



Distribution of UNICEF WASH supplies in Hard to Reach areas of Qamishli city, Syria. May 2014.

Syria Crisis

Monthly humanitarian situation report

20 MAY – 12 JUNE 2014: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The deteriorating situation in Iraq has led to a large influx of internally displaced people into the Kurdish Region of Iraq, where the majority of the Syrian refugees are located in the country. UNICEF is undertaking needs assessments, and providing an immediate WASH and nutrition response.
- The 'Reaching All Children with Education in Lebanon' proposal was launched by the Minister of Education to ensure vulnerable school-aged children affected by the Syria crisis access quality formal and non-formal learning opportunities. To date UNICEF has supported 61,490 children in formal and 43,230 children in non-formal learning in 2014 in Lebanon. However, 64% of Syrian school-aged children remain out of education in Lebanon.
- A second case of polio was confirmed in Baghdad in May 2014. There have also been 36 reported cases of polio in Syria since 2013. UNICEF and WHO continue to support polio immunisation campaigns across the region, with a focus on hard to reach areas.
- The Ministry of Health has confirmed a measles outbreak in Syria, with 160 confirmed cases. A vaccination campaign will be conducted from June in high risk areas including the crowded collective shelters.
- Parts of Syria are suffering their lowest levels of rainfall in more than half a century, placing more than 4 million children at elevated risk of disease. The UNICEF WASH programme is only 15% funded in Syria and 20% in neighbouring countries.
- The Mid-Year Review of the SHARP and RRP6 inter-agency appeals is underway and the documents will be launched shortly.

In Syria

4,299,600

of children affected

9,347,000

of people affected
(SHARP 2014)

Outside Syria

1,445,555

of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

2,858,188

of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration
(14 June 2014)

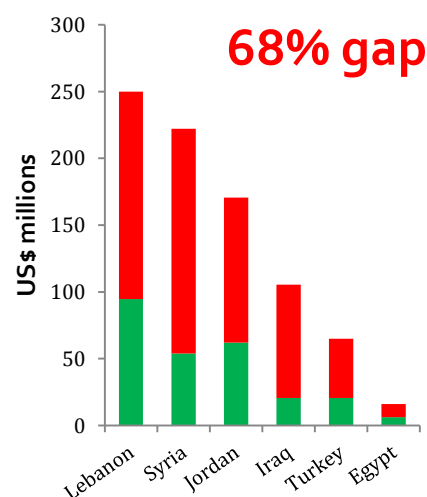
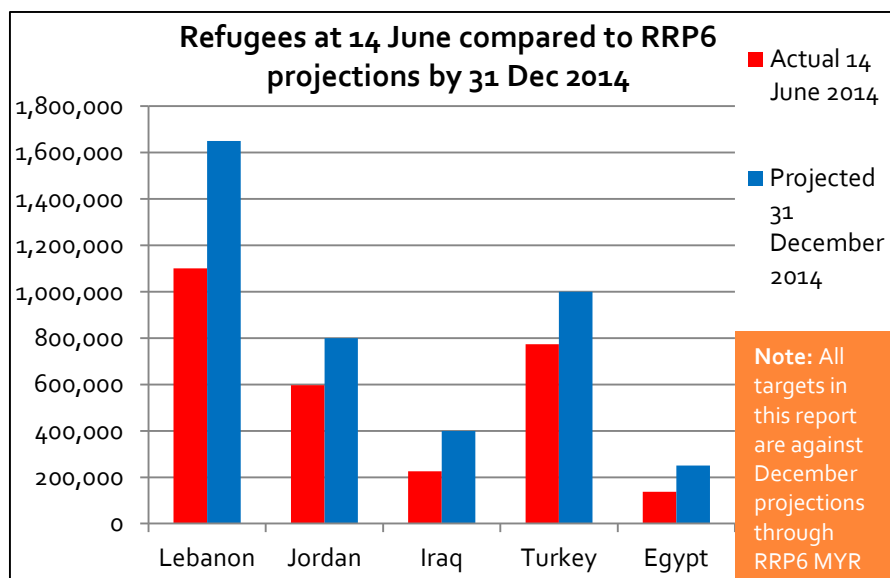
Syria Appeal 2014*

US\$ 222.19 million

Regional Appeal 2014*

US\$ 613.02 million

*January – December 2014, not yet accounting for mid-year review.



Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Presidential elections were held in all Governorates except Al-Raqqa, resulting in tensions and insecurity. Damascus and Rural Damascus remain tense and unpredictable with a record increase in mortars in the first week of June. Humanitarian access to many hard-to-reach and besieged parts of Rural Damascus remains a challenge despite humanitarian efforts. Insecurity in Idleb, including road blocks by armed opposition groups, continues to hinder delivery of humanitarian supplies, with new government procedures also slowing UNICEF and UN humanitarian support missions to Idleb for around 1 million people in need. In Idleb barricades have led to a sharp increase in the prices of basic commodities on local markets, stretching the coping capacity of the local population. In spite of rising insecurity at least 28,500 students arrived to Idleb city from rural areas to take their 9th grade exams, as many as 8,000 students were reported by the department of education to have received temporary shelter in schools, sports hall and mosques.

In North-Eastern Governorates insecurity and roadblocks continue to hamper the delivery of humanitarian aid. In Deir ez-Zour fighting around the provincial capital, is leading to further displacement within the governorate where people are already living under extreme hardship. Delivery of humanitarian supplies by land to Deir ez-Zour governorate remains a serious challenge, and is not possible to Al-Hasakeh city by land from within Syrian. The rapidly evolving events in northern Iraq are also increasing vulnerability and instability of North-East Syria.

The on-going conflict in Al-Waer, Homs, has resulted in increased need. UNICEF and other agencies are negotiating with the Governor for a sustainable mechanism to scale up a direct response through accreditation of four NGOs. Access to the old city in Homs remains very restricted due to mines and other explosive remnants of war. Humanitarian workers continue to be subject to attacks and arrest. On 3 June an attack on SARC branch in Al-Rastan, Homs led to the death of one SARC volunteer.

In Aleppo concerns remain on the situation of water and the emerging incidents of using water as a tactic of war. This is of particular concern with the approaching summer and the associated risks of increase of water borne-diseases.

The polio outbreak remains the key public health concern in Syria, with 36 reported cases: 25 in Deir Ezzor; 5 in Aleppo; 3 in Idleb; 2 in Hassakeh; and 1 in Hama. With less than 50 per cent the average rainfall in the 2013/14 rainy season, there is an increased threat of water-borne diseases during the summer months, with an increase in the spread of disease already reported in the year. The Ministry of Health has confirmed a measles outbreak, with 160 confirmed cases based on blood samples, in certain districts of eight Governorates: Deir Ez Zour, Al-Raqqa, Lattakia, Homs, Idleb, Aleppo, Hama, and Hassakeh.

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 a major concern. UNICEF and partners have developed a comprehensive strategy for provision of humanitarian assistance, including through inter-agency coordinated cross line convoys.

During the reporting period UNICEF participated in seven inter-agency convoys and missions to: Hassakeh City and Al-Malkiyeh in Al-Hassakeh; Douma in Rural Damascus; Al Rastan and Ein Al Nasser areas, Rural Homs; Aleppo City, Big Orem, Til Rifat, Azaz and Afrin in Rural Aleppo; and Dara'a City in Dara'a Governorate.

The convoy to Douma with SARC delivered supplies to around 24,000 people, including UNICEF supplies of family hygiene kits, baby hygiene kits and collapsible water containers to 2,000 people as well as High Energy Biscuits (HEB) and fortified spread sachets to 3,600 people. The convoy to Rural Homs emergency of supplies for 54,500 people including HEB, Plumpy Doz, plastic sheets and water purification tablets for 3,000 people in a mix of areas under opposition and government control. The convoy to Rural Aleppo delivered UNICEF supplies including family hygiene kits, baby hygiene kits and soap bars for 4,200 beneficiaries.

Sector Coordination and Leadership

Planning and implementation of the response is carried out through active participation and leadership in sector working groups where UNICEF is leading the Education, Nutrition and WASH sectors, as well as the Child Protection working group. Humanitarian actors in Syria conducted a mid-year review (MYR) of the 2014 Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP). While significant progress has been made in delivering life-saving assistance to the affected populations under a complex and challenging environment, critical gaps remain. The Education sector review highlighted the two million children and adolescents are out of schools or at risk of dropping out due to impact of insecurity and access limitation in host communities and hard to reach areas.

Estimated Affected Population

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

Total Affected Population*	9,347,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	4,299,620
Total Displaced Population *	6,520,000
Children Displaced	2,990,200
People in hard to reach areas	3.5 million
People in besieged areas	242,000
Children in hard to reach areas	Up to 1 million

Despite challenges, partners will continue scaling up response in these areas by implementing alternative education such as remedial classes and self-learning when the new academic year starts in September 2014.

The WASH sector review highlighted emerging issues and challenges including a diminishing per capita water consumption due to the conflict; lack of systems overhaul; emerging drought due to low winter rainfall and lower aquifer recharge; and intentional disruption of water supplies. Access to some governorates to provide essential treatment chemicals remains a challenge. WASH sector partners agreed on a range of interventions to address these challenges and agreed on the priorities for the next six months focusing on efforts to prevent and mitigate disease outbreaks.

The health sector emphasized the need to reactivate the routine vaccination programme as well as continued support for the polio campaign during SHARP 2014 MYR. In health service delivery, the review stressed the need to continue the current level of support for primary, secondary and tertiary health care, with focus on expansion of partnership to reach vulnerable communities. Standard packages and quality were stressed, and Communication for Development was a priority across all planned health interventions.

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 in hard to reach areas.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

As part of the UNICEF intervention to deliver continuous chlorine supplies in all 14 governorates, supporting 305 water points, supporting 16.5 million people to have access to clean water. In complement with chlorination efforts, UNICEF also supports enhanced access to safe water through provision of fuel and generators to ensure continuous operation of pumping stations during power outages, a frequent occurrence in the current context in Syria. During the reporting period, UNICEF delivered 100,000 litres of fuel to pumping stations in Damascus and Rural Damascus. Also a 100 KVA diesel generator was installed successfully at Al-Njan in Rural Homs and two additional 100 KVA generators in Sha'ara and Dara'a city in Dara'a Governorate.

UNICEF also supports additional efforts to enhance access to clean water through provision of water tanks. During the reporting period, two 45m³ Oxfam water tanks were installed in Alsoukhna city in Homs serving 4,000 people and one similar water tank in Mashaa in Hama city benefiting 2,000 people. A UNICEF supported NGO in Al-Waer has successfully completed installation of water tanks and pumps providing access to 14,776 people.

Distribution of WASH supplies also continued, in Jawadiyah, Qamishli, Ras Al Ain, Shaddadah and Ya'robiyah, and hard-to-reach areas in Hassakeh, UNICEF through partners distributed water kits, family hygiene kits, baby hygiene kits, water containers and aquatabs to enhance access to water and sanitation for 20,680 people. In Jishr Ash Shugur, Karfrya Maar Tamsarin and Ma'arrat An Numan – hard to reach locations in Idlib, UNICEF with SARC distributed soap, washing powder and water purification tablets for 16,500 people. In Al-Waer, Homs Governorate, 2,200 people mainly children and women benefitted from hygiene promotion messaging implemented by a local NGO partner. Since the beginning of the year UNICEF and partners have reached 35 per cent of the target 700,000 IDPs with periodic distribution of hygiene items and dissemination of hygiene promotion messages in 2014.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF with the Directorate of Education completed the distribution of school bags to 19,825 children, 11,905 in Hassakeh city and 7,920 in Qamishli as part of the 2013 'Back to Learning campaign'. In the 2013/14 school year Back to Learning campaign UNICEF distributed school supplies to the target one million children, with distribution still being completed in some schools. In preparation for the 2014/2015 school year from September, UNICEF is developing a supply distribution plan for one million children and awareness-raising products with the Ministry of Education (MoE).

In Al-Waer, a cross-line area of Homs, three prefabricated classrooms were delivered to a school for 240 students, to reduce overcrowding in existing classrooms. To date, a total of 24 prefabricated classrooms have been set up in Homs and rural Damascus

to support protective learning environments. Of these prefabs 13 have been delivered to and installed in Al-Waer, Homs for 1,040 children. The other prefabs were put up 7 in Homs and 4 in Rural Damascus.

In May, UNICEF partner ACF completed light rehabilitation and hygiene awareness activities for 14 schools in different parts of Hassakeh city, the rehabilitation work helped the schools to fix electricity connections, doors and windows for safety, plumbing system in the latrines, and to paint walls. This benefited 11,883 children with improved access to safe school environments, adequate WASH facilities, and improve awareness and knowledge on hygiene practices among teachers. Hassakeh, located in north eastern Syria, is a hard-to reach governorate with very limited humanitarian aid access.

The adolescent and participation programme reached an additional 782 youth with life-skills, non-formal education and other empowerment activities in May bringing the total number benefited this year to 9,743.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, 15,639 children and adolescents were reached through Psychosocial Support (PSS) services provided through UNICEF partners in Hama, Quneitra, Aleppo, Tartous, Homs and Rural Homs including Al-Waer a hard to reach area. In Rural Damascus areas covered include Ghzlaniah, Al-Tal, Jaramana, Ksweh as well as children supported through SARC School Clubs in Damascus and Rural Damascus.

Two training of trainers rounds on Basic PSS for Children in Emergencies were conducted for 55 participants from Ministry of Social Affairs, MoE and NGOs targeting Damascus, Rural Damascus, Sweida, Homs, Hama, and Tartous. This is an attempt to unify the approaches in PSS in the country and reach as many children as possible with quality services.

Health

In partnership with WHO and UNICEF, the Ministry of Health has undertaken monthly polio immunization rounds since December 2013. The final May round results found 2,840,050 children under five years reached across all 14 Governorates, with children receiving vaccinations regardless of previous vaccination status. The lowest reported coverage, in Rural Damascus and Deir ez-Zour, was due to the deteriorating security situations in those Governorates. Additionally, desert areas were not fully covered due to access difficulties. However vaccinators reached some previously inaccessible areas, including 85,000 children in hard-to-reach areas of Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh and Dar'a in coordination with SARC and local organizations

The next polio round, set for 15-19 June, targets 2.9 million children. Three additional national rounds and one Sub-National Immunization Day are planned between July and December 2014. UNICEF supports polio immunization efforts through the provision of cold chain equipment and b-OPV vaccines. 28.5 million doses of oral polio vaccine have reached Damascus, the total quantity needed to cover the polio response plan through to September 2014.

UNICEF and WHO are supporting a MoH led measles vaccination campaign aiming to reach 50 per cent of children between 6 months and 10 years, representing between 700,000 and 1 million children. UNICEF has provided all the measles vaccines, syringes, safety boxes, cool boxes, other parts of cold chain, vaccination cards, information materials such as posters and leaflets, and financial support to vaccinators. The campaign will deliver only measles vaccination due to the global shortage of MMR vaccines. WHO is supporting the transportation of vaccinators. UNICEF also delivered 6.5 million doses of vitamin A to MOH to be used during the measles campaign and in the routine sessions of vaccinations.



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Mobile vaccination team in eastern Aleppo to deliver polio and measles vaccines, June 2014.

The measles vaccination campaign will run between 15-26 June in two phases. In the first phase (15-19 June), some measles vaccinations will be given at the same time as polio. At health centres, vaccinations will be mainly given to children under 5 years after checking their previous vaccinations. In shelters all children between 6 months and 15 years will receive measles vaccine regardless of previous vaccination. The wider age range at shelters is due to the more crowded living conditions. In the second phase (22-26 June) measles vaccinations will be administered by mobile teams in high-risk districts, access permitting.

The provision of primary health care services through mobile teams and fixed health centres continues to reach vulnerable and displaced communities with basic health care and referral services for complicated cases. During the reporting period these critical services reached 24,363 children and women bringing the total number of people served with primary health care to 158,368.

Nutrition

Field work on the rapid nutrition survey of conflict-affected children is complete in all Governorates except Al-Raqqa and Hassakeh. The MoH has received data from most areas, including in hard to reach areas, with preliminary results expected in the next reporting period.

UNICEF supported nutrition sector partners through distribution of nutrition supplies and equipment for anthropometric measurement (MUAC and weighing scales). In the reporting period UNICEF has delivered the following nutrition supplies to partners. In Arastan, Homs, UNICEF provided 660 cartons of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) and 600 boxes of plumpy doze for

treatment of moderate malnutrition enough for 3,000 under five children. In Douma, Rural Damascus, 200 cartons of HEB and 100 kits of fortified spread were delivered for the needs of 3,600 under five children. In Aleppo, 21 boxes of F100, 7 boxes of F75 were delivered to a partner to treat Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In addition, 200 cartons of HEB were dispatched to SARC Aleppo to benefit 1,000 children under 5 years. In Qamishli 60 boxes of PlumpyNut and 18 cartoons of High Energy Biscuits were delivered to a UNICEF partner to serve 90 children under five. Nutrition supplies were delivered to UNRWA for treatment of 150 SAM and Moderate Acute Malnutrition cases, as well as multi-micronutrients for 1,666 pregnant and lactating women and 3,000 children.

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF supply and logistics continued distribution of supplies nationwide. Sodium hypochlorite shipments reached Governorates such as Raqqa and Dier Ez-Zour overcoming extreme access and security difficulties, with support of SARC volunteers. Additionally, as part of the UN airlifting of supplies from Damascus to Qamishli UNICEF has pre-positioned nutrition and WASH supplies.

Summary of Programme Results (January – May 2014)

	UNICEF 2014 Target	Cumulative results	% Target Achieved
WASH 2014 Need – 21 million (SHARP 2014) * SEE FOOTNOTE For Chlorine intervention			
# emergency affected population provided with access safe water through temporary solutions (1)	2,000,000	461,489	23%
# affected population periodically provided with hygiene items and hygiene promotion messages (2)	700,000	245,952	35%
# IDPs and children in schools with access to appropriately designed toilets and hand-washing facilities (3)	500,000	22,956	4%
CHILD PROTECTION			
# children/ adolescents benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives (1)	500,000	49,581	10%
# children and women benefiting from materials assistance that enhance their protection (2)	500,000	213,600	43%
# children and individuals in communities reached through ERW risk education messages (3)	550,000	22,800	4%
EDUCATION 2014 Need – 3.9 million (SHARP 2014)			
# children receiving essential education materials (1)	2,900,000	114,340	3%
# children with access to self-learning programme (2)	1,000,000	0	0%
# children and adolescents with access to non-formal education (3)	360,000	255,294	71%
# children receiving accessing safe, protective and gender sensitive learning environment	250,000	13,723	5%
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	over 100%
# children vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella	2,200,000	9,281	0%
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	2,500,000	9,281	0%
# children and women accessing basic health services (1)	870,000	158,368	18%
NUTRITION 2014 Need – Nutrition Assessment Ongoing			
# children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	400,000	74,022	18%
# children 6-59 months treated for SAM	8,500	383	4%
# children 6-59 months receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation	150,000	74,121	49%

Footnotes

WASH * Estimated that up to 16.5 million people will benefit from sustained supply of chlorine and rehabilitation/ repair of water supply systems.

1) This indicator captures the 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 and sanitary napkins in addition to family and baby hygiene kits. This is coupled with dissemination of hygiene promotion messages.

3) Target includes 200,000 IDPs and 300,000 children in learning facilities and child friendly spaces with access to hygienic toilets or latrines with hand washing facilities.

Child Protection

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 Unit outreach initiatives.

2) Number of children and women benefiting from materials assistance to enhance protection, including summer and winter supplies

3) 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.

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

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

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

160,894 refugees are residing in 1,224 informal settlements (IS) in Lebanon. High summer temperatures could impact water availability and women and children's health status in these sites. In response, UNICEF is undertaking to ensure water and health service availability in the most affected settlements.

To better understand the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, the World Food Programme is conducting a Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) to collect data on 1,750 households, with results at sub-national expected by mid-July. These results will inform targeting and provide a better picture of the status and situation of refugees in Lebanon.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at June 14, 2014

***estimated as per RRP6*

Registered Refugees	1,047,898
Persons Pending Registration	52,588
Children Affected (Under 18)	555,386
Children Affected (Under 5)	203,292
Estimated host community affected**	1,300,000

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF has worked with partners to strengthen the preparedness and 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). UNICEF and the WASH sector have worked with partners to develop a series of activities that could be implemented in the short-term for the water scarcity response. Activities include mapping most vulnerable areas, informal settlements (IS); and building partners' capacity to respond through water trucking, pump installations, and increase of household water storage. WASH sector field focal points are now in the process of validating specific responses based on the particularities of each area. Major gaps and/or constraints are also being identified as part of the validation of these zonal-specific activities and are expected to be finalised by mid-June. UNICEF is also working to facilitate communication between the governmental multi-ministerial task force, the water sector (lead by MEW) and the WASH sector to ensure the response is coordinated in-line with the national strategy.

In early June, the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF Lebanon Rolling Work Plan (2014-15) was signed, including plans for immunization, primary healthcare, malnutrition assessments, mental health and psychosocial support.

Humanitarian Strategy

The humanitarian response in Lebanon is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan (RRP6), which estimates that there will be 1.65 million refugees from Syria in Lebanon by the end of 2014, including Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and Palestinian refugees from Syria, alongside 1.5 million affected in Lebanese host communities. UNICEF is focusing assistance in the 225 most vulnerable locations in Lebanon, in which 86 per cent of registered refugees and two-thirds of the vulnerable Lebanese population reside. UNICEF contributes to resilience, recovery and development under the World Bank-led Stabilization Framework and the Education Proposal. UNICEF co-leads the Education Working Group, the WASH Sector Working Group and the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group, with UNHCR and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

As a result of the extremely dry winter season, stored winter rain, which should provide water during the dry summer months, is lower than usual. To mitigate the impact of decreased water levels, UNICEF is improving water quantity in key areas through immediate projects like pump installation and leakage reduction. To date, an estimated 160,153 individuals including more than 46,700 hosted Syrians have benefited from improved safe water services in 2014. All pumps are equipped with piezometers to monitor the impact of pumping on the water table. A further 16,163 people have been reached with adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities in 2014.

To mitigate the risk of water borne disease outbreaks during the summer months, UNICEF has begun a mass campaign on hygiene promotion with NGO partner Beyond, targeting 130,000 Syrian refugees living in IS sites. Hygiene promotion messages will be shared and soap and aquatabs distributed. Over the summer between 16-20 Medical Mobile Units (MMUs) supported by UNICEF will continue examining and treating people in IS sites to respond to potential waterborne diseases, providing free, direct healthcare interventions across Lebanon.

Education

The Education Proposal – Reaching All Children with Education in Lebanon, which lays out the education programme for the next three years, was launched by the Minister of Education on 5 June. The programme seeks to ensure that vulnerable school-aged children (3-18 years) affected by the Syria crisis are able to access quality formal and non-formal learning opportunities in safe and protective environments in Lebanon. Under this plan an annual average of 413,000 out-of-school Syrian refugees and vulnerable

Lebanese school-aged children will benefit from learning opportunities over three years with a total required budget of US\$599.9 million. The programme consists of an integrated package of three main components: ensuring equitable access to educational opportunities; improving the quality of teaching and learning; and strengthening national education systems, policies and monitoring.

With increasing temperatures, lice and scabies cases have been detected in many Non-Formal Education (NFE) programmes across the country. Learning lessons from 2013, UNICEF had prepositioned lice and scabies treatment with implementing partners providing NFE programmes. Further enhancement of response and readiness for health and hygiene issues is taking place including capacity development of implementing partners through training during the summer months.

In May an additional 7,252 children have benefited from non-formal learning opportunities and 1,581 adolescents have enrolled in life skills programmes, bringing the cumulative totals for 2014 to 43,420 and 10,721, respectively.

The official school exams are slated to start on 12 June. However, exam grading could potentially be compromised by a teachers' strike.



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5 year old Shahad Khalid lives in the tented settlement in the Bekaa Valley - home to some 6000 Syrian refugees.

Child Protection

In May, as a result of findings on the issue of recruitment and use of children by armed parties in Syria, UNICEF began support to a one-year pilot for the rehabilitation and reintegration of child refugees formerly associated with the armed forces or armed groups in Syria (CAAFAG). The programme will be implemented by a UNICEF partner in Mount Lebanon, South, Akkar, Tripoli, Bekaa and Beirut, targeting 630 high-risk children from Syria and Lebanon including an estimated 200 CAAFAG. Activities will include case management and the provision of an integrated package of services such as psychosocial support, psychological counselling and therapy, life-skills and employability training.

In response to gender-based violence (GBV), 20 health care providers (doctors, nurses, midwives) from a government hospital in the North attended a health facility-based training on clinical management of rape and GBV. This is the first of a series of 15 health facility-based trainings to be conducted in 15 hospitals and PHCs selected in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). 52 animators and social workers working in the mobile and static child-friendly spaces supported by UNICEF attended a five-day training on the toolkit developed by UNICEF Lebanon to equip frontline staff to raise awareness of children, adolescent and caregivers on child protection and GBV issues in the current context.

Community awareness sessions are ongoing with female religious leaders to raise awareness on child marriage and other protection issues targeting women and adolescent girls. This pilot will be reviewed and evaluated in June.

In May 32,245 children have accessed psychosocial support services bringing the total to 187,423 for 2014. Of this total 20-22 per cent of children are reached through outreach and/or awareness-raising activities (non-structured PSS), including through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in UNHCR registration centres. The remaining 78-80 per cent of children benefit from more structured centre-based activities and mobile child-friendly spaces/ services aimed at building their resilience and addressing their distress. This multi-layered approach is necessary in Lebanon because of the widely dispersed population and the efforts required to improve access for children not able to travel to access regular centre-based or mobile CFS activities. Additionally, 64,065 caregivers have benefitted from learning activities, information/orientation sessions, and emotional/social support activities in 2014 (10,009 in May). In 2014 13,516 women and girls have received dignity kits (2,161 in May), 9,745 individuals have accessed activities within mobile and static safe space (1,600 in May), and 51,078 community members were sensitized on GBV services and referral pathways (5,391 in May).

Health

A Primary Healthcare Center (PHC) assessment was completed by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) targeting 116 clinics within the 225 vulnerable localities. Notifications of urgent need have been highlighted resulting in 33 health facilities (in Akkar and Tyre) supported with acute medication by UNICEF. A new mapping exercise by UNICEF now shows the 63 PHCs supported by UNICEF across the country with medical supplies, equipment, cold chain systems, human resource needs, with the aim to support 174 PHCs in Lebanon over 2014.

Since 8 June a PHC service provision campaign is being conducted for a period of three weeks to reach all 1,200 Informal Settlements and collective shelters providing primary health care, BCG vaccination for children under 5 and tetanus toxoid vaccination for pregnant women and women of child-bearing age. Adequate immunization is key during the summer months because heat and overcrowding play a significant role in the spread of diseases.

For the polio response, UNICEF, WHO, MOPH, and UNHCR NGO partners have begun micro-planning for the three immunisation weeks planned for July, August, and September targeting 118 cadastres, in IS and collective shelters identified as most high-risk and vulnerable. The campaigns will target 150,000 children under 5 with polio vaccination in addition to immunization against nine other antigens (measles, rubella, mumps, diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis B, BCG, pertussis, and haemophilus influenza B). Furthermore, in October and November national polio immunization campaigns will take place targeting around 600,000 under 5 children nationally.

Nutrition

A total 33,020 children have been screened for malnutrition in 2014, with the greatest number screened in the Bekaa (14,124). The malnutrition screening campaign of Syrian refugee children in IS sites and collective shelters is ongoing in the Bekaa.

UNICEF is engaged in nutrition capacity building with 35 participants from the Ministry of Health, UN agencies and NGOs from Lebanon and Syria are being trained on Nutrition in Emergencies. The training is sponsored by UNICEF and conducted by American University of Beirut (AUB) with five international experts delivering the training.

Communications for Development

As part of ongoing preparations to prevent a polio outbreak, UNICEF conducted a detailed vulnerability analysis of localities needing additional C4D support. Overlaying post-campaign coverage data on other profiles including routine uptake, proportional presence of refugees, socio-economic deprivation and population size, 118 priority localities were identified and existing partners mapped across these areas. These partners have been invited to form a core team of health-focused social mobilizers across all five UNICEF zonal offices of Qobayat, Tripoli, Zahle, Tyre and Beirut. Over 12 partners have joined to date, extending their agreements with UNICEF to deliver a basket of activities including: interpersonal communication with families, public announcements, material distribution, local visibility drives, engagement with local opinion formers and celebrities and identification of clusters of missed children. These partners have also agreed to refer public traffic to vaccination sites during the coming Emergency Summer Immunization Weeks.

To supplement this effort, which reaches Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese, UNICEF also approached the various scouting institutions of Lebanon as well as private sector supporters such as the Pharmacies Union to engage an urban outreach programme targeting the lower to middle-class Lebanese public. Training for these partners is being conducted.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - May 2014)

	Sector 2014 target	Sector total 2014 results ¹	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water	1,280,000	410,325	385,726	160,153 ²
# individuals provided with access to hygiene items	n/a	n/a	75,000	32,549
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	203,000	146,395	713,000	25,206
# individuals provided with access to adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities	354,000	68,043	214,900	16,163
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services	300,000	n/a	300,000	187,423
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	2,500	n/a	2,500	1,591
# caregivers benefiting from learning activities; information and orientation sessions; and emotional and social support activities	200,000	n/a	200,000	64,065
EDUCATION				
# children supported to enrol in formal education (girls and boys) ³	105,000	139,091	50,000	61,490
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	94,700	32,405	65,000	19,552
# children who have received school supplies	382,968	n/a	250,000	65,205
# children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	225,000	52,357	175,000	43,420
# adolescents enrolled in life skills programmes	31,500	n/a	25,000	10,721
HEALTH & NUTRITION				
# children under 5 years age screened for malnutrition	500,000	n/a	500,000	33,020*
# children <5 receiving micronutrient supplementation	365,650	n/a	365,650	471,897**
# malnourished children treated at PHC	24,000	n/a	24,000	382
# children 6 mo-15y vaccinated for measles			840,000	1,166,364***
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio			600,000	550,219****
# primary health care consultations			800,000	58,360^
# children under 2 receive routine vaccine			80,000	n/a
# women of child bearing age (15-49 years) vaccinated with 2 doses of TT vaccines during the campaign			400,000	n/a

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

² 22,444 at household level and 137,709 through communal systems

³ This is the number of children enrolled in public schools for the 2013/2014 school year

* Malnutrition screening campaign result will be released separately after end of campaign. This campaign is planned to be completed 18 June.

** 28,897 were reached as part of regular nutrition activities through partners. An estimated 443,000 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 492,706 were vaccinated during the March 2014 campaign. Results are provided by the Ministry of Public Health.

^ An estimated 45,000 beneficiaries benefited from primary health care consultations as a result of UNICEF support to the Ministry of Public Health, which includes provision of medications. These results are provided by the Ministry of Public Health. 13,360 individual patients received primary health care consultations through UNICEF partners, who are supported by UNICEF through medication, salary assistance and capacity building.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Some 56,198 Syrian refugees crossed into Jordan during the first five months of 2014. Given limited capacity in Za'atari to accommodate new arrivals, the Government opened a new refugee camp at Azraq on 28 April. Other new arrivals to Jordan were reunited with family members in Za'atari camp. Arrival trends in early June varied greatly (from 5 to 655 refugees arriving per day).

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at June 14, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	597,328
Children Affected (Under 18)	314,195
Children Affected (Under 5)	108,116

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 within the 2014 Regional Response Plan (RRP6) framework. Under this approach, UNICEF is actively supporting the inter-sectoral working group approach, co-leading WASH and Education working groups, as well as the Child Protection sub-working group.

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2013, UNICEF focused largely on scaling up emergency response in camps to ensure adequate services to newly arriving refugees. In 2014, UNICEF has turned its focus toward efforts to expand assistance and protection to the 80 per cent of refugees living in host communities, while seeking greater cost-effectiveness and sustainability of operations provided in camp settings. Health and Nutrition activities will continue to focus on protecting the health of infants and young children through emergency as well as standard immunizations, breastfeeding promotion, training for medical professionals on integrated management of childhood illnesses and multiple other initiatives. WASH efforts focus on establishing medium- to long-term reductions in operational costs for essential water and sanitation services, such as through the operation of boreholes, piping systems and wastewater treatment solutions for camp settings, and increased support for overstretched WASH resources in the northern Governorates. Child Protection and Education programmes will focus on 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.

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

The 2013/14 rains were only 77% of the long-term annual average, leading to an alarming reduction in underground water reserves and a marked increase in underground water salinity in some well fields. This situation is unfortunately expected to result in increased stress on the existing water resources. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) is planning to address the issue through a number of measures, for example operationalizing new water sources such as extending priority water trunk and tertiary pipes before summer, making the national contingency plan operational. This will involve procurement of urgent equipment needs such as pumps, control panels, vehicles and generators. Prioritizing planned activities in the expected drought affected areas, which are already host Syrian Refugees, UNICEF provides MoWI with technical support, as well as conducting joint advocacy and fund raising.

Water Authority of Jordan contractors have begun constructing the foundation for the water treatment unit in Za'atari. The partnership with Mercy Corps for drilling the third well has been finalized with work planned to begin by the end of June 2014 to be complete by the end of summer. The third well will reduce the water trucking from outside the camp, and reduce recurrent costs. Discussions are ongoing to finalize the "Community ++" plan as a step toward eventual extension of water supply networks to household level. UNICEF, OXFAM, and ACTED are working on the modality of the implementation and work plan. Current funding is insufficient to cover this important cost-effective intervention which would improve equitable access to water in the camp.

UNICEF will undertake a vector control intervention to spray Za'atari to fight seasonal flies, along with intensifying hygiene promotion activities to prevent the spread of diarrhoea and seasonal WASH-related diseases during summer.

Education

As of May 2014 over 210,000 school-aged Syrian children were registered as refugees in Jordan, including an estimated 145,000 children eligible for formal education. Currently some 107,000 refugee children are enrolled in schools; 85,000 in host communities

and 22,000 in camps. However, over 35,000 children who are eligible for school are not yet enrolled, the majority in host communities. For the nearly 65,000 children no longer able to enroll in school, UNICEF is working with partners in camps and host communities to create alternative education pathways. In May, UNICEF and partners supported over 6,000 children through informal education and psychosocial development interventions. UNICEF partners NRC, Relief International and StC conducted non-formal education outreach and registration in Azraq reaching over 600 students in May. NRC has also been working on the revision the learning centre curriculum for children 1st to 5th grade, to align with the MoE curricula/ learning outcomes.

UNICEF is working closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to clarify completion criteria for the school year 2013/2014, and ensure that Syrian refugee students who have enrolled during the second semester will not automatically fail and lose more years of school. In camps and host communities, preparations have started for the General Secondary Education Certificate Examination (*Tawjihi*). Forty-seven Syrian refugee students (eight boys and 39 girls) are taking the exam in Za'atari.

Over 150 teachers from Za'atari and EJC camps, and the MoE core training team completed Code of Conduct Training delivered by UNICEF, Save the Children (StC) and MoE, complementing previous training on PSS and Teaching/ Learning Methods.

To promote access to inclusive education UNICEF partner Mercy Corps (MC) continued to assist over 750 children with disabilities (CWD) to integrate in schools across Jordan. Over 800 parents, shadow teachers and community members have been reached with awareness-raising activities in camps and host communities since January 2014.



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Ahmed pushes his daughter Safa, 6, to school in a wheelchair, in the Za'atari refugee camp, in Mafraq Governorate, near the Syrian border. She and her family now live in Za'atari, where Safa attends school in the mornings, goes to a child-friendly space in the afternoons and also regularly receives physiotherapy.

Child Protection

Since January 2014, UNICEF and partners have reached 86,749 children (53 per cent girls) with psychosocial support services through a network of 124 child and adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centers, 57 in camps and 67 in host communities. Interventions reached over 14,700 children in May. A further 52,260 women and men (almost 56 per cent women) have been reached in 2014 with awareness raising on prevention and response to violence, protection, and referral about child protection and GBV.

In Azraq refugee camp Mercy Corps and International Medical Corps are (IMC) running 5 child and adolescent friendly spaces, which provide education on self-protection; while one centre offers a Youth Employment programme. On average, 1,125 children per week attend these spaces in Azraq. In Za'atari camp the Multi-Activity Centre (MAC) gym provides boys and young men with PSS, life skills, health benefits alongside sport activities.

Since the start of the year, 2,739 children have received specialized and focused case management and psychosocial support, with 514 in May, including 107 unaccompanied and 118 separated children. All unaccompanied and separated children have been reached by IMC and IRC, jointly funded by UNICEF and UNHCR. Through this project, 106 unaccompanied and separated children were reunited with families inside and outside the camps in May 2014.

UNICEF conducted two trainings on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflict for partner organizations in May. Total partner personnel trained on MRM awareness and case referral is now over 200. The MRM for Syria in Jordan collects and verifies information on the six grave violations of children's rights.

UNICEF has provided 100 individuals from frontline partners across Jordan with six days of training on the foundations of psychosocial support - profound stress, community-based protection networks, behaviour management strategies, and referral pathways. Partners trained in May included JOHUD, Islamic Charity Centre Society, Jordan Red Crescent, and Jordan Women's Union.

Health

UNICEF/ WHO/ UNHCR and the MoH conducted the first Polio Sub-National Immunization Day (SNID) campaigns targeting Syrian refugee children under five in hard-to-reach groups/ areas in the host communities, and all children under five in camps from 8-11 June. Preparations built upon the recommendations of second regional polio planning meeting in April. UNICEF supplied all oral polio vaccines to the MoH for this campaign.

Vaccinations: IOM continued emergency immunizations of new arrivals in Raba al Sarhan in May 2014: i) Measles 2,731 refugee children (6 months to 15 years); ii) Polio 3,879 refugee children (0 to 15 years); and iii) Vitamin A 1,617 (6 months to 5 years). Routine vaccination in refugee camps are ongoing through five fixed EPI teams in Za'atari, and bi-weekly in EJC and Azraq camps. In May 444 children received BCG vaccine, 431 were fully immunized, and 332 pregnant women and 1034 non-pregnant women received tetanus. In May a school immunization campaign was conducted for all first grade students (polio and Td vaccines against polio, diphtheria and tetanus) and grade 10 students (who received Td vaccine).

In May 320 new-born baby health kits and 316 mother kits were distributed for mothers and their new born babies and upon their discharge from the delivery rooms in Za'atari and Azraq camps.

The number of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) corners supported by UNICEF increased to 14 in Za'atari, one EJC and one in Azraq camps. In May 831 children under five visited the corners, the majority of whom were watery diarrhoea cases with no dehydration. A complementary awareness raising campaign on how to prevent diarrhoea, importance of hand washing, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation issues is being conducted.

Nutrition

In May, 2,981 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached with infant and young child feeding promotion and counselling through UNICEF/Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) and Medair Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) centres in Za'atari, EJC, Azraq camps host community and Raba al Sarhan transit centre. In addition, 12,655 children under five and lactating mothers received nutritional snacks during the reporting period. Through this project, UNICEF/ SCJ/ Medair provides nutritional support and guidance, including breastfeeding promotion, complementary child feeding, one-to-one counselling, and health education sessions for pregnant/lactating women in the camps and host community.

Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change

For the first SNID in June UNICEF provided 500,000 flyers, 5,500 tally sheets/reporting forms and 120 megaphones to support awareness-raising efforts. Following this campaign UNICEF is organizing a national awareness campaign through implementing partners' outreach activities and facilities targeting both Jordanians and refugees.

The Communication for Development approach was to utilized in all UNICEF supported Child Friendly Spaces, Child Protection centres, Infant and Young Child Feeding and Education field outreach teams in all host communities to conduct Immunization awareness sessions, outreach activities and distribute Information, Education and Communication materials. All designated partners mobilized their staff to disseminate information about the importance of immunization.

Supply and Logistics

In May, UNICEF Logistics finalised the delivery of furniture and classroom set-up of Schools 1 and 2 in Azraq Refugee Camp. UNICEF is currently developing procurement plans for the needed supplies for the 2014-2015 winter, which would include winter kits for distribution at the border, in camps, and in host communities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - May 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	50,000	18,924	50,000	18,924
# infants and lactating mothers receiving supplementary feeding support	90,000	71,307	90,000	71,307
HEALTH				
# children 6 months-15 years vaccinated for measles	UNICEF not health sector lead	264,800	29,641	
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio		3,700,000	2,021,351	
# children <5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens		58,800	4,561	
# children 6-59 months receiving VitaminA supplementation		156,700	11,889	
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (100% of existing camp population of 101,937 covered with WASH) ¹				
# emergency affected population provided access to safe water ²	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,937
# population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,937
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	725,000	n/a	525,000	101,937
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	296,000	n/a	261,000	101,937
# children provided access to safe WASH facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	200,000	n/a	93,000	88,791
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services	301,371	n/a	180,900	86,749
# children receiving specialized services from qualified frontline workers	36,647	n/a	15,747	2,739
EDUCATION				
# school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools	150,000	107,382	150,000	107,382 ³
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	17,300	n/a	15,000	18,723
# children and adolescents benefitting from non-formal education services	13,281	n/a	5,000	0
# children and adolescents benefitting informal and life skills education	138,266	n/a	25,000	6,986
# boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290	n/a	2,000	763
# school aged children attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050	n/a	15,000	18,731
# children who have received school supplies	165,210	n/a	130,000	32,326
# youth provided with post-basic education ⁴	2,500	n/a	2,500	478

¹ Interventions have begun in host communities and beneficiaries will be added as the interventions reach stages of completion.

² 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.

³ Number of school-aged Syrian children in Jordanian schools has not changed, as no more enrolment accepted at end of the school year.

⁴ Added as an indicator in this sit-rep as post-basic activities began this month.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The border with Syria has been open only for cases deemed 'humanitarian' by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) authorities since 11 April, and more recently has been closed with no clear date to be re-opened. The armed conflict inside Iraq continues to spread causing major displacement of people including from Ninewa Governorate which neighbours the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI) where the majority of Syrian refugees are located in Iraq. The precise needs, destinations, demographics and threats to those displaced are being verified via an on-going assessment by humanitarian agencies. However, access to affected areas may impede the ability to conduct a thorough emergency assessment. This is initially being mitigated by connecting and expanding partnerships with national facilitators and partners who can gain access to these areas.

A second case of polio was confirmed in Baghdad in May, confirming local circulation of the virus after re-introduction in 2014. Polio was last detected in Iraq 14 years ago. UNICEF continues to support immunization and awareness campaigns for all children under 5, including those in Syrian refugee camps and internally displaced children.

Affected Population	
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at June 14, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.	
Registered refugees	225,409
Children Affected (Under 18)	91,741
Children Affected (Under 5)	32,910



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Iraq, February 2014. Children in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UN humanitarian agencies continue support to KRI under the RRP6, to meet urgent needs of most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities, UNICEF co-leads the WASH and Education sectors, and the Child Protection sub-sector.

Following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar, the Humanitarian Coordinator activated six clusters in Iraq, UNICEF leads on WASH and Education. The humanitarian community in Iraq has finalized a Strategic Response Plan to the humanitarian crisis emerging in Anbar and launched a funding appeal, and the Humanitarian Coordinator and UN agencies have successfully advocated for the Government of Iraq to allocate resources, with the amount and details of this allocation will be forthcoming. UNICEF is scaling up the response to Internally Displace People, including through drawing upon the UNICEF regional stockpile of NFIs, education, WASH and Child Protection materials.

UNICEF works to increase coordination between the WASH sector and the Disease Surveillance System to monitor instances of and respond to water-borne diseases. In collaboration with the KRI, UNICEF will support water trucking as needed to meet rising water consumption rates during the summer months. The Education Working Group is developing a strategy to increase access to education in urban areas and promote better inter-sector coordination.

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 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 in order to avert a lost generation of Syrian youth. Concurrently, UNICEF works to strengthen the 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. There is a separate Response Plan for the Anbar conflict and internal displacement, however as the situation in Iraq unfolds the humanitarian response is being expanded to include all of Iraq. 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.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

In the KR-I all Syrian refugees in camps are provided access to the minimum necessary quantities of water, each receiving an average of 50 liters of water per day. This includes Domiz (population: 58,500), Gawilan (2,720), Darashakran (7,500), Kawergosk (13,412), Qushtapa (4,373), Basirma (2,923), and Arbat (3,000) camps. The quality of water is routinely monitored in most camps, showing that a high and increasing proportion of water has the proper amount of residual chlorine to disinfect the water and keep it clean during distribution. Piped distribution schemes are now being finalized in two camps, signifying a trend toward piped supply of water from boreholes that will continue in all camps.

UNICEF is working with the KRI government and UNHCR to develop systems of septic tanks and sewerage to remove grey and black water from two camps including Domiz. These systems will reduce the cost of sanitation and reduce health risks.

UNICEF participates in a water conservation practices technical working group weekly, and the proportion of piped water continues to increase, resulting in lower operating costs and greater reliability. In Domiz, UNICEF enhanced the water distribution system through the addition of four boreholes, however groundwater abstraction remains unsustainable. In response, UNICEF obtained clearance from the KRI government allowing for the design of a treatment works and transmission system to bring water from Mosul Lake, a sustainable source, with a technical evaluation ongoing.

Education

The reporting period coincided with the end of the academic year. In May, UNICEF supported basic education for 12,435 children in schools in eight camps across all three governorates of the KR-I. While this figure has decreased since April, it represents a 31% overall increase in enrolment since January. A rapid assessment of average enrolment and attendance shows a drop-out rate of 9% across all camps, as shown on the table.

UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) to hold examinations and provide certification for all the children in the camp schools who have been studying the Syrian curriculum. This month 3,129 children in 4 schools in the camps took exams with the remainder planned for June. With the movement to the Kurdish curriculum next year UNICEF has been advocating with the MoE to ensure that the children did not lose out on the current academic year.

UNICEF is also supporting the MoE to procure a further 80,000 text books and curriculum which will benefit an estimated 40,000 children. This will support an increase in quality of education especially for children in non-camp settings where the lack of resources has contributed to poor enrolment and retention.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoE and NRC, will facilitate summer school programmes in all camps, including catch up classes focused on literacy, numeracy and recreational activities. On-going teacher training will include over 600 Syrian teachers in pre-service training, covering child centered learning, teaching methodologies, PSS, positive discipline and peace education.

Child Protection

UNICEF partners continued management of eleven child friendly spaces, which provided psychosocial support services including recreational and educational activities to approximately 9,000 Syrian refugee children in May.

UNICEF is active in all KR-I camps, and is a member of the Child Protection Working Group. Additionally, UNICEF operates a Child Protection Unit (CPU) in Waar City. A priority for 2014 will be to expand activities in non-camp settings. These child friendly centres target children under eleven, and therefore the need for programmes targeting children from 12-17 years remains a priority.

A total of 28 unaccompanied children have been registered in the month of May 2014 across Kurdistan region. UNICEF follows up with children to provide extra support and referral to key services. To improve service provision for unaccompanied and separated children, UNICEF conducted a training on the Child Protection Information Management System for 18 partners in Suleymaniah.

Health

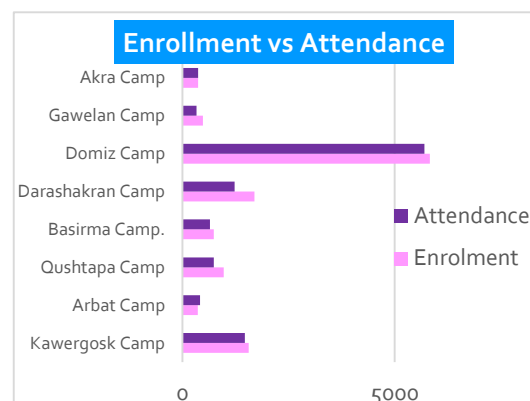
UNICEF collaborated with the WHO and government to achieve high coverage rates during May polio immunization rounds. During the reporting period, UNICEF provided routine immunization to 2,248 children under 5 years of age, achieving between 97-100% coverage of Syrian refugees in the KR-I. UNICEF continues to support the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) in Syrian refugee camps.

In May, UNICEF initiated a home visit programme for newborns and post-natal care for mothers, including the training of ten Syrian volunteer nurses from camps in Dohuk, with a further ten volunteer nurses receiving remedial training in Erbil. Volunteers identify danger signs in mothers and newborns, provide referrals, breastfeeding counselling, and care for low birth weight babies.

UNICEF continued to operate the Baby Hut programme in Syrian refugee camps, reaching approximately 2749 under five (U5) children and 1000 women of child bearing age in Domiz Camp alone. UNICEF also supported Arbat Syrian Refugee camp primary healthcare center with a portable sonic aid and 2 Sphygmomanometers.

Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF worked with partners in the refugee camps to mobilize communities around the polio campaign, including through Syrian refugee mobilizers to identify children who have missed vaccination rounds. Concurrently, UNICEF conducted outreach to convey the impact of the polio disease on their children and help spur the spread of this message through informal networks.



As the head of the WASH Cluster, UNICEF facilitated a training of trainers (ToT) for health and hygiene promotion team leaders in Domiz as a part of a camp-wide Water Conservation Awareness Campaign. Similarly, as chair of the Health and Hygiene Promotion Working group, and in contribution to its ongoing cholera preparedness efforts, UNICEF collaborated with partners to embed relevant messages into routine activities throughout Bajeed Kandala transit center, as well as Akre, Gawilan, and Domiz refugee camps.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - May 2014)

Cumulative Results (unless stated)	Sector 2014 target ¹	Sector total 2014 results	UNICEF 2014 target	UNICEF total 2014 results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE 2014 Need – Services 400,000 (RRP6) (160,000 camp; 240,000 non-camp)				
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	160,000	48,664 ²	160,000	48,664
# emergency affected population provided with access to safe water through temporary solutions		65,320 ²		48,898 ³
# population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits in last two months ⁴	200,000	79,799	200,000	66,149
# population provided with hygiene promotion messaging	400,000	113,981 ³	160,000	113,981 ³
# emergency affected population provided with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & sanitation services	160,000	101,314 ⁵	160,000	72,699
# emergency affected population provided with access to adequate and sustainable solid and liquid waste disposal	160,000	88,133	130,000	32,209
# children with provided access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	40,000	18,450	40,000	17,350
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children provided access to psychosocial support services (registered)	84,500	24,721	40,000	15,615
# children receiving specialised services from qualified frontline workers	1,500	406	1,500	262 (110 NC)
EDUCATION 2014 Need – 168,000 children (RRP6) (≈60% in host communities)				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes (Primary & Secondary)	91,441	20,916	91,441	13,154
# children provided access to psychosocial support in education programmes	132,246	17,965	91,441	9,730
HEALTH 2014 Need – Services 400,000 (RRP6) (160,000 camp; 240,000 non-camp)				
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio	n/a		5,700,000 (12,400 Syrian children incl.)	5,378,119 (32,052 Syrian children incl)
# children <2 years (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens			36,800+	2,031
# children (boys and girls) 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation			48,000	18,131
# children <1 years are covered with measles vaccination.			3,800	526
NUTRITION				
# children <5 receiving multi-micronutrient supplementation	n/a		12,400	1,354
# children <5 treated for Global Acute Malnutrition			200	177

NC Non-camp result

¹Sector Targets are for the whole year

² Total present population in the camps is 107,166 (UNHCR as of 30 May) as compared to last month which was 113,981 (UNHCR as of 30 April). 100% population have access to safe water. The number of people receiving temporary access to water from sector partners at date is 58,502.

³ UNICEF, as sector lead agency, ensures that 100% of refugee populations in camps 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, the UNICEF direct contribution has now decreased to 31,469. The same applies to the Hygiene Promotion messages which have decreased to 107,166.

⁴This indicator is only applicable only for the last two months, and is therefore not cumulative. UNICEF and partners have distributed hygiene kits in 8 camps of 10, with several partnerships being finalized to ensure continuity of supplies in the coming months. It is anticipated that provision of hygiene kits will reduce as refugees become settled in camps.

⁵UNICEF, 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, UNICEF has direct contribution decreased.

⁶ Result in North Zone is 1622 and in Center Zone is 191.

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 2 June 2014, AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Agency of the Government of Turkey) reported that the total number of Syrians registered and assisted in 22 camps located in 10 provinces was 220,259, and there were 545,110 non-camp Syrians registered/enumerated in the 10 provinces and Mersin.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at June 14, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	773,864
Children Affected (Under 18)	412,470
Children Affected (Under 5)	137,748

Security incidents continue along the border with Turkey with a car bomb killing at least 43 people near a rebel-held border crossing between Turkey and Syria on 16 May. Injured Syrians from the blast were taken to hospitals in Turkey with a government official stating that 94 wounded Syrians were brought across the border for treatment and that 14 of them had subsequently died.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF has continued to be involved in the regular United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Task Force on Syria in Ankara level, and similarly with UNHCR led coordination meetings at the field level in Gaziantep. UNICEF has participated in the protection working group, both at the Ankara and Gaziantep level, and the health and cash transfers/vouchers working groups. During the Mid-Year Review of the Regional Response Plan 6, UNICEF Turkey has been involved in the revision of sector priorities, targets and financial requirements. Beneficiary target numbers were revised down based on a planning figure of 1 million Syrians living in Turkey by the end of 2014, which has affected subsequent sector target numbers. There are increased resources required for immunisation activities recognising the on-going outbreaks of communicable diseases inside Syria and in the region.

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education

There is continuing need for expansion of education outside refugee camps for the estimated 73% of Syrian children not in school. UNICEF is working to support existing schools and to provide pre-fabricated schools for Syrian children in and out of camps. The first phase of the school infrastructure project is close to completion with 8 of 10 schools complete - Viransehir, Midyat, Nusaybin, Adiyaman, and Malatya in camps, with Sanliurfa, Osmaniye, and Nizip in urban areas. Two remaining first round schools will be completed in Viransehir camp (12 classrooms) and Batman in an urban area. In the second phase of the project, UNICEF will support the construction of 21 additional schools located in the south-east of Turkey, with plans to support a total of around 50 schools.

Additionally, UNICEF with the Kilis Provincial Governorate has completed the construction of a school targeting Syrian children living in non-camp settings in Kilis province, to be run by the Provincial Ministry of National Education (MoNE). The school will have a commission formed by the Governorate and the Directorate to take decisions on school management and teacher selection together.

In May the teacher training was completed for the 2,755 Syrian volunteer teachers across the 21 camps. The training was on programme development and effective teaching methods, as well as reflective teaching. Teacher training for Syrian volunteer teachers in host communities will be rolled out in June in Adana, Sanliurfa and Hatay targeting 1000 teachers in 2014.

Child Protection

Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) have now been established in 21 camps. As of the end of May, 41 youth workers employed by the Turkish Red Crescent are providing services inside the camps, and 3 staff are providing project coordination roles in Gaziantep. The CFSs 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. As of the end of May, 32,368 children from the camps have participated in

CFS activities (from July 2013 to present). Plans to expand CFSs to non-camp areas are currently being discussed with a number of implementing partners to ensure wide geographical coverage and access to services for Syrian children. Some of the spaces will be in fixed locations however UNICEF is also exploring options for the provision of mobile spaces to reach larger numbers of children.

UNICEF has been providing technical support to youth workers working at CFSs in the camps since the beginning of the project through a training programme that has been shaped in line with the needs of the youth workers. The fifth youth workers training was conducted with the participation of newly hired youth workers between the 26th and the 30th of May in Hatay. This training focused specifically on the adolescent period and intercultural learning in line with the request of the youth workers, due to increasing peer violence among children and youth in the camps.

A follow-up training and guidance session was given to the AFAD staff trained in Child Protection in Emergencies in May between the 2nd and the 4th of June 2014. The aim of the session was to follow up with plans developed during the first training and provide on-going support with the implementation in the field locations. Due to the success of the training program with AFAD social workers, the training package is also going to be delivered for Ministry of Family and Social Policies social workers and for Turkish Red Crescent Society field staff (including youth workers) over the coming months.

Health

Additional polio campaign rounds were carried out on 7-13 April with a result of 551,385, and on 21-27 May with a result of 569,871 children under five vaccinated. These two rounds were focused in the 6 provinces of Van, Hakkari, Diyarbakir, Mersin, Sirnak and Batman, and targeted Turkish and Syrian children. UNICEF provided immunisations and communication materials (1,000,000 brochures and 10,000 posters) to the Ministry of Health for the campaign.

Supply and Logistics

The focus of supply and logistics in May was the completion of the school at Kilis to ensure its readiness for the inauguration ceremony in early June. Additional works were undertaken to ready the surrounding area of the school with paving stones and the connection of electricity and water. An engineer contracted by UNICEF has overseen the construction of the school and undertaken independent monitoring of the work to ensure quality control.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - May 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	569,871
CHILD PROTECTION – 2014 Need: Psychosocial Support = 103,500				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services	n/a		103,500	22,735
# children receiving specialised services from qualified workers	n/a		5,175	0
EDUCATION – 2014 Need: Children’s Access to Schools/ Learning = 43,480; School Construction/ Rehabilitation = 120				
# school-aged children in affected areas in schools/ learning programmes	432,480	115,150***	238,500	115,150***
# children who have received school supplies	432,480	2,200	238,500	4,700
# educational facilities constructed / refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	120	20	50	20
# qualified teachers trained or supported	8,750	2,755	5,000	2,755

* MMR vaccines were ordered at the end of 2013, however due to difficulties in locating stock have yet to arrive in country.

** Includes Syrian and Turkish children living in South-East Turkey.

*** Through the Government of Turkey, this number includes 69,150 in camps and 46,000 in non-camp settings.

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of Syrians entering Egypt has reduced considerably since the introduction of visa requirements in July 2013. In the last months, irregular migration from Egypt to Europe and detention have continued. According to UNHCR, by the end of April, 1,320 Syrians had reached Italy by sea after departing from Libya and Egypt (including 120 unaccompanied children). In Egypt, 53 persons (including 22 children) were detained in May while planning to leave the country by irregular means. Most of the detainees had been released by early June.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at June 14, 2014. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	137,734
Children Affected (Under 18)	59,777
Children Affected (Under 5)	18,319

As of May 31, MoE figures of enrolled Syrian children show that total number of children in education is 31,973 (23,052 children in public schools and 8,921 children in private schools), while the UNHCR figures show that the total number of registered Syrian children (age 5-17) is 41,464.

Humanitarian Strategy

The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF, has revised the child protection strategy. Under this strategy, training on best interest determination organised by UNHCR experts was offered to strengthen support to unaccompanied children and children in need of care and protection. An additional training of trainers supported by Save the Children International on Safeguarding Children in Emergencies is scheduled for June. The CPWG will develop case management standard procedures and referrals paths.

The Education Working Group (EWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF, formed a task force to develop criteria for education grant eligibility based upon the results of the ongoing vulnerability survey. Currently UNHCR provides a grant to 32,000 students upon their certification attendance. The grant is a contribution to school costs, such as transport and materials.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

Since January 2014 2,348 Syrian children have received primary health care services. In May, 700 Syrian boys and girls under five received immunization and growth monitoring services at the 87 primary health care units in 24 districts/ 10 Governorates where Syrians are highly concentrated. In addition, in May 137 Syrian women received antenatal care and reproductive health services in the same locations. Efforts are being made to strengthen the data collection systems as many health units do not adequately record use of services by Syrians.

One of the main gaps that the health team have identified in primary health service provision to Syrian children is the low number of children diagnosed as underweight. There were only 10 children diagnosed as moderately underweight, requiring awareness raising of mothers and families on proper infant and young child feeding. To address this intensive on the job supervision was conducted of the performance of health teams at the Primary Health Unit level on their capacities to diagnose cases of underweight children. This revealed that most health workers have both the skills, and the required equipment and tools. Therefore UNICEF, the Ministry of Health (MoHP) and partners are planning a nutritional assessment of Syrian children under 2 years old.

To raise the Syrian communities' awareness of primary health services in PHUs, UNICEF is supporting MoHP to recruit, train, and connect 700 Syrian community health workers for PHUs in the priority governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta. Syrian health workers will collaborate with Egyptian community health workers for awareness and outreach activities, to raise health awareness of Syrian women and their families in these locations.

During the reporting period, UNICEF undertook steps to support MoHP in improving their capacities for monitoring and evaluation, data collection, reporting and documentation. UNICEF supported MoHP in developing an information software system to document data on the number of Syrian women and children under 5 receiving primary healthcare services at the public PHUs on the central level. This system will be in full function in June 2014.⁵ The MoHP IT team trained 20 Governorate level IT officers on data entry in the targeted 10 governorates, with data entry to start in July 2014. In addition, UNICEF also supported MoHP on training of 150

⁵ UNICEF supported the PHUs with developing data collection forms that are being used to document data. The PHUs forms are then sent at the beginning of each month to the district level information system where the data is entered then merged on the governorate level and sent to the MoHP central system by email on the fifth of each month.

nurses from Alexandria and Sharkya Governorates on data reporting. The UNICEF M&E team supported this capacity building. UNICEF is currently developing its field monitoring system which will be in effect in June 2014.

Child Protection

Efforts concentrated on assisting 22 children in detention in connection with irregular migration. Lawyers provided free legal aid and conducted regular monitoring visits to detention centres in Northern Egypt. In Alexandria, 7 child friendly spaces are operational. Since January 1, 2014, to date, 2792 Syrian boys and girls had access to non-specialized psychosocial support services, and around 491 had access to specialized psychosocial services in Alexandria.

In Damietta, a partnership with Terre des Hommes was signed with the objective of establishing four child friendly spaces and case management systems. Recruitment of staff and volunteer has started and training of key staff has been planned for June.

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). In the reporting period, UNICEF continued efforts to expand capacity in public schools to accommodate Syrian children, including through provision of supplies. Additionally to the 20 schools already supported with supplies and training, school furniture and computers for 44 public schools serving 6,645 Syrian children were approved by MoE. The supply plan for provision of music, arts and physical education supplies to help integration of Syrian children in schools and communities has been approved by the MoE.

In existing UNICEF supported kindergartens, 310 Syrian children aged 3-5 continue to benefit. Plans are under 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 - May 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	n/a		12,800,00 (Syrians - 36,250)	14,500,000 (Syrians - 11,950)
# Syrian women receiving reproductive health services¹			30,000	600
# children 0- 47 months whose growth is monitored¹			34,000	2348
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services	40,000	N/A	24,500	2,792
# Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support²	9,500	N/A	2,500	491
# children who received legal representation		N/A	2,250	158
# children receiving cash assistance	4,000	N/A	2,500	110
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		4,000	800
# of schools which have received material support furniture and equipment			70	20

* The Education enrolment numbers are calculated by UNHCR against a population age group of 5-17 years due to registration processes.

Funding Status

Funding Status		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health	Nutrition	Basic Needs (NFIs)	Total*	Funded
In millions of US Dollars									
Syria	Required	80.50	81.02	25.00	20.47	15.20		222.19	24.3%
	Funded	11.77	17.66	4.27	13.80	2.68		53.96	
Jordan	Required	92.17	44.76	22.09	7.68	3.82		170.52	36.4%
	Funded	22.15	20.07	18.37		1.27		61.99	
Lebanon	Required	90.10	87.85	35.49	26.58	5.00	5.00	250.02	37.8%
	Funded	21.18	37.82	18.34	14.40	2.53	0.33	94.59	
Iraq	Required	67.38	20.60	6.28	11.18			105.45	19.6%
	Funded	7.39	6.44	3.08	3.80			20.71	
Turkey	Required		37.25	17.65	10.07			64.96	31.7%
	Funded		10.72	4.60	4.41			20.58	
Egypt	Required		4.00	3.26	8.82			16.08	38.8%
	Funded		2.76	1.78	1.70			6.24	
MENA	Required	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20		6.00	11.8%
	Funded	0.61		0.03	0.07			0.71	
Total	Required	331.36	276.68	110.95	86.00	25.22	5.00	835.21	31.6%
	Funded	63.10	95.47	50.47	38.17	6.48	0.33	264.25	
	Gap	268.26	181.21	60.48	47.83	18.74	4.67	570.96	
	% Funded	19.0%	34.5%	45.5%	44.4%	25.7%	6.6%	31.6%	

Next SitRep: 17 July 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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