



© UNICEF/NYHQ/2014-0861/Khuzai. An internally displaced girl is among displaced children and adults in Khazar transit camp Erbil, Iraq.

# unicef Syria Crisis

## Monthly humanitarian situation report

13 JUNE – 14 JULY 2014: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- The Mid-Year Review of the sixth Regional Refugee Plan (RRP6) has been completed, and the expected refugee burden in 2014 has been revised down to 3.59 million from 4.1 million. Revisions are in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon.
- On 14 July 2014 the UN Security Council unanimously approved a resolution permitting UN agencies to deliver humanitarian aid into Syria across four border crossings.
- UNICEF is supporting the inter-agency response to overlapping emergencies for refugees and internally displaced people (IDP) in Iraq, under the RRP6 for the refugee response, and the Strategic Response Plan for the IDP response. Response information for UNICEF and inter-agency can be found at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq>
- In Lebanon UNICEF is continuing to scale-up activities to mitigate water scarcity for the for most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees. In June, more than 100,000 people benefited from improved access to safe water through installation of five pumps in vulnerable localities in the Bekaa valley.
- At the mid-year point UNICEF is 40% funded against the SHARP and RRP6 (following mid-year review) with a US\$ 462.5 million gap against the funding appeals for 2014.
- The WASH sector remains the most critically under-funded sector with only 26% of funds received at June 2014.

## In Syria

**5,090,000**

# of children in need

**10,803,500**

# of people affected  
(revised SHARP 2014)

## Outside Syria

**1,475,061**

# of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

**2,873,362**

# of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration  
(16 July 2014)

## UNICEF Funding Appeals

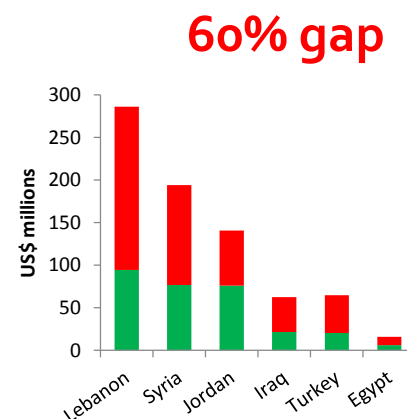
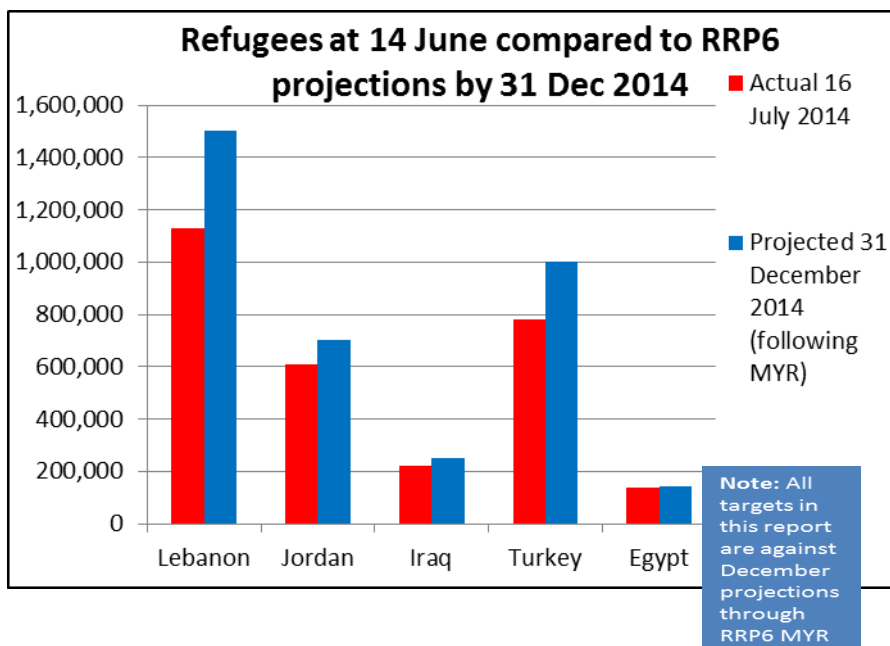
**Syria Appeal 2014\***

**US\$ 193.79 million**

**Regional Appeal 2014\***

**US\$ 570.28 million**

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



# Syria

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation across Syria continues to deteriorate as fighting intensifies in many parts and humanitarian access shrinks limiting UNICEF and humanitarian actors' ability to provide a swift response to growing needs.

Alongside incidental damage to water and electricity networks, parties to conflict are increasingly cutting access to water as a tactic of war. The water situation in Aleppo remains critical, following a major explosion on 2 June which damaged water, sewage and electricity networks resulting in a severe loss of capacity to pump water to Aleppo City, affecting an estimated 1.2 million people. IDPs living in crowded shelters, and poor host communities are worst affected. Safe access to the pumping station has not yet been secured, with repairs requiring three weeks. In addition, a large number of wells in private compounds not safe for drinking expose many, including vulnerable children, to water borne diseases. Syria is experiencing unprecedented drought due to a record low rainfall this year, worsening the situation. This summer the north-eastern governorates, particularly Al-Hassakeh, are experiencing significant water shortages due to severe power cuts and brakeage of water networks in some locations as a result of the conflict. UNICEF and partners are enhancing efforts to address the water shortage, including through water trucking, tanks, storage equipment, purification tablets and provision of fuel and generators for use as a back-up power for pumping stations. The governorates of Tartous, Lattakia and Idlib continue to receive displaced people. The humanitarian and security situation in Idlib is deteriorating affecting basic social infrastructure including WASH networks. The increase in mortar incidents in early July has resulted in damage to the electricity network, limiting the Water Directorate capacity to pump water. Prior to this situation, water availability had improved in parts of Idlib following rehabilitation of the electricity network that feeds Sijar pumping station and Idlib city.

Increased fighting and insecurity in Deir ez-Zour governorate resulted in new casualties and further displacement, especially in rural eastern areas. Since June 2014, over 130,000 people are reportedly displaced fleeing the conflict, with IDPs reported to be living in poor conditions and are in need of WASH and health services; food, and shelter.

Access constraints to most of the hard- to -reach locations in Homs and Hama governorates continue to limit consistent humanitarian assistance. The humanitarian situation in Al-Waer, Homs, has deteriorated following escalated shelling, preventing critical aid from reaching the people.

The polio outbreak remains the key public health concern in Syria, with 36 cases reported across five governorates: Deir ez-Zour (25), Aleppo (5), Idlib (3), Hassakeh (2), and Hama (1). There have been 389 confirmed measles cases in Syria to-date, most in hard-to-reach governorates such as Deir ez-Zour and Al Raqqa.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The UN estimates that close to 3.5 million people, of whom up to one million are children, live in hard to reach areas where the humanitarian situation remains extremely difficult. UNICEF and partners have developed a comprehensive strategy to provide humanitarian assistance, including through inter-agency coordinated cross line convoys. However, outreach to cross-line locations was stalled during the reporting period due to the introduction of a new directive for authorization of humanitarian convoys. Since the setup of the decentralised UNICEF hubs in Tartous, Homs, Quamishli and Aleppo, the respective governors were approving humanitarian convoys to all areas, including to cross-line locations. However no inter-agency convoy have taken place in June 2014 following the new directive entailed that authorizations should be granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the High Relief Committee and National Security.

However, UNICEF did participate in an inter-agency cross-line mission to Moathamyaet al-Sham, Rural Damascus, in mid-July to provide nearly 2,000 civilians in an area which has remained inaccessible to the UN since 2012. UNICEF distributed Super Cereal for 500 children under-two; new born kits for 500 infants and 40,000 bars of soap. The UN is finalizing preparations for additional supplies for 1,000 people to be delivered in the coming days. UNICEF staff also undertook missions to Qudsiya, Rural Damascus; Talkalakh and Bahlawanieh in Rural Homs to monitor polio and measles vaccinations.

## Sector Coordination and Leadership

The UNICEF led Education Sector has finalized 'Minimum Standards of School Clubs'. When operationalised by the Ministry of Education (MoE) these will guide partners to harmonize approaches for establishment and running of school clubs. Sub-national Education in Emergencies coordination mechanisms are being strengthened in Homs and Lattakia under the Directorate of Education.

### Estimated Affected Population

\* OCHA 2014. The remaining figures are calculated on CBS 2011 demographic distribution and UNOHCHR figures - estimate 47% of population are children under 18 years old

Population in Need*	10,803,500
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,090,000
Total Displaced Population *	6,455,000
Children Displaced	3,033,850



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A public health worker, and member of a UNICEF-supported mobile vaccination team, embraces her 11-year-old daughter, who was seriously wounded by shrapnel from a mortar explosion which has left her partially blind in one eye.

WASH sector sub-national coordination is being strengthened, with a third sub-sector coordination meeting held in Aleppo on 10 July. The sector is mobilizing resources and leading coordination efforts to address critical shortage of water in Aleppo city, with immediate to medium-term plans including: negotiated access to areas with water network damage to conduct repairs; mapping needs and vulnerabilities; scale up water trucking and tankering; expand provision of drinking water.

Coordination through the UNICEF-led Nutrition Sector focused on expansion of community-based management of acute malnutrition programmes particularly in Homs, Hama and Aleppo as well as district level prioritization of nutrition services. The Nutrition Sector with the Ministry of Health (MoH) continues data compilation for the Rapid Nutrition Assessment, with data received from all governorates, except Al-Raqqa and Hassakeh, where there are access and communication difficulties. The Ministry of Health is in the process of data analysis, with preliminary results expected by August 2014.

## Humanitarian Strategy

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to scale-up life-saving interventions, with particular focus on routine vaccinations, special campaigns for polio, and management of acute malnutrition. Focus has been on scaling up of WASH services with more focus on the prevention of water-borne diseases and hygiene promotion activities. Targeting communities and schools in hard to reach areas is a key priority. As part of the efforts to preserve the future of Syrian children, an integrated package of education, child protection and adolescent development programmes to reach children with equitable access to quality education has been rolled out. This package, strategized in the 'No Lost Generation' initiative, seeks to provide a package of remedial education, self-learning, early childhood development, psychosocial support and provision of school supplies. Child Protection programmes continue to expand, with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Risk Education rolled out in schools. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the protection and safety of all children in Syria, regardless of their location. On-going efforts for setting up systems to independently monitor and verify grave child rights violations will be enhanced.

UNICEF continues to work with a network of partners on programme response nationwide, with field offices in key locations; monitoring of supplies and services, and situation assessment to reach every Syrian child in need – with a particular focus on those most vulnerable and in hard to reach areas.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### WASH

UNICEF, with the local water board, ICRC, SARC, WHO and other partners, are responding to the urgent drinking water needs in Aleppo since the 2 June breakdown. The water board reports a 50 per cent reduction in water pumping capacity. In response partners have scaled up drinking water production in Aleppo to over 10 million litres per day from the existing wells, with this water distributed through water storage tanks, small networks and trucking. Partners are upgrading the capacity of 80 wells. During the reporting period 17 water tanks were installed to provide about 880,000 litres of safe drinking water to IDPs and the host community, enhancing storage capacity for 32,900 individuals in 12 neighbourhoods. UNICEF also delivered 11 diesel generator which are installed in 10 locations to link local wells to communities. UNICEF with SARC distributed 383 family hygiene kits in 6 centres in the western part of Aleppo, benefiting 383 family (1,915 individuals). UNICEF is working with the Aleppo water authority on a response plan which identified an alternative source of water to be used during this exceptional situation. Negotiations are ongoing to secure access to the damaged area located on the frontline, which is currently the main bottleneck to repair the water network.

During the reporting period, UNICEF delivered a total 500 tons of sodium hypochlorite to Directorates of Water in Tartous, Latakia, Idleb, Damascus and Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Dar'a, Qunaytra, and As-Sweida governorates as part of the regular supply of chlorine to disinfect water making it safe for drinking. This interventions continues to benefit approximately 16.5 million people across Syria.

In sanitation and hygiene, UNICEF, has improved WASH facilities by installing 18 prefabricated toilets benefiting 500 IDPs in Sport City shelter in Latakia. WASH in school projects are ongoing in 9 schools in Latakia through a local NGO partner providing improved access to sanitation and hygiene to 9,370 students. In addition, 15 prefabricated caravans now provide sanitation system for 100 families (including 500 IDP families) in 10 IDP camps in al Mansoura in Ar-Raqqa.

Distribution of WASH supplies continued. In Hama, baby hygiene kits, soap, garbage bags, water tanks and water kits were distributed for 3,500 people. In Al-Hassakeh, with SARC 11,790 water purification tabs were distributed to benefit 5,240 IDPs in Ras Al-Ain, and family hygiene and baby hygiene kits were distributed for 1,100 individuals in Al-Malkia, and Ras Al-Ain (hard to reach locations). UNICEF has also delivered hygiene promotion in emergencies training to local NGOs in Aleppo. Thirty-three participants from 10 NGOs, along with local authorities attended the four-day training of trainers.

### Education

Schools are currently on summer holidays in Syria, and will re-open on 14 September. Current education activities are focused on the preparation for the new school year. A total of 360 school clubs have re-opened since the beginning of July targeting 330,000 children [both out of school and in risk of dropping] in 13 governorates, for access remedial education and psychosocial support during the summer break. Data on enrolment in school clubs will be available in the next report. Partial data shows that in Homs, Al Rastan and surrounding areas, 15,745 children continue to have access to learning [1-

12 grade] through 48 UNICEF-supported learning centers ('clubs'). While 4,157 new adolescents were reached with life skills and vocational training.

UNICEF is supporting an education assessment due to start in August. This assessment will strengthen the evidence base for the education sector programming and inform groups on geographical, gender and age disparities in access to education. The assessment will also generate information on affected people's access to humanitarian assistance. Recent data from the Ministry of Education indicates that 4 million children are enrolled in schools in Syria, and 1 million are out of school during the 2013/14 school year.

### Child Protection

A Risk Education Awareness Raising Campaign was launched in Homs in, for which UNICEF has provided Risk Education kits and materials. To date a total of 714 teachers (61% female) from 9 Governorates (Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Tartous, Homs, Sweida, Quneitra, Latakia, and Hama) have received Risk Education training. Currently over 214,000 school children have received education and awareness on the risks of explosive remnants of war.

Psychosocial Services continue to reach children in need, in the reporting period UNICEF and partners reached 7,447 new children in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Quneitra, Tartous, Latakia, Hama and Homs governorates. Additional support was provided to 1,820 adolescents through the adolescents programme, bringing the total number of children and adolescents served with psychosocial support since the beginning of the year to 57,087.

To address the growing issue of child labor, the Syrian Commission for Family Affairs and Population brought together different ministries, civil society organisations and UN agencies to provide recommendations. UNICEF has advocated for the government to develop a holistic strategy on child labour that will address symptoms and causes.

### Health

WHO and UNICEF with the MoH have undertaken monthly polio immunization rounds since December 2013. During the June polio vaccination round 2.76 million children were reached in all 14 governorates, with around 30 per cent located in hard-to-reach areas. UNICEF provides cold chain equipment and has provided 28.5 million doses of oral polio vaccine, the total quantity needed for the polio response until September 2014. The next rounds will be sub-National Immunization Days (SNIDs) at end August and early September (target 1 million children), followed by NIDs in October and a final round in November (target around 2.8 million children). UNICEF will provide a further 5.5 million doses of polio vaccines to the MoH to complete the necessary quantities.

Since end of March, 2,825 cases of suspected measles were reported through the EWARNS system. UNICEF and WHO supported a national MoH measles vaccination campaign in June to reach 50 per cent of children (6 months and 10 years) in high-risk districts where measles cases are confirmed, routine vaccination is low; and where children are living in shelters for displaced families. UNICEF provided all the measles vaccines, syringes, safety boxes, cool boxes and parts of the cold chain, vaccination cards, information materials, and financial support for vaccinators. WHO supported transportation of vaccinators. UNICEF also delivered 6.5 million doses of vitamin A to MoH, and to date around 746,279 children were reached, with Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) in high-risk districts.

Provision of primary health care services through mobile teams and fixed health centers has now reached 224,481 vulnerable and displaced people with basic health care and referral services for complicated cases. During the reporting period these critical services reached 80,689 of whom 4,094 are women and the remaining children.

### Nutrition

A community-based management of acute malnutrition programme has been established in Hama and As-Selmiyeh districts in Hama governorate, including community mobilization, identification and treatment of acute malnutrition and improving feeding practices for infant and young children (IYCF). During the reporting period 50,355 children under-five were screened for malnutrition including 598 and 602 children in the newly established centers in Hama and As-Selmiyeh.

UNICEF is strengthening the nutrition capacity of local partners, as part of the wider nutrition sector capacity development. 85 health and nutrition workers and volunteers have been trained on community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and IYCF from MoH, UNRWA and local NGOs in six governorates. In the reporting period, 28 health staff from MoH Damascus, Rural Damascus and Quneitra governorates participated in a capacity building workshop.

To enhance prevention and treatment of malnutrition amongst children under five throughout the country, nutrition supplies including Plumpy Doz, therapeutic milk (F100 and F75) and Super cereal continued to be provided to implementing partners including Al Taalof, Aleppo University Hospital, SARC, Al Tawahod, Circassian Charity, SFPA, DoH Hama and MoH. In the reporting period, 173,262 bags of Super cereal were delivered to partners to meet urgent nutritional needs of 180,000 children between 6-24 months.

**Supply and Logistics:** In the reporting period, supplies distribution to beneficiaries continued including health, WASH, and non-food supplies. UNICEF delivered sodium hypochlorite shipments to accessible areas and vaccine shipments to MoH. Additionally UNICEF started allocation of pre-positioning supplies to cover immediate needs at governorate level.

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

	Sector 2014 target	Sector 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 Target	Cumulative results (UNICEF & partners)	% of Target Achieved
<b>WASH*</b>					
# emergency affected population accessing safe water through temporary solutions (1)	3,500,000	1,695,042	<b>2,000,000</b>	747,018	37%
# affected population periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages (2)	3,000,000	912,065	<b>700,000</b>	320,308	46%
# IDPs and children in schools with access to appropriately designed toilets and hand-washing facilities (3)			<b>300,000</b>	22,956	4%
<b>CHILD PROTECTION (1)</b>					
# children receiving psychosocial support including in Child Friendly Spaces, school clubs, Adolescent Friendly Spaces, and mobile CPU (2)			<b>150,000</b>	52,672	35%
# children reached through psychosocial support and outreach initiatives CPU (3)			<b>350,000</b>	9,463	3%
# children and women benefiting from materials assistance that enhance their protection (4)			<b>500,000</b>	84,976	17%
# children and individuals in communities reached through ERW risk education messages (5)			<b>550,000</b>	22,800	4%
<b>EDUCATION 2014 Need – 3.9 million (SHARP 2014)</b>					
# children receiving essential education materials (1)	2,900,000	135,940	<b>2,900,000</b>	124,440	4%
# children with access to self-learning programme (2)	1,000,000	0	<b>1,000,000</b>	0	0%
# children/ adolescents with access to non-formal education (3)	382,000	241,441	<b>360,000</b>	223,016	62%
# children receiving accessing safe, protective and gender sensitive learning environment	300,000	17,920	<b>250,000</b>	13,723	6%
<b>HEALTH 2014 Need – 21 million (SHARP 2014) [Note WHO is the lead for the Health Sector]</b>					
# children under five reached with polio vaccine	2,500,000	2,840,050	<b>2,500,000</b>	2,840,050	Over 100%
# children vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella	2,200,000	746,279	<b>2,200,000</b>	746,279	34%
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	2,500,000	746,279	<b>2,500,000</b>	746,279	30%
# children and women accessing basic health services (1)			<b>870,000</b>	224,481	26%
<b>NUTRITION 2014 Need – Nutrition Assessment Ongoing</b>					
# children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	400,000	124,377	<b>400,000</b>	124,377	31%
# children 6-59 months treated for SAM	7,000	557	<b>6,000</b>	527	9%
# children 6-59 months receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation	400,000	343,694	<b>150,000</b>	74,121	49%
<b>Footnotes</b>					
<b>WASH</b>					
* It is estimated that up to 16.55 million people will benefit from sustained supply of chlorine 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 Aquatabs, temporary storage of water, household water treatment, mobile treatment and pumping units, and fuel for generators.					
2) Affected population reached with periodic distribution of hygiene items including soap, women sanitary napkins in addition to family and baby hygiene kits. This is coupled with dissemination of hygiene promotion messages.					
3) Target includes 200,000 IDPs and 100,000 children in learning facilities and child friendly spaces with access to hygienic toilets or latrines with hand washing facilities.					
<b>Child Protection</b>					
1) The target of the first and second Child Protection indicators has been unpacked from the combined result in the previous Situation Reports.					
2) 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)					
3) Level 1 PSS activities including children benefiting from recreational from recreational kits, child protection open days, etc...					
4) Number of children and women benefiting from materials assistance to enhance protection, including summer and winter supplies					
5) 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					
<b>Education</b>					
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.					

- 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

UNICEF has begun planning for the coming winter, with up to 300,000 children to receive support with winter clothing, vouchers, and fuel for heating in schools and child-friendly spaces from October 2014 to February 2015. 50,000 winter clothing kits have been ordered to arrive in time for winter. A total of US\$15 million is required to meet the remaining needs of 300,000 children in Informal Settlements (IS), collective centres and shelters, and other locations for the winter season.

UNICEF urgently requires funding of US\$ 24 million to maintain water infrastructure and access to water in informal settlements for over 150,000 Syrian refugees; to mitigate water scarcity in the most critical areas for 170,000 people; and undertake campaigns on hygiene and water conservation for more than 700,000 people.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF has worked with partners to strengthen the preparedness planning to respond to the potential water scarcity in the short-term as co-lead of the WASH sector and as a focal point for engagement with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW). To ensure that issues around water scarcity are adequately addressed, MEW, UNICEF and the WASH sector have elaborated mitigation plans and preparedness actions. UNICEF is working to facilitate communication between the governmental multi-ministerial task force, the water sector (lead by MEW) and the WASH sector. This will ensure the response is coordinated and in-line with the national strategy, in addition to avoiding duplication of activities. UNICEF has supported MEW with strategic advice to ensure accurate coordination between humanitarian actors and Government. MEW has prepared a drought mitigation plan, to which UNICEF makes a contribution through activities such as groundwater extraction activities and water scarcity preparedness plans.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response in Lebanon is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan (RRP6), which estimates that there will be 1.5 million Syrian refugees, 100,000 Palestinian refugees, and 50,000 Lebanese returnees in Lebanon by the end of 2014, alongside 1.5 million affected in Lebanese host communities. UNICEF is focusing assistance in the 225 most vulnerable locations in Lebanon, in which 86 per cent of registered refugees and two-thirds of the vulnerable Lebanese population reside. UNICEF contributes to resilience, recovery and development under the World Bank-led Stabilization Framework and the Education Proposal, known as 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

UNICEF is continuing to scale-up activities to mitigate water scarcity for the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees. In June, more than 100,000 people benefited from improved access to safe water through the installation of five pumps in the most vulnerable localities in the Bekaa valley. Installation of more than 40 chlorination systems in the South and Mount Lebanon is also ongoing to improve water quality in these two regions.

UNICEF has also started a pilot to rationalize and improve the management of solid waste in the 23 most vulnerable municipalities of the Bekaa and the North. UNICEF local partners Arc-en-Ciel and SES have organized training for NGOs working in informal settlements (IS) and Municipalities for better coordination and common management of the solid waste.

A visible decline in the level and quality of municipal solid waste management services has resulted from significantly increased demand by Syrian refugees. Solid waste generation has doubled in several areas of high refugee concentration, and is also contributing to ground water contamination, pollution of water resources and spread of water borne disease. In response, UNICEF NGO partner Concern Worldwide (CWW) has purchased over 300 steel bins (1m<sup>3</sup>) and placed them in communities in the vicinity of IS sites. CWW supports regular services from the Municipality and sensitises the population to use the bins. In June, 54,117 people have attained access to solid waste disposal, bringing the cumulative total to 68,967 for 2014.

### Education

In June, 4,085 children were enrolled in Non-Formal Learning (NFE) opportunities, bringing the cumulative result for 2014 to 47,505 children. In addition, 3,737 adolescents benefitted from UNICEF life skills package, bringing the total to 14,458 for 2014. The summer education programme is ready to start with 23 NGO partners targeting approximately 62,000 children,

<b>Affected Population</b> <i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 16, 2014</i> <i>**estimated as per RRP6</i>	
Registered Refugees	1,088,936
Persons Pending Registration	39,257
Child Refugees (Under 18)	577,136
Child Refugees (Under 5)	211,254
Estimated host community affected**	1,300,000



© UNICEF/2014. Bins provided by UNICEF and Concern will ensure waste is adequately disposed of around informal settlements, benefiting refugees and vulnerable Lebanese

aimed at out-of-school children through community outreach, enhancing readiness for the 2014/2015 school year. Despite these preparations, summer programme activities in public schools are yet to start, with UNICEF and UNHCR working with MEHE to accelerate procedures for the programme to start as soon as possible.

The first round of the annual official grade 9 and 12 school exams, which are prerequisites for proceeding to the next level, were held in June despite a teachers' strike. The ongoing strike will delay the grading and the second round of testing.

As part of the capacity development of the Education Sector for the education in emergencies response, a two-day training course on the International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards was facilitated by UNICEF from 23-24 June for education actors in the North. A total of 22 participants from UNICEF partner NGOs as well as other Education Working Group members in Akkar and T5 took part in the training. This is the third and last regional training course that UNICEF will conduct as part of the 2014 capacity development plan.

### **Child Protection**

In June, 44,389 children were reached with psychosocial support services (PSS) bringing the cumulative total to 231,991 in 2014. In addition, 22,079 caregivers benefitted from learning activities, information and orientation sessions and emotional and social support activities (86,387 in total for 2014). There are few services for children with mental disability and/or autism in Lebanon, however a significant number of children with special needs have been attending inclusive child friendly spaces run by Terres des Hommes in Bekaa. In June, special attention was given to these children, who are at greater risk of abuse, exploitation, and neglect.

To strengthen the relationship with local actors in North Lebanon, in particular faith-based organizations, UNICEF, with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and UNHCR, is training 30 NGO staff in July. The training covers topics including the mandates of MoSA, UNICEF, and UNHCR, conflict resolution, child protection, gender-based violence (GBV), and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

To support the development of a coordinated comprehensive case management system, UNICEF has contributed to the development of the "Practical Guidelines for Child Protection Case Management Services in the Emergency Response in Lebanon". Trainings were facilitated by UNICEF, UNHCR and MoSA in Qubayat, Tripoli, Zahle, Mount Lebanon and Tyre for case management organisations. These guidelines will be integrated into an inclusive national child protection system.

### **Health and Nutrition**

Since June a Primary Health Care campaign is being conducted jointly by UNICEF, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and the NGO Beyond, including free examinations, medication and immunization for refugees in all informal settlements and collective centres nationwide. As part of this campaign Beyond has vaccinated 41,532 women of child bearing age against tetanus toxoid (TT) and 46,060 children under five with BCG against tuberculosis. Pregnant women will also receive neonatal tetanus vaccination 15 days prior to their expected delivery date as part of this campaign.

From January to May 2014, 303,959 beneficiaries received medical consultations from UNICEF-supported MoPH-managed facilities, including Mobile Medical Units. Based upon these figures we anticipate that in June over 68,000 Lebanese and Syrians will have benefitted, although exact figures are currently unavailable.

Based on the last polio campaign, conducted in April, three mop-up campaigns (July-September) are planned in 118 vulnerable cadasters and Informal Settlements. These campaigns will deliver free Accelerated Routine Immunisation programme (measles, rubella, mumps, diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis B, pertussis, haemophilus influenza B, and polio), covering the Lebanese vaccination calendar for all children under 5. UNICEF has procured, and provided to the MoPH, all required vaccines to support these campaigns. To ensure good coverage, UNICEF is partnering with the MoPH, affected Qada physicians, and NGOs to create a Child Health Mobiliser Network. This Social Mobilisation network is important to raise awareness of beneficiaries and advocate for improved vaccination. In the April 2014 vaccination campaign over 1 million children aged 6 months -18 years old received Vitamin A supplementation.

### **Communications for Development**

Information, education and communication (IEC) materials supporting the mop-up summer vaccination campaigns in 118 cadasters have been sent to MoPH, partner NGOs and organizations. The first immunization week will take place between 15 and 21 July. In total 650,000 fliers, 23,000 posters and 370 street banners have been printed and distributed. In addition, Family Education Cards have been printed and will be distributed to implementing social mobilisation partners who took part in the Polio CHM training, to educate and inform families about polio and the importance of vaccination. 290 sets of training cards have been printed as an initial quantity to start the training activities.

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

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results <sup>1</sup>	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water	857,000	547,072	385,726	294,130
# individuals with access to hygiene items	n/a	n/a	75,000	35,144
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	904,700	237,863	713,000	26,444
# individuals with access to adequate, appropriate, acceptable toilet facilities	370,924	81,707	214,900	19,398
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	300,000	210,701	300,000	231,991**
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	2,500	3,234	6,000	1,369***
# caregivers benefiting from learning activities; information and orientation sessions; and emotional and social support activities	n/a	70,228	200,000	86,387
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# children enrolled in formal education (girls and boys) *	105,000	140,609	50,000	61,490
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	95,000	42,019	66,000	25,260
# children who have received school supplies	n/a	n/a	250,000	67,211
# children in non-formal learning opportunities	200,000	65,826	170,000	47,505
# adolescents enrolled in life skills programmes	n/a	n/a	35,000	14,458
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	500,000	n/a	500,000	58,901
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	365,650	n/a	365,650	31, 133 ****
# malnourished children treated at PHC	24,000	n/a	24,000	1,233
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# children under 18 yr vaccinated for measles	n/a	n/a	840,000	1,165,871 *****
# children under 5 yr vaccinated for polio	2,827,170	1,103,866	650,000	626,240*****
# primary health care consultations	1,051,350	395,595	800,000	303,959^
# children under 2 receive routine vaccination	575,230 <sup>a</sup>	21,102	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

<sup>1</sup> The sector results are reported against the May 2014 sector dashboards as taken from: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>. The June data will be provided once available.

<sup>a</sup> For the sector, the target is children under 5 receive routine vaccination

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

\*\* The average number of children accessing PSS per month is 37,520. The additional 10,500 results from a backdrop from our partner Arc en Ciel from the months of January-June, due to recent verification of their results.

\*\*\* The number has decreased because the results were adjusted to reflect the fact that some results reported were detection and referral rather than case management per se.

\*\*\*\* 31, 133 were reached as part of regular nutrition activities through partners. 1,056,830 children (6 months -18 years old) were reached with Vitamin A supplementation during the April 2014 immunization campaign. Results are provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

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

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

^ These results are provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

# Jordan

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During June, the number of registered refugees in Jordan exceeded 600,000 for the first time since the start of the emergency. UNHCR completed the verification exercise for Za'atari camp, determining there are some 83,000 refugees in the camp, of whom over 47,000 are children. In total, the six official camps in Jordan accommodate approximately 100,000 Syrian refugees. By June, over 218,000 school-aged Syrian children were registered as refugees in Jordan, including an estimated 150,000 children who are eligible for formal education.

On 27 June, some 1,300 Syrian refugees were relocated from a spontaneous settlement in southeast Amman to Azraq camp. There are roughly 13,000 Syrian refugees living in some 80 additional informal settlements across Jordan.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In Jordan, the UN Humanitarian Country Team establishes humanitarian policy in coordination with the Government of Jordan. Within the humanitarian coordination structure, an interagency task force led by UNHCR was created at the start of the crisis in early 2012 to facilitate all humanitarian action benefiting refugees living in Jordan and under the 2014 Regional Response Plan (RRP6) framework. Under this approach, UNICEF actively supports inter-sectoral working groups, co-leading the WASH and Education working groups, as well as the Child Protection sub-working group.

The working groups have revised Regional Response Plan (RRP6) activities and targets for the remainder of 2014. Changes are based largely on a revised planning scenario of 150,000 refugees in camps and 550,000 refugees in host communities by the end of 2014, down from the original RRP6 planning figure of 800,000 refugees in Jordan by end 2014. UNICEF Jordan has reduced its RRP6 funding requirements from \$170.5M to \$144.3M for 2014 as part of this process.

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

UNICEF and other agencies active in the Syrian refugee response have detailed plans and funding requirements under the RRP6 and the Government of Jordan National Resilience Plan (NRP) with implementation through active participation and leadership in sector working groups. RRP6 and the NRP both contain activities in support of the No Lost Generation strategy to bring together humanitarian and development responses in education, child protection and adolescent opportunities.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### WASH

UNICEF WASH projects with implementing partners WVI, ACTED, Mercy Corps (MC), and JEN in Za'atari and Azraq camps and host communities target 150,000 refugees in camps<sup>1</sup> and 80,000 Jordanians in host communities in 2014. In addition to these ongoing programmes, UNICEF has identified priority quick impact projects in host communities with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI).

To increase cost-effectiveness and sustainability of WASH operations, UNICEF has an agreement with MC in Za'atari camp make a third borehole operational. Once completed the three boreholes in Za'atari will eliminate the need for daily water tankering. The installation of wastewater treatment units in Za'atari by MoWI contractors with UNICEF and donor support is 50 per cent complete, and is due for completion by end September. UNICEF is finalising agreements with ACTED and OXFAM on construction of the "Communal++" water supply network for Za'atari to expand the water distribution network through additional communal water taps/posts to be placed at every 50 meters on the network. The location for sewage treatment units in Azraq have been identified, and in-kind and funding support has been identified to support implementation.

### Affected Population

*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 16, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.*

Registered refugees	606,716
Child Refugees (Under 18)	318,526
Child Refugees (Under 5)	109,209

<sup>1</sup> Assuming Azraq camp will continue to expand to over 55,000 residents

## Education

At the end of the 2013/2014 school year, over 120,000 refugee children were enrolled in schools nationwide (roughly 100,000 in host communities and 20,000 in camps). However, over 30,000 children who are eligible continue to be out of school, the majority in host communities. For the over 65,000 children who are no longer able to enrol in school as they have been out of school for too long, UNICEF is working with partners to create alternative education pathways.

Syrian refugee children enrolled in Jordanian public schools participated in the General Secondary Education Certificate Examination (*Tawjihi*), with results are expected at end July. Shadow teachers assisted children with disabilities during the exams. UNICEF partners in informal education organized end of year exams to measure students' academic progress and learning achievements. At the end of June, UNICEF, MoE and the EU held a graduation ceremony in Za'atari Camp, and gave awards to 60 outstanding students.

At end June, UNICEF and partners supported over 10,000 children through informal education and psychosocial development in host communities and camps. UNICEF partners are continuing to promote student enrolment, recruitment and training of Jordanian and Syrian teachers, and provision of in demand courses such as computer literacy.

Summer education activities have begun in camps and host communities, with over 3,500 children attending. Summer activities include basic occupational therapy, speech therapy, and physiotherapy, remedial and informal education (Arabic, English and ICT), and recreation. UNICEF partners are working to ensure students' transition from informal to formal school.

UNICEF and StC have started outreach activities for the Back to School campaign in 5 governorates (Jarash, Tafileh, Karak, Maan and Aqaba) to encourage families to register their children in formal schooling. In preparation for the new school year 2014/2015, UNICEF is working closely with the MoE to distribute essential furniture to 64 double-shifted schools.

## Child Protection

Since January 2014, UNICEF and partners have reached 100,529 children (53 per cent girls) with psychosocial support services through 130 child (CFS) and adolescent friendly spaces (AFS) and multi-activity centres in camps (63) and host communities (67). Interventions reached over 13,700 children in the month of June alone. In June, UNICEF with MC and IMC set up CFS, AFS and playgrounds Azraq Camp. This part of the camp now has 4 CFS, 2 AFS, one sports court and one playground. Furthermore, over 57,500 adults (over 56 per cent women) have been reached with awareness raising messages on prevention and response to violence, protection, and referral about child protection and GBV.

In Za'atari Camp, StC have opened a fourth Multiple Activities Centre (MAC), located to attract children who work selling non-food items. The MAC provides "drop-in" activities for working children, including PSS, literacy and numeracy classes, food and water. The centres are open to other partners as an example of collaboration between key child protection partners. In June there was a large increase in youth, particularly those working, attending activities the MC/ UNICEF Youth for Change facility, with referrals from other organizations, the centre offers space of psychosocial and mentoring activities, as well as recreational activities. For the World Day Against Child Labour, UNICEF, the Ministry of Labour and ILO supported a psychosocial community activity day to raise awareness on the hazards of child labour and the importance of education. Around 600 children and youth, who are or were working or who are at risk of dropping out of school, participated in recreational activities.

Following identification of safety issues in Azraq camp, especially for women and girls, UNICEF interventions to improve WASH facilities are being worked on. This includes installation of privacy screens, maintenance of locks and door handles, and an upgrade of the water points, with special attention to access for persons with disabilities.

In Za'atari camp, orientations have been conducted for approximately 320 staff on standard operating procedures for the identification and referral of child protection and GBV cases.

## Health

There have been three National Immunisation Days (NID) campaigns in Jordan in November and December 2013, and March 2014, organized by the MoH, UNICEF, WHO and partners, with over 90 percent vaccination coverage. These campaigns have been planned and coordinated with all partners to get maximum vaccination coverage. The MoH, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and partners implemented the first round of Polio Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) in June reaching 199,439 children 0-5 years old (including 75,395 Syrian children) in camps and hard-to-reach areas. Out of camp 178,337 children were received, including 54,293 Syrian, and 21,102 Syrian refugee children were reached in camps.

UNICEF delivered an additional 2.5 million doses of oral polio vaccine (tOPV) to the Ministry of Health for use in the August sub-national campaign, and two national campaigns planned for October and November 2014.

During the reporting period, IOM vaccination teams vaccinated Syrian refugee children: i) 3,915 children against measles (6 months to 15 years); ii) 4,085 against polio (0 to 15 years); and iii) 1,717 received Vitamin A (6 months to 5 years). Routine Vaccinations for Syrian refugees at Za'atari, EJC and Azraq camps are ongoing through five fixed EPI teams.

As follow up on the maternal and new-born services Rapid Health Facility Assessment at the national level, the national action plan for maternal, perinatal and neonatal health services in Jordan 2014-2017 has been finalized and handed over to the Minister of Health for endorsement.

In June the number of Oral Rehydration Therapy corners increased to 14 in Za'atari camp, one EJC and one in Azraq camp. Some 898 children under five visited the 16 Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) corners, the majority of whom had watery diarrhoea with no dehydration; only 89 of them were referred to the Diarrhoeal Treatment Units (DTUs) for further investigation and medical treatment, the rest of them received ORS.

## Nutrition

In June, 2,683 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached with infant and young child feeding promotion (IYCF) and counselling through UNICEF/StC centres in Za'atari, EJC, and Azraq camps and in host communities and the Rabah Sahan Transit Centre. In addition 16,592 children under five and lactating mothers received nutritional snacks. Through the IYCF project, UNICEF and StC provide nutritional support and guidance, including breastfeeding promotion, complementary child feeding, one-to-one counselling, and health education sessions for pregnant/lactating women in camps and host community.

## Community Mobilization and Behavior Change

Communications for Development is working on preparation for the Back to School campaign (B2S), with preparation of communications messaging with communities and NGOs. Selected messages and slogans will be used for campaign materials and during outreach activities in both Host Community and Camps.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - June 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	21,607	46,260	21,607
# infants and lactating mothers receive supplementary feeding support	85,460	87,899	85,460	87,899
HEALTH				
# children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles	UNICEF not health sector lead		242,600 <sup>2</sup>	36,687
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio <sup>3</sup>			949,163 <sup>2</sup>	1,084,776
# children <5 years (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens			49,000	8,806
# children 6-59 months (boys and girls) receiving Vitamin A supplementation			156,700	13,606
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (100% of existing camp population of 101,937 covered with WASH) <sup>4</sup>				
# emergency affected population provided access to safe water <sup>5</sup>	680,000	n/a	440,000	101,937
# population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits	680,000	n/a	440,000	101,937
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	680,000	n/a	440,000	101,937
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	390,000	n/a	295,000	101,937
# children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in learning environment and child friendly spaces	250,000	n/a	200,000	88,791
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services	301,371	n/a	180,900	100,529
# children receive specialized services from qualified frontline workers	36,647	n/a	15,747	4,398
EDUCATION				
# school aged Syrian children registered in Jordanian public schools	150,000	107,382	150,000	120,550 <sup>6</sup>
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	17,300	n/a	15,000	19,367
# children/ adolescents benefitting from non-formal education	13,281	n/a	2,600	0 <sup>7</sup>
# children and adolescents benefitting from informal and life skills education services	138,266	n/a	25,000	10,640
# boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290	n/a	2,000	767
# school aged children who attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050	n/a	15,000	19,462
# children who have received school supplies	165,210	n/a	130,000	32,326 <sup>8</sup>
# youth provided with post-basic education	2,500	n/a	2,500	1,237

<sup>2</sup> A major part of this target is planned as a contingency in case of a measles outbreak which has not yet occurred.

<sup>3</sup> Target and result now reported as number of children reached. UNICEF targets supporting delivery of over 4.1 million oPV doses in 2014 during four national immunisation days and two sub-NIDs in hard to reach areas. To date UNICEF supported delivery of over 2.2 million doses.

<sup>4</sup> Interventions have begun in host communities and beneficiaries will be added as the interventions reach stages of completion.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> The MoE supported by UNICEF and UNESCO carried out a verification of school enrolment records (through EduWave and EMIS) at end June 2014, particularly of those Syrian refugee students who enrolled during the last trimester of the school year 2013-2014. As a result, the number has slightly increased, as compared to the previous months.

<sup>7</sup> Non-formal education activities have not started yet.

<sup>8</sup> The school year 2013-2014 has terminated. No distribution of school supplies is expected until September 2014.

# Iraq

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The border with Syria remains open only for “humanitarian cases”. In the last month there has also been a mass influx of internally displaced people (IDP) from northern governorates of Iraq, and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has expressed the concern about overload with both Syrian refugees and IDPs. The Government resources are overstretched and the pressure on public services is high due to the rapid and massive increase of population movements into the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KR-I). The Central Government is still in the process of being formed after parliamentary elections on 30 April and no budget has yet been allocated to the KR-G.

### Affected Population

*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 16, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.*

Registered refugees	218,597
Persons Pending Registration	1,613
Child Refugees (Under 18)	89,188
Child Refugees (Under 5)	32,352

As armed conflict continues, the multiple displacement of the affected population increases on a daily basis. The UN agencies are supporting the population in the KR-I as well as those in the disputed areas affected by the conflict.

In response to the two confirmed cases of polio in Iraq, UNICEF continues to support immunization and awareness campaigns for all children under 5, including those in Syrian refugee camps. However insecurity has intensified in areas of North-West Iraq, and is a continuing challenge in access for children in the vaccination campaign and other programmes.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Under the RRP6, 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. Among the inter-agency working groups in Erbil, UNICEF leads WASH and Education working groups and the Child Protection sub-working group. The 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. UNICEF leads the WASH sector, and in coordination with the Disease Surveillance System monitor and responds to instances of watery diarrhoea.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF response strategy and priorities in Iraq remain focused on providing access to basic and life sustaining services for Syrian women and children in order to protect them from further deprivations or exposure to violence. These interventions, organized according to RRP sectors, balance lifesaving and capacity building initiatives and remain strategically engaged with the overwhelming need to mitigate disruptions in child development to avert a lost generation of Syrian youth. Concurrently, UNICEF works to strengthen capacities of the Government of Iraq, 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 separate Strategic Response Plan for the Anbar conflict and internal displacement. The humanitarian community in Iraq operates with a fully funded Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for the emergent humanitarian crisis in Anbar, though a revision to the SRP is underway, and additional funding is sought to meet the emergency humanitarian needs.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response (Syrian Refugee Programme)

### WASH

In June, UNICEF began work the Norwegian Refugee Council (NCR) to upgrade household sanitation, by rehabilitating holding tanks and improving waste water collection. UNICEF, UNHCR and DMC engineers continue planning to improve road and drainage systems throughout Domiz as a part of a tripartite agreement. With support of UNICEF, the Directorate of Surrounding Waters (DoSW) began construction to extend the water network of Domiz II to reach 500 families. The DoSW is also working to improve the distribution network to balance the delivery of water across the camp. By the end of the reporting period, the average daily water supply will reach 61 litres per day per person, up from 39 litres in January. To ensure access to water and combat financial strains on camp management, UNICEF will continually finance water trucking from June to October.

### Education

UNICEF and the education partners' advocacy with the Ministry of Education succeeded in getting recognition of schools that use the revised Syrian curriculum. UNICEF continued support for access to education for 6,574 children from grades 4 to 8 in all camp schools in June. In partnership with Save the Children, six catch up class clusters have been established to benefit over 1,200 children in non-camp settings. Exams for grade 9 will begin in July.

In partnership with NRC, UNICEF supported summer school activities in the four camps in Erbil Governorate. At the communities' request, Kurdish languages lessons have also been incorporated into the summer curriculum to facilitate access to secondary education in Kurdish schools for older pupils. Catch up classes are planned to address numeracy and

literacy for grades 1-4 in preparation for the transition to the Kurdish curriculum in the coming academic year. UNICEF also plans to support concurrent non-clinical psychosocial support including through arts, sports and recreational activities, providing the opportunity to develop positive relationships with their peers.

## Child Protection

In June, UNICEF continued support for Syrian refugee children through the 11 child friendly spaces and child protection units across the region. During the reporting period, activities in camp and non-camp areas reached 7,761 children and youth. Additionally, some 163 vulnerable children (unaccompanied, separated, special needs) were provided with medical, legal and social services. UNICEF also opened four CFSs in the urban areas of Erbil, extending services to non-camp refugee children. In compliment to providing psychosocial support services, UNICEF closely monitors all child protection concerns and rapidly responds with necessary services or referrals. To establish and enhance current CP systems, UNICEF is planning to establish two child protection committees (CPC) comprised of community leaders, volunteers, school teachers and social workers, who will receive training on child protection and child rights.

UNICEF continues to coordinate child protection activities through the monthly child protection working group meetings, where the issue of child labour has been raised and is anticipated to expand in the summer months. Consequently, child protection units have increased outreach to communities with awareness raising campaigns on harmful practices and risks for working children.

Identification of cases of six grave violations against children also remained a priority in the month of June. Six cases have been identified, documented and services have been offered to those children. The cases are being identified through the network of the trained community-based volunteers as well as through the partner NGO. To improve the capacity of the partners, UNICEF facilitated a workshop with the regional Syrian grave violations focal point.

## Health and Nutrition

UNICEF supported the KR-I MoH to conduct a polio Sub-National Immunization Day (SNID) campaign in June targeting all Syrian refugee children under five (U5) in camps. The campaign reached 12,219 children with vaccination. UNICEF contributed transportation support, social mobilization, and cold chain monitoring to the campaign.

UNICEF continues to support health programs in MoH/KRG, including the Expanded Programme of Immunisation, baby huts and neonatal assessment. Baby hut services, including breast feeding counselling and growth monitoring, continues to operate successfully in all KR-I Syrian refugee camps. In June, 2,500 children under 5 children received treatment for Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). The home visits to new-borns initiative is functioning well, and in the reporting period, a set of trained Syrian refugee nurses volunteered to visit 9,138 tents providing assessments and referrals for the 600 new-borns in all Syrian refugee camps.

UNICEF continued capacity building in KR-I health centers through a second round of training on screening, growth monitoring, and management of acute malnutrition. A total of 23 health staff completed the training and were updated on the WHO guidelines for “the management of severely malnourished children”. UNICEF will continue to support the MoH to establish Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), designed to treat children with severe acute malnutrition. Each NRC will be stocked with all basic equipment and supplies in addition to feeding items.



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On 27 June in Iraq, a shipment of vaccines arrive at Erbil airport. UNICEF has procured 1 million doses of polio vaccines in support of an immunization campaign that begins on 6 July.

## Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council distributed 1,584 hygiene kits to the most vulnerable families in Domiz and Domiz II camps. Hygiene promoters supported a children's drama on personal hygiene reaching 120 children. In Domiz, UNICEF ran two outreach campaigns with the French Red Cross, the first of which targeted children and mothers on children's vulnerability to diseases and how to reduce exposure to infection. The second campaign targeted families and mothers on topics regarding appropriate water management. In total, the campaigns reached 1,528 families. UNICEF maintains continuous engagement with Domiz community leaders on WASH-related issues.

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

	Sector 2014 target <sup>1</sup>	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	48,664 <sup>1</sup>	124,800	48,664
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions		65,320 <sup>1</sup>		48,898
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	157,500	113,981	156,000	113,981
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	157,500	101,314 <sup>3</sup>	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				
# children with access to psychosocial support services (Registered)	84,000	28,262	31,200	19,415
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	1,170	689	1,170	480
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	21,056	71,324	15,445
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	83,000	17,965	71,324	10,045
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	n/a	5,800,000 (47,430 Syrian children)	5,378,119 (45,464 Syrian children)	
# children under 2 years (boys and girls) fully covered with routine immunization antigens				
# children (boys and girls) 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation				
# children under1 year covered with measles vaccination				
NUTRITION				
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	n/a	12,400	1,873	
# children under five treated for Acute Malnutrition				800

NC Non-camp result

<sup>1</sup> Total present population in the camps is 96,443 (UNHCR as of 30<sup>th</sup> June), as 100% of the camp population have access to safe water cumulative beneficiary results remain same as of 30<sup>th</sup> May 2014. UNICEF, as sector lead agency, ensures that 100% of refugee populations are covered with adequate water, be it through their own funding or by partners. As partners, including government, are able to support the provision of water, the UNICEF direct contribution has now decreased to 31,469.

<sup>2</sup> This indicator is only applicable only for the last month, and is therefore not cumulative. Hygiene kit distribution mainly occurs in camps, based on need. It is anticipated that provision of hygiene kits will reduce as refugees become settled in camps.

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF, as sector lead agency, ensures that 100% of refugee populations with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services, be it through their own funding or by partners. As partners, including government, are able to support the provision of water and Sanitation services, the UNICEF direct contribution has decreased.

# Turkey

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 6 July 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 219,061. Remaining refugees are in 10 provinces outside camps and in Mersin.

A transfer of around 340 vulnerable Syrians from Istanbul to the newly opened Viransehir camp, Sanliurfa Governorate, was undertaken in early June. AFAD informed agencies that a total of 661 Syrians will be transferred from Istanbul to the camp. In addition, approximately 80 persons of Palestinian origin are registered in Viransehir camp, most of whom are single males. In Sanliurfa city, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MFSP) plans to establish a shelter for 40 unaccompanied children under 12 years old. The project will be supported by AFAD with the Ministry of Education (MoNE) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Unaccompanied children over 12 years old will be accommodated in shelters in camps. UNICEF and UNHCR are working with the MFSP and AFAD to address the needs of unaccompanied children.

### Affected Population

*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 16, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.*

Registered refugees	779,457
Child Refugees (Under 18)	415,451
Child Refugees (Under 5)	138,743

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF has continued to be involved in the regular United Nations Country Team Syria Task Force in Ankara level, and since January 2014 UNHCR has lead field coordination from Gaziantep. UNICEF participates in the protection working group in Ankara and Gaziantep, and in the health and cash transfers/vouchers working groups in Gaziantep. 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 to field coordination brings the response in closer proximity to the Syrian population in Turkey, improving information flow and improving the potential participation of INGOs and NGOs.

## Humanitarian Strategy

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

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Education

There is a continuing need for the expansion of education outside of camps for the approximately 73 per cent of Syrian children out of school. UNICEF is working to support not only existing schools but providing pre-fabricated schools for Syrian children living in camps and in non-camp settings, targeting construction, refurbishment, and/ or furnishing of up to 50 schools in 2014. The first phase of the UNICEF school infrastructure program has been finalised with 10 schools completed in camps in Viransehir (2), Midyat, Nusaybin, Adiyaman, and Malatya; and in urban settings in Sanliurfa, Osmaniye, Nizip, and Batman. UNICEF funds construction in coordination with AFAD and MoNE, ensuring that schools have a standardized approach including curriculum, resources and teacher recruitment. Plans for school construction include a further 12 classroom school in Osmaniye host community to accommodate remaining Syrian children out of school children. Over the school break, the schools provided by UNICEF will also be used as facilities for catch-up/remedial education, with between 500 and 700 students participating in classes per school.

The first training for teachers working in non-camp schools was conducted in June 2014 for 107 teachers from the provinces of Adana, Urfa and Mardin. Training covered PSS in the classroom for war effected children, program development, reactive teaching and effective teaching methods. These trainings were a pilot, with further training to be conducted following the evaluation of the pilot with MoNE.

To date 404 students graduated from the six month Turkish Language Courses have been provided through Government body, Turks Abroad and Relative Communities Presidency (TOMER) for Syrian students who want to study Turkish and apply for scholarships to study in Turkish universities. This has been coordinated by AFAD, TOMER, Gaziantep University, and UNICEF Turkey, in 20 camps located in 10 provinces of Turkey.

## Child Protection

Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) are now established in 21 camps, with 41 youth workers employed by the Turkish Red Crescent providing services, and 3 Turks Abroad and Relative Communities Presidency staff coordinating in Gaziantep. The CFSs provide safe spaces for children to have recreation and respite activities and provide the opportunity for children to express themselves through regular structured activities. In 2014 24,876 children from the camps have participated in CFS activities from July 2013 to present.

Youth workers at the CFSs conduct family visits to encourage participation of hard to reach and vulnerable groups, including by working with the families of these vulnerable children. Youth workers use case based methods taking into consideration the cultural sensitivities of the Syrian community, to build trust with the families so that they understand the role of the CFS and how their children can benefit. In some cases, in particular for children with disabilities, parents/ guardians initially attend the CFS to understand the activities and engage with the youth workers. For example, in Islahiye camp, youth workers reached out to the elder brother of a girl with Down's syndrome for him to become a volunteer. Upon completing the course for volunteers the brother now regularly facilitates his sister to attend, even when he is not present.

UNICEF Turkey is continuing the Child Protection in Emergencies training programme with AFAD. In the reporting period, the final supervision of the first group of 28 social workers and mid-term supervision of the second group of 28 social workers was conducted. The supervision is conducted for the 56 AFAD social workers trained in May 2014, on the development of action plans for psychosocial support for experts in the camps, with issues covered including child neglect and abuse, fundamental principles in services provided to unaccompanied and separated children, staff support methods, needs assessment and resource mobilization. The data and observations gathered from supervision of the social workers will feed into an action plan for the provision of psycho-social services in the camps. Following which training will be expanded to include civil society partners working with Syrian children living in Turkey.

## Health

A sixth round of the polio vaccination was carried out in Istanbul in June targeting Turkish and Syrian children under the age of five. The campaign covered Istanbul due to the large Syrian population living there, with the South-East already covered in multiple rounds. UNICEF provided 1,500 t-shirts and 1,500 hats to the immunisation teams from the Ministry of Health for the campaign. The results from the campaign are yet to be released by the MoH, but will be reported in the next situation report.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - June 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: Measles Vaccination = 192,920; Polio Vaccination = 1,500,000				
# children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles	n/a		192,920**	0
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio*			1,500,000	836,012
CHILD PROTECTION – 2014 Need: Psychosocial Support = 103,500				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	n/a		103,500	24,876
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	n/a	0	5,175	0
EDUCATION – 2014 Need: Children’s Access to Schools/ Learning = 424,000; School Construction/ Rehabilitation = 120				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes	305,280	107,714***	200,000	107,714***
# children who have received school supplies	247,912	4,700	200,000	4,700
# 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

### FOOTNOTES

\*Includes Syrian and Turkish children living in Turkey.

\*\* MMR 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.

\*\*\* Through the Government of Turkey, this number includes camp and non-camp enrolment numbers. This month the camp enrolment decreased slightly as space that was anticipated in previous months in some camps wasn't available yet. Also as it is currently a school break these numbers will increase again at the beginning of September.

\*\*\*\* Includes schools constructed as well as those supported with refurbishment, supplies and furniture.

# Egypt

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of Syrians entering Egypt has reduced considerably since the introduction of visa requirements in July 2013. Irregular migration and detention sharply increased in June 2014, with at least 265 Syrian children detained in Egypt attempting irregular migration to Europe since the beginning of the year, including 69 in June. 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.

As of end of June, MoE figures indicate that 31,973 Syrian children were enrolled in school (23,052 in public schools and 8,921 in private schools). UNHCR figures show registered Syrian children aged 5-17 is 41,509.<sup>9</sup>

There remains a need to improve the quality and capacity of the primary, secondary and tertiary health care systems and strengthen the referral system.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF finalised the Child Protection Strategy and agreed on six goals ranging from non-specialised psychosocial services to specialised interventions, legal documents and best interest determination. In addition, the CPWG has prioritised two important tasks for the second half of the year: 1) developing standard operating procedures for child protection cases, and 2) conducting a rapid assessment of separated and unaccompanied children.

The Education Working Group (EWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF, initiated a mapping exercise to identify different activities conducted by geographic location and target groups to improve information sharing, coordination and identification of service gaps. The scale of Education grants provided by UNHCR to all registered children to cover education costs such as transport, uniform, materials, will be reduced for the 2014/2015 school year to 15,000 beneficiaries from 30,000 in 2013/14. UNHCR is undertaking a Vulnerability Survey to identify eligibility for the education grant. In the meantime, an elimination or reassessment exercise is currently taking place to exclude children enrolled in private schools and those living in prime locations.

To improve the use of the public primary health units by the Syrian refugees UNHCR, in coordination with UNICEF, is starting advocacy for the use of public primary health facilities for registered Syrian refugee families. In addition, UNHCR will stop supporting their non-Ministry of Health (MoHP) providers in Alexandria and Damietta to be replaced by MoHP primary health units.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

From January to end May 2014 the MoHP has systematized data documentation on the use of the public health system by Syrian refugees from 87 primary health care units in 24 health districts and 10 governorates. In these areas where Syrians are most highly concentrated there were 2,660 Syrian children under 5 who received primary health services. A further 456 Syrian women received antenatal and reproductive health services, of whom 42 visited the primary health units more than once to receive antenatal care services. Data entry and analysis is ongoing for services provided in June 2014.<sup>10</sup>

UNICEF continued support to the MoHP to improve data quality, reporting and documentation, through support to training by MoHP for 35 IT officers in the 10 governorates on the software that will be replacing the manual data entry system for Syrian women and children who receive primary health services.

In June, field reports indicated an improvement in the quality of services provided at the level of primary health units. Some improvements were observed in the ability to diagnose underweight children as a direct result of the UNICEF supported on-the-job training to governorate and districts primary health unit team supervisors. 35 Syrian boys and girls were diagnosed with mild cases of underweight and their parents were provided awareness sessions on adequate child feeding and advised on further visits to primary health units for growth monitoring. However the high turnover of physicians at public primary health centres still poses a challenge.

### Affected Population

*Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at July 16, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.*

Registered refugees	138,289
Child Refugees (Under 18)	59,741
Child Refugees (Under 5)	18,116

<sup>9</sup> Same as of the end of May 2014.

<sup>10</sup> Data documented in the May SitRep only covered 7 out of the 10 governorates (accounting for the difference in the reported no. of Syrian children receiving primary health care). Data validation indicated some double counting in the number of Syrian women with the number dropping from the reported 600 to 456.

UNICEF and the MoHP team conducted a field visit to 12 PHUs in 4 health districts in Matrouh and Dakahlia Governorate where they conduct a training for 30 staff on provision of primary health care to refugees.

## Child Protection

The number of children detained in cases relating to attempted irregular migration sharply increased during the months of June. 107 new children were identified and documented in 6 police stations in the North Cost (compared to 22 the previous month). In coordination with UNHCR, legal and medical assistance was provided to these children. Furthermore, consumables and hygiene products were distributed. Two additional cases received legal assistance in Alexandria.

Since January 1, 2014, to date 3570 Syrian boys and Girls had access to non-specialized psychosocial support services through 7 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and 508 Syrian boys and girls had access to specialized psychosocial services in Alexandria.

In collaboration with the M&E team, field monitoring was conducted with 6 PNGO staff, and 99 number of Syrian parents whose children are attending child friendly spaces and receiving support in Alexandria for the purpose of receiving feed-backs on the services provided. Parents recognised the positive role of CFS is the lives of Syrian who have limited spaces for play and interaction with other children. The inclusion of all children without discrimination is highly appreciated. Some areas where further improvements included, the involvement of Syrian community leaders in designing and implementing the programmes and better criteria for ensuring equal opportunities for children to participate in external activities such as trips and sports days. The families also suggested some ideas to enhance the dissemination and knowledge about services provided by the program.

## Education

UNICEF continues to support public schools to accommodate Syrian children in public primary education, and to date 8,013 Syrian boys and girls are enrolled in UNICEF supported primary schools concentrated in five Governorates (Qalubia, Giza, Cairo, Damietta, and Alexandria). No activities at school level were conducted during the reporting period, however, UNICEF continued its planning and coordination meetings with MoE to finalize the supplies procurement process to purchase furniture, computers, musical instruments, arts and physical education supplies for 54 public schools, in addition to the 20 schools already provided with supplies, serving 7,731 Syrian children to help their integration in schools and communities. The supply plan for provision of music, arts and physical education supplies has been approved by the MoE.

To improve monitoring, UNICEF, in cooperation with MoE, developed data collection forms to be used starting school year 2014/15. Monitoring reports will be produced on monthly basis through data collection at school level by MoE Statistics Department and field monitoring by UNICEF. Field monitoring will also be conducted to validate data and upgrade program performance.

310 Syrian children aged 3-5 continue to benefit from the existing community based kindergartens, with plans awaiting approval from the Ministry of Social Affairs to establish an additional 30 kindergartens to reach 750 children in Greater Cairo, New Damietta and Alexandria.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - June 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	UNICEF is not the lead of the health sector		14,500,000	14,500,000
# Syrian women receiving reproductive health services <sup>1</sup>			30,000	456
# children 0- 47 months whose growth is monitored <sup>1</sup>			34,000	2,660
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services	40,000	n/a	24,500	3,570
# Syrian girls/ boys with access to specialized psychosocial support <sup>2</sup>	9,500	n/a	2,500	508
# children who received legal representation <sup>1</sup>		n/a	2,250	267
# children receiving cash assistance <sup>1</sup>	4,000	n/a	2,500	137
EDUCATION				
# of school-aged children enrolled in primary and secondary education (6-14 years old)	72,000	41,240	25,000	8,013
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary education	7,425	310	3,500	310
# of teachers and supervisors who received training	6,000	n/a	4,000	800
# of schools which have received material support furniture and equipment	n/a		70	20

Polio: # of Syrian children vaccinated = 36,250

Education enrolment for the sector measured against UNHCR 5-17 year enrolment

n/a = not available

# Funding Status (*US\$ million*)

As a result of the mid-year review of the SHARP5 and RRP6, UNICEF has revised its total funding requirements from \$835m to \$770m. Detailed breakdown by country and sector provided below.

## **2014 Appeal : SHARP5 and RRP6**

20-Jul-14

### **SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS**

Funding Status		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs (NFIs)	Total*	Funded
In millions of US Dollars								
Syria	Required	52.10	81.02	25.00	35.67		193.79	41.2%
	Funded	16.48	18.11	7.43	32.69		79.87	
Jordan	Required	66.41	42.46	22.09	9.77		140.72	54.0%
	Funded	22.49	28.09	23.95	1.40		75.94	
Lebanon	Required	90.10	114.83	35.00	36.19	10.00	286.13	33.1%
	Funded	21.18	37.82	18.34	16.94	0.33	94.60	
Iraq	Required	35.29	13.50	4.90	8.72		62.41	34.8%
	Funded	7.39	6.44	3.08	4.82		21.73	
Turkey	Required		37.25	17.65	10.07		64.96	31.3%
	Funded		10.72	4.32	5.26		20.30	
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	67.2%
	Funded	0.64		0.31	3.04		4.03	
Total	Required	245.40	294.56	109.38	110.74	10.00	770.08	39.9%
	Funded	68.18	103.95	59.21	65.85	0.33	307.56	
	Gap	177.22	190.61	50.17	44.89	9.67	462.52	
	% Funded	27.8%	35.3%	54.1%	59.5%	3.3%	39.9%	

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

Next SitRep: 18/08/2014

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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