

Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Humanitarian Situation Report
Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey
Date: 25 January 2013
Reporting Period: 12-25 January 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- **LEBANON:** UNICEF distributing hygiene items and baby kits for 43,000 people, as part of WASH winterisation.
- **JORDAN:** Refugee inflows into Jordan increasing substantially, with 10,500 Syrians crossing into the country over the past five days. Some 30,000 Syrians have fled to Jordan since 1 January 2013, compared to 16,413 in December.
- **IRAQ:** Work continued to install hot water boilers in female shower blocks in al-Qaim camp. Once complete, all female showers in Camps 1 and 2 will be equipped with hot water. However, additional resources are required to install boilers in male showers, and extend services to Camp 3.
- **TURKEY:** Distribution of winter clothing for 12,000 children in Akcakale camp in Sanliurfa camp will begin next week.

OUTSIDE SYRIA

284,025*

of children affected
*out of registered refugees only.

2013 APPEALS

REGIONAL APPEAL 2013*

US\$ 127.4 million

*January-June 2013

53%

**Total Funding Gap
Gap per Country (in US\$ million)**

12.4	15.7
Turkey	Jordan
23.1	18.0
Lebanon	Iraq

Note: UNICEF Situation Reports will continue to be issued on a bi-weekly basis. The update on performance indicators will take place on a monthly basis (every other sitrep).

LEBANON

Highlights

- In response to the increasing influx of refugees, the Government of Lebanon has authorised the establishment of two transit centres, each for up to 5,000 people.
- Immunisation activities have begun, targeting 74,000 children under 18 for measles and 32,000 children under 5 for polio, together with Vitamin A supplementation.
- UNICEF is distributing hygiene items and baby kits for 43,000 people, as part of WASH winterisation activities.
- Enrolment for refugee children in public schools is extended until end January. Over 12,000 children have been assisted to enrol in public schools to date.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Registered Refugee Population

(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)

	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	151,602	72,769	78,833
Children Affected (Under 18)	78,833	39,417	39,417
Children 0-4 Years	30,320	15,160	15,160
Children 5-11 Years	30,320	15,160	15,160
Children 12-17 Years	18,192	9,096	9,096
18 – 59 Years	66,705	30,320	36,384
60+ Years	6,064	3,032	3,032

The number of Syrians crossing into Lebanon has increased substantially over the last two months, with a 58 per cent increase in the number of registered refugees. Almost 13,000 new registrations

occurred during the reporting period, and an additional 67,061 Syrians have been in contact with UNHCR to be registered, bringing the total to 218,663. The total number of refugees in the country is however believed to be substantially higher, since many refugees choose not to register. A UNICEF-funded WASH assessment in the Bekaa Valley conducted in December 2012 found that 40 per-cent of households assessed were either pending registration or were not registered with UNHCR at all. Less than 3 per cent of refugees are living in camps or collective shelters, while 27 per cent of refugees are living with host families – mainly concentrated in the poorest areas of the country. Therefore UNICEF's emergency response also covers host communities. In addition to Syrian refugees, more than 18,000 Palestinians from Syria are estimated to have also arrived in Lebanon, according to UNRWA's latest figures. Palestinian refugees from Syria are being hosted in the already-cramped Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, where living conditions are very difficult.

Programme response

WASH: The UNICEF-funded WASH assessment conducted by partner Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in the Bekaa Valley was released on 18 January. Important findings of the assessment include:

- 68 per cent of respondents would not drink from their available water source
- 17 per cent of all respondents did not have access to a toilet, meaning that they have to seek alternative sources, such as using neighbour's facilities, or finding other options distant from their dwelling
- 60 per cent of refugees did not have access to hand-washing facilities.

UNICEF and ACF will use these findings to prioritise their WASH response. UNICEF's partners have meanwhile provided hygiene promotion messages to 8,272 people via face to-face via household and group sessions. This represents eight per cent of UNICEF's target for the year. As part of phase one of WASH winterisation activities, UNICEF's partners have been provided with baby kits and hygiene items to benefit 43,000 beneficiaries. Once delivered, this will represent 41 per cent of UNICEF's target for provision of soap and other hygiene items.

Child Protection: UNICEF and its partners are providing psychosocial support to almost 13,000 children through on-going group work based in schools and community centres, festivals and interactive dramas, and recreational activities. UNICEF plans to reach a total of 74,000 children with psychosocial support in 2013. This represents 17 per cent of UNICEF's target for provision of psychosocial support services. UNICEF has meanwhile entered into a new partnership with the International Rescue Committee (and Abaad Gender Equality Centre) to operate support centres for girls and women in four locations (Berqayal, Wadi Khaled, Arsal, and Taanayel) in the north and in Bekaa Valley, in order to create safe spaces for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and to prevent and address violence. These centres will run support groups for 360 girls over a six-month period. Any girl reporting violence will be referred to agencies for multi-disciplinary responses.

Education: The enrolment of Syrian students in public schools is on-going through UNICEF partner Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre. An additional 3,158 students have been enrolled since the last report, bringing the total to 12,100 students to date (out of an estimated total population of 92,900 school-aged refugee children, of which UNICEF is targeting 35,000). These children have received Back-to-School supplies, including school bags, school uniforms, educational materials, and parent committee fees that all students need to contribute for the running costs of public schools. Enrolment will continue until the end of January. After this date, UNICEF will assist school-aged children arriving from Syria through remedial classes and accelerated learning programmes, as well as through psychosocial support.

UNICEF is providing 130 schools with 2,000 litres each of fuel for heating. The schools are mostly in the Bekaa, in the north (Akkar), and Mount Lebanon (the mountain region), serving 28,632 Syrian and Lebanese students. This will top up other contributions to cover the needs of these schools, to safeguard children's well-being and ensure children's attendance during the cold winter months.

Health: This week, UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) began an immunisation campaign targeting 74,000 children under 18 for measles and 32,000 children under five for polio. Vitamin A supplementation is also being provided. According to a health assessment conducted by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), only 60 per-cent of Syrian Refugee children in Lebanon are vaccinated. Thus, the immunisation campaign will decrease the risk of vaccine-preventable diseases spreading through the Syrian refugee population, as well as reducing risks to host communities.

Nutrition: Given that there were no nutritional concerns in Lebanon prior to the Syrian crisis, nutritional screening, surveillance, and management systems are not currently in place within existing structures in the health sector. Accordingly, UNICEF has proposed a system covering 35 to 40 primary health care centres (PHCs) with middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening. It is hoped that MUAC screening can also be extended beyond health centres in order to achieve the highest possible coverage. For example, WFP is investigating how to integrate MUAC screening into its questionnaire for food security. Similarly, the selected PHCs will put in place an outreach strategy for the purpose of MUAC screening. Meanwhile, the first training on the accurate evaluation of nutritional status using anthropometric equipment and Growth Monitoring Child Cards will take place in the second half of February 2013, organized by UNICEF. PHCs targeted with this training will also receive anthropometric equipment. Staff from PHCs supported by MSF and Save the Children will also participate.

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Partnerships

UNICEF and UNRWA education teams met on 18 January to discuss collaboration arrangements for activities supporting Palestinian children from Syria. UNRWA schools accommodating refugees from Syria will be provided with schools supplies, recreation supplies, and early childhood development kits benefitting 2,500 children.

Supply and Logistics

As part of UNICEF's winterisation campaign, winter clothing kits have been provided to partners for 20,164 children, out of an initial target of 33,000. Of these, 11,480 will be reached through vouchers, facilitating faster distribution and allowing refugees a degree of choice. A monitoring system is underway to establish when vouchers are being redeemed and whether they are being used as intended. Phase two of the campaign will target a further 40,000 beneficiaries, extending to include Beirut and the south. In addition, UNICEF provided UNRWA with winter clothing for 816 vulnerable Palestinian children. A further 3,184 children will be provided winter clothes within a fortnight. UNICEF will also provide hygiene items for 4,000 Palestinian adults, to be delivered next week.

JORDAN

Highlights

- Refugee inflows into Jordan are increasing substantially, with 10,500 Syrians crossing into the country over the past five days. Some 30,000 Syrians have fled to Jordan since 1 January 2013, compared to 16,413 in December.
- Winterisation activities continue in Za'atari camp. UNICEF and partners have installed gas boilers in water tanks, providing hot water to some 14,400 refugees, and six child friendly space (CFS) tents were replaced with fully winterised PVC tents.
- 2,400 children between the ages of six months and 15 years have been vaccinated through the UNICEF/MoH measles, polio and Vitamin A supplementation campaign.

Situation overview and humanitarian needs

Registered Refugee Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	128,628	66,887	61,741
Children Affected (Under 18)	66,887	34,730	32,157
Children Under Five	24,439	12,863	11,577
Children 6 to 23 months	9,004	4,502	4,502
Pregnant women	2,778	N/A	2,778

In addition 47,941 Syrian refugees have received appointment for registration with UNHCR Office in Amman

Programme response

WASH: UNICEF has successfully fitted 48 WASH blocks in modules 2 and 3 of Za'atari camp with gas boilers, thus ensuring the provision of hot water to some 14,400 refugees, out of an estimated 73,000 people in need. This brings to 20 per cent the proportion of population with access to hot water in the camp. An estimated 1,500 additional refugees (100 per cent of the population) housed in King Abdullah Park (KAP) and Cyber City (CC) camps are provided with hot water through the use of solar panels.

The sustained high influx of refugees to Za'atari remains a great strain on current WASH facilities in the camp. Currently, latrine coverage is estimated at roughly one latrine for 50 refugees. Due to high

mobility within the camp, however, some modules are receiving heavier usage than others. UNICEF is working towards a coverage rate of 1:20. UNICEF/THW are finalizing the construction of the remaining 16 WASH blocks (112 latrines and 96 showers) in module 3, and have commenced the construction of 48 WASH blocks (336 latrines and 288 showers) in module 5. This comes in addition to the already-completed blocks in modules 2 and 3, and brings the total number of permanent and mobile facilities in the camp to 1,265 latrines and 1,066 showers. Work is scheduled to be completed end February.

In the meantime, UNICEF rented 150 portable latrines to meet the immediate needs of new arrivals. UNICEF is also working with partners on a new design for basic latrine units that are easy to assemble and dismantle, to be used to address immediate needs while permanent structures are being installed. UNICEF/ACTED have increased the number of cash-for-work cleaners in the camp; some 340 workers are now employed. The ACTED hygiene promotion team has been tasked with the distribution of soap to households in the new camp modules, prioritizing modules 4 and 5 where there are fewer WASH facilities. UNICEF/Mercy Corps are meanwhile progressing with the construction of the pumping station required to operationalise the two boreholes drilled in Za'atari. The pumping station is expected to be operational by end of February. This will ensure phasing out of water trucking from external sources and considerably reduce the costs of the water provision. As Za'atari camp has nearly reached capacity, UNICEF is exploring options for sustainable water sources to serve the 5,000 refugees expected to be housed in the new Halabat camp in Zarqa (due to open in the coming weeks).

UNICEF has completed a study on waste water treatment options for Za'atari camp. The report has now been shared with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and other stakeholders for review. Waste water is currently being trucked to a treatment facility in northern Jordan.

Child Protection: UNICEF and partners have replaced six Child-Friendly Space (CFS) tents in Za'atari with winterised tents. Currently, only six out of 23 are operational, following flooding in early January, which inundated the camp and rendered all CFS unusable. UNICEF and partners are working to replace the remaining CFS tents as soon as possible. Meanwhile, in order to continue providing children with safe places to play, UNICEF has been providing psychosocial support (PSS) activities in the UNICEF school, warehouses, and other semi-permanent structures available in the camps. However, attendance has not yet reached pre-flood levels. In total, 4,200 children (51% girls) benefited from PSS activities each week, out of a target of 7,500.

UNICEF conducted a training and action planning workshop on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) for partner International Medical Corps (IMC), which is starting work in host communities in the coming week. Three UNHCR staff also participated in the training. Additionally, UNICEF/UNHCR trained eight staff from the Noor Hussein Foundation/Institute for Family Health on working with UASC, in order to strengthen their existing programmes for separated children in camps. UNICEF/UNHCR will be following up to ensure implementation of the principles, approaches and systems covered in the training. UNICEF also hosted a workshop on psychosocial support interventions for its partners working in host communities, the main objective of which was to build partner capacity in this area. The training was a first step for scaling up child protection interventions in host communities.

Education: The UNICEF/Ministry of Education-supported school in Za'atari has been closed since 10 January, due to the influx of refugees seeking shelter from the elements, as well as the semester break. The US-donated prefabricated classrooms intended for remedial education activities are also being occupied by refugees. The number of families currently staying in both the school and the prefabricated classrooms is estimated at some 147 families (over 700 people). UNICEF is working in close cooperation with UNHCR to mobilize the community and find alternative shelter solutions in order to have the school reopened in time for the start of the second term (scheduled for February 5th). UNICEF met with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to discuss issues related to the existing Za'atari school, the second school (currently under construction) and a planned school in the new Halabat camp. The MoE agreed to form a committee to evaluate teacher performance and take action when necessary. UNICEF also held a meeting with the Directorate of Mafraq to discuss teacher recruitment and class formation for the new Za'atari school, as well psychosocial support training for teachers in Za'atari and in Mafraq.

In host communities in Irbid, UNICEF/Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) have conducted awareness sessions for 26 Syrian families on education and protection inside public schools, in addition to school registration procedures. SCJ also conducted six sessions on school registration from 15 to 17 January, reaching a total of 520 Syrian refugees in Amman.

Health: UNICEF continues to support vaccination of new arrivals in Za'atari camp through the UNICEF/Ministry of Health measles, polio, and Vitamin A supplementation campaign. Since 1 January 2013, some 2,400 children (between the ages of six months and 15 years) have been reached through the campaign. UNICEF and the French Hospital are continuing to deploy mobile teams three days per week to carry out vaccinations in the camp, in an effort to raise awareness and reach more new arrivals. The mobile teams operate in addition to the teams in the French Hospital. In host communities, the polio campaign has been extended until 24 January in Ramtha, Irbid and Mafraq.

UNICEF/UNHCR/WHO/Medecins du Monde are preparing a training on respiratory tract infection for all health service providers in Za'atari, as a preventive measure. UNICEF and MoH are meeting this week to finalize a strategy and timeline for running TB awareness raising sessions for school-aged Syrian and Jordanian children in both camps and host communities. In host communities, UNICEF and partners are conducting 'better parenting' courses for 200 Syrian parents and caregivers in Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid and Ma'an. A new course will start in February in these four locations. UNICEF and partners are looking into expanding 'better parenting' activities in the remainder of the country.

Nutrition: UNICEF is preparing to start an Infant and Young Child Feeding programme (IYCF) in Za'atari camp, and has developed a partnership with SCJ to ensure the continuity of the programme, which will include the promotion of breast-feeding, complementary feeding for children, and home-based management of acute malnutrition.

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Partnerships

UNICEF has launched a new partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to support unaccompanied children in Za'atari, KAP and CC. IRC will also provide the same services in the new Halabat camp, once it opens. The Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-working groups met last week to discuss priorities and next steps in relation to gender-based violence, and to launch the development of a sector work plan.

Supply and Logistics

During the recent winter storm, UNICEF brought in 15 truckloads of emergency supplies to Za'atari, out of which nearly all have been distributed, through ACTED and Save the Children. This included 18,000 soap bars, 5,000 blankets, 3,000 warm sweaters, 400 shoes, 250 sleeping mats, and 160 baby clothing kits (for infants ages 0-1). UNICEF has also received 6,000 baby kits, which will be distributed by ACTED to families in Za'atari in the coming days. In addition, the UNICEF warehouse has received 150 gas heaters, which will be distributed in CFS in Za'atari shortly.

IRAQ

Highlights

- Freezing temperatures continue to cause hardship for refugees in northern Iraq. In response, UNICEF distributed winter clothing to 4,376 refugee children.
- Work continued to install hot water boilers in female shower blocks in al-Qaim camp. Once complete, all female shower blocks in Camps 1 and 2 will be equipped with hot water. However, additional resources are required to install boilers in male shower blocks, and to extend these services to Camp 3.
- A new 15-classroom school provided by UNICEF was inaugurated in al-Qaim, in the presence of the Directorate of Education. So far, 748 children have begun attending the school.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Registered Refugee Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	75,875	*	*

*Disaggregated data not yet available.

Programme response

WASH:

Northern Iraq (Domiz camp)

UNICEF finalised the construction of three storage tanks and water networks in Domiz camp, benefitting 1,346 Syrian refugees. These families are now able to access a full package of WASH

interventions in their tents. This was done in collaboration with UNHCR, which set up the tents, and the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM), which installed sanitation facilities. So far, approximately 4,350 refugees have access to safe water through the water network funded by UNICEF, UNHCR and other partners, while the remainder of the population in transit areas is provided with safe water through trucking by the local authorities.

Despite delays due to rain and snow, construction has been completed on seven water storage tanks, 399 latrine and bathing spaces, 392 clothes washing slabs, and 142 soak away pits for drainage. Ongoing construction works includes the connection of water storage tanks to the network, covering of 100 soak away pits with concrete covers, and construction of twelve water valve chambers and seven clothes washing slabs. Once complete (estimated date 31 January 2013), the work will benefit over 5,000 refugees, reducing the strain on existing WASH facilities in Domiz camp. The tent-to-tent hygiene promotion campaign, which is being undertaken by the Directorate of Health with funding from UNICEF, concluded this week, having reached 17,834 refugees, or about 50 per cent of the camp population. UNICEF is working with WASH partners to address the remaining gap.

Western Iraq (al-Qaim camp)

WASH works in Camp-3 are on-going. During the reporting period, excavation for water networks got underway, bases for two storage tanks (Oxfam 70,000L) were completed, and 255 water tanks with 1,000L capacity were installed. The work is expected to be complete within three weeks, benefitting 5,000 Syrian refugees. In addition, 27 solar boilers are being installed this week in female shower blocks, in addition to the 24 already installed. Once complete, all female sanitation facilities in Camps 1 and 2 will be equipped with warm water. However, additional resources are required for the installation of boilers in Camp 3, and for male sanitation units in all camps.

Child Protection:

Northern Iraq

Two social workers from the Directorate of Social Affairs are now working in Domiz camp, and are providing counselling, referral, and case follow up, as part of a broader effort to establish a child protection network in the camp. The presence of the social workers is enhancing coordination with partners involved in child protection, including sharing of information and follow-up.

Western Iraq

An average of 1,100 children between the ages of 3 and 17 are benefitting daily from recreational, psychosocial, and youth activities in child- and youth-friendly spaces in Camps 1 and 2. Shifts are made according to gender and age. It was observed that some children are attending the CFS instead of school; therefore, an awareness session on the importance of education is planned. In addition, social workers conducted awareness-raising sessions on the risks of begging and stealing.

Education:

Northern Iraq

Students from Qamishly basic school in Domiz camp sat their first semester exams from 7 to 17 January, along with students throughout the Kurdistan region. To date, the Directorate of Education (DoE) has registered approximately 2,200 students in the school. To ease congestion, the DoE plans to move some students to newly-completed schools, beginning at the start of the second semester (21 January). The second and third school units in Domiz camps, which were established with prefabricated classrooms provided by UNHCR and a private company, are now ready to accept students. The number of children registered in school is far less than the estimated number of school-aged children in the camp, pointing to the need for an enrolment drive to ensure all children are going to school. Similarly, information from recent assessments suggests that most refugee children living in host communities are not going to school, in spite of parents identifying access to education as a priority. UNICEF is working with partners to mobilise resources to mount an enrolment campaign in Domiz camp, and to extend education support to children in host communities.

Western Iraq

A fifteen-classroom school provided by UNICEF was inaugurated in al-Qaim refugee camp, in the presence of the Directorate of Education. So far, 748 children have begun attending the school. In the existing school in Camp 1, mid-year exams started on 19 January. UNICEF's field team has observed a decrease in attendance in the school, particularly among boys. Anecdotal information indicates the reasons may include parents' lack of awareness around of the importance of education, and boys being engaged in income-generating activities within the camp. To address this issue, UNICEF, the DoE, and

education partners are undertaking an awareness-raising campaign. In addition, recreation activities and sports competitions will be organized in the school, in the hopes these will attract more students.

Health:

Northern Iraq

In response to harsh winter conditions, UNICEF has begun distributing winter clothing to children under five. To date, 3,568 children have been reached. Meanwhile, the health centre in Domiz camp continued to provide services reaching an average of 400-500 patients daily. Half of the cases are children suffering from flu and acute respiratory infections. Government mobile teams are conducting vaccination sessions on a weekly basis. According to the Directorate of Health (DoH) data, almost 100 per cent of refugee children under the age of one have been covered. Primary health centres report a decrease in the number of cases with diarrhoea, with only 15 children requiring treatment this week. Following the detection of ten suspected cases of measles among newly-arrived children in early December 2012, UNICEF has provided the DoH with technical and social mobilisation support to conduct a measles/mumps/rubella campaign. The campaign was completed on 17 January; 1,959 children and youth were vaccinated.

Western Iraq

The UNICEF-supported primary health care centre in in al-Qaim camp continues to provide regular health services. During the reporting period, 156 children were vaccinated within the routine immunisation program, bringing the total number of children reached to 772.

Nutrition: Five weighing scales and ten measuring boards were distributed to primary health centres in al-Qaim district, to enable growth monitoring of Syrian refugee children within the host community.

TURKEY

Highlights

- Lack of capacity to accommodate additional refugees remains a major challenge. The Government of Turkey is providing additional family tents, and more are planned for camps in Kahramanmaras.
- Winter tents are being provided in in Islahiye camp. In other camps, distribution of winter clothes continues.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Registered Refugee Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	156,801	83,105	73,696
Children Affected (Under 18)	76,832	39,200	37,632

Programme response

Priority needs for children remain the same, namely:

- Provision of winter clothes and shoes;
- Provision of teaching materials for the teachers of school-aged children in the camps;
- Provision of education supplies for school-aged children in Syrian refugee camps;
- The development and resilience of Syrian refugee children and youth in Turkey, including children with disabilities, through adolescent volunteerism in play, physical education and sports activities;
- Provision of psychosocial care and effective referral mechanisms through safe recreation and education for children and youth affected by the Syrian Crisis.

Distribution of winter clothing for children in Akcakale camp in Sanliurfa camp will begin next week. 12,000 children will receive support.

FUNDING

<i>Funding Status</i>		Child Protection	Education	Health & Nutrition	WASH	NFIs	Safety & Security	Operations Management	*Being Allocated	Total
<i>In millions of US Dollars</i>										
Syria	Required	8.82	20.05	15.88	22.50		1.19			68.44
	Funded	0.83	1.87	0.39	4.79	-	0.20		-	8.09
Jordan	Required	11.19	17.76	3.69	24.35					57.00
	Funded	6.43	13.54	1.07	15.59				4.73	41.35
Lebanon	Required	7.77	13.83	1.06	10.81	1.72				35.19
	Funded	2.77	7.46	0.00	1.61	0.20			0.00	12.05
Iraq	Required	1.45	2.41	1.45	9.30			5.40		20.00
	Funded	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59			0.00	1.36	1.96
Turkey	Required	6.00	6.50							12.50
	Funded	0.14	0.00							0.14
Egypt	Required	0.26	0.35	0.09						0.70
	Funded									0.00
MENA RO	Required									2.00
	Funded								3.57	3.57
Total	Required	35.49	60.90	22.17	66.96	1.72	1.19	5.40		195.83
	Funded	10.17	22.87	1.46	22.59	0.20	0.20	0.00	9.66	67.15
	Gap	25.32	38.03	20.71	44.37	1.52	0.99	5.40		128.68

*Being allocated refers to funds recently received and in the process of being allocated within the Country Office or across the sub region by the Regional Office **The funding for the Jordan CO includes a large amount of the KfW contribution of USD32.5 million and EC contribution of USD12.6 million received in 2012 which has been rolled over for use in 2013.

Next Situation Report: **8 February 2013. For further information, please contact:**

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