agency convoys to besieged and hard to reach areas

During the reporting period UNICEF participated in four inter-agency convoys to Douma in Rural Damascus; Sarmada and Saraqib towns in Idleb; as well as Termalleh and Al Ghanto, in Homs. UNICEF staff accompanied the inter-agency convoy to Douma, Eastern Ghouta on 29 March, during which WASH, nutrition and non-food item supplies for 2,800 families were delivered to the local SARC branch. In addition to the supplies, UNICEF staff undertook monitoring of polio immunization and conducted a rapid assessment of needs. UNICEF also participated in a UN humanitarian convoy to Sarmada, Idleb on 26 March. UNICEF delivered three trucks carrying water kits, fortified foods, baby hygiene kits, high energy biscuits, soap, blankets and inter-agency emergency health kits to a SARC warehouse in Sarmada for 3,500 displaced families living in 13 camps in the area. Similarly, UNICEF took part in an inter-agency cross line mission to Saraqib in Idleb reaching 4,000 families with water purification tablets, family water kits, lice shampoo, soap, high energy biscuits, ready to use supplementary food, inter-agency emergency health kits and blankets. The last humanitarian assistance that reached Saraqib was in December 2013. After several attempts, the UN hub in Homs was able to reach Termalleh and Al Ghanto towns in Homs for the first time since October 2013. UNICEF played a key role in negotiating and facilitating the inter-agency convoy which carried supplies for 3,000 families in Termalleh and 1,000 in Al Ghanto including baby hygiene kits, family water kits, water purification tablets, jerry cans, soap, lice shampoo, Oral Rehydration Salts, high energy biscuits, plastic sheeting and recreation kits.



**Locations of convoys – Sarmada and Saraqib in Idleb and Al Ghanto and Termalleh in Homs highlighted in blue.**

As part of the overall strategy to expand reach in besieged and hard to reach areas and strengthen monitoring of assistance, UNICEF participated in two inter-agency missions to Aleppo aiming at strengthening operational capacity and increasing humanitarian access. UNICEF participated in the joint mission to Aleppo on 5-10 April, whereby a location was identified for the joint UN hub, which will be critical in expanding the outreach of life-saving programmes to people in need, including in hard to reach areas of the governorate. UNICEF is also participating in an inter-agency mission to Aleppo led by the HC from 7 April to present to negotiate humanitarian access to besieged and hard to reach communities in the governorate. These efforts are ongoing and have been constrained by the deterioration in the overall security situation. UNICEF met partners and undertook monitoring visits to interventions supported by UNICEF, including the distribution of school bags in Afrin, Albab and Aleppo city, in addition to support of access to water through provision of generators and water tanks in Afrin and Aleppo city.

### Sector Coordination and Leadership

The UNICEF-led WASH Sector organized a nationwide workshop from 7-9 in Damascus bringing together around 150 participants from across the country including Representatives/Directors of drinking water and sewerage departments from all 14 governorates, UN agencies, ICRC, SARC and other international and national NGOs. UNICEF and ICRC provide water treatment chemicals to water authorities. Water treated with these chemicals was initially estimated in 2013 to be reaching 10 million people, but has been reassessed to be providing safe water for close to 18 million as per the workshop report. This increase is based on a triangulation from the water authorities, UNICEF, SARC engineers and other sources.

The UNICEF-led Nutrition Working Group completed the second phase of the Rapid Nutrition assessment in IDP shelters and host communities in Damascus and Rural Damascus during the reporting period. The assessment is part of a nationwide nutrition assessment which began in March 2014, with the first phase completed in Lattakia. The third and last phase of the assessment in the remaining governorates is scheduled to be completed by end of May 2014. Meanwhile, UNICEF and WFP have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to guide the joint delivery of nutrition programmes to children and women. The MOU outlines clear roles and responsibilities as well as areas of coordination and partnership between the agencies.

## Humanitarian Strategy

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to scale-up life-saving interventions, with particular focus on routine vaccinations, special campaigns for polio, and management of acute malnutrition. Focus has been on scaling up of WASH services with more focus on the prevention of water-borne diseases and hygiene promotion activities. Targeting communities and schools in hard to reach areas is a key priority. As part of the efforts to preserve the future of Syrian children, an integrated package of education, child protection and adolescent development programmes to reach children with equitable access to quality education has been rolled out. This package, strategized in the 'No Lost Generation' initiative, seeks to provide a package of remedial education, self-learning,

early childhood development, psychosocial support and provision of school supplies. Child Protection programmes continue to expand, with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Risk Education rolled out in schools. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the protection and safety of all children in Syria, regardless of their location. On-going efforts for setting up systems to independently monitor and verify grave child rights violations will be enhanced.

Planning and implementation of the response is carried out through active participation and leadership in sector working groups where UNICEF is leading the Education and WASH sectors, as well as the Nutrition working group and Child Protection working group. UNICEF will continue to work with a network of partners on programme response across the country with field offices in key locations; monitoring of supplies and services; and situation assessment to reach every Syrian child – with a particular focus on those most vulnerable in hard to reach areas.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH:** During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the Water Authorities in Tartous, Lattakia, Idlib, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Dar'a, Qunaitra, Ar Raqqa, Deir Ez Zour and Sweida governorates with a total of 460 tonnes of sodium hypochlorite to disinfect water, benefitting approximately 16.9 million people.

As part of the WASH strategy to expand long-term access to safe water through installation of generators to continue service during power outages, and through the provision of water tanks, around 1.7 million people have improved access to water in hard to reach areas in Afrin and eastern Aleppo city in Aleppo; Ar-Rastan and Talbiseh in Homs; and Triesmeh, Taiebat Allmam, Suran and Tal Hawash in Hama.

In the area of sanitation and hygiene, UNICEF, in partnership with Action Against Hunger (ACF), has improved WASH facilities in 14 schools in and around Hassakeh City benefitting 11,932 students. All collective shelters receive regular assistance in terms of hygiene items, distributed through SARC. Hygiene items and hygiene promotion messaging have reached over 127,000 people in 2014. Hygiene promotion is also supported through awareness sessions organized by several NGOs in Tartous, Lattakia, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zour. In Homs City, 3,352 people benefitted from hygiene messages, while 4,500 baby hygiene kits were distributed in the hard to reach Al-Waer neighbourhood.

**Education** Due to the ongoing conflict and displacement, many schools in affected areas suffer from permanent and temporary dropouts, lack of teachers, disrupted teaching hours and congested classrooms with an influx of IDP children. Schools accommodating new arrivals face a shortage of school furniture and teaching and learning materials. UNICEF has worked with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to procure teaching and learning materials and school furniture. To date, 42 per cent of planned furniture distribution has been completed for over 10,000 children in Tartous, Damascus, Rural Damascus and Homs.

UNICEF and education sector partners are in the process of preparing the Back to Learning initiative 2014/15. It aims to encourage one million internally displaced and out-of-school children to access learning even during the crisis through the community mobilization and supply distribution across the country. Education supplies are being procured by UNICEF. UNICEF has reviewed the lessons learned and good practice of the Back to Learning campaign 2013. This exercise will enable UNICEF to improve this year's initiative in terms of timely distribution and resource allocation.

After a year of concerted advocacy by education partners, the self-learning modality has been agreed, which will accelerate alternative education for one million out-of-school children inside Syria. Self-learning materials are currently being printed for 300,000 children in Damascus, Aleppo and Ar Raqqa, which are expected to be introduced in September for the 2015/2015 school year. This will complement ongoing efforts such as remedial education programmes to address the urgent education needs in the country. Since the beginning of 2014, UNICEF and partners have reached 32,014 children and adolescent with remedial education to improve their learning performance, and prevent them from dropping out or help them to re-enter school.

More than 4,000 adolescent girls and boys received vocational education including life skills, communications, cultural and arts activities during the reporting period, for a total of 8,000 this year. UNICEF is targeting 30,000 adolescent through peace building, vocational and life-skills education in 2014



Children dance in an open space at the Old City shelter for displaced families in Tartous. © UNICEF Syria/2014/David Youngmeyer

**Child Protection** There is a critical need for psychosocial support and other protection services for children and adolescents as a result of the conflict. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has reached a total of 13,539 children (3,920 during the reporting period) and 10,275 adolescents (2,637 during the reporting period) with psychosocial support services through mobile and child friendly spaces as well as school clubs. In 2014, UNICEF and partners have targeted 500,000 children and adolescent with psychosocial support. The lack of capacity among partners on psychological support and other child protection issues has been a key challenge for scaling up programming. To address this, UNICEF has built a training component into its partnership agreements with local NGOs and extended its collaboration with international NGO to train staff and volunteers of local partner organizations. Since 2013, UNICEF has supported the training of over 120 psychosocial staff and volunteers in the country.

During the reporting period, 204 teachers from Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a and Quneitra were trained on Risk Education bringing the total number of teachers trained so far to 333. The programme is now being rolled out in schools and is expected to gather momentum in the academic session for the year 2014-2015.

**Health** Close to three million children under five in all 14 governorates were reached in Syria during the March round. This is the highest number of children reached out of the four monthly vaccination rounds to that date. The UNICEF-WHO independent monitoring mechanism showed that for the March round polio vaccine coverage increased in some governorates, while it declined in others. Increases were seen in Rural Damascus, Damascus, Dar'a and Aleppo. A decline in coverage was reported in Deir Ez Zour, Ar Raqqa, and Idlib, which is a serious cause for concern. Yabroud has been inaccessible due to an escalation of violence, with many families fleeing to Lebanon.

In March, 75,315 children were vaccinated in areas previously classified as inaccessible. The on-going conflict and constantly changing security situation mean that some children remain inaccessible. Areas with the largest numbers of inaccessible children for the March round were south Damascus, Rural Damascus, Al Hassakeh, Aleppo, Ar Raqqa and Rural Hama. Reports from health partners indicate that more than 435,000 children were estimated to be in inaccessible areas during the January vaccination round compared to just over 104,000 during the March round (mainly East and West Ghouta in Rural Damascus, along with parts of Douma district and some villages in Zabadani district). However these remain estimates and the number of children in inaccessible areas fluctuates depending on the security situation, and local negotiations by health staff and volunteers, meaning a much larger number of children is potentially unreached.

UNICEF continues to support 62 mobile health teams and 24 fixed centres in all 14 governorates providing basic health care and referral services to vulnerable children. Since the beginning of the year, the teams have reached 78,226 children and women in thirteen governorates with primary health care services. During the reporting period, a total 23,744 mothers and 16,212 children benefited from the services provided via the UNICEF supported health teams.

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

	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results	% UNICEF 2014 Target Achieved
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE*</b>			
# emergency affected population accessing safe water through temporary solutions (1)	2,000,000	74,154	4%
# affected population periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages (2)	700,000	127,079	18%
# IDPs and children in schools with access to appropriately designed toilets and hand-washing facilities (3)	500,000	21,886	4%
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>			
# children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives (1)	500,000	23,814	5%
# children and women benefiting from material assistance that enhances their protection (2)	500,000	30,626	6%
# children and individuals in communities reached through ERW risk education messages (3)	550,000	22,800	4%
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
# children receiving essential education materials (1)	2,900,000	101,160	3%
# of children with access to self-learning programme (2)	1,000,000	0	0%
# children and adolescents with access to non-formal education (3)	360,000	32,014	9%
# children receiving accessing safe, protective and gender sensitive learning environment (4)	250,000	0	0%
<b>HEALTH</b>			
# children under five reached with polio vaccine	2,500,000	2,900,000	over 100%
# children vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella	2,200,000	9,281	0%
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	2,500,000	9,281	0%
# children and women accessing basic health services (1)	870,000	78,226	9%
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
# children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	400,000	5,087	1%
# children 6-59 months treated for SAM	8,500	140	2%
# children 6-59 months receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation	150,000	5,313	4%

### Footnotes

#### WASH

\*These indicators do not capture the close to 18 million people benefiting from sustained access to clean water nationwide reached through provision of the chlorine supplies and rehabilitation/repair of water systems with the ICRC.

- 1) Captures cumulative people accessing safe drinking water through water tankering, distribution of Aquatabs, temporary storage of water, household water treatment, mobile treatment and pumping units, and fuel for generators.
- 2) Affected population reached with periodic distribution of hygiene items including soap, women sanitary napkins in addition to family and baby hygiene kits. This is coupled with dissemination of hygiene promotion messages.
- 3) Target includes 200,000 IDPs and 300,000 children in learning facilities and child friendly spaces with access to hygienic toilets or latrines with hand washing facilities.

#### Child Protection (Protection sector lead by UNHCR)

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

#### Education

- 1) Captures children who receive at least one education supply item including 2.9 million children in schools with selected subject textbooks
- 2) The target includes 1,000,000 internally displaced and/or out-of-school boys and girls provided with the self-learning materials.
- 3) The target includes 330,000 internally displaced and/or out-of-school boys and girls provided with remedial education, in addition to 30,000 vulnerable male and female adolescents benefited from peace building, vocational and life skills training
- 4) Includes 500 schools or 250,000 children benefitting from light school rehabilitation and 28,000 children through prefab classrooms with equipment and furniture.

#### Health

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

# Lebanon

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of Syrians registered and pending registration with UNHCR in Lebanon surpassed one million in April. This excludes the 52,000 Palestine refugees from Syria, an estimated 40,000 Lebanese returnees and an unknown number of Syrians who are unwilling or unable to register their presence in Lebanon. With every fifth person in Lebanon being a refugee, UNICEF is providing assistance to refugees and to the affected host population to ensure the continued presence of refugees in Lebanon.

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at April 17, 2014</i>	
<i>**estimated as per RRP6</i>	
Registered refugees	974,473
Persons Pending registration	47,684
Children Affected (Under 18)	511,598
Children Affected (Under 5)	186,124
Estimated host community affected**	1,300,000

There is a growing presence of armed elements in Arsal, Wadi Khaeld and Hermel, impeding programme delivery.

A two-day teacher strike in March called for the government's approval of a law to increase teachers' salaries. There is concern that interruption of the learning process from strikes will impact children's achievements at the end of the school term.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) in leading and coordinating the WASH Sector. UNICEF hired a senior consultant in March who is embedded in the Ministry as a direct advisor of the Minister. With UNICEF support, a sector meeting in March saw the participation of all main stakeholders (MEW, major donors, UN agencies and implementing partners). Key issues discussed were the risk of water scarcity during the upcoming dry season given the poor rains in 2013/14, and emergency mitigation initiatives. An action plan will follow imminently.

Following a call by the Ministry of Social Affairs for joint efforts towards preventing the association of children with armed violence in Lebanon, UNICEF supported a national workshop chaired by the Higher Council for Childhood. The workshop gathered representatives from key government ministries (Justice, Social Affairs, Interior and Defence) along with civil society and UNICEF, resulting in a consensus on the nature and extent of the issue of children associated with armed violence in Lebanon and a joint Work Plan. Coinciding with this initiative, UNICEF is launching its Children Associated with Armed violence/Conflict (CAAC) programme targeting 630 boys and girls associated with armed groups and/or at risk of involvement. Children will receive psychosocial support services, employment training, life-skills-based education, access to learning opportunities and specialized assistance.

On 11 April, a high level meeting on the "No Lost Generation" (NLG) Initiative took place at the World Bank in Washington bringing together high level UN, World Bank, EU and government representatives. As part of the NLG efforts, the Lebanon government and partners have developed a three-year education plan that addresses the immediate humanitarian education response while planning for the long-term needs of Syrian and Lebanese children. As such, this plan seeks to bridge the humanitarian and development divide.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response in Lebanon is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan, which estimates that there will be 1.65 million refugees from Syria in Lebanon by the end of 2014, including Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and Palestinian refugees from Syria, alongside 1.5 million affected in Lebanese host communities. UNICEF is focusing assistance in the 225 most vulnerable locations in Lebanon, in which 86 per cent of registered refugees and two-thirds of the vulnerable Lebanese population reside. UNICEF contributes to resilience, recovery and development under the World Bank-led Stabilization Framework and the Education Proposal. UNICEF co-leads the Education Working Group, the WASH Sector Working Group and the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group, with UNHCR and MOSA.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** UNICEF is supporting MEW's water scarcity mitigation strategy through increased pumping of water (26 pumps planned for the North and Bekaa, with four already installed); improved chlorination of water (through provision of 65 chlorinators in North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, and in the South); reduction of network leakages in Bekaa; a wise-water management campaign at public

schools in the 225 most vulnerable localities; and continued access to water for refugees in informal tented settlements (ITS). To mitigate concerns of water scarcity and pressure on infrastructure, UNICEF has partnered with UN-Habitat for water infrastructure projects in Iklīm el Kharroub (Mount Lebanon), targeting 20,439 Lebanese and 7,009 Syrian refugees, and a sewerage network upgrade in Sahel el Zahrani to benefit 25,462 Lebanese and 8,552 Syrian refugees.

The continued presence of Palestine refugees from Syria is exerting additional pressure on the already strained water supplies and networks, sewerage, drainage systems and solid waste management in Lebanon's 12 Palestinian refugee camps. In partnership with UNICEF, UNRWA has hired sanitation labourers for all 12 camps who will provide minor repairs to sewer and water lines.

WASH coverage in ITS remains an ongoing challenge – currently about 25 percent of the known ITS (785 with four tents and above) around the country are covered by UNICEF programmes with an integrated water, sanitation and hygiene package – but coverage is improving as further NGO capacity becomes available. UNICEF is strengthening engagement with the private sector through NGO initiatives and direct tendering to address coverage gaps in non-ITS settings, particularly in the North (rehabilitation and upgrading of water facilities: pump instalment and chlorinator instalment to date). While this process requires additional time at initiation and engagement, private sector initiatives are proving effective in addressing coverage issues.

**Education** UNICEF has supported 61,490 children (including 17,957 vulnerable Lebanese children) to enrol in public schools, with over 139,000 children supported by the sector. UNICEF has also provided non-formal education for 29,713 children in 2014, an increase of 9,539 children since February. The non-formal education programme provides opportunities for parents to participate in awareness-raising sessions which encourage parents to engage in their children's education and learning, with many signing up for basic literacy training sessions and committing to support their children at home.

A further 1,918 children received psychosocial support and structured recreation activities in education, bringing the total to 8,653 for 2014. The activities contribute to the well-being of children, ensuring they are ready for learning by mitigating psychological distress and identifying further protection support needed by specialized personnel. Structured recreation activities were also implemented in community centres and ITS settings in order to attract more out-of-school children.

The Ministry of Education has announced the end of the academic year will be 26 June. The Ministry is working on a waiver to be signed by the Prime Minister's Office to allow Syrian refugees to take the 2014 official exams for grades 9 and 12. UNICEF and education sector partners have advocated for Syrian children to partake in these exams, though many were not enrolled in formal education programmes or were lacking adequate documentation.

**Child Protection** 36,101 girls and boys and 3,386 women benefited from structured psychosocial support in March, bringing the cumulative total to 158,331 for 2014 (300,000 targeted in 2014). This support consisted of preventing and mitigating the impact of violence and conflict through coping mechanisms, vocational training and life-skills. Of these, 176 girls and boys were individually assisted through case management and provided access to specialized services. Due to the growing presence of armed elements and shelling in border areas of Aarsal, Wadi Khaeld and Hermel, there are growing levels of insecurity which impede psychosocial support activities. Uneven capacity of support providers across the country had led the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group (CPIEWG) to conduct a psychosocial support review from November to January, in order to establish minimum standards on psychosocial support. Training and capacity building is on-going through the CPIEWG.

A new partnership was launched between UNICEF and the Medical Aid for Palestinians, in close collaboration with UNRWA, to strengthen community-based mental health and psychosocial support in all Palestinian camps and gatherings. This includes providing child protection and GBV activities in 14 community centres in the Palestinian camps and gatherings and up to 15 Primary Health Centres (PHCs). This represents the largest mental health and psychosocial support initiative in the Palestinian camps.

**Health** In response to the identification of polio in the region, UNICEF, the Ministry of Public Health, WHO and partner NGO Beyond have run a series of four nationwide polio immunization campaigns. The fourth campaign, launched on 10 April, targeted 600,000 children under the age of five and seeks to cover all ITS, collective shelters, schools, PHCs, Social Development Centres, private clinics and nurseries in addition to a door-to-door campaign in the most high-risk areas. Results have not yet been received. The latest polio campaign is being coupled with measles and rubella immunization for children under 18 and vitamin A supplementation. UNICEF is conducting intra-campaign monitoring using electronic tablets which will provide critical information to address any potential gaps in coverage.



UNICEF supported vaccination campaign monitoring using electronic tablets. © UNICEF/Lebanon April 2014/Nena Nedeljkovic

As a result of the presence of stagnant water and water scarcity as summer approaches, concerns about waterborne diseases are increasing. In preparation, the 19 UNICEF and partner mobile medical teams are equipped for treating diarrheal and waterborne illnesses in adults and children, while WASH efforts are underway to decrease the risks through improved water pumping, chlorination and hygiene promotion efforts. Each mobile team can potentially reach 80 people per day. Overall, mobile medical teams provide primary health care services in informal settlements (free medical examinations, acute medication, vaccination against measles and polio and antenatal services with micronutrient provision) with a target population of 157,500. To alleviate the Ministry of Public Health's shortage of acute medicines, UNICEF has released emergency health kits (for 10,000 people for 3 months) and acute medication drugs to 38 PHCs throughout the country.

In response to an increase in cases of measles, UNICEF supported measles immunization in Shatila and Borj Barajneh Palestinian refugee camps for 21,445 Palestine refugees from Lebanon and Syria, as well as Syrians and Lebanese aged 9 months to 30 years old, reaching 100 per cent coverage in the camps.

**Nutrition** With increased reports of malnutrition in Bekaa, UNICEF is leading a mass screening campaign to commence in May to identify and treat malnourished children. Of the 32,141 children screened for malnutrition in 2014, 130 without complications have been treated in PHCs and 26 have been hospitalized for SAM with complications. To improve parental awareness of immunization, malnutrition, breast feeding and childcare practices, 46,490 parents have received messaging through UNICEF interventions.

## Communications for Development

To support the April polio campaign, UNICEF launched a communication and social mobilization drive to address issues related to fatigue from multiple campaign rounds, fear of vaccine side-effects and to raise awareness in high risk areas and vulnerable localities. This included expanding the base of partners delivering messages, a visibility drive focusing on 15 high-risk districts and strengthening the engagement and communication capacity of local government. The private sector was also leveraged, with Droguerie de l'Union displaying polio communications materials in 250 of Lebanon's biggest pharmacies. UNICEF worked with UNHCR to send SMS messages reaching 120,000 registered refugee families informing them of the campaigns and disease risks. To strengthen the engagement and communication capacity of government, UNICEF supported five district-level launches and a national press conference with the MOPH. UNICEF provided training to vaccinators in inter-personal communication and basic key messages regarding polio risk as well as vaccine safety and dosage.

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

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results <sup>1</sup>	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
2014 Need – Hygiene – 2,276,800; Sanitation – 1,036,800; Water – 880,800 (RRP6)				
# of emergency affected population provided with access to safe water	1,280,000	95,458	385,726	47,969
# of individuals with access to hygiene items	n/a	n/a	75,000	20,945
# of population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	203,000	73,493	713,000	16,614
# of individuals with access to adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities	354,000	31,890	214,900	10,133
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	300,000	n/a	300,000	119,543
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	2,500	n/a	2,500	1,062
# caregivers benefiting from learning activities, information/ orientation sessions, and emotional/ social support activities	200,000	n/a	200,000	38,788
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
2014 Need – 776,400 (597,000 Syrian Refugees; 35,000 PLS; 111,400 Affected Lebanese; 33,000 Lebanese Returnees) (RRP6)				
# children enrolled in formal education (girls and boys)	105,000	139,098	50,000	61,490
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	84,368	12,681	65,000	8,653
# children who have received school supplies	382,968	n/a	250,000	52,634
# children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	225,000	14,262	175,000	29,713
# adolescents enrolled in life skills programmes	31,500	n/a	25,000	7,446
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	500,000	n/a	500,000	32,141
# of children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	365,650	n/a	365,650	23,354
# of malnourished children treated at PHC/hospitals	24,000	n/a	24,000	156
<b>HEALTH</b>				
2014 Need – 3,150,000 for health services; 600,000 for polio and 840,000 for measles vaccination (RRP6)				
# children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles			840,000	21,938
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio			600,000	493,157**
# primary health care consultations			800,000	1,269
# children under 2 receive routine vaccine			80,000	n/a
# and % of women of child bearing age (15-49 years) vaccinated with 2 doses of TT vaccines during the campaign			400,000	n/a

<sup>1</sup> The sector results, where reported, are taken from the February 2014 sector dashboards, March data will be provided once available:

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

\* The target for psychosocial support services was revised down from the original target in the HAC.

\*\* The March polio campaign resulted in the vaccination of 492,706 children. The target for polio vaccination was revised down from the original target in the HAC.

# Jordan

## Estimated Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at April 17, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	589,792
Children Affected (Under 18)	310,820
Children Affected (Under 5)	106,752

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Approximately 36,500 refugees arrived in Jordan in the first quarter of 2014. The number of refugees arriving on a daily basis has increased in recent months. While in January the daily average was under 300 persons arriving per day, this increased to an average of 460 refugees arriving per day in both February and March. While RRP6 targets project there will be 800,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan by the end of 2014 (comprising 200,000 refugees in camps and 600,000 in host communities), there are currently approximately 590,000 refugees in country. Over 310,000 are children; this calls for an overall humanitarian response which prioritizes the needs of children.

Given limited capacity in Za'atari to accommodate new arrivals, the Government has announced the opening of Azraq camp on 30 April. UNHCR, UNICEF and other agencies have installed infrastructure to support the initial camp population and have prepared for the provision of essential services.

The strain on WASH services in host communities, particularly in the northern governorates, is increasing. Many affected communities receive water less than one day per week, and only 37 per cent of host community populations in northern areas are linked to a piped sewerage network. The Government of Jordan's Ministry of Water and Irrigation is increasing its call to international donors to support WASH infrastructure improvements.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Within the humanitarian coordination structure, an interagency task force led by UNHCR was created at the start of the crisis in early 2012 in order to facilitate all humanitarian action benefiting refugees living in Jordan and within the 2014 RRP6 framework. Under this approach, UNICEF is actively supporting the intersectoral working group approach, co-leading WASH and Education working groups, as well as the Child Protection sub-working group.

On 9-10 March, the National Resilience Plan (NRP) host community support platform held a two-day workshop to discuss and finalize the NRP. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) led and all task forces participated. After thorough discussion, the WASH NRP component comprising \$750 million was finalized and prioritized. MOPIC is now planning a pledging conference tentatively scheduled for 19 May.

## Humanitarian Strategy

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

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

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** With the opening of Azraq camp on 30 April, UNICEF through its implementing partners has capacities in place to respond to the WASH needs of 30,000 refugees. UNICEF is also providing continuous WASH services to an increasing number of refugees arriving in Za'atari camp every day (current camp population estimated at over 100,000 persons). While these services are being provided in the camps on a daily basis, technical committees under the WASH Working Group led by UNICEF are working on provision of sustainable (and cost effective) solutions through provision of a water network and a waste water network in the camps.

Various assessments indicate increasing WASH needs in host communities. Syrian refugees in the host communities tend to settle in areas that are already poor, increasing water requirements and straining the whole water system by taking water away from other areas. Piped sewage network systems currently reach only 37 per cent of the population in the northern governorates.

Refugees in the affected areas of Irbid, Mafraq, Ajloun, Jareth and Balqa are receiving water less than one day per week and network coverage rates stand at 53 per cent, 51 per cent, 68 per cent, 76 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. In all of the refugee affected areas more than 90 per cent of the population reported buying drinking water from water tankers and/or shops (source REACH), with water prices increasing in summer months. Although more than 90 per cent of the households in the refugee affected areas have toilets, sewerage network coverage is around 35 per cent therefore most of the household has to pay for desludging. More than 40 per cent of refugees face issues in bathing mostly due to the cost of soap and inadequate water supply.

UNICEF has planned for provision of critical WASH services targeting 325,000 people identified as vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanian in host communities through the improvement and extension of existing water systems (including leakage control and rehabilitation of existing bore holes to increase the water quantity), support for households in increasing water storage capacity (in close collaboration with the Shelter Sector), working with communities on safe waste water disposal mechanism, hygiene promotion, water conservation and renovating WASH facilities in schools.

In addition, due to the less than average rainfall and the expected shortfall in available drinking water, UNICEF is working closely with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to devise a contingency plans to minimize the impact of the potential water shortage.



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**Education** At the beginning of April, over 210,000 school-aged Syrian children were registered as refugees in Jordan, including over 145,000 children who are eligible for formal education. Currently, over 110,000 refugee children – some 75 per cent – are enrolled in school, including some 85,000 in host communities and 25,000 in camps. However, nearly 35,000 children are eligible but not yet enrolled, and the majority of these children reside in host communities.

In March, UNICEF collaborated closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to introduce double-shift schedules in additional schools. The number of double-shift schools has now reached 99, including in three new governorates, and these additions are essential to facilitate integration of refugee students into the formal school system. The increasing number of refugees is posing further challenges to the quality of education for children at these schools, as well as on the MoE's capacity to manage education-related data and information. UNICEF is working with MoE, UNESCO and Save the

Children Jordan on strategies and approaches to strengthen the system.

In addition, UNICEF is working with partners in camps and host communities to create alternative education pathways for nearly 65,000 children who are no longer eligible for re-enrolment in school.

**Child Protection** During the first quarter of 2014, UNICEF and partners reached 54,818 boys and girls (52 per cent girls) with psychosocial support services through a network of child and adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centres in camps and host communities with 12,005 boys and girls reached in the month of March alone. Furthermore, over 43,800 (including 2,880 in March) women and men (55 per cent women) have been reached with awareness raising messages on prevention and response to violence, protection, referral about child protection and GBV.

From January to March, UNICEF and partners provided specialized and focused case management and psychosocial support to 1,436 boys and girls (52 per cent girls). Some 702 were reached in March alone, including 187 unaccompanied and 268 separated children. All unaccompanied and separated children have been reached by International Medical Corps and International Rescue Committee with joint funding from UNICEF and UNHCR. Through this project, 161 out of the 187 unaccompanied children have already been reunited with families inside and outside the camps.

As a part of the drive to improve the quality of psychosocial support and the overall child protection response across Jordan, 341 (230 females) social workers, animators and community mobilizers were trained during the first quarter of 2014. Furthermore, UNICEF has started a comprehensive capacity building programme for all its partners, especially local NGOs and CBOs, working to provide child protection and psychosocial support services. From 24 February to 2 April 43 front line workers, social workers and professionals (20 males and 23 females) were trained on psychosocial support, working with community based child protection committees and referral pathways for child protection and GBV. A third training event is currently in progress in Irbid. These training events address capacity development needs of national partners in conducting psychosocial support and community mobilization around child and adolescent friendly spaces.

**Health** UNICEF continues to protect refugees against communicable disease outbreaks through both emergency and routine immunization. To safeguard camp populations, immunization of newly-arrived Syrian refugees against measles and polio, and provision of Vitamin A is conducted by IOM with supplies from UNICEF and UNICEF/MoH technical support at the Raba al-Sarhan Registration Centre (RSRC) prior to refugees' transportation to camps. During the month of March, the IOM team at RSRC vaccinated 10,000 people (aged six months to 30 years) against measles and 7,131 children (aged 0-15 years) against polio. In addition, 3,013 children (6-59 months) were provided with vitamin A supplements. UNICEF is also supporting ongoing vaccinations of children and women of childbearing age in camps.

A rapid assessment of maternal and newborn services in 25 selected hospitals was conducted to determine the capacity of facilities to provide care for both healthy and sick newborns and critically assess information on the current status of the provision of obstetric and neonatal care at these facilities. The assessment findings and recommendations will shape the national action plan towards achieving MDG goals 4 and 5 (infant and maternal mortality). In March, MoH and UNICEF conducted training of medical professionals in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses for 15 nurses.

**Nutrition** An interagency nutrition assessment has been started and will be completed by end of April 2014. The purpose of the survey is to assess the nutritional status of Syrian refugee children and pregnant and lactating women in Jordan, and to compare the data with the last nutrition assessment done in November 2012.

**Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change** As part of the polio outbreak response plans, all partners (MoH, WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNRWA, RMS, IMC) agreed that phase 2 of the outbreak response in Jordan would take the approach of targeting "hard to reach" areas. UNICEF Communications for Development (C4D) will support the communication strategy for the "hard to reach" populations after finalizing the mapping of hard to reach / high risk groups and localities.

As a "lesson learned" from Za'atari camp, agencies are planning a coherent messaging strategy among all partners working in Azraq Camp. Standardized main key messages and campaign initiatives are being developed, aiming to communicate with refugees in Azraq camp for Education, Child Protection/SGBV, and WASH sectors. The exercise is still ongoing with Health and Nutrition sector. The proposed UNHCR pamphlet will consist of those main key messages to be shared with Azraq camp new arrivals.

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

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of pregnant and lactating mothers reached with infant and young child feeding promotion and counselling	50,000	14,653	50,000	14,653
# infants and lactating mothers receiving supplementary feeding support	90,000	26,947	85,460	26,947
<b>HEALTH</b>				
<b>2014 Need – 1,500,000 vulnerable people in need of health services (RRP6); 3.7 million children in need of polio vaccination</b>				
#/ % of children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles <sup>1</sup>			264,800	19,049
#/ % of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio <sup>2</sup>			3,700,000	2,008,610
#/ % of children <5 years (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens		n/a	58,800	1,324
#/ % of children 6-59 months (boys and girls) receiving Vitamin A supplementation			156,700	8,311
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (100% of existing camp population of 1,01,500 covered with WASH)</b>				
<b>2014 Need as per RRP6 – 1,500,000 vulnerable people in need of WASH services</b>				
#/ % of emergency affected population provided with access to safe water <sup>3</sup>	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,500
#/ % of population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,500
#/ % of population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,500
#/ % of emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	296,000	n/a	261,000	101,500
#/ % of children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	200,000	n/a	93,000	72,000
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	301,371 <sup>4</sup>	n/a	180,900	54,818
#/ % of children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers	36,647	n/a	15,747	1,436
<b>EDUCATION<sup>7</sup></b>				
<b>2014 Needs – 288,000 Syrian (200,000 through formal; 88,000 other education opportunities) (RRP6)</b>				
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools	150,000	110,880	150,000	110,880 <sup>5</sup>
# of children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	17,300	n/a	15,000	12,684
# children and adolescents benefitting from non-formal education services	13,281	n/a	5,000	0
# children and adolescents benefitting from informal and life skills education services	138,266	n/a	25,000	5,808
# of boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290	n/a	2,000	422
# of school aged children who attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050	n/a	15,000	5,610
#/ % children who have received school supplies	165,210	n/a	130,000	29,805
# of youth provided with post-basic education <sup>6</sup>	2,500	n/a	2,500	475

<sup>1</sup> Children and adults up to 30 were targeted up to now but the sector target as per last sit-rep and will be changed to 6 mo-15yrs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both 0-5 years newly arrived Syrian children who received two drops of Polio at *Raba'* Al Sarhan and 915,420 (0-5yr) children received two drops of Polio during NIDs including 100,106 Syrian children in camps and out of camps.

# Iraq

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Armed conflict in Anbar governorate continues to cause massive internal displacement, further straining the resources of host communities and of the KRG. According to the government, there have been 71,184 families displaced as of 9 April, including 4,828 in Erbil, 1,144 in Sulimaniya and 395 in Dohuk.

On 30 March, the Ministry of Health of Iraq declared the first polio outbreak in the country since 2000. UNICEF continues to support the on-going polio campaigns for all children under 5, including those in Syrian refugee camps, with the most recent campaign having been held 6-10 April.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UN humanitarian agencies continue their support to the KRG, as per the RRP6, in order to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities UNICEF continues leading the WASH and education clusters, as well as the child protection sub-cluster, and participates on health. These clusters focus on IDP response and work in tandem with existing inter-agency sectoral working groups in Erbil, which now focus on both the refugee and IDP response. Among the inter-agency working groups in Erbil, UNICEF leads WASH and education working groups and the child protection sub-working group.

UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, partner organizations and experts, organized a conference on Positive Discipline. The purpose was to increase the capacity of teachers' to use positive discipline in schools, including the schools with Syrian students. Positive discipline supports teaching and learning by finding effective solutions to challenging situations and behaviour issues without resorting to violence or humiliation. Outcomes include conducting a comprehensive study for defining a model of positive discipline specific to Iraq; reviewing existing laws, legislations and regulations; and activating these for their proper enforcement.

## Humanitarian Strategy

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

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**WASH** While there is currently no concern about water scarcity in Iraq, as summer months begin there will be increased coordination between the WASH sector and the Disease Surveillance System to rapidly respond to any increases in watery diarrhoea which would normally be expected to increase with rising temperatures.

A piped distribution scheme is now complete in Darashakran camp, with similar schemes underway in Domiz and Kawergosk camps, a trend toward piped supply of water from boreholes (and away from water tankering) that will continue in all camps. In the Kurdish

**Estimated Affected Population**  
*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at April 17, 2014. There are no persons pending registration..*

Registered refugees	219,579
Children Affected (Under 18)	90,247
Children Affected (Under 5)	33,156



**Moosa, a 6 month old Iraqi baby was diagnosed as Iraq's first case of polio in 14 years. ©UNICEF/2014/Ziad Fahmi**

Region of Iraq (KR-I), all Syrian refugees in camps have access to the minimum necessary quantities of water in all camps<sup>3</sup>. In coming months, the proportion of piped water will increase, resulting in lower operating costs and greater reliability. At the largest camp, Domiz, where groundwater abstraction is not sustainable, UNICEF with DMC has obtained clearances from the KRG allowing for supplying water from Mosul Lake therefore presently in process of designing of a water treatment plant with transmission pipeline from the plant to the camp.

With regards to sanitation, UNICEF and partners have constructed latrines and bathing facilities necessary to meet the most basic needs (SPHERE), but not enough to achieve a level that is culturally acceptable. UNICEF achieved rapid implementation through the use of prefabricated latrine and bath units and constructed disposal of waste to simple cesspools during emergencies. The latter is has undesirable characteristics, not least the requirement for continuous desludging of grey and black water, which is expensive to maintain and carries a significant health risk. At two camps, a system of large septic tanks and sewerage to remove grey and black water has been agreed. For Domiz camp, UNICEF is formulating a multi-agency strategy in collaboration with the government for a comprehensive camp sewerage and drainage infrastructure network. UNICEF is distributing hygiene kits and conducting hygiene promotion awareness activities with participation of refugees for all refugees in the camps.

**Education** Following the Nowruz (Kurdish New Year) break, enrolment in the 15 UNICEF supported basic education schools increased to 12,148, up from 11,191 in March. UNICEF attributes this increase to continued enrolment in newly constructed schools in Dohuk Governorate. A rapid assessment of available school places against registered basic-aged children in camps will be completed next month and will offer an idea of the gaps to access that still exist in the camps. UNICEF completed construction on a school in the urban area in Erbil that will provide access for around 900 Arabic speaking Syrian and Kurdish children. Alongside this, UNICEF has signed a contract to build a further eight schools (three in camps and five in host communities) to provide increased number of school places in the next academic year.

Planning for summer schools for the camps is underway with UNICEF, Ministry of Education and NRC. Focus will be on providing recreational activities to promote positive relationships, improve communication and build soft skills. The summer schools will continue to provide a safe space for children as well as an opportunity to engage in non-clinical psychosocial support. The summer school activities will also provide an opportunity to promote education for out of school children and it is hoped the continued routine of attending school will ensure children return in the next academic year. Alongside the recreational activities informal catch up classes will be provided for some children in grades 6-9 and concentrating mainly on literacy and numeracy.

Ongoing teacher mentoring and training continues with 160 teachers receiving capacity building support. It is estimated that this will improve education quality for around 6,400 children. Primary focus has been on positive discipline and management of children with behavior issue to address child protection issues.

**Child Protection** UNICEF continued to manage 11 child and youth friendly centres in KR-I. The centres provided psychosocial support services including recreational and educational activities to Syrian refugee children. UNICEF is active in all KR-I camps, including activities at Bajid Kandala Transit Camp. In March, activities included celebration of Kurdistan New Year with over 4,200 children participating. During the period of insecurity in Gawilan, the UNICEF child friendly space remained in operation and provided children with recreational and psychosocial activities through the use of volunteers. Two new spaces are under construction in Qushtapa and Darashkran camps. UNICEF has established two new Child Protection Units (CPU) in host communities in Suleimaniyah in addition to the five existing CPUs in Domiz, Arbat, Kawrgosk, Basirma and War City. The Units reported referred 94 child protection cases to appropriate health and support services during the reporting period.

UNICEF runs a Child Helpline with the Department of Labour and Social Affairs in Dohuk. The Helpline was established in November and have so far received 1,525 phone calls from children and adults. The Helpline organizers have arranged information campaigns at the community centres in camps, schools and police stations.

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<sup>3</sup> According to UNHCR, as of 30 March camp populations include: Domiz (58,500), Gawilan (2,714), Darashkran (7,500), Kawergosk (13,339), Qushtapa (4,541), Basirma (3,180), Arbat (3,000) and Al-Obaidi (1,662)

**Health** Preliminary results from the April polio vaccination round indicate 5.2 million children covered. In Anbar, a reported 77 per cent of children were vaccinated in April, compared to 48 per cent in March. The MoH has planned two more National Immunization Days to the annual plan in 2014 as part of Polio Outbreak Response Plan. In March, UNICEF supported the vaccination of 5.3 million children against polio, including 12,730 children under 5 against polio from among populations in all KR-I Syrian refugee camps. House-to-house mop-up campaigns were also undertaken in March in the area of the outbreak.

UNICEF continued its home care initiative, providing a trained nurse in all refugee camps who conducts tent-to-tent visits. In March, these nurses visited newborns and post-delivery women through over 1.860 tent visits.

**Nutrition** UNICEF's baby hut interventions continued to provide pregnant and non-pregnant Syrian refugee women with breast feeding counselling and baby growth monitoring. These services are critical in preventing and detecting malnutrition among vulnerable refugee infants and toddlers, and also provide mothers with safe spaces (available nowhere else in often crowded camps) to discuss culturally sensitive issues and receive sound medical advice from UNICEF trained staff.



**Growth monitoring in Darashakran Camp. © UNICEF/Falah**

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

	Sector 2014 target*	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
2014 Need – Services 400,000 (RRP6) (160,000 camp; 240,000 non-camp)				
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	160,000 <sup>C</sup>	46,979	160,000 <sup>C</sup>	46,979
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions		48,898		48,898
# population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits in last two month**	200,000	69,000	200,000	53,000
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	400,000*	95,877	160,000 <sup>C</sup>	75,000
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	160,000* <sup>C</sup>	95,877	160,000 <sup>C</sup>	80,000
# emergency affected population with access to adequate and sustainable solid and liquid waste disposal***	160,000* <sup>C</sup>	18,166	130,000 <sup>C</sup>	9,000
# children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	40,000*	17,810	40,000	17,000
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children with access to psychosocial support services (Registered)	84,500	10,274	40,000	8,738
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers <sup>1</sup>	1,500	130	1,500	99 <sup>NC</sup>
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/learning programmes (Primary & Secondary)	91,441	19,566	91,441	12,148
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	132,246	8,900	91,441	5,600
<b>HEALTH</b>				
2014 Need – Services 400,000 (RRP6) (160,000 camp; 240,000 non-camp)				
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio <sup>1</sup>	n/a		5,700,000 (Syrian children 12,400)	5,373,107 (Syrian children 12,490)
# children <2 yrs* (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens <sup>2</sup>			36,800	323
# children (boys and girls) 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation			48,000	861
# children <1 yrs are covered with measles vaccination.			3,800	177
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation <sup>1</sup>	n/a		12,400	751
# <5 children treated for GAM			200	48

\* **Sector Targets are for the whole year** (<sup>NC</sup> Non-Camp Result; <sup>C</sup> Camp Result)

**WASH:** Total present population in the camp is 95,877 (as per UNHCR data as of 30 March 2014) is covered, as 100%

\* There was an autographic error in the February SitRep, and the WASH indicators/targets are now corrected.

\*\* Hygiene kit result has not progressed for 2 months as the kits are under procurement.

\*\*\* No change from 9,000 beneficiaries until more new permanent structures are constructed for to adequate and sustainable solid and liquid waste disposal, which are in progress in Kawargosk and Domiz, and in future will be in other camps with permanent, individual household structures.

# Turkey

**Estimated Affected Population**  
*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at April 17, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.*

Registered refugees	712,911
Children Affected (Under 18)	379,982
Children Affected (Under 5)	126,898

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 8 April 2014, AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Agency of the Government of Turkey) reported that the total number of Syrians registered and assisted in 22 camps located in 10 provinces was 223,731. According to local officials, 456,112 non-camp Syrians have been registered/enumerated so far outside of camps. In Yayladagi, Hatay, despite heaving fighting across the border, there was no significant influx. However it was reported that approximately 100 wounded Syrians, including children, were brought to Turkey for treatment.

The situation for Syrians living in host community locations is deteriorating, with reports that the provincial AFAD Directorate has begun transferring non-camp Syrians living in poor conditions in the city centre to the camps in Gaziantep.

Two active cases of tuberculosis were discovered in Ishlahiye – one from the camp and one from the host community. Both men were treated and subsequently released. Screening for tuberculosis is ongoing in Ishlahiye. Screening is also on-going in Osmaniye camp where three cases have been discovered and they are also currently undergoing treatment.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF has continued to be involved in the regular United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Task Force. UNICEF participates in the protection, health and cash transfers/vouchers working groups. Since January 2014, a general coordination working group for UN agencies has been actively meeting at the field level and as a result, the Task Force on Syria at the Ankara level will only continue to meet on a bi-weekly basis. The shift of the coordination mechanisms to the field is a welcome response due to the proximity to the Syrian population living, access to relevant information and the potential for participation from INGOs and NGOs in the future.

## Humanitarian Strategy

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

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Education** According to the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), as of March 2014, 69,150 children are enrolled in camp schools; and approximately 40,000 children are enrolled in mostly refugee-run schools in host communities, with an additional 6,000 in Turkish schools. Only seven per cent of school-age children in camps are out of school.

However, 74 per cent of school-age children outside of camps remain out of school. Only a small number of Syrian children can be integrated into the Turkish education system due to language of instruction, and so a parallel system for Syrian students must be fully established under MoNE, with the technical support of UNICEF. All schools and education facilities established in host community locations must receive approval from the Education Ministry Council, or risk being closed. UNICEF is working closely with the MoNE and AFAD to increase the number of schools and classrooms for Syrian in host communities, as well as setting up

systems for school and teacher management. UNICEF has supported four schools (with three additional schools still being assessed) with supplies, furniture and other equipment including heating/cooling systems. The improvements made so far to these schools have assisted 8,012 children in returning to or remaining in school. Four UNICEF-supported schools are currently under construction, two in the host communities and two in the newer camp locations (Viransehir and Mardin-Midyat).

Teacher training in both the camps and host communities will be rolled out in April and May on effective teaching, how to develop a class programme, classroom management and assessments of student's learning. These trainings will increase the quality of education, especially in camps where teachers work on a voluntary basis and do not all have teaching backgrounds. .

**Child Protection** Many children arrive in Turkey traumatized by the conflict and violence they have fled. In response, UNICEF and partners are targeting 103,500 children with psychosocial support. So far, in 2014, over 17,000 children have been reached through child friendly spaces (CFSs), now established in all camps. The response has been constrained by a lack of implementing partners in host communities, where an estimated 67 per cent of registered refugees reside. Discussions have begun with potential partner organizations on the delivery of child protection services and programmes in host communities. Mobile psycho-social units and the establishment of CFSs in host communities are being finalized with partners and with AFAD.

Work is also on-going to improve the quality of protection services provided in CFSs. The on-going capacity development of the youth workers in camps continued with the fourth round of training focused primarily on inclusion and identifying the most vulnerable and marginalized children in the camps. In addition, UNICEF is collaborating with Ministry of Family and Social Policies to conduct Parenting Training Programme to enhance the parenting skills of families with a special focus on protection of children.

**Health** The third round of the polio campaign implemented by the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Turkey, with support from UNICEF, took place between 17 and 23 February and reached a total of 266,141 children with just over 6,000 being Syrians in four provinces targeted (Osmaniye, Kahramanmaras, Malatya, and Adiyaman) focusing on high risk areas, including rural areas where non-camp refugees reside and locations with less than 90 per cent coverage in the December round. UNICEF also produced an awareness raising video and other communication materials on the benefits of vaccination. UNICEF is currently working with the MOH on a communication strategy for reaching those in the areas considered to be "high-risk."

**Nutrition** In order to better understand the nutrition situation of Syrian refugees in Turkey, a nutrition survey will be undertaken in May, in coordination with MOH and AFAD. In 2014, 57,000 children have received high nutritional biscuits in 17 camps.

**Supply and Logistics** Long term agreements have been launched for school furniture and recreational items for CFSs to ensure that supplies for newly constructed schools will be delivered immediately following the completion of construction.

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

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	n/a		150,000	57,780
<b>HEALTH</b>				
2014 Need – 1,000,000 for health support (RRP6) (300,000 camp and 700,000 non camp); 1.5 million Polio (revised from RRP6)				
# children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles	n/a		192,920	0
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio*			1,500,000	266,141
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services.	n/a		103,500	17,095
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	n/a	0	5,175	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
2014 Need – 432,480 (127,200 camp and 305,280 non camp) (RRP6)				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes	432,480	115,150**	238,500	115,150**
# children who have received school supplies	432,480	2,200	238,500	2,200

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

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

# Egypt

**Estimated Affected Population**  
*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at April 17, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.*

Registered refugees	136,424
Children Affected (Under 18)	59,617
Children Affected (Under 5)	18,281

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Most Syrians in Egypt are scattered in urban neighbourhoods, mainly in greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, and are able to access public education and health services. New arrivals of Syrians into Egypt have slowed considerably since July 2013 when visa requirements for Syrians entering the country were introduced. New irregular departures of Syrians to Europe have resulted in the arrest of 72 persons in Northern Egypt, including 21 children of whom 11 have been released.

This situation raises concerns about a new wave of irregular migration similar to the summer of 2013 in which several Syrian and Palestinian refugees died during their attempt to reach Europe and hundreds more were detained and deported. UNICEF will pursue its monitoring of places of detention, provision of free legal aid and follow-up of vulnerable children where appropriate.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF, has extended its work to Alexandria where efforts have concentrated on establishing referrals to specialized psychosocial services. The CPWG, which deals with all refugees in Egypt, has identified emerging child protection concerns including sexual abuse, unaccompanied migrant children in detention and former unaccompanied minors turning 18 and thereby facing a lack of support. These issues and cases have been responded to by concerned agencies

## Humanitarian Strategy

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

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Health** In March, UNICEF trained staff from 31 health centres as a part of targeted support to 97 primary health units (PHUs) planned for 2014. A major challenge facing the delivery of quality primary health care is the high turnover rate of physicians. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Populations (MoHP) concentrated the training on the nurses who provide the primary health services, with periodic refresher training to physicians.

UNICEF continued supporting MoHP to increase the trust of Syrian refugees in the quality of public primary health care services, especially as these services are provided free of charge. This includes outreach to community, women's and religious leaders, in addition to NGOs and other civil society organizations working with Syrian refugees. These efforts are resulting in a notable increase of the use of the PHUs. Exit interviews conducted with Syrian women and caretakers showed that the quality of primary health care services are much improved.

**Education** UNHCR figures show that the total number of school age Syrian refugees as of 29 March is 40,933. Ministry of Education (MoE) figures show 30,920 children enrolled in schools (22,249 in public schools and 8,671 in private schools). In addition to teacher training, public schools need classroom extensions and sanitation facilities to accommodate the Syrian children. A supply plan covering the needs of 44 schools, out of the targeted 70 enrolling 6,190 Syrian children has been approved by MoE. This is additional

to the 20 schools which have already supported with supplies and training. The slow MOE response to provide approvals causes delays in provision of school needs in due time. Further, UNHCR is still in process of coordinating with Ministry of Education to build extensions in schools to increase their capacity to accommodate Syrian children.

Syrian children are increasingly seeking enrolment in study centres/"community schools" to get better quality education. Tuition fees are becoming a burden on families, a situation that may lead to dropping out. The MoE considers these study centres as illegal. Negotiations with NGOs managing the study centres are on-going to convince them to register as formal community schools within the Egyptian system.

Teacher training was completed in Damietta for 800 teachers and supervisors, covering 18 schools with over 1,800 Syrian children enrolled, on managing high density classrooms and effective teaching methods. A rapid assessment involving 80 students to solicit feedback students on the application of the new classroom management techniques revealed the students are more engaged in the learning process and that communication between teachers and students have improved significantly.

**Child Protection** Since the beginning of psychosocial interventions in early October 2013 in Alexandria, one important trend observed has been the participation of the same group of children, with limited inclusion of new children. The two main reasons for this are the need to expand to new areas with high concentrations of Syrian families and to diversify activities to attract adolescents. In order to address this important gap, UNICEF developed a new partnership with Caritas to scale up and diversify psychosocial and child protection activities. The aim is to reach at least 5,500 children through seven child friendly spaces (CFS) and specialized interventions, from 1,498 reached so far. The quality of services in CFS has been reinforced by the introduction of a new methodology that combine, sports, play, recreation and life-skills development. Another important new element of this partnership is the reinforcement of case management and referrals to specialized psychosocial services, in close coordination with UNHCR.

In Cairo, a rapid assessment of Syrian children working on the streets was conducted. Five concentration areas were assessed and 107 children identified (75 per cent girls). This preliminary assessment indicated that children are involved in begging and petty trade and they are all accompanied by adult relatives and leave the streets before dark. The situation of these children will be closely monitored in April.

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

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>				
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio in the polio vaccinated campaigns		n/a	12,800,00 (Syrians - 36,250)	14,300,000 (Syrians - 16,000)
# Syrian women receiving reproductive health services			30,000	930
# children 0- 47 months whose growth is monitored			34,000	130
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services.	40,000	n/a	24,500	1,498
# Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support	9,500	n/a	2,500	460
# children who received legal representation		n/a	2,250	21
# children receiving cash assistance	4,000	n/a	2,500	51
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of school-aged children enrolled in primary and secondary education (6-14 years old)	72,000	n/a	25,000	8,013
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary education	7,425	n/a	3,500	310
# of teachers and supervisors who received training	6,000	n/a	4,000	800
# of schools which have received material support furniture and equipment	n/a	n/a	70	20

# Funding Status

<i>Funding Status</i>		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health	Nutrition	Basic Needs (NFIs)	Total*	Funded
<i>In millions of US Dollars</i>									
Syria	Required	80.50	81.02	25.00	20.47	15.20		222.19	16.5%
	Funded	9.03	10.89	3.43	10.34	1.45		36.56	
Jordan	Required	92.17	44.76	22.09	7.68	3.82		170.52	32.8%
	Funded	16.49	20.04	18.08		1.25		55.87	
Lebanon	Required	90.10	87.85	35.49	26.58	5.00	5.00	250.02	27.2%
	Funded	16.14	30.64	13.93	5.63	1.25	0.33	67.92	
Iraq	Required	67.38	20.60	6.28	11.18			105.45	17.7%
	Funded	5.70	3.73	1.02	1.38			18.62	
Turkey	Required		37.25	17.65	10.07			64.96	29.0%
	Funded		10.71	4.32	2.97			18.85	
Egypt	Required		4.00	3.26	8.82			16.08	38.5%
	Funded		2.75	1.77	1.66			6.19	
MENA	Required	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20		6.00	0.5%
	Funded			0.03				0.03	
Total	Required	331.36	276.68	110.95	86.00	25.22	5.00	835.21	24.9%
	Funded	47.35	78.75	42.59	21.97	3.96	0.33	207.86	
	Gap	284.01	197.92	68.36	64.03	21.26	4.67	627.35	
	% Funded	14.3%	28.5%	38.4%	25.5%	15.7%	6.6%	24.9%	

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

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

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

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

Who to  
contact for  
further  
information:

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

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

