



© UNICEF/NYHQ2014-1127/Khabieh - In Douma, East Ghouta, Rural Damascus, current water availability is just 40 per cent of the pre-war level. Douma is hosting a large number of internally displaced families and has been under a tight blockade for almost a year



Syria Crisis

Monthly humanitarian situation report

16 AUGUST – 15 SEPTEMBER 2014: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- As the conflict in Syria continues unabated, there are now over 3 million refugees from Syria across Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt. Over 50 per cent of the Syrian refugees are children.
- The crisis in Iraq is compounding the humanitarian situation in neighboring countries. There are now 5,000 Iraqi refugees in a camp in Al-Hassakeh region in Syria, and 16,000 Iraqi refugees in the south-eastern Turkish province of Sirnak who require humanitarian assistance.
- Schools across the region are reopening, and a Back to Learning campaign is underway across crisis affected countries. In Syria UNICEF is targeting supply distribution for 1 million students. In Lebanon UNICEF is targeting a package of support at 45,000 vulnerable students. In Jordan and Iraq summer school activities are complete, and UNICEF is working with partners to raise awareness on the importance of school for children even in emergencies. In Turkey, UNICEF has provided 97,950 school bags and stationery kits to 21 camp and 5 host community schools.
- WHO and UNICEF brought together Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Syria and Lebanon offices to discuss the phase 2 regional polio response. Coverage recommendations were discussed for the upcoming national polio and immunization days in October and November.
- Going into the final quarter of 2014 UNICEF has a funding gap of almost US\$ 400 million. In Syria WASH, education and the winter response are the urgent funding priorities. UNICEF urgently requires \$10 million before mid-October to allow for timely delivery of 400,000 clothing kits for vulnerable IDP children in the priority Governorates of Homs, Tartous, Aleppo and Al-Hassakeh. In Lebanon US\$ 39 million is urgently required to mitigate major risks to public health associated with poor water and sanitation conditions. In Jordan UNICEF requires US\$ 18 million to begin cost-saving infrastructure works, without these funds UNICEF will have to delay necessary infrastructure works, resulting in continued high operating costs for daily emergency WASH in camps into 2015.

In Syria

5,090,000
of children in need

10,803,500
of people in need
(SHARP, July 2014)

Outside Syria

1,551,450
of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

3,030,653
of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration
(15 August 2014)

UNICEF Funding Appeals

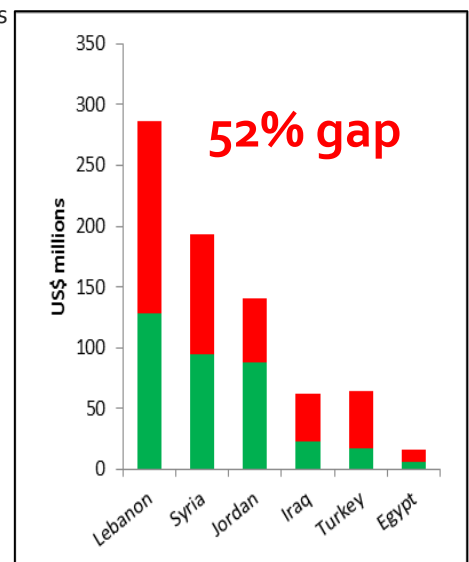
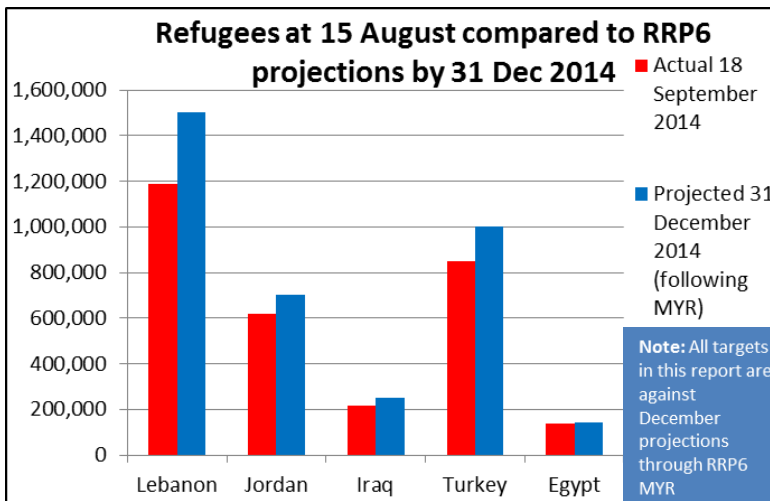
Syria Appeal 2014*

US\$ 193.79 million

Regional Appeal 2014*

US\$ 570.28 million

*January – December 2014 following the Mid-Year Review.



Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Southern Syria, including Damascus, Rural Damascus and Quneitra Governorates, have witnessed escalated fighting leading to displacement of civilians. Around 1,500 people in Quneitra left the Governorate for Rural Damascus, and around 3,000 people were displaced within Rural Damascus and to Damascus city. Security in Damascus significantly deteriorated as mortars continued, with over 60 mortars in the first two weeks of September alone. However, access to Qalamoun area, on the outskirts of Damascus, has improved with some humanitarian assistance delivered during the reporting period.

Humanitarian needs in the north east, especially Al-Hassakeh Governorate, continued to grow with increased population movement and deteriorating security. Nearly 5,000 Iraqi refugees from the Sinjar mountain areas in north-west Iraq hosted in a refugee camp close to the northern Iraqi border. The refugee population continue to receive food, water, and non-food assistance such as hygiene supplies and provision of psychosocial support (PSS) from local and international humanitarian actors, including UNICEF. Around 2,500 children in the camp were assisted to access learning so that they did not miss education before schools re-opened in September.

Violent clashes on the north-eastern border of Syria and Iraq between Armed Opposition Groups (AOG) and the YPG (Protection of the Kurdish People) has led to displacement of over 3,000 families within the governorate. Similarly, escalated clashes between government forces, the YPG, and AOGs in Al-Hassakeh city, the provincial capital, have resulted in the displacement of over 4,000 families within the city and to other cities, including Qamishli. In Deir ez-Zour governorate, the fierce fighting between government forces and AOGs is expected to lead to further displacement.

The humanitarian situation in Idleb Governorate continued to deteriorate with security hindering access to affected people. Of particular concern are the increasing number of internally displaced people (IDP) sheltering in camps near the border with Turkey. New displacement of families from rural Idleb, Hama and Aleppo has led to an increase in the number of IDP camps from 86 to 112, hosting some 28,000 IDP families. IDPs in camps urgently require food, medical, water, sanitation, hygiene, child protection and education assistance.

The Water Directorates in Tartous, Lattakia and Idleb Governorates reported cases of declining water tables in a number of locations as a result of the water scarcity facing parts of Syria due to low rainfall levels this year. Moreover, frequent blockages of sewers and overloaded septic tanks in overpopulated areas were reported in the three governorates as infrastructure could not keep pace with the growing numbers of displaced people.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The UN estimates that close to 4.3 million people, of whom up to one million are children, live in hard to reach areas where the humanitarian situation is reportedly deteriorating. UNICEF and partners are working to implement a strategy to provide humanitarian assistance, including through inter-agency coordinated cross line convoys. During the reporting period UNICEF participated in three inter-agency missions to Harim District, in Idleb Governorate and Nerwoz Camp, Al-Hassakeh. The convoys to Harim (26 to 28 August and 6 September), delivered 49 trucks of food, non-food and medical supplies to 25,300 IDPs in camps along the Turkish border. UNICEF supplies included blankets, family and baby hygiene kits, children's clothing, High Energy Biscuits, and inter-agency health kits. In addition UNICEF provided water tanking for over 4,000 IDPs in Sarmada District.

Iraqi Refugees in Syria: In the Nerwoz camp for Iraqi refugees in Malkia, Al-Hassakeh, UNICEF continues to implement PSS activities where 880 children aged 2 to 12 years are registered in various recreational activities conducted by the Kurdish Red Crescent. As families have almost no possessions, UNICEF is providing children's clothes. UNICEF supports refugees to receive an average of 62 litres of water per day through water trucking and pumping of water from nearby springs. In addition two latrine units of 12 toilets and 12 showers were constructed to improve access to sanitation and hygiene. To respond to immediate nutrition needs UNICEF distributed High Energy Biscuits to support 20,000 children under five, pregnant women and lactating mothers for one week. UNICEF has supported training of 20 Kurdish Red Crescent volunteers on breastfeeding promotion in the camp to curb the widespread use of infant formula milk, as well as training on nutrition surveillance for an additional 20 volunteers to identify acutely malnourished children. Joint UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP multi-sectoral missions assessed camp planning, WASH, food, protection and registration. The WASH assessments looked into provision of additional shower units, latrines and solid waste management services, as well as monitoring UNICEF support to enhance water storage capacity, ensure sustainable/ adequate water and sanitation supply and hygiene promotion actions.

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*	10,803,500
Children Affected (Under 18)	5,090,000
Total Displaced Population *	6,455,000
Children Displaced	3,033,850
People in hard to reach areas	4.3 million
People in besieged areas	255,000
Children in hard to reach areas	Up to 1 million

Sector Coordination and Leadership

The UNICEF led Education Sector organized a two day national sector workshop on 7 and 8 September with over 100 technical staff from education directorates; local and international NGOs and UN agencies. Education Sector partners reviewed challenges, especially in delivering education services to the hard-to-reach locations and to propose practical collective responses. Participants identified strategic priorities for 2015, including light rehabilitation of schools and expansion of school clubs for remedial education. The session also helped coordinate key interventions including the ongoing Back to Learning initiative.

The WASH Sector continues to provide leadership in response to critical WASH issues, including for the current water scarcity in parts of the country. The Sector is coordinating response efforts with UNICEF, Oxfam, GOPA and the ICRC, focusing on equipping and rehabilitating around 40 additional bore wells to increase access to drinking water in hardest hit areas of Rural Damascus, Tartous, Aleppo and Idlib. In Aleppo, the Sector has been providing leadership in response to the water crisis that affected over 1 million people following the damage of the main water pumping station at Suleiman al Halabi in early June 2014. The water pump has been repaired and many households have reported that water has started flowing through their taps with significant improvement in water supply across the city September. In Hama, UNICEF and sector members are responding to alleviate the critical water shortage in Salamieh city by providing 10 Reverse Osmosis water purification machines, allowing over 200,000 people to access to safe water. Lack of road access to al-Hassakeh hinders the provision of water treatment supplies, so the Sector is advocating with partners to support capacity building for local production of water treatment supplies.

UNICEF is strengthening Child Protection Coordination in Syria, with a newly arrived Child Protection Coordinator in Damascus. Immediate priorities include mapping of child protection activities to feed into immediate and 2015 planning.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF continues to scale-up life-saving interventions. In health there is a particular focus on routine vaccination, special campaigns for polio and measles, and management of acute malnutrition. WASH interventions focused 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, including 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 to set up systems to independently monitor and verify grave child rights violations will be enhanced.

UNICEF continues to work with a network of partners on programme response nationwide, with field offices in Homs, Tartous, Aleppo and Al-Hassakeh governorates. The decentralised approach adopted by UNICEF allow for monitoring of supplies and services, and situation assessment for Syrian children in need – focused on the most vulnerable and in hard to reach areas.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Winterization

UNICEF Syria urgently requires US\$ 10 million to provide winter clothes to 400,000 children in the four priority Governorates of Homs, Tartous, Aleppo and Al-Hassakeh. In these Governorate the UNICEF field hubs will monitor distribution to most vulnerable children through volunteers, particularly youth. With current funding UNICEF Syria is procuring 142,648 clothing kits, but critical gaps remain and the winter months are fast approaching.

WASH

UNICEF continues to support water treatment nationwide through provision of supplies estimated to benefit 16.5 million people, 42 per cent in non-government controlled areas.

Additionally, in the reporting period 198,350 IDPs and host communities, including those living across lines of conflict, benefited from access to safe water through water trucking, provision of aqua tabs and water tanks. In Talbiseh and surrounding villages in Homs, where the population relies on untreated water from wells, UNICEF and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) distributed water purification tablets to enable 76,350 people to treat water in their households. In eastern Aleppo City and Rural Aleppo, UNICEF delivered 40 water tanks (70 cubic meters each) to enhance the water storage capacity, benefiting around 52,500 people. Daily water trucking supports 61,000 IDPs and host communities in Aleppo city. A further five water tanks (45 cubic meters each) were delivered in Idlib for 4,500 people when installation is completed.



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A boy drinks the remaining water in his jerrycan while waiting in a queue for safe water. Douma, East Ghouta, Rural Damascus, about 10 kilometres from Damascus.

Hygiene supplies including soap, washing powder, hygiene kits have benefited over 49,000 IDPs in Idleb, Hama, Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Lattakia. While improvement of sanitation facilities in IDP shelters and schools benefited 33,141 IDPs and school children in Aleppo and Qamishli.

Education

Schools in Syria re-opened on 14 September. To encourage children to get back to learning, UNICEF is launching a national media campaign to raise public awareness about the importance of basic education and convey key information on school registration. The campaign uses products including a short radio programme, SMS for 5 million subscribers, billboards, posters and flyers disseminated nationwide. For the first time, UNICEF in Syria has been able to successfully launch a social media campaign through SMS in collaboration with Syriatel and MTN with a targeted media strategy to parents who have children of primary school age.

UNICEF and sector partners will distribute school bags with essential stationery, such as pens and notebooks, to one million conflict-affected primary school age children in nearly 300 sub-districts in all 14 governorates. Around 300,000 school bags and materials are already on their way to the most in need schools in the priority governorates of Aleppo, Homs, and Rural Damascus. Target areas and schools have been selected with the Ministry of Education (MoE), with priority given to functioning schools with high populations of IDP children, schools in hard-to-reach areas, and children in lower primary school (grades 1-4) who did not benefit from previous Back to Learning supply distribution. Of the target one million children, UNICEF and partners aim to reach around 450,000 children in 87 cross line sub-districts countrywide. In parallel to the BTL campaign, UNICEF is distributing textbooks for 2.5 million children, by the end of 2014.

UNICEF launched a three-month national education assessment with the MoE and education sector partners in August, to analyse the current situation of education nationwide and provide an evidence base for programming in 2015 to enhance access to quality learning for children across Syria. The assessment particularly aims to examine geographical disparities in access to quality learning for IDP and out-of-school children. The assessment entails a combination of qualitative and quantitative data analysis – such as overall Education Management Information System analysis for all 14 governorates before and after the crisis and also primary data collection and analysis through sample surveys.

Child Protection

The UNICEF child protection programme's primary focus is on provision of psychosocial support services (PSS) to crisis affected children and adolescents. In the reporting period, 9,177 children received PSS and participated in recreational activities through community outreach initiatives, and structured services such as fixed and mobile child friendly spaces, school clubs in Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Quneitra, Tartous, Hama, Lattakia, Homs, and Qamishli (Newroz camp currently hosting Iraqi refugees). In addition, 6,537 adolescents received psychosocial and life-skills training in Tartous, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Idleb, Lattakia, Hama, Dier ez-Zour and As-Sweida Governorates with community organizations and youth volunteers trained by UNICEF. In Deir ez-Zour, a hard-to-reach governorate which is badly affected by the conflict, UNICEF opened three new Adolescent Friendly Spaces, and trained 22 youth volunteers on provision of PSS and life skills.

UNICEF also supported training of over 50 NGO volunteers to develop their technical PSS skills. The volunteers provide PSS through mobile services in areas including in Kisweh, Dummar and Nabek in Damascus and Rural Damascus Governorates.

UNICEF is addressing the protection needs of children through mainstreaming Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Risk Education in schools. As a result, 208,308 children have access to risk education messages in 407 schools across Syria since the beginning of 2014. UNICEF targets the expansion of this critical information to 500,000 by December 2014.

Health

No new cases of polio have been reported since January 2014. The latest Sub-National polio immunisation round (SNID) was held from 31 August to 4 September targeting 1.2 million children under five. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is compiling campaign data. It is estimated that vaccinators could not reach up to 40,000 children in some districts including Tal Abyad district in Raqqa (Al-Zarzori villages); Ein Al-Arab in Aleppo; and in Homs, Al-Howleh and Al-Waer during the SNID.

To enhance reach and effectiveness of monthly polio immunization campaigns, it was agreed to conduct SNIDs in high risk districts nationwide, based upon: low coverage in previous campaigns; districts with weak surveillance systems; and districts which previously had polio cases. Since the campaigns began in late 2013, UNICEF has provided 34 million doses of oral polio vaccine to help contain the outbreak in Syria. The next polio round is scheduled to take place from 19-23 October, targeting 2.9 million children.

In the provision of primary health care, UNICEF supports 55 mobile health teams and 40 fixed health centers run by local NGOs providing health services to 340,822 children and women in 2014. During the reporting period, 51,799 women and children benefited from essential health care services.

Nutrition

UNICEF-continued to support prevention and treatment of malnutrition among children during the reporting period. To support prevention of micronutrient deficiency among children UNICEF delivered 900,000 sachets of multiple-micronutrients to a local partner in Aleppo for 15,000 children under five. In 2014 105,872 children between 6-59 months received multi-micronutrient supplementation. In addition, UNICEF is strengthening life-saving screening and treatment services to prevent malnutrition which could be fatal among children. In Hama, nutrition centers supported by UNICEF have screened 4,686 children under five, of whom 271 were detected with acute malnutrition and referred for treatment. Treatment of severe acute malnutrition among children is also ongoing in Damascus, Aleppo and Rural Damascus with 710 children treated so far.

In Damascus a second training on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) was conducted for 33 health workers from the Al Zehrawi hospital from 3-4 Aug. The training brought together health professionals and practitioners to improve the capacity on optimal IYCF practices. So far, 63 health workers have received this training in 2014, with a target to reach 240 health staff by December 2014.

Funding Needs

The funding level for Syria is at US\$94.7million (49 per cent funded against the requirement of US\$ 193.7 million). WASH and education are urgent funding priorities. Funding for the winter response is urgently required (\$10 million before mid-October) to allow for timely delivery of 400,000 clothing kits for vulnerable IDP children inside Syria.

Summary of Programme Results (January – August 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 Target	Cumulative results (UNICEF & partners)
WASH*				
# emergency affected population accessing safe water through temporary solutions (1)	3,500,000	2,081,742	2,000,000	1,332,068
# affected population periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages (2)	3,000,000	1,060,260	700,000	517,653
# IDPs and children in schools with access to appropriately designed toilets and hand-washing facilities (3)			300,000	56,097
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children receiving PSS support, including in Child Friendly Spaces, school clubs, Adolescent Friendly Spaces, and mobile CPU (1)			150,000	72,486
# children reached through psychosocial support and outreach initiatives CPU (2)*			350,000	12,430
# children and women benefiting from materials assistance that enhance their protection (3)			500,000	91,445
# children and individuals in communities reached through ERW risk education messages (4)			550,000	208,308
EDUCATION 2014 Need – 3.9 million (SHARP 2014)				
# children receiving essential education materials (1)	2,900,000	135,940	2,900,000	124,440
# children with access to self-learning programme (2)*	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0
# children/ adolescents with access to non-formal education (3)	382,000	275,166	360,000	265,069
# children receiving accessing safe, protective and gender sensitive learning environment	300,000	17,920	250,000	15,183
HEALTH 2014 Need – 21 million (SHARP 2014) [Note WHO is the lead for the Health Sector]				
# children under five reached with polio vaccine			2,500,000	2,840,050
# children vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella			2,200,000	766,305
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation			2,500,000	766,305
# children and women accessing basic health services (1)			870,000	340,882
NUTRITION 2014 Need – Nutrition Assessment Ongoing				
# children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	400,000	139,220	400,000	143,928
# children 6-59 months treated for SAM	7,000	789	6,000	710
# children 6-59 months receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation	400,000	448,801	150,000	105,872

Footnotes

WASH

* It is estimated that up to 16.55 million people will benefit from sustained supply of water treatment supplies and rehabilitation/ repair of water supply systems (subject to regular revisions)

- 1) This indicator captures cumulative number of people accessing safe drinking water through water tankering, distribution of water purification tablets, 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.*the number will increase in coordination with Education and through recruitment of a dedicated WASH in Schools Officer.

Child Protection

- 1) Beneficiaries of psychosocial support include children and adolescents receiving psychosocial support in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Adolescent Friendly Spaces, school clubs, and Child Protection Units (CPU)
- 2) Level 1 PSS activities including children benefiting from recreational kits, child protection open days, etc... *the number will increase as the section compiles reports from partners on the number of children reached through recreational kits
- 3) Number of children and women benefiting from materials assistance to enhance protection, including summer and winter supplies
- 4) Children and individuals in communities reached through explosive-remnants-of-war (ERW) Risk Education (RE) awareness through schools and mass communication, and through integrating RE in humanitarian initiatives

Education

- 1) Captures children who receive at least one education supply item including 2.9 million children in schools with selected subject textbooks
- *2) Target for 1 million internally displaced and/or out-of-school boys and girls provided with the self-learning materials. Due to the need to further review the content of the Self-learning materials to meet quality standards, this activity will be rolled out by early 2015.
- 3) Target includes 330,000 internally displaced and/or out-of-school boys and girls provided with remedial education, in addition to 30,000 vulnerable adolescents benefiting from peace building, vocational and life skills training
- 4) Includes 500 schools or 250,000 children benefitting from light school rehabilitation and 28,000 children through prefab classrooms with equipment and furniture.

Health

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

Lebanon

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Over 173,000 Syrian refugees reside in informal settlements (IS) across Lebanon. Mapping by UNICEF and partners indicates that the number of IS sites is growing steadily with almost 40 additional IS per month. There are 1,392 IS sites across the country with four tents and above, the cazas of Zahle, Baalbek, Akkar and West Bekaa host the largest numbers of IS. This steady growth is increasing needs and putting more pressure on resources and services, and UNICEF continues to work to assist both refugees and host communities.

Winter is a particularly tough season in informal settlements with many people situated on marginal land and many refugees ill-prepared to face the winter. The 2014/15 winter will be the third year UNICEF has dedicated a response to the effects of winter on children across Lebanon. Each year has represented significant programme growth from the previous year and targeting has focused on the most vulnerable to climate exposure. As the interagency response to Lebanon's winters has increased, UNICEF has worked in collaboration with other actors to address the needs of the most vulnerable. For this coming winter, UNICEF is seeking to reach 365,000 Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian children in Lebanon through the provision of winter clothing kits, clothing vouchers/cash transfers, flood mitigation projects, fuel for classroom heating, and heating/winterisation of UNICEF tents.

WASH has one of the largest funding gaps for UNICEF in Lebanon, still requiring some US\$ 56.6 million of the US\$ 90.1 million appeal for 2014. A total US\$ 39 million is urgently required to mitigate major risks to public health associated with poor water and sanitation conditions.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In light of the preparation of the 2015 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) – which will constitute the Lebanon component of the regional inter-agency Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) – UNICEF programme sections are working with inter-agency sectors to define their strategic response plan, results frameworks, funding required and monitoring systems. The LCRP process is also providing UNICEF with an opportunity to reflect on strategic shifts and priorities across the humanitarian-resilience spectrum in preparation of 2015 UNICEF-specific planning processes.

Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response in Lebanon is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan (RRP6), under which it is estimated that there will be 1.6 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 within the frameworks of the RRP6, the regular country programme, the World Bank-led Stabilization Framework and the Education Proposal, known as Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) Lebanon. UNICEF co-leads the Education Working Group, the WASH Sector Working Group and the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group, with UNHCR and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

In August, through private sector partnerships, UNICEF installed 19 chlorinators in the most vulnerable municipalities of Beirut-Mount Lebanon region to benefit 114,000 Lebanese and 28,000 Syrian refugees. Thanks to this upgrading, people will get access to chlorinated drinking water, which will prevent the spread of water borne diseases. This achievement is part of a national programme funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), US Department of State to install 87 chlorinators in the most vulnerable municipalities of Lebanon that have also been prioritized by Water Establishments.

In August, 69,844 people were provided with access to safe water, bringing the 2014 cumulative total to 426,264. Over 9,790 people also received hygiene items (for a total of 50,074 in 2014) and 47,289 were reached with hygiene promotion messaging.

In Lebanon, UNICEF aims to ensure that national systems are strengthened and the most vulnerable populations have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe drinking water, as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities. The compound effect of water scarcity and increased demand due to high refugee numbers have created the need to update water services in host communities in the 225 most vulnerable municipalities. Funding is urgently required for community projects to improve pumping and surface water utilization to address water scarcity for 72,000 people.

Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 18, 2014</i>	
**estimated as per RRP6	
Registered Refugees	1,155,928
Persons Pending Registration	30,968
Child Refugees (Under 18)	614,954
Child Refugees (Under 5)	224,250
Estimated host community affected**	1,500,000

UNICEF is seeking to provide adequate, and appropriate toilet facilities and sewage systems to some 214,900 people; and 22,980 individuals have been reached to date.

Education

The new Back-to-Learning (BTL) effort for the 2014-2015 school year is under advanced planning with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). As part of BTL UNICEF is initially planning to assist 20,000 children to enrol into formal education in first shift classes (15,000 Syrian refugees and 5,000 vulnerable Lebanese). Furthermore UNICEF has committed to support at least 25,000 Syrian students to enrol into formal education in the second shift.

For the first shift UNICEF contributes to the cost of formal education per student with the following package: parent council fee (a contribution to the school fund), stationary, school bag and uniforms. For the second shift, UNICEF will cover the overall cost per student as agreed and budgeted for in accordance with the RACE proposal which lays out the education strategy for the next three years for all education partners and was officially launched by MEHE on 5 June.

In August 2,682 adolescents received a package of life skills education, this brings the cumulative result for 2014 to 20,099. In August 1,008 children accessed psychosocial support (PSS) in education programmes, bringing the total to 27,400 in 2014. Some 2,420 children were provided with non-formal learning opportunities during the month, a total of 51,072 for the year.

Child Protection

UNICEF Lebanon continues efforts to provide PSS to the most vulnerable boys, girls and women to prevent child protection violations and gender-based violence (GBV). In August, UNICEF and NGO partner Intersos opened a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the Social Development Center (SDC) in the South as well as a Safe Space for women and girls in the SDC in Bekaa. In August 19,693 children were provided with access to PSS through child protection gateways, a cumulative total of 276,026 in 2014. In 2014, UNICEF is seeking to reach at least 300,000 children with such services.

As part of the effort to build national capacity on child protection issues, UNICEF and partner Kafa provided training to 21 case workers and case managers in the Bekaa. The "Caring for Child Survivors" training covers child survivors of sexual abuse in humanitarian settings. In addition, UNICEF and Kafa provided training on Child Protection to 77 animators and social workers in the Bekaa, North and South Lebanon. The training was tailored for Child Protection actors working in informal settlements, community centres and CFS. The aim was to equip them with knowledge and skills to raise awareness on GBV with children and adolescents. Finally, UNICEF and Kafa also delivered training to 36 service providers working with children on the child protection policy produced in 2013.

A further 26 GBV case managers attended five days of training in North Lebanon, provided by UNICEF and NGO partner ABAAD, to standardize GBV case management across actors according to international standards. To promote adherence to minimum standards in the provision of services to survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, UNICEF, the ABAAD Resource Centre for Gender Equality, with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) conducted training on GBV and clinical management of sexual assault for two health facilities, one in South Lebanon and another in Mount Lebanon. 32 medical and paramedic staff attended, including ob-gyns, nurses, midwives, pharmacists.

As part of the prevention activities using a community based approach, with Peer-to-Peer Educators, 25 trained youths (boys and girls), between 13 and 18 years of age from both the Lebanese and Syrian refugee communities in the South, have started to implement weekly peer-to-peer awareness sessions on the main child protection/ GBV issues (early marriage/ pregnancy, gender equality, access to education and hygiene promotion).

In August, 18,908 caregivers benefitted from learning activities, information and orientation sessions, and emotional and social support activities, with a 2014 cumulative result of 105,377. Seventy-two service providers were trained on child protection services and referral pathways over the course of the month, bringing the total trained to 570 this year. Finally, 527 vulnerable women and girls received dignity kits in July, in 2014 a total 18,421 have received dignity kits. In August 8,552 individuals accessed support activities within mobile and static safe spaces, 33,440 in total in 2014.

Health

UNICEF is continuing to work with the MOPH and partners to ensure all children in Lebanon are vaccinated against polio. The summer immunisation programme started on 15 August in the 118 municipalities at highest risk for low routine immunisation, including polio (results are awaited).

The Lebanese Paediatric Society, in collaboration with the MoPH, WHO, and UNICEF hosted a polio information session in Beirut on 9 September. The session included a review of the regional situation by the UNICEF and WHO colleagues focusing on reaching missed



© UNICEF Lebanon/2014/Kate Brooks
Play encourages cooperation and strengthens children's capabilities. At the Risala Scout Centre in Lebanon, children play with clay trying to make pottery. The NGO Terre des Hommes hosts EU funded PSS activities at the centre.

children, and the importance of surveillance. Health editors of radio, TV, and print media also attended the session. A similar session took place in Tripoli for the paediatricians of the North.

Prefab structures and medical supplies were provided by UNICEF and sent to Aarsal to provide services typically provided in Primary Health Care Centres (PHC). This was in response to the severe damage caused to the existing PHC in Aarsal in late August as a result of clashes. Across the country, UNICEF has also been providing assistance, including supplies, and human resource support to other PHCs to ensure that more patients are reached with an adequate level of service. In August, such assistance has allowed 19,745 PHC consultations to take place, with a 2014 cumulative total of 338,509.

A prefab unit was supplied and provisioned by UNICEF to the UNHCR Refugee Registration Site in Tripoli, for the support of vaccination and basic services including polio and measles immunization for children. Every child 9 months to 18 years is vaccinated against measles and all children under five are vaccinated against polio through the registration sites (on average 500 children per day).

Summary of Programme Results (January – August 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results ^a	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
2014 Need – Water: 873,800; Sanitation: 934,800; Hygiene: 2,205,800 [RRP6 MYR]				
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water	857,000	741,731	385,726	426,264
# individuals with access to hygiene items	n/a	n/a	75,000	50,074
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	904,700	318,582	713,000	85,306
# individuals with access to adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities	370,924	117,997	214,900	24,980
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	300,000	285,021	300,000	276,026
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	2,500 ^a	3,537	6,000	1,688
# caregivers benefiting from learning activities; information and orientation sessions; and emotional and social support activities	200,000	104,501	200,000	105,377
EDUCATION				
2014 Need – 769,400 (597,000 Syrian Refugees; 111,400 Affected Lebanese; 28,000 PRS; 33,000 Lebanese returnees) (RRP6 MYR)				
# children enrolled in formal education (girls and boys) ²	144,000	140,609	50,000 ^b	61,490
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	95,000	54,584	66,000	27,400
# children who have received school supplies	n/a	n/a	250,000	74,191
# children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	200,000	75,918	155,000	51,071
# adolescents enrolled in life skills programmes	n/a	n/a	35,000	20,099
NUTRITION				
# children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	n/a	n/a	500,000	85,508
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	n/a	n/a	365,650	37,679 [*]
# malnourished children treated at PHC	n/a	n/a	24,000	1,402
HEALTH				
2014 Need – 3,125,000 for health services; 650,000 for polio; 840,000 for measles vaccination (RRP6 MYR)				
# children 1-15 years vaccinated for measles	n/a	n/a	840,000	1,165,871 ^{**}
# children under 5 years vaccinated for polio	2,906,497 ^c	1,104,995	650,000	626,240 ^{***}
# primary health care consultations	1,051,350	616,275	800,000	338,509 [^]
# children under 2 years receive routine vaccination	575,230 ^d	278,491	80,000	71,306
# women of child bearing age (15-49 years) vaccinated with 2 doses of TT vaccines during the campaign	n/a	n/a	400,000	41,532

¹ Sector results reported against August 2014 sector dashboards from: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>.

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

^a Target only for high risk cases.

^b UNICEF target for the 2013/2014 school year. The 2014/2015 school year target is: 60,000

^c Target for number of doses administered.

^d For the sector, the target is children under 5 receive routine vaccination

* The number reported were reached as part of regular nutrition activities through partners. 1,056,830 children (6 month – 18 years) were reached with Vitamin A supplementation during the April 2014 immunization campaign. Results provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

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

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

[^] Results provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The influx of refugees into Jordan remains steady at roughly 200 new arrivals per day. The Government of Jordan (GoJ) continues to extend protection to Syrian refugees entering the country but is wary of the potential security implications of the crises in neighbouring Iraq and Syria. The July decision of the GoJ not to re-register refugees who have left the camps may be an illustration of this concern.

UNICEF has noted an increase in the number of Syrian Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) entering Jordan in 2014 compared to 2013, with more unaccompanied girls a particular concern. Despite an overall decrease in the number of refugees arriving to Jordan, the reunification rate of separated and unaccompanied children with their families is up by 26 per cent in 2014, from 63 to 89 per cent, which shows improvements in the response to UASC.

Preparations for winter are ongoing. UNICEF is procuring winter clothing kits which will be provided for children under fifteen years old at border transit points and in the most vulnerable areas in Jordan. UNICEF also plans to provide winter clothes to all children under sixteen years old living in the camps in an innovative voucher approach, in cooperation with WFP and UNHCR.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The humanitarian community and the Government of Jordan are developing a harmonized plan for 2015 and beyond. This plan will provide a basis for the 2015 humanitarian appeal (Jan-Dec 2015). Coordination structures are being streamlined between the GoJ and all involved humanitarian agencies.

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 to 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 and routine immunization, breastfeeding promotion, training for medical professionals on integrated management of childhood illnesses and multiple other initiatives. WASH efforts focus on establishing medium- to long-term reductions in operational costs for essential water and sanitation services, such as through the operation of boreholes, piping systems and wastewater treatment solutions for camp settings, and increased support for overstretched WASH resources in the northern Governorates. Child Protection and Education programmes will focus on psychosocial support and on expanding outreach to underserved refugees and Jordanians in host communities, especially vulnerable children at risk of dropping out of school and entering into child labour or early marriage. UNICEF also seeks to create options for adolescents, including youth who are no longer eligible to return to formal education.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

UNICEF and partners continue provision of daily essential water and sanitation support and hygiene promotion in Za'atari and Azraq camps. In Azraq, some 370 m³ of chlorinated water is supplied daily through water trucking into the main storage points, and is then distributed through the camp pipe network at pre-determined timings. Approximately 70 m³ waste water is desludged and 80 m³ solid waste collected daily. Water quality testing for the newly drilled hole is being finalized. Once commissioned, this borehole, located less than 1 kilometre from the camp, will provide water for up to 40,000 refugees. Currently, water is being trucked from a distance of approximately 40 kilometres. A pilot design for improving the drainage around the tap stands has been endorsed by the WASH sector partners and other stakeholders. This improvement will now be extended throughout the camp by the NGO THW.

In Za'atari camp, routine water supply, waste water desludging and solid waste management and hygiene promotion continues on a daily basis. Two new WASH blocks completed in District 8 have been handed over to the refugee WASH committees for operation and maintenance. Temporary fencing around the third borehole has been completed. More than 70 per cent of the work on the two waste water treatment plants have been completed. UNICEF and ACTED have signed an agreement on the implementation of the water network in Za'atari with work expected to start in October. A partnership with OXFAM is under finalization for signature. UNICEF and UNHCR met the technical urban water and sewage engineer team from Amsterdam and Marseilles to establish the project management unit for managing the water system currently underway, as well as the future sewage system in Za'atari.

The UNICEF remaining budget gap for essential WASH services to begin cost-saving infrastructure works is almost US\$ 18 million for the final quarter of 2014. Without these funds, UNICEF will be required to delay necessary infrastructure works, resulting in continued high operating costs for daily emergency WASH in camps beyond 2015.

Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 18, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	618,086
Child Refugees (Under 18)	323,259
Child Refugees (Under 5)	110,637

Education

As of August 2014, over 220,000 school-aged Syrian children were registered as refugees in Jordan, including an estimated 150,000 children who are eligible for formal education. At the end of the 2013/2014 school year, over 120,000 refugee children were enrolled in school throughout the country, including some 100,000 in host communities and 20,000 in camps. This means that an estimated 30,000 children who are eligible continue to be out of school, the majority residing in host communities. For the over 65,000 children who are no longer able to enrol in school, UNICEF continues to work with partners in camps and host communities to create alternative education pathways. At the end of August 2014, UNICEF and partners supported nearly 12,000 children through informal education and psychosocial development interventions in host communities, and across the three refugee camps of Za'atari, EJC and Azraq. At the end of August, UNICEF signed a partnership with Questscope for non-formal education interventions in host communities, and a pilot in Azraq camp.

In August, the results of the General Secondary Education Certificate Examination (Tawjihi) were announced. In Za'atari, 4 out of the 39 Syrian refugee children who sat the exam were ranked among the top ten at directorate level. In host communities, according to the Ministry of Education (MoE), 1156 Syrian refugee students enrolled in Jordanian public schools sat the Tawjihi and 391 students (34%) graduated.

The new school year 2014/2015 started on 24 August. In Za'atari 600 children were enrolled in second semester remedial/ intensive classes led by MoE, these classes were critical to enable students to catch-up with their peers and enrol in the new school year. The "Back to School" (BtS) campaign led by Save the Children Jordan and supported by UNICEF was launched on 5 August. To date, the campaign has reached over 70,000 people in camps and host communities, through the support of over 160 volunteers, mobile teams and help desks, including at the UNHCR registration area in Amman. Awareness on BtS has included work in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and included partners such as INTERSOS in host communities. UNICEF will work with MoE and partners to address some of the challenges highlighted during this campaign including a high number of children who were out of schools during the 2013/2014 school year, Syrian children without the Government card to enrol, and schools' capacities to manage waiting lists.

Preliminary records of student enrolment in the camps show an increase in percentage registered as compared to last year. UNICEF is working closely with MoE to overcome several challenges, including a shortage of textbooks, change in curricula for 1-3 graders, recruitment of new teachers and the setup of additional learning spaces in Za'atari to accommodate the increasing numbers of students, before the opening of three new schools by the end of 2014.

In host communities, UNICEF informal education partners work to ensure student transition from informal to formal schooling, through intensive outreach and referrals. Some 300 out-of-school Syrian children who have been attending informal education through UNICEF partners Yarmouk Baqaa Club and East Amman Charity were referred to formal education for the new school year.

Child Protection

In 2014, UNICEF and partners have reached 136,369 children (52 per cent girls) with psychosocial support (PSS) services through a network of 130 child (CFS) and adolescent friendly spaces (AFS) and multi-activity centres in camps (63) and host communities (67). These interventions reached 20,740 children in August. Furthermore, over 63,538 adults (over 55 per cent women) have been reached with awareness-raising messages on prevention and response to violence, protection, and referral about child protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV) since start 2014.

Since the start of the year, some 9,390 children (45 per cent girls) in camps and host communities have received specialized case management services, including over 2,085 in the month of August alone. In addition to this, International Rescue Committee (IRC) identified 29 new foster parents (10 in Za'atari Camp and 19 in Azraq Camp) in August, bringing the total number of foster parents identified by IRC since January to 92.

In Za'atari camp, Save the Children/UNICEF Child and Family Centres were used to support parents in innovative ways, for example awareness raising with mothers on early marriage, domestic violence, child abuse, better parenting, and emergency response. The Multi-Activity Centres in Za'atari have continued informal education programming including: literacy and numeracy, yoga, PSS, life skills through sports and games, soap making, and basic agricultural skills. In Azraq a new football field, opened in Village 3 by Mercy Corps/UNICEF, has proven successful with children, and a Syrian football coach has been brought in to facilitate.

In August, UNICEF completed a trend analysis on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) from Syria in Jordan based on data provided by IMC and IRC on identification, registration, reunification and support, under programmes supported by UNICEF and UNHCR. The analysis indicates that the first half of 2014 witnessed a substantial increase in the number of UASC entering Jordan compared to 2013 (1,367 in the first half of 2014 compared to 1,657 for all 2013). 2014 has also seen an increase in the rate of family reunification, which is near 90% so far in 2014.

UNICEF conducted another six-day training session for 34 people (22 women and 12 men) from national and international NGOs on the foundations of PSS. In addition to educating participants on the nature of profound stress, the training also covered community-based protection networks, behaviour management strategies, and referral pathways. To date, UNICEF has reached 183 individuals working directly with children across Jordan through these trainings.

Health

UNICEF/WHO/U NHCR and partners implemented a second round of Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) from 10-21 August in and out of camps, reaching 248,970 children under five years old (including 68,294 Syrian children and 14,139 children of other nationalities) with protection against polio. As part of the SNID hundreds of mobile vaccination teams from the Ministry of Health (MoH) travelled to the most remote and desolate locations in the country to vaccinate children. Jordan has now conducted three national vaccination campaigns (NID) in November and December 2013, and in March 2014, as well as two SNIDs in June and August 2014. The next NID polio campaigns are planned for October and November 2014.

In August, a UNICEF/IOM vaccination team at the Raba al-Sarhan centre for newly arrived refugees immunised 2,133 Syrian refugee children (ages 6 months to 15 years) against measles; 2,220 Syrian refugee children (0 to 15 years) against polio; and 937 children (from 6 months to 5 years) were provided Vitamin A.

Routine vaccination for Syrian refugee at Za'atari, EJC and Azraq camps are ongoing through eight fixed expanded programme of immunization (EPI) teams in Za'atari, with teams visiting EJC and Azraq twice per week. In August, 556 children received BCG vaccine and 424 children were fully immunized. In addition, 397 pregnant mothers and 831 childbearing-aged women received the required doses of TT vaccine. During August one EPI fixed team was reactivated and two new EPI teams were established in Za'atari camp.

In August 184 children under five visited the 16 Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) corners in Za'atari, EJC and Azraq camps. The majority of cases were watery diarrhoea with no dehydration only 51 were referred to the Diarrhoeal Treatment Units for further investigation and medical treatment, the remainder received Oral Rehydration Solution with key messages on how to prevent diarrhoea, importance of hand washing, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation issues.

Nutrition

In August, 2,432 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) promotion and counselling through UNICEF/Save the Children Jordan IYCF centres in Za'atari, EJC, Azraq camps, host communities, and at the Raba al-Sarhan Centre. In addition, 19,267 children under five and lactating mothers received nutritional snacks. The project provides nutritional support and guidance, including breastfeeding promotion, and complementary child feeding for pregnant/lactating women in the camps and host communities.

Community Mobilization and Behavior Change

SNID coverage results were more than 98% percentage for Syrian refugees and above 92% percentage for Jordanians. According to preliminary results of August SNIDs post-campaign assessment, there was an improvement in the awareness level of targeted groups. To continue to improve awareness at family and community level a C4D community mobilization strategy is being rolled out. UNICEF is providing training and orientation to strengthen the capacity of health care providers at district and community levels on health communication skills and determining the most effective communication channels, this included a session for 120 MoH staff including IPC and EPI personnel from all governorates. UNICEF has also distributed 330 banners to all governorates, and tally sheets, reporting forms and Q&A sheets for all teams and partners.

Supply and Logistics

During the reporting period, UNICEF Logistics finalized the installation of children's playgrounds in eastern border transit sites and coordinated the delivery of school furniture and text books to UNICEF-supported schools in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps.

Summary of Programme Results (January – August 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
NUTRITION				
# pregnant and lactating mothers reached with infant and young child feeding promotion and counselling	46,260	24,720	46,260	24,720
# infants and lactating mothers receiving supplementary feeding support	85,460	126,843	85,460	126,843
HEALTH				
# children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles	UNICEF not health sector lead		242,600 ¹	40,857
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio ²			949,163	1,084,776
# children <5 yrs (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens			49,000	9,485
# children 6-59 months (boys and girls) receiving VitA supplementation			156,700	15,383
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (96% of existing camp population of 92,453 covered with WASH)³				
# emergency affected people provided access to safe water ⁴	680,000	166,875	440,000	101,973
# population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits	680,000	n/a	440,000	101,973
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	680,000	190,139	440,000	101,973
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	390,000	n/a	295,000	101,973
# children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	250,000	n/a	200,000	171,901 ⁵
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to PSS support services	281,660 ⁶	185,016 ⁷	180,900	136,369
# children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers	36,647	6,156 ⁸	15,747	9,389
EDUCATION				
# school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools	150,000	120,555	150,000	120,555 ⁹
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	17,300	n/a	15,000	19,687
# children and adolescents benefitting from non-formal education services	13,281	28,081	2,600	0 ¹⁰
# children and adolescents benefitting from informal and life skills education services	138,266		25,000	12,411
# boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290	n/a	2,000	767 ¹¹
# school-aged children who attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050	n/a	15,000	19,942 ¹²
# children who have received school supplies	165,210	n/a	130,000	32,326 ¹³
# youth provided with post-basic education	2,500	n/a	2,500	1,537

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

¹ A major part of this target is planned as a contingency in case of a measles outbreak which has not yet occurred.

² Target is based on number of doses during four national immunisation days (NID) and two sub-NIDs in hard to reach areas. The target number of children fully vaccinated for polio is 949,163.

³ The result is the maximum number of beneficiaries at any time in 2014. The current total camp population is 92,453 after a verification exercise in Za'atari camp. UNICEF do not provide WASH in the Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC) of 3,725 persons. Interventions have begun in host communities and beneficiaries will be added as the interventions reach stages of completion estimated to be in October.

⁴ Beneficiaries in the camps figure who receive both temporary e.g. water trucking, and sustainable e.g. repair of a pipeline to control leakages, rehabilitation of bore holes, methods of water provision.

⁵ Large increase in beneficiaries since last month as work was completed when schools were closed over the holidays.

⁶ RRP6 (June revised version) targets for PSS have been revised and brought down to 281,660 children (down from 301,371 children)

⁷ Not all RRP partners have yet reported for August on the sector database.

⁸ Not all partners have yet reported to protection sector.

⁹ The school year 2013-2014 has terminated. No new enrolment are expected until September 2014.

¹⁰ Non-formal education activities have not started yet.

¹¹ The school year 2013-2014 has terminated. No new enrolment of children with disabilities are expected until September 2014.

¹² Slow progress recorded for remedial education and psychosocial support activities due to the summer break and the holy month of Ramadan

¹³ The school year 2013-2014 has terminated. No distribution of school supplies is expected until September 2014

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to UNHCR, more than 215,000 Syrian refugees¹⁴ are resident in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), representing 97% of all refugees in Iraq. Around 112,000 Syrian refugees in the KR-I currently reside in host communities, while the remaining 100,000 have settled in formal camps in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah Governorates. UN Agencies, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and implementing partners have identified reaching Syrians living in host communities as a particular challenge, along with access to education, with only 39% of school-aged children of non-camp based refugee households attending school across the region¹⁵. During the reporting period, continuing violence negatively affected the provision of services to Syrian refugees in both camp settings and host communities, as Iraqi citizens displaced into the KR-I sought shelter in schools, churches and unfinished buildings. The humanitarian community continues to support these internally displaced people (IDPs), Syrian refugees, and all others affected by the crisis.

Affected Population

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

Registered refugees	213,736
Persons Pending Registration	1,567
Child Refugees (Under 18)	88,273
Child Refugees (Under 5)	32,060

UN Agencies, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and implementing partners have identified reaching Syrians living in host communities as a particular challenge, along with access to education, with only 39% of school-aged children of non-camp based refugee households attending school across the region¹⁵. During the reporting period, continuing violence negatively affected the provision of services to Syrian refugees in both camp settings and host communities, as Iraqi citizens displaced into the KR-I sought shelter in schools, churches and unfinished buildings. The humanitarian community continues to support these internally displaced people (IDPs), Syrian refugees, and all others affected by the crisis.

In response to two confirmed cases of polio in Iraq, UNICEF continues to support national immunization and awareness campaigns for all children under 5, including among the Syrian refugee community and IDPs.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF and other UN humanitarian agencies continue to support humanitarian assistance for the urgent needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities. Following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar and spread of violence to surrounding governorates, the Humanitarian Coordinator officially activated six clusters in Iraq, which continue to coordinate inter-agency activities. Among the inter-agency working groups in Erbil, UNICEF leads WASH and Education as well as the Child Protection sub-working group. UN Agencies and humanitarian partners have worked for coordination of the Sector response to Syrian refugees with the cluster response to IDPs to promote an integrated response where possible. In its role as WASH sector lead, UNICEF works in close coordination with the Disease Surveillance System to monitor and respond to instances of watery diarrhea. UNICEF coordinates the education sector in Erbil with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and other education partners.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF humanitarian response strategy and priorities in Iraq remain focused on providing access to basic and life sustaining services for Syrian women and children to protect them from further deprivations or exposure to violence. These interventions, organized according to RRP sectors, balance lifesaving and capacity building initiatives and remain engaged with the overall need to mitigate disruptions to child development to avert a lost generation of children. Concurrently, UNICEF works to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Iraq (GoI), KRG and Iraqi civil society to monitor and report on grave violations against children in armed conflict and to strengthen response mechanisms for children affected by these violations. The Regional Response Plan 6 (RRP6) currently guides the response to Syrian refugees in Iraq. The development of the 2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) is underway, and this will include an additional focus on supporting the resilience of host communities. The UN and host country governments are revising these plans for the next phase of the response. A separate Strategic Response Plan (SRP) exists for the internal displacement crisis, due to continued violence in Iraq.

Summary Analysis of Program Response

WASH

During the reporting period, a second major wave of displacement from north-western Iraq into the KRI increased demand on assistance and service provision. UNICEF and implementing partners maintained the provision of water to refugee camps as a priority. In Basirma camp (Erbil Governorate) in August, UNICEF concluded that water quality is sufficient for the 782 resident families to use for washing and cleaning purposes. In Qushtapa camp in Erbil, the water supply network funded by UNICEF will supply water to 379 families at an amount of 70 liters per person per day. Also in Erbil, UNICEF funded the Directorate of Surrounding Water to truck water at a rate of 50 liters per person per day to Basirma and Qushtapa refugee camps. Following the earlier evacuation of Gawilan camp (Dahuk Governorate) due to the threat of violence, refugees returned to the camp in August. In Domiz camp (Dahuk Governorate) further UNICEF support to the Directorate means that the water distribution network in the 'Domiz 2 extension' area of the camp - which will provide water to 500 families - is nearly complete.

Education

In August the UNICEF-led 'Back to School' campaign was temporarily interrupted due to the massive internal displacement across Northern Iraq that saw many school buildings, among other locations, occupied by internally displaced persons (IDPs).

¹⁴ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103> – last updated as of 02 Sept 2014

¹⁵ UNHCR/REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), downloadable from: <http://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/multi-sector-needs-assessment-msna-syrian-refugees-outside-camps-kurdistan-region-iraq>

Despite this, in all the refugee camps Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and community groups have been mobilized to raise awareness of the forthcoming school year and school enrolment process in September 2014. Summer school activities were completed in four camps in Erbil, reaching over 2000 children in the camps and over 500 in the non-camp areas including host communities. Catch-up classes were also conducted for grades 1-6 for over 1000 children in preparation for the transition from the Syrian to the Kurdish curriculum. UNICEF and partners continued construction of eight schools in Erbil camps during the reporting period, each 12 prefab classrooms with all furniture. Six of the schools are in non-camp areas, reaching over 4000 children who are currently out of school. In Dahuk, UNICEF with DoE has developed a proposal for training of 400 teachers to be implemented for the new academic year, as part of pre-service training for Syrian refugee teachers to strengthen their skills.

Child Protection

In August UNICEF continued to provide child protection (CP) services to Syrian refugee children. Some 6,525 children residing in the camps as well as within the host communities participated in the psychosocial support (PSS) activities organized through 13 static and 2 mobile child friendly spaces (CFS) across the region. To make the CFSs more attractive and comfortable for children, UNICEF upgraded the recreational spaces by replacing tented CFSs in Gawilan, Akre, and War city with prefabricated containers.

To date, the CP Information Management System (IMS) run by UNICEF contains detailed information on 141 unaccompanied and separated children in need of specialized services. UNICEF continues dialogue with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs (DOLSA) to find alternative care solutions for unaccompanied children.

To improve the quality of the CP intervention, UNICEF organized a training on case management for 45 social workers from the different organizations responding to the refugee crisis. The training improved the skills of social workers in identifying child protection concerns, and in providing coordinated documentation and response services to children and families through direct intervention or referrals. In addition UNICEF, through its implementing partner ACTED, has initiated a system of audit of child protection interventions in CFS in Basirma camp and War city to identify additional staff training needs as an indirect way of improving the quality and diversity of recreational and educational activities for children.

Health

UNICEF health services provided to Syrians in camps remained constant this month with with the Baby Hut program (growth monitoring and breastfeeding counselling) running very successfully in Syrian refugee camps, with 3200 children under five and 2100 women of childbearing age benefiting from the program. During the reporting period the program of home visits to newborns successfully continued in all camps. The volunteer nurses from among Syrian refugees were trained on a checklist to identify danger signs in mothers and newborns, and to suggest appropriate referral for sick newborns. Nurses were also trained to also provide breastfeeding counselling and care for Low Birth Weight babies, where identified. These nurses rolled out a system of home visits for newborns residing in camps in the following schedule of 0, 3, 7, 14, 21, and 28 days after birth, and also post-natal care for mothers.

UNICEF continued to support EPI (immunization) in Syrian refugee camps in KR-I. In August, 2774 children under 5 in all Syrian refugee camps have been through the UNICEF supported routine vaccination program, including for BCG, hepatitis and measles vaccinations, as well as 4,200 children under 5 outside camps. There was good coverage of polio vaccination through routine EPI services with 1,503 children under five vaccinated in camps and 2,260 children vaccinated outside camps in August. Cumulatively, 60,492 children under 5 have been vaccinated against polio, surpassing the UNICEF 2014 target of 47,430 children. A total of 415 children under five have been vaccinated with measles vaccine in the KRG refugee camps in August and 500 children under five outside camps. UNICEF has exceeded the target for the number of children under 2 receiving routine vaccinations, with 24,263 children vaccinated in 2014.

Nutrition

UNICEF has successfully provided 47,905 children under 5 with multi-micronutrient supplementation (against the target of 12,400), and treated 1,362 children under 5 for acute malnutrition GAM (original target: 800).

Communications for Development (C4D)

Information-sharing to promote strong hygiene practice continued, with focus on information for new mothers on breastfeeding, pre- and post-natal care, and on preventing contagious disease. In Kawergosk camp, UNICEF partner Women Empowerment Organization continued weekly community dialogues between family leaders on issues affecting camp inhabitants, and meetings targeting mothers to provide guidance on maternal care, and for implementing partners to receive feedback on camp services. In Qushtapa camp, UNICEF and Family Planning and Awareness continued health, hygiene and education awareness campaigns for 50 families, with mobilizers visiting each tent to better ensure penetration of information and to clarify individual issues. In Sulaymaniyah, the Civil Development Organization continued hygiene promotion and maternal care information activities, alongside the mass polio campaign.

In Darashakran camp, Relief International (RI) held a photography exhibition that targeted children to encourage positive behavior in school, with 469 pupils from grades 6-9 attending. Tent-to-tent awareness-raising sessions were conducted by health teams,

discussing food safety, and training on water sampling was provided to collectors to ensure water quality in the camp remains satisfactory. After the storm on 18th August, RI mobilizers worked to fix damage caused to tents.

A child labor campaign included awareness-raising sessions for parents on the risks of child labor, reached 118 women and 20 men.

Summary of Programme Results (January – August 2014)

	Sector 2014 target ¹	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE 2014 Need – 250,000 (RRP6/ MYR) (112,500 camp; 137,500 non-camp)				
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	157,500 ¹	48,664	124,800	48,664
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions		65,320		48,898
# population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits in the last two months ²	200,000 ²	46,060	156,000	44,560
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	157,500 ³	113,981	156,000	113,981
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	157,500 ⁴	101,314	124,800	72,699
# emergency affected population with access to adequate and sustainable solid and liquid waste disposal	157,500	88,133	124,800	32,209
# children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	60,938	18,450	31,200	17,350
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children with access to psychosocial support services (Registered)	84,000	42,115	31,200	27,140
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	1,170	778	1,170	563
EDUCATION 2014 Need – 107,500 children (RRP6/ MYR) (48,375 camp; 59,125 non-camp)				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes (primary & secondary)	76,156	40,683	71,324	29,463
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	83,000	21,550	71,324	13,626
HEALTH 2014 Need – Services 250,000 (RRP6/ MYR) (112,500 camp; 137,500 non-camp); Total Need for Polio vaccination = 5.7 million				
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio ⁵	n/a		5,800,000	5,378,119
# children <2 yrs (boys and girls) fully covered with routine immunization antigens			21,340	24,263
# children (boys and girls) 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation			48,700	20,257
# Of Children <1 yrs are covered with measles vaccination			11,800	2,001
NUTRITION				
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	n/a		12,400	47,905
# of <5 Children treated for GAM			800	1,362

* Sector Targets are for the whole year

¹ Total present population in the camps is 90,574 (UNHCR as of 26th August) 100% population have access to safe water so numbers will remain same as of 31st July 2014. UNICEF, as sector lead agency, ensures that 100% of refugee populations are covered with adequate amount of water, be it through their own funding or by partners. As partners, including government, are able to support the provision of water,

² The number of beneficiaries (UNICEF Funded) for hygiene kits has remain same since last month because of competing priorities with the current IDPs crisis. Given the stabilization of the refugee population and as part of a prioritization process, existing stocks of hygiene kits were used to reach the most at risk IDP populations as a life-saving measure.

³ 100% (90,574) population provided with hygiene promotion messages.

⁴ UNICEF, as sector lead agency, ensures that 100% (90,574) of refugee populations with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services, be it through their own funding or by partners.

⁵ Polio vaccination 47,430 Syrian children targeted, and 60,492 children reached.

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 4 September 2014, the Disaster and Emergency Management Agency of the Government of Turkey (AFAD) reported that the total number of Syrians registered and assisted in 22 camps located in 10 provinces was 220,751. The remainder of the Syrian refugees are outside camps in 10 provinces. The Government of Turkey (GoT) estimates that there are now over one million registered and unregistered Syrian refugees in Turkey.

Affected Population	
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 18, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.</i>	
Registered refugees	847,266
Child Refugees (Under 18)	451,593
Child Refugees (Under 5)	150,813

It was reported at the end of August that the number of refugees from Iraq's Yazidi minority who have fled to Turkey from the advance of the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL) has risen to 16,000 and may rise further. This has meant that the GoT is responding to increasing numbers of refugees from Iraq as well the Syrian refugees in Turkey. The Yazidi refugees have fled to the south-eastern Turkish province of Sirnak bordering Iraq, with approximately 2,000 Yazidi refugees entering Turkey through legal border crossings and another 14,000 through other routes, according to a statement from Şirnak province Governor Hasan İpek on 30 August. Approximately 2,000 Iraqi refugees have been accommodated in a previously empty section of Mardin Midyat camp which also houses Syrian refugee families. The Yazidis in the camp are composed of those directly referred to Midyat by Silopi district governorate immediately after their entrance to Turkey and others – almost all from Diyarbakir province – referred from different provinces around the region. As UNICEF Turkey is supporting child protection, youth and education facilities in this camp, consideration will be made to the need to expand these services to the Iraqi camp population based on a request from GoT, in coordination with UNHCR.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

During the period UNICEF Turkey has been actively involved at the national and regional levels in the development of the 3RP (Refugee and Resilience Plan) for 2015/2016. Information on the plans for each sector are outlined in the humanitarian strategy section below. UNICEF Turkey has also continued to be involved in the regular United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Task Force on Syria at the Ankara level, and in January 2014 similar UNHCR led coordination meetings were initiated at the field level in Gaziantep. UNICEF Turkey has participated in the protection working group, both at the Ankara and Gaziantep level, and the health, and cash transfers/vouchers working group. Since January 2014, a general coordination working group for UN agencies has been actively meeting in Gaziantep and as a result, the Task Force on Syria at the Ankara level now only meets on a bi-weekly basis. The shift of coordination mechanisms to the field is a welcome response due to the proximity to the Syrian population living in Turkey, access to relevant information and the potential for participation from INGOs and national NGOs.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF humanitarian work in Turkey is set out in the Regional Response Plan (RRP6), which details the main UNICEF 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 GoT, including through 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 (NLG), with UNHCR, Mercy Corps, Save the Children and World Vision, which aims to reach 400,000 Syrian children in Turkey with access to education and psychosocial support (PSS), 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 Turkey initiated a project in camps to build resilience for Syrian youth and children with respite and recreational activities and 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 PSS for themselves or their families (indicated in the AFAD host community survey) this activity will also be a priority for UNICEF.

Under the 3RP, the UNICEF Turkey education refugee response will continue to support the GoT to ensure Syrian children have access to quality education whilst building a resilience component through overall system strengthening and policy support/advice to the Ministry of National Education (MoNE). For child protection, the focus will be the continuation of PSS services for children through the provision of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and parenting training and support. This will be alongside child protection awareness and training as part of resilience, continuing to strengthen and support the national child protection system.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education

During the period, UNICEF Turkey has been working with the MoNE providing strategic policy advice and support to the development of the new regulation/directive for education services for foreign students residing in Turkey. UNICEF, MoNE, AFAD and PTT are finalizing a protocol on the provision of teacher incentives, expected to be signed in September, this will provide teacher incentives for volunteer Syrian teachers in camps and in some host community schools. The development of the Education

Management and Information System specifically for Syrians and foreign students is ongoing which will be a parallel system to the e-school currently used by the Turkish education system. Joint meetings were held with the consulting company, UNICEF Turkey and the MoNE during the period to discuss the range of information to be collected through the system.

UNICEF Turkey is establishing library facilities in camps including books, computers, furniture, and containers where required, to ensure all camp schools have a space for children to read and learn. All furniture has been delivered, and computers and printers will be delivered in September. As part of the back to school campaign, UNICEF has provided 97,950 school bags and stationery kits to 21 camp and 5 host community schools, with distribution to coincide with the start of the school year.

UNICEF Turkey with AFAD began the second phase of school building, with UNICEF funding construction of 13 schools in 9 provinces: Adana – 2 prefab schools in urban settings; Gaziantep – 2 prefab schools (one in Islahiye camp, and one in urban setting); Kahramanmaraş – 1 prefab school in urban setting; Kilis – 1 prefab school in urban setting; Malatya – 1 prefab school in urban setting; Mardin – 1 prefab school in urban setting; Mersin – 2 prefab schools in urban settings; Osmaniye – 1 prefab school in urban setting; and Sanliurfa – 2 prefab schools (one in camp and one in an urban setting). Tendering for school construction is finalized and the construction teams are in place in Adana and Mersin provinces. UNICEF and AFAD will partner to complete 30 more schools before the end of this school year.

Child Protection

UNICEF Turkey has been delivering Child Protection in Emergency training since April to enhance participants' knowledge on UNICEF rights-based response to child protection in humanitarian emergencies and provide an opportunity to develop and practice a range of critical core skills for national and local authorities in Turkey. As of 6 September 174 personnel (56 AFAD; 30 NGO staff; 52 Camp Managers; 21 Turkish Red Crescent Society staff, 11 Regional Elite Search and Rescue Teams' Directors of AFAD) have been trained. Turkish translations of basic child protection manuals and information were also prepared and provided. Participants emphasized the need to extend the training program to strengthen the child protection approach in both the emergency and regular programs.

CFS have been established in 21 camps. As of end August, 43 youth workers employed by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) are providing services inside the camps, and 3 staff are providing project coordination in Gaziantep. The CFS provide a safe space for children to undertake recreational and respite activities and provide the opportunity for children to express themselves through regular structured activities. During the ongoing activities in the CFS in camps, the youth workers in Viransehir observed that certain groups of children were not interacting with others. To respond they developed, with child participation, the concept of a 'Friendship Night' where children from various age and ethnic groups come together to perform for the rest of the camp. This night was carried out with the full support of the camp management and through this activity the concept of the CFS was introduced to the broader camp community and trust was built between the families and the youth workers.

UNICEF Turkey is continuing to provide capacity building for partners on the development and expansion of CFS. At end August, UNICEF trained International Medical Corps staff, who will be setting up CFS in Istanbul and Gaziantep. This training was combined with training for new youth workers from the TRC to be deployed to the existing CFS in camps, to assist in the provision of activities.

Health and Nutrition

Technical training for the nutrition survey teams was undertaken between 27 and 29 August in Ankara with the assistance of the World Health Organisation, and participation of WFP. The training and the survey were both implemented with AFAD with the data collection being undertaken between 1 and 10 September in nine provinces. The trainees were AFAD staff and volunteers conducting the survey in teams in the field collecting information on nutrition, immunisation and general profiling questions. Twelve teams were formed consisting of interviewers, translators and AFAD coordinators, who visited nine cities and conducted interviews among Syrian families in the camps and those living in host communities. According to the reports from the team supervisors, a total of 1,218 households were interviewed. UNICEF formed two teams to monitor field data collection, providing advice and support as needed. The UNICEF teams visited all sites to observe households selection, interviews and collection of anthropometric measurements. Data analysis is being undertaken by AFAD, with UNICEF assistance, with preliminary data planned for October. Following survey completion UNICEF will support the GoT to develop and implement a nutrition strategy.

Summary of Programme Results (January – August 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
NUTRITION				
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	n/a		150,000	77,620
HEALTH 2014 Need – 1,500,000 polio; 192,920 measles vaccination (RRP6 MYR)				
# children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles	n/a		192,920 ²	0
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio ¹			1,500,000	851,812
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	n/a		103,500	28,090
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	n/a	0	5,175	0
EDUCATION 2014 Need – 424,000 children 3-18 years old (344,500 school age; 79,500 pre-school age) (RRP6 MYR)				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes	305,280	107,714 ³	198,329	107,714 ³
# children who have received school supplies	247,912	102,650	198,329	102,650
# educational facilities constructed / refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	120	22	50	22
# qualified teachers trained or supported	7,580	2,862	5,000	2,862

¹Includes Syrian and Turkish children living in Turkey.

²MMR vaccines were ordered at the end of 2013, however due to difficulties in locating stock have yet to arrive in country. 200,000 doses of MMR are due to arrive in Turkey in August and 50,000 doses are due in October.

³Through the Government of Turkey, this number includes camp and non-camp enrolment numbers.

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Since the beginning of the year, at least 361 Syrian children have been detained in Egypt in connection with attempted irregular migration to Europe, including 37 in August. Although children and their families are normally released after a few days in police custody, migration by irregular means remains a cause for concern with dozens of families paying large amounts of money to smugglers, contracting debts and taking life-threatening risks. According to UNHCR, as of 30 June, 3,676 Syrian children had arrived to Italy by sea, of whom 585 were unaccompanied or separated from their parents. The number of those departing from Egypt is unknown.

As of end July 2014, MoE figures indicate that the total number of 4-17 Syrian children enrolled in schools is 32,306 (23,385 children in public schools and 8,921 children in private schools). Updated figures for enrolment for the year 2014/15 will be provided by October 2014.

Assessment of needs and numbers of targeted Syrian refugee women and children is underway to conduct proper planning for the upcoming period.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF, concentrated on a public information campaign led by UNHCR. The initiative aims to identify the main issues faced by refugee children and the key messages to share with them so these issues can be addressed more effectively. The campaign addresses key issues including early marriage, child labour and education.

The Education Working Group (EWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF, reviewed and discussed 2015 planning through the 3RP to develop the education sector response plan focussed on both humanitarian and resilience. The education survey, conducted by UNHCR to identify out of school Syrian children, is on-going to reach a target of a target 2000 households. The percentage of out of school children identified to date is 11%.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

Until end July 2014, data collected from the 24 health districts across 10 Governorates revealed that 737 women visited Primary Health Units (PHU) to receive reproductive and antenatal care services. Of these women 92 visited the primary health units more than once to receive the antenatal care. In addition 4,417 Syrian children under five received primary health care and growth monitoring services, of whom 74 were diagnosed as mild cases of underweight where their parents continued receiving awareness for proper nutrition.

The number of Syrian women and children receiving public health services are expected to increase in the coming months, as a direct result of the agreement between UNICEF and UNHCR that all Syrian refugees will use only public PHUs. Previously some NGOs were considered as service providers, however public services have improved and are responsive to refugee needs. Services for refugees will also be reinforced through recruitment Community Outreach through 120 female Syrian community health workers in Alexandria and Damietta linked to Ministry of Public Health (MoHP) PHUs will also be a contributing factor.

UNICEF and UNHCR have produced and disseminated a public announcement, including brochures, on public health facility access for all Syrian refugees in Alexandria and Damietta, directing them to go to the public health premises to respond to their needs. Referrals to secondary and tertiary health care will only be from MoHP PHUs. Information disseminated includes PHU locations, service type, and prices, information will be distributed at UNHCR registration offices and later by Syrian community health workers.

UNICEF and MoHP are conducting training for district health supervisors to raise their supervisory skills and improve capacity for on the job training of PHU physicians and nurses. This training aims to maximize supervisory visits and raise the quality of health services. In August 15 supervisors in Alexandria were trained.

Child Protection

In August 37 children were detained in cases related to attempting irregular migration. The children have been visited and documented in two police stations in the North Cost by UNICEF legal aid partners, and legal and medical assistance provided. Consumables and hygiene products were also distributed.

So far this year, 4216 Syrian children accessed non-specialized psychosocial support services (PSS) through 7 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and 537 Syrian boys and girls accessed specialized PSS in Alexandria. In New Damietta Syrian community members were

Affected Population

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

Registered refugees	139,734
Child Refugees (Under 18)	60,505
Child Refugees (Under 5)	18,305

invited to the opening of a new UNICEF supported CFS operated by Terre des Hommes, to promote their engagement and involvement as community volunteers. Three other CFS will open in September and October. Nine staff members (3 Social workers and 6 animators) have been trained on psychosocial support.

To deliver quality PSS in the 7 CFSs in Alexandria, UNICEF has engaged the Al-Wataneya group who offer mental health and social work services to children and families in need of specialised and non-specialised support. The institution will ensure that staff receive on-site support in planning and preparing age appropriate PSS interventions, as well as developing support groups to strengthen coping mechanisms and reinforce the family resilience. Children in need of specialized support can also access the referral mechanisms. In Alexandria, efforts to ensure a referral mechanism between detention locations and CFS are in place, these linking legal aid partners with social workers from CFS to ensure child case follow up upon release from detention.

In August UNICEF took part in the Best Interest Determination (BID) panel with UNHCR, and Government when possible. The panel analyses individual cases to reach decisions on the best interests of the child. The BID panel currently has 940 cases to review.

Education

Public schools remained closed for the summer vacation, and preparations for the new school year continued. To date 8,013 Syrian boys and girls are enrolled in UNICEF supported primary schools in five Governorates (Qalubia, Giza, Cairo, Damietta, and Alexandria) with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees. In the reporting period, 118 teachers from 84 schools in Cairo, Kalubia, Giza, Damietta and Alexandria Governorates were trained to plan and manage school activities.

To support students that need remedial classes, video recording of selected lessons from the Egyptian curriculum taught by Syrian teachers was approved by the Ministry of Education (MoE), and lesson planning is underway. Training of middle management on crisis management in all districts that received Syrian children is approved by MoE and will start in September.

Community based kindergartens (KG) will continue for 310 Syrian boys and girls aged 3-5 in the 2014/15 school year. Identification of NGOs to establish new KG classrooms for Syrian children aged 3-5 years that need access to education is in progress. During the reporting period the implementing partner managed to agree with 5 NGOs in Cairo, Giza and Alexandria governorates to establish 18 KGs and enrol 450 Syrian children for this academic year. Monitoring tools were developed and shared with the implementing partner.

Summary of Programme Results (January – August 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio during campaigns ¹			14,500,00	14,500,000
# Syrian women receiving reproductive health services		n/a	30,000	737
# children 0-47 months whose growth is monitored			34,000	4,417
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services	40,000	n/a	24,500	4,216
# Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support	9,500	n/a	2,500	537
# children who received legal representation		n/a	2,250	330
# children receiving cash assistance	4,000	n/a	2,500	220
EDUCATION				
# school-aged children enrolled in primary and secondary education (6-14 years old) ²	72,000	41,240	25,000	8,013
# children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary education	7,425	310	3,500	310
# teachers and supervisors who received training	6,000		4,000	918
# schools which have received material support furniture and equipment	n/a	n/a	70	47

Funding Status (US\$ million)

<i>Funding Status</i>		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs (NFIs)	Total*	Funded
<i>In millions of US Dollars</i>								
Syria	Required	52.10	81.02	25.00	35.67		193.79	48.9%
	Funded	19.69	21.75	13.53	39.73		94.70	
Jordan	Required	66.41	42.46	22.09	9.77		140.72	62.5%
	Funded	32.75	28.09	24.77	2.40		88.01	
Lebanon	Required	90.10	114.83	35.00	36.19	10.00	286.13	44.8%
	Funded	33.45	48.88	23.33	22.04	0.54	128.24	
Iraq	Required	35.29	13.50	4.90	8.72		62.41	36.6%
	Funded	8.11	6.44	3.45	4.82		22.82	
Turkey	Required		37.25	17.65	10.07		64.96	26.9%
	Funded		10.93	4.32	2.22		17.47	
Egypt	Required		4.00	3.26	8.82		16.08	38.8%
	Funded		2.76	1.78	1.70		6.24	
MENA	Required	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50		6.00	95.5%
	Funded	0.61		0.31	4.81		5.73	
Total	Required	245.40	294.56	109.38	110.74	10.00	770.08	48.2%
	Funded	94.61	118.86	71.48	77.71	0.54	370.81	
	Gap	150.79	175.70	37.90	33.02	9.46	399.27	
	% Funded	38.6%	40.4%	65.4%	70.2%	5.4%	48.2%	

2014 appeal: SHARP5 and RRP6

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

Next SitRep: 16/10/2014

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

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

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

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