



A mother and her child receive counselling about exclusive breastfeeding at a UNICEF-Save the Children Jordan infant and young child feeding centre in Azraq camp. © UNICEF/Jordan2015 / K.Kubwalo

unicef Syria Crisis

Monthly Humanitarian Highlights & Results

AUGUST 2015: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In the weeks following the reporting period, the Syria crisis has literally reached the shores of Europe. The majority of refugee families seeking asylum in Europe in the last months are from Syria. These families have made the difficult decision to take extreme action putting their lives at risk to reach safe haven. The refugee crisis in Europe will only worsen if greater efforts are not made to end the protracted conflict in Syria and address the humanitarian and longer term needs of the millions affected by the violence.
- UNICEF and partners are taking forward the next phase of the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative in alignment with existing plans (HRP Syria, 3RP and HRP Iraq). The three pillars of the NLG (education, child protection and adolescents and youth) are sustained by the following programmatic shifts: longer term programs which address both humanitarian and development needs; expanded collaboration between public and private sector to foster effective national delivery systems; renewed focus on livelihoods and social protection systems; promote specific social cohesion models having youth at the center of the efforts.
- UNICEF has published the “Education under fire” report which highlights the factors that hinder education for 13 million students in the region and in particular 2 million inside Syria and 700,000 in neighboring refugees host countries.
- In Syria, in the month of August, UNICEF has supported an additional 1,437,239 people with access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation services through rehabilitation and maintenance of public water infrastructures in Rural Damascus, Damascus, Dar’a, Al-Hassakeh, Hama, Homs, Idleb and Lattakia thus exceeding its target for the year (6,000,000) by more than 850,000 beneficiaries.

In Syria

5,600,000
of children affected

12,184,000
of people affected
(HNO, 2014)

Outside Syria

2,089,019
of registered refugee children and children awaiting registration

4,088,099
of registered refugees and persons awaiting registration
(UNHCR, August 2015)

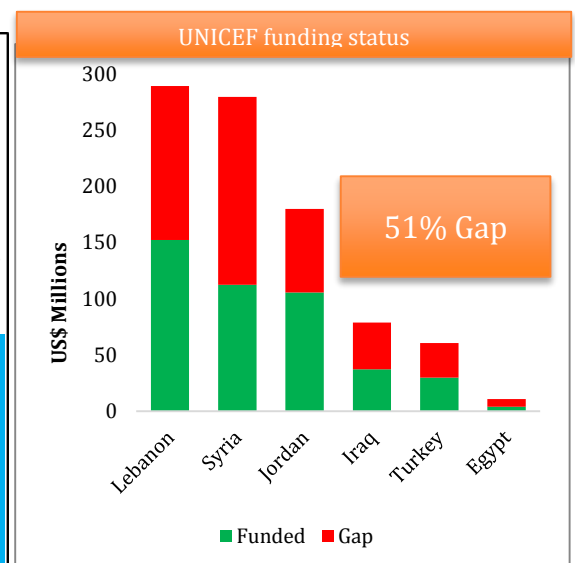
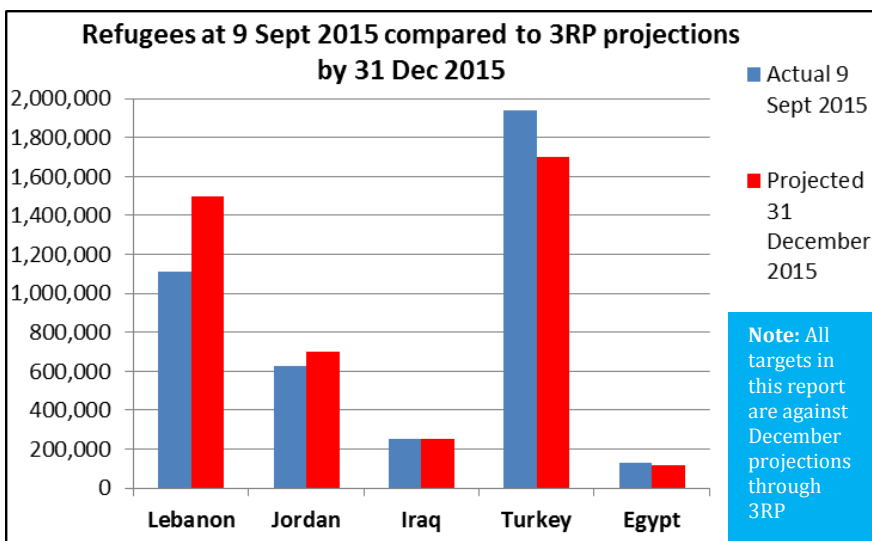
Syria Appeal 2015*

US\$ 279 million

Regional Appeal 2015*

US\$ 624 million

*January – December 2015



Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In Aleppo, the water was deliberately cut for more than two weeks in the beginning of August and was cut again by the end of the month affecting 2.1 million people. In some parts of the city, communities have been cut off from the main water network for more than 4 weeks.

The situation parallels many other parts of the country including in Rural Damascus and Dar'a. It is now estimated that the availability of clean drinking water is less than one third of pre-crisis levels. Water shortages greatly contribute to an overall increased risk of disease outbreak. UNICEF and WHO have noted a significant increase in the incidences of typhoid, acute diarrhea and Leishmaniosis across the country, with the highest rates recorded in Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Deir-ez-Zor. Children under five account for almost half of all cases of acute diarrhea reported to the remaining 43% functional health facilities.

The education system is under significant pressure to accommodate the thousands of children who have been displaced to safer areas. A shortage of teachers, classrooms and school facilities (one in four schools have been destroyed in Syria) is compounding the problem for the 2 million children out of school. High unemployment, now estimated at 57%, coupled with increased food, electricity and fuel prices has placed almost 80% of Syrians under the poverty line. As a result of poverty and food scarcity, malnutrition rates in Syria are increasing.

UNICEF's Response to Hard to Reach Locations

Accessing children and their families in hard to reach locations remains a significant challenge due to heavy restrictions, denial of access and the danger of operating in active conflict zones. UNICEF deliveries have managed to reach approximately 8% of the 422,000 people living in besieged locations and 26 percent (1.1 million people) of 4.2 million people in need in hard to reach areas. Despite these difficult circumstances, UNICEF managed to deliver Education, WASH, Nutrition and Child Protection services to an estimated 200,000 people in 25 different hard to reach locations in all governorates including in ISIL controlled Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor during the month of August.

UNICEF's WASH programme has equipped ground water wells, repaired pumping stations, provided water trucking and distributed hygiene supplies and jerry cans to benefit an estimated 180,000 people living in hard to reach locations in Rural Damascus, Homs, Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hassakeh. In the area of Education, UNICEF has provided remedial classes to 10,400 children attending school clubs located in hard to reach locations in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Homs and Quneitra. In addition, Child Protection and Adolescents programmes have reached 9,272 children and adolescents with psycho social support, life skills based education and vocational training in Deir-ez-Zor, Homs and Rural Damascus. Almost 26,000 women and children have been reached with primary health care services through health centers and mobile clinics in Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Homs and Rural Damascus.

Following last month's breakthrough in delivering 100 tons of Sodium Hypochlorite to Raqqa for the first time in 18 months which will cover the needs of an estimated two million people over the next five months, UNICEF has been able to follow up with a batch of nutrition supplies for treatment of acute malnutrition to meet the needs of 500 children.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In order to better respond to the water crisis in Aleppo, the UNICEF-led WASH sector has activated one additional sub-national working group in the governorate to strengthen coordination mechanisms adding to existing working groups in Tartous and Qamishly. In coordination with other sectors and OCHA, the WASH sector has finalized the Aleppo operational plan as requested by the Humanitarian Coordinator to improve shelters and associated WASH facilities identified by the Ministry of Local Administration. The Education Sector is supporting the Ministry of Education (MoE) and partners to coordinate and to facilitate the kick off of the Back to Learning initiative to welcome the new academic year commencing on 13 September 2015 to bring more out of school children in hard to reach areas back to learning through provision of alternative learning.

An updated Education sector analysis is being finalized by UNICEF in Damascus with support from the Ministry of Education. The findings indicate that basic education enrolment decreased to 78.1% in 2014 which has set back enrolment rates over two decades. Enrolment has suffered most significantly in Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and Dar'a. Further, the findings reveal that 1,200 schools have been damaged, used as shelters or destroyed. Many other schools are inaccessible due to proximity of conflict.

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>* OCHA 2014. The remaining figures are calculated on CBS 2011 demographic distribution and - children under 18 year 46 %</i>	
Population in Need*	12.2 million
Children in Need (Under 18)	5.6 mn
Total Displaced Population *	7.6 mn
Children internally Displaced	3.5 mn
People in Hard to Reach areas	4.8 mn
People in Besieged areas	212,000
Children in Hard to Reach areas	Up to 2 million

*Source: 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA

Humanitarian Strategy

Water and sanitation interventions will focus on reducing dependency on sources of water that are increasingly fragile and subject to attack by developing alternatives such as equipping ground water wells at the community level. In addition, increasing the reliability of water networks will remain a priority through rehabilitation and repair of damaged infrastructure. Simultaneously, life-saving interventions such as water trucking and the distribution of NFI's will continue to meet immediate needs as water shortages and water cuts persist. In the area of health and nutrition, the focus will be on strengthening/reactivating routine immunization services and expanding access to primary and maternal care. As malnutrition rates increase amidst scarcity and economic deprivation, UNICEF will bolster the resilience of communities to respond to the situation through the Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition program (CMAM) and strengthen its Infant and Young Child Feeding program.

For the upcoming school year and as part of the Back to Learning Campaign, the education programme will roll out a "Self-Learning Programme" for the estimated 2 million children with no access to school and an alternative and fast-tracked alternative curriculum (curriculum B) to ensure that children who are re-enrolled are able to catch up on what they have missed to prevent drop-out.

UNICEF is also working with civil society groups that work with children and adolescents to provide psychosocial support, remedial education, vocational training, and recreational activities in order to equip young people with the skills and motivation to build a more stable future for themselves. Expanding access to non-formal education will potentially help adolescents enter into the workforce with marketable skills.

As winter is coming with freezing temperatures making children particularly vulnerable, UNICEF will be launching a "Winter Response" targeting over 1 million children with clothes and blankets. As fuel prices have sky-rocketed and many families have been forced to flee from their homes and livelihoods to poorly insulated IDP shelters this intervention will be life-saving as temperatures drop.

UNICEF, within the Whole of Syria framework, has completed its Joint Operational Plan Sep-Dec 2015 across its operational hubs and implementation modalities to prioritize sub-districts that are still to be reached; enhance complementarity in areas that can be reached from more than one location and maximize interventions in the remaining four months of the year given the current funding constraints. While the border crossing points have been closing regularly in the last half of 2015, UNICEF continues to engage with authorities to maintain humanitarian services to children affected by the conflict. UNICEF sent over 320 trucks through cross border operations and served over 450,000 people with WASH; about 2 million people with health supplies and about 200,000 people with NFIs.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: During the month of August, UNICEF sustained its emergency response to the continuous and devastating deliberate water cuts in Aleppo and Dar'a affecting an estimated 2.2 million people. In Aleppo, UNICEF is conducting the largest water trucking operation since the start of the crisis reaching almost 700,000 people with more than 10,000 m³ of clean drinking water on a daily basis. However, as a result of the high operating cost of this intervention (estimated at \$30,000 per day), UNICEF will only be able to continue this level of response for until September if urgent additional funding is forthcoming. Having already completed the rehabilitation of 40 ground water wells, UNICEF is embarking on the equipping of an additional 20 wells. When completed this intervention will provide an estimated 300,000 people with water from sustainable alternative sources. In Dar'a, where deliberate cuts have also been experienced, UNICEF is trucking 300 m³ of water daily to meet the needs of 35,000 people.

In the month of August, UNICEF has supported an additional 1,437,239 people with access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation services through rehabilitation and maintenance of public water infrastructures in Rural Damascus, Damascus, Dar'a, Al-Hassakeh, Hama, Homs, Idleb and Latakia thus exceeding its target for the year (6,000,000) by more than 850,000 beneficiaries.

This includes emergency water trucking, rehabilitation of WASH services in IDP shelters (13 shelters rehabilitated in August alone) installation of water tanks and the distribution of supplies such as solid waste containers, jerry cans and aqua-tabs. An estimated 880,761 people were reached with WASH NFIs (including 167,120 hygiene kits) in Al-Hassakeh, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Latakia, Idleb, Homs and Aleppo. A further 13,194 people have benefited from awareness campaigns in shelters and host communities in addition to the distribution of hygiene items and household level water treatment items (anti-lice shampoo, baby diapers, soap and aqua-tabs).

As part of the ongoing intervention to improve access to adequate water and sanitation in schools an additional 3,504 children have benefited from rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools located in 8 districts in Aleppo, Homs, Al-Hassakeh, Latakia, Dar'a and Rural Damascus. So far this year, 195,140 people have benefitted by improved water and sanitation services in schools and health centers.

Education: UNICEF has worked with the Ministry of Education in preparing for the start of the school year on the 13th of September and will be launching the Back to Learning Campaign 2015/2016 which aims to support 2.2 million children with formal and alternative education. The campaign plans to provide 2.5 million children with essential learning materials such as textbooks, stationary supplies

and school bags as well as providing information on the different learning programs available, particularly the options available for alternative education, for children who cannot access schools.. The school bags and stationary supplies are being procured in-country to support the local economy.

Given the fact that several schools are occupied, destroyed or the route to reach them is dangerous, as well as given the lack of teachers in certain areas, UNICEF is launching the innovative "Self-Learning Programme" with the aim of providing a self-study course in line with the national curriculum to 500,000 out of school children so they can continue learning despite their circumstances as part of this year's Back to Learning Campaign. A recent education assessment confirms that 2 million children are out-of-school inside Syria. In addition to targeting out-of-school children, UNICEF will be providing 200,000 children who have previously missed out on months of years of education due to displacement and lack of safe access with Curriculum B- an accelerated curriculum to catch up what they have missed out on once re-integrated into the school system. As part of its public awareness raising campaign led by UNICEF's Communications for Development (C4D team), 5.3 million people have been targeted with SMS messages on school registration in addition to two public service announcements urging people to enroll their children in school and clarifying school registration procedures.

In order to assist schools in enrolling new arrivals of internally displaced children, UNICEF has been installing pre-fabricated classrooms to bolster the capacity of schools. Since the beginning of the year UNICEF has set up 115 pre-fabricated classrooms and is planning to construct an additional 150 pre-fabs by the end of the year. In total, this will support around 20,000 children with an improved learning environment - mostly internally displaced. In addition, 7 schools have been rehabilitated in Rural Damascus bringing the total for the year to 25 (in three governorates) supporting 43,241 children. In August, 90,000 children have benefitted from remedial classes located in Aleppo, Hasakeh, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus and Tartous. So far this year, UNICEF has provided remedial education to 259,000 children in 700 school clubs.

Health: UNICEF has successfully procured 3.5 million doses of oral polio vaccines in preparation for the 4th national polio campaign this year planned for the 18-22 October. The campaign is targeting 3 million children and will include distribution of micro-nutrients, high energy biscuits and plumpy doz. So far this year, almost 3 million children have been immunized against polio with no reported cases since January 2014. However the limited access by health organizations in particular in the East of the country, requires to maintain high alert against the disease.

Routine immunization in Syria (nationwide) has dropped from 95% in 2010 to 64% in 2014 and in some places it is down to 20%. During the month of August, UNICEF's ongoing intervention to support the strengthening of routine immunization services has resulted in an additional 8,854 children under the age of one immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus reaching a total of 188,930 children since January. The last measles campaign was conducted in April, reaching 1.7 m children. In order to ensure that vaccines, including polio, are kept at in cold chain amidst Syria's frequent power outages, UNICEF is installing solar powered refrigerators in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Tartous, Lattakia and Quneitra. Installation of the 1,317 solar refrigerators procured is completed in around 35% of targeted health centers. Full immunization also remains a challenge in hard to reach areas, especially in ISIL controlled Deir-Ez-Zour and Raqqa. It is estimated that 150,000 children have not been vaccinated in remote and hard to reach locations.

The gap and needs in public health care services are increasing as a result of conflict damages on most of the health facilities and infrastructure; rapid turn-over of health staff and drainage of qualified doctors. So far in 2015, 188,930 children, pregnant women and mothers have been supported with access to primary health care (33% of target).

Delivery of medical supplies in hard to reach areas remains a challenge. A recently planned UNICEF convoy to besieged Douma carrying health and nutrition supplies for an estimated 20,000 children under five and 5,500 pregnant woman and mothers was forced to turn around due to increased shelling and mortar attacks.

Nutrition: In August, 61,544 children were screened for malnutrition and 815 acute malnutrition cases were treated at established CMAM centers. Since the beginning of the year, 8,138 children with acute malnutrition have been treated (38% of the 21,000 children targeted for the year).

In an effort to prevent micronutrient deficiency, a total of 21,785 children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) were reached by multiple micronutrient supplementation, this covers multiple micronutrients for children and mothers, and vitamin A for children under five and lactating women. So far in 2015, 377,663 children and PLWs have received micronutrient supplementation. Through nutrition facilities and community outreach units 16,023 children under five received lipid based supplementary and complementary feeding. Since the beginning of the year, 400,853 children have received nutrition support.

Child Protection: UNICEF reached 19,976 children with structured psychosocial support activities through fixed and mobile Child Friendly Spaces in Sweida, Lattakia, Homs, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Aleppo, Quneitra, Tartous, Idleb and Deir-ez-Zor. In addition, 15,937 children were provided with unstructured psycho social support through the provision of tents and recreational kits in Homs, Sweida, Hasakeh and Tartous. As of the end of this month, UNICEF has reached 254,034 children and adolescents with

structured psychosocial through games, group discussions and one on one specialised support, (73% of the target) and 161,830 children and adolescents with unstructured psychosocial support (65% of the target).

In August, 5,000 teachers were trained to sensitize students on the risks of unexploded remnants in Syria, 707,608 children (52% of target) have been reached through this intervention in 4 governorates. UNICEF will continue to provide these trainings in the upcoming school year and is on track to reach 1.4 million children by the end of 2015. These trainings are particularly valuable at the start of the school year given the regular attacks on schools recorded over the last year as well as the significant amount of explosive remnants of war in conflict areas.

Adolescent Development and Participation: This month, UNICEF and partners have supported an additional 13,533 adolescents and young people to address their rights to development and participation in Adolescent Friendly Spaces and through Community Mobilization across Syria including 2,400 adolescents in hard-to-reach locations in Aleppo, Deir-Ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh. UNICEF provides a quality package of services which includes Life Skills Based Education (LSBE), vocational and technical training and basic psycho social support. So far this year, UNICEF has supported 284,465 adolescents with these activities.

More than 13,900 adolescent girls and boys and young people in eight governorates in Syria have been provided with opportunity to access organized sport activities. It is estimated that at least 15,000 additional young people will be provided with sports activities by the end of year. UNICEF-supported S4D activities has received nation-wide media coverage.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2015)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	2015 Sector Target	2015 Sector Results	2015 UNICEF Target	2015 UNICEF Results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE *				
# affected population provided with improved water and sanitation services by developing, rehabilitating and maintaining the Public Infrastructures (1)	6,000,000	8,149,349	3,500,000	6,854,447
# affected population periodically provided with hygiene items coupled with hygiene promotion messages in the collective shelters and in host communities settlements (2)	4,800,000	1,465,808	2,340,000	886,584
# affected population with access to safe drinking water and appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services in the collective shelters and in host communities settlements (3)	2,900,000	2,535,124	2,340,000	2,011,233
# affected population in public institutions (Schools, Child Friendly Spaces & Health Centers) provided improved WASH services	800,000	295,140	800,000	195,140
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children receiving Explosive Remnant of War risk education in schools and communities (1)	n/a		1,450,000	707,608
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes. (2)			385,000	268,385
# children and adolescents reached through unstructured psychosocial activities(3)			300,000	237,950
# child protection actors/ stakeholders trained (women, men) (4)			3,600	1,090
EDUCATION				
# children (6-17) with access to formal education (1)	3,500,000	18,430	500,000	18,406
# children (6-19) with access to non-formal education opportunities (2)	4,500,000	283,788	1,600,000	259,200
# teachers and education actors with access to professional training and capacity development initiatives (3)	480,000	1,625	7,600	1,329
# children (3-15) receiving Back to Learning (BTL) materials (4)	4,500,000	86,786	3,000,000	49,260
HEALTH				
# children under five reached with polio vaccine (1)	UNICEF not sector lead		2,900,000	2,989,659
# children under one with routine vaccination (2)			570,000	188,930
# children & CBA women accessing basic health services (3)			1,300,000	640,071
# estimated population benefitting from health item distribution (4)			n/a	1,603,259
NUTRITION				
# children under 5 and PLW (pregnant & lactating women) receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation (1)	2,200,000	448,009	1,000,000	400,853
# children 6-59 months receiving nutrient supplements (2)	517,000	737,929	370,000	472,708
# children 6-59 months treated for Global Acute Malnutrition (3)	89,100	9,553	21,000	8,138
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
# families receiving cash assistance to meet their basic needs (1)	7,500,000	n/a	20,000	0
# children benefitting from winter and summer materials including winter/summer clothes and blankets (2)	n/a		500,000	345,346
FOOTNOTES:				
WASH				
* It is estimated up to 16.55 million people benefit from sustained supply of water treatment chemicals for drinking water nationwide.				
1) Cumulative catchment of people accessing safe drinking water through rehabilitation/ repair of the existing water supply systems with established operations/maintenance routines, rehabilitation of water and sewage systems including supply of equipment, spare parts, fuel and chemicals for treatment, equipment of boreholes, enhancing of surface/ground water production & distribution. The increase of August was due to providing 53 submersible water pumps in 6 communities in Al-Hasakeh governorate. Also providing 2 vertical pumps in Ein Altanor main pumping station in Homs and 17 submersible water pumps in 6 communities in Homs as well as rehabilitation works of water systems in 9 communities in Homs. In addition to other works of rehabilitation and providing equipment in 6 other governorates.				
2) In institutions, IDP Camps /Shelters/Host settlements.				
3) # of people reached with access to hygienic toilets or latrines, hand washing facilities, Aquatabs, water tanks and trucking in IDP settlements, and host communities (temporary or mid-term)				
Child Protection				
1) ERW activities from January through May 2015 in Damascus and Rural Damascus.				
2) PSS in CFS, AFS, mobile units and school clubs. Adolescents and Youth Structured: 60,975				
3) Level 1 PSS including children benefitting from recreational kits and child protection open days. In addition, this indicator will measure adolescents reached through mobile outreach approach (ADAP: 46,292).				
4) Child protection actors include 1,500 school counsellors and 500 community / NGO workers, trained in PSS and case management and referrals.				
Education				
1) UNICEF target combines three interventions: Children provided with equitable access to formal education opportunities through rehabilitation of schools (350,000); Prefabricated class rooms (14,000); and children with basic education bursaries and given access to formal schools (1,500). Note: A number of school rehabilitation projects started with NGOs in collaboration with WASH implementing partners. The number of beneficiaries reached is still relatively low, because the school year only starts in September.				
2) Non-formal education opportunities can improve learning in formal schools), including 1.6 million children and adolescents provided with self-learning materials (total) in addition of which: 500,000 children provided with remedial education, 165,000 adolescents provided with Life Skills Based Education, including at least 56,000 with vocational education. Of the 165,000, 130,000 adolescents will be reached through mobile outreach.				
3) Includes: i) Developing capacity of 5,600 teachers including in active learning, curriculum B, self-learning, extra-curricular, and life-skills education; ii) 200 education participants capacity development support in minimum standards/ information management; iii) 1,329 cumulatively reached as below: 131 teachers trained in Damascus; Under ADAP-Education, 1198 youth volunteers trained on Life Skills and Vocational Training. Teachers have been reached in the Governorates of Damascus, Aleppo, Lattakia, Hama, Homs, As-Sweida, Tartous and Al-Hasakeh				
4) School supplies include text books, school bags and stationary. These supplies would only be delivered just before the new school year commences in September 2015, therefore the number of benefitting children is still very limited.				
Health				

1) # of children under five reached with polio vaccine. Note: results reported are from the February 2015 polio campaign - no polio campaign conducted during August 2015. To date 4 campaigns have been conducted in Syria in 2015.
2) Routine vaccination data received for most Governorates and compiled up to 31 July 2015 (data received during July).
3) 458,234 via PHC centers and 171,937 via Mobile teams. In addition 593,259 benefited from health items distribution through regular programme and emergency assistance. Leishmania pest control catchment beneficiaries reached approximately 60,000 in Aleppo.
Nutrition
1) Micronutrient supplementation: result as at 31 August 2015 includes 385,159 children and 15,694 PLWs.
2) Complementary foods and lipid-based nutrient supplements: As 31 August 2015 261,604 children under 2 received complementary food and 211,104 children under 3 received lipid-based nutrient supplements (Plumpy Doz).
3) The sector target for Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has been revised to include Severe, Severe with complications, and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (GAM = (Moderate (MAM) + Severe (SAM))). Children are treated for GAM with Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food. As of end July the sector has reached 1,957 children with SAM treatment (of 21,000 target); 183 children with SAM and complications (of 2,100 target); and 7,313 children with MAM (of 66,000 target)
Social Protection
1) Displaced and vulnerable households supported with cash and vouchers to meet immediate basic needs. Note: The voucher pilot programme is expected to start shortly in Quamishli. All the necessary preparations (including market assessments) are currently being undertaken.
2) Number of beneficiaries remains the same

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The population in Za’atari remains stable at approximately 79,700 individuals, while Azraq’s population has grown to 23,028. The arrival rate to Azraq—the default camp for new arrivals and those moving from host communities to the camps—increased from 47 individuals per day in July to 79 individuals per day in August, of whom around 45% are new arrivals from Syria. August was the first month since April 2015 that arrivals in Azraq were higher from the host community (1322 individuals) than from the border (1130 individuals).

UNICEF expects that vulnerability levels especially among children will continue to rise for approximately 229,000 vulnerable Syrians in host communities whose assistance was stopped from September 1st by the World Food Program. This may lead refugee families to turn to negative coping mechanisms such as withdrawing children from schools, early marriage, or child labour.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF is working closely with the Government of Jordan in developing the Jordan Response Plan for 2016-2018. UNICEF serves as the secretariat for the WASH task force and provides substantive technical inputs to other task forces such as education, social protection, health, and food security.

In 2015, UNICEF focused on increasing the cost-efficiency of programme delivery by integrating child protection, alternative education, and life skills trainings at 150 partner locations nationwide through the Makani centers. UNICEF’s child cash grant programme targets Syrian refugee families living in poverty, aiming to reduce their reliance on negative coping mechanisms such as child labor or early marriage by reinforcing their economic security and linking them to child-focused services. WASH interventions, such as water and wastewater networks in camps, and targeted rehabilitation projects in host communities (including in schools accommodating large numbers of refugees), support to the sector in carrying out nationwide assessments to identify critical areas of need, develop national strategies and support longer term planning integrating resilience into programming. In the areas of health and nutrition, UNICEF continues to coordinate with government services interventions to support the health and development of infants and young children, including immunization support (both through emergency campaigns and hard to reach areas approach as well as through strengthening the national routine immunization system), child nutrition counselling for mothers, and efforts to improve neonatal morbidity and mortality rates.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF targets humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children and uses innovative solutions to strengthen the resilience of host communities, including by providing child cash grants to vulnerable Syrian refugee families and large-scale monitoring and digital reporting of incidences of violence in schools. Priorities in 2015 include developing service points that bring together several of UNICEF’s services (including psychosocial support, life-skills training and learning opportunities for children) in one single location. Some locations where UNICEF is providing integrated programming include in Makani centres; in Infant and Young Child Feeding Centres and schools and in vulnerable settlements. This new strategy will allow UNICEF to provide a more comprehensive support to each child based on their identified needs. Combining these services in one community platform helps to reduce costs and increases effectiveness in our programming in the coming years. UNICEF is also prioritizing investments in strengthening the capacity of Government departments and national non-governmental organizations in effective planning and managing services for children through the establishment of a foster care system for children deprived of parental care, and by conducting an assessment of all schools that will help to prioritize the WASH rehabilitation needs.

In the WASH sector, the transition to more sustainable interventions in camps is underway with much progress made over recent months. In Za’atari, works are underway on the water network through the construction of the storage tanks and the main transmission line. Phase I of the water network is expected to be completed by late 2015 and will be operational by December 2015, reducing the vulnerability to potential strikes, and reducing the cost and quality issues associated with water tankering. The construction of Phase 1 of the wastewater network will dramatically improve the sanitary environment in Za’atari. In Azraq, the works at the wastewater treatment plant and the borehole have been completed and both are expected to be operational in late September, both of which will greatly reduce costs and environmental concerns.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: In August, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 103,115 people, including 56,940 children, living in Za’atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City camps. Since January 2015, WASH services have been provided to an estimated 112,428 people living in camps.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 09, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.</i>		
Registered refugees	629,266	M: 310,228; F: 319,038
Child Refugees (Under 18)	325,960	M: 167,385; F: 158,575
Child Refugees (Under 5)	105,717	M: 54,117; F: 51,600

Za'atari: With regards to the water network, six of the eight storage have been completed with construction of the remaining two, as well as the three pumping stations and the transmission line underway. The new borehole and wastewater treatment plant have been commissioned and both are expected to be operational by late September when improvement works on the access roads have been completed.

WASH services continued to be delivered to 79,900 people in Za'atari camp, including an estimated 43,945 children. As part of the Contingency Plan, additional storage was constructed at borehole 1 to enable additional water to be stored to mitigate against the impact of any technical issues with the boreholes. In preparation for winter and the associated flooding, measures are being implemented to ensure that all partners have the necessary equipment and implementation modalities to reduce the potential for flooding and if it occurs, to deal with it immediately. Mobilisation on key WASH message continued with the seasonal focus on food safety, mass handwashing, water conservation and Hepatitis A, in addition to the ongoing communication relating to the progress and impact of the water and wastewater networks.



Azraq borehole © UNICEF Jordan 2015/AlSharabati

In late July, the first suspected cases of Hepatitis A were reported in Azraq camp, which have subsequently been confirmed. At the time of writing this report, 142 cases have been reported. In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and a range of partners, a multi-sectoral response is currently underway which has included the distribution of soap, the dissemination of key hygiene messages and undertaking Health/WASH assessments to identify areas of additional intervention. Procurement of mini-hygiene kits, which comprise jerry cans, handwashing buckets, disinfectant solution and washing powder (as households use soap to wash their clothes, reducing the amount available for handwashing) is underway.

To ensure the most effective response, extensive consultations were held with refugees on the content of the mini-kits and the efficacy of proposed handwashing solutions (household or communal).

Host Communities: Three jetting trucks have been delivered to Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) to enhance the efficiency of the wastewater services and system. These trucks are now in use in Madaba, Balqa, and Tafleeh Governorates. They will remove blockages in the piped system and reduce the chances of overflowing sewerage and the associated critical environmental health issues. Since January, rehabilitation works have been completed in four projects in Zarqa, Mafraq, and Za'atari municipalities, benefitting approximately 589,250 Syrians and Jordanians through improved access to piped systems. Since January, five (out of seven) sanitation projects have been completed in Greater Irbid, Ramtha and Zarqa municipalities, benefitting 259,066 Syrians and Jordanians as a result of more efficient network systems, over half a million people receive safe drinking water through these improvements.

Based on the assessment results of the recently completed JEN Nationwide WASH in Schools assessment, all 3,000+ schools have been ranked by order of priority of WASH intervention. Of this list, work has been completed on the rehabilitation/construction in 47 schools (among the 100 highest priority schools), which will benefit approximately 35,216 Syrian and Jordanian children when they return to school in early September, with the remaining work to be completed by November, which will benefit a total of 64,255 students.

Education: There are currently 226,000 school-aged Syrian children in Jordan with 130,000 enrolled in formal education as of the 2014-2015 academic year. Nearly 1 out of 3 Syrian children are not benefiting from any form of education. To bridge this gap, UNICEF mobilized partners to prepare for a nationwide "Learning for All" campaign. The campaign aims to promote continuation and retention of students in the formal education, increase out of school children's access to alternative education opportunities and encourage good reading habits amongst children.

Twelve schools in host communities and Za'atari and Azraq camps concluded summer activities. The programs included rehabilitative sessions as well as entertainment activities (i.e., sport and tele match games, learning through play, accessories making, wool works, handicrafts, arts and drawing, storytelling and educational and recreational competitions). 135 children with disabilities out of 713 attended in host community while 105 children with disabilities attended the summer activities in camps.

A total of 105 Syrians students are currently enrolled in the non-formal education pilot programme in Azraq Camp (46 Syrians and 59 boys). In host communities, 1,042 students registered in NFE (634 boys and 408 girls, 744 Syrians and 298 Jordanian and other nationalities)¹. A total of 1,224 children have engaged in NFE this year.

Makani: In August 2015, UNICEF and 20 partners worked closely together to further roll out the Makani-My Space programme framework across Jordan. A total of 128 Makanis are currently in place, with another 93 centres identified and expected to be in place

¹ Actual enrolment numbers may be higher than the numbers reported above, as this number only includes students whose applications have been received from centers and entered into the Questscope database by August 12, 2015.

by end of year. As of August, some 136,467 girls (52%) and boys are registered with Makani or child and adolescent friendly spaces through which they have access to structured psychosocial support, alternative education and adolescents and youth services.

UNICEF staff conducted 131 programme visits to Makanis from April through August, evaluating the status of activities at 84 Makanis thus far. These visits led to the development of trainings to address gaps and meet the needs of partners implementing the Makani integrated approach. In August UNICEF conducted four workshops, training 200 frontline Makani staff on common implementation methodologies.

Within the Reaching Every Community (RI-REC) approach, UNICEF initiated a referral system with Makanis and distributed awareness messages on Routine Immunization and tetanus toxoid vaccinations. The materials encouraged Makanis to refer families with children under five to nearby health centers or outreach sites to receive required doses of pre-school immunizations, and tetanus toxoid vaccination for women of childbearing age.

Child Protection: UNICEF and its partners continue to successfully formalize the alternative care arrangements of separated Syrian children through Jordanian courts. Sharia judges are increasingly cooperative in the formalization process, resulting in the process being accelerated and streamlined to the benefit of the children. UNICEF's partners are working to alleviate the concerns of foster families who are hesitant to approach the courts through awareness raising and the provision of information on the benefits of formalizing alternative care.

Of the total 136,467 girls (52%) and boys registered with child and adolescent friendly spaces or Makanis, a total of 10,829 girls (53%) and boys were newly registered for psychosocial support with UNICEF-supported spaces in camps (46 spaces) and host communities (76 spaces) in the month of August alone.

Health and Nutrition: Health: Trainings on Routine Immunization (RI) were conducted for 320 health workers (vaccinators, midwives, nurses) who provide immunization services in Irbid and Jerash. Reach Every Community (REC: mobile vaccinations in high-risk areas for vulnerable populations) continued in all 12 governorates. The IOM mobile team, with financial support from UNICEF, reached 1,568 Syrians and vulnerable Jordanian families in Irbid and Ramtha. Through the REC approach, children and women of childbearing age received the required doses of vaccines according to the national guidelines. During August 2015 IOM/MoH vaccination team vaccinated 914 Syrian refugees children aged 0 to 15 years against Polio, 865 Syrian refugees children aged 6 months to 15 years against Measles and 351 Syrian refugee children aged 6-59 months were provided Vitamin-A.

Nutrition: In August, 5,480 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached with IYCF education and counselling (individual and group counseling sessions) on breastfeeding and early initiation of breastfeeding through IYCF centers and outreach activities in the camps and CBOs centers in the host community, nearly 50,000 were reached this year. UNICEF with close coordination and collaboration with MoH and Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) conducted World Breastfeeding Week (WBW-2015) campaign and various national awareness and media campaign activities. In camps, education sessions were coordinated with all partners, doctors and midwives supporting breastfeeding were hosted, and it was agreed with camp management that all Syrian working mothers with children under 1 year in camps receive leave for breastfeeding on daily basis.

Basic Needs: Humanitarian child cash grant: UNICEF's unconditional Child Cash Grant (CCG) programme, initiated in February 2015, targets the most vulnerable children and their families out of the 84% Syrian refugees living in host communities in Jordan. The CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (USD28) per child per month, in order to reduce families' reliance on negative coping strategies that impact upon child wellbeing. In August, UNICEF assisted 55,091 girls and boys from 15,344 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families. Post-distribution monitoring conducted in June by a third party monitor revealed that 93% of households spent the unconditional grant on child-related expenses. The majority of families reported spending the grant on children's clothes and shoes (71%), children's medicine (54%), school related expenses (48%), and fresh foods (43%). 71% of respondents felt that the UNICEF CCG had either significantly or moderately helped them to fulfil their children's basic needs.

A funding shortfall of \$6.7 million must urgently be addressed to allow for the humanitarian child cash grant to continue reaching 56,000 extremely vulnerable Syrian refugee children from September to December 2015. In addition, US\$ 10 million are urgently needed to protect 335,000 vulnerable children living in camps and host community from the harsh winter conditions during the winter 2015-16. UNICEF faces a critical funding gap of US\$10M for the provision of essential WASH services to March 2016. The water and wastewater networks in Za'atari have a funding shortfall of US\$9M – if this funding is not found by November 2015, the shortfall will result in suspension of works in early 2016.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2015)

JORDAN	Sector 2015 Target	Sector result as of August 2015	UNICEF 2015 target total	UNICEF result as of September 2015
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# people with increased access to potable water through improved and expanded water network and household interventions in host communities	3,366,021	802,050	1,700,000	589,250
# people with access to potable water in camps	307,000	112,428	140,000	112,428
# people reached through messages on key hygiene practices	614,937	171,086	305,000	48,208
# people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities through improvement/extension of sewerage systems and household facilities in host communities	1,467,846	259,066	685,000	259,066
# people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities through waste management ² services in camps	140,000	112,428	140,000	112,428
# boys and girls having access to WASH services in schools, clinics and child-friendly spaces in host communities	241,212	13,389	200,000	13,389
# boys and girls having access to WASH services in schools, clinics and child-friendly spaces in camps	45,000	42,234	45,000	34,234
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children/ adolescents with access to psychosocial support services (level 2&3)	333,170	214,752	203,264	136,467 (65,016 boys & 71,451 girls)
# children receiving specialized services from case management services from qualified frontline workers	21,025	10,375	13,785	4,650 children (2,445 boys & 2,205 girls)
# community members, including children, sensitized on CP issues, services available and referral pathways.	339,547	85,091	131,000	55,067 (22,131 men & 32,936 women)
# Government of Jordan officials, civil society & humanitarian workers trained on CP	2,592	1,943	1,050	1,712 (733 men & 979 women)
EDUCATION and YOUTH				
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools (primary and secondary)	160,000	129,354	130,000	129,354 ³
# children and youth benefiting from alternative certified non-formal education	71,208	1,224	7,500	1,224
# children and youth benefiting from alternative informal education (basic learning and numeracy) ⁴	118,144	9,891	80,500	8,492
# children and youth benefit from technical skills/post-basic education	16,111	1,344	3,500	1,131
# children and youth (10-24 yrs old) benefit from life skills activities	67,056	29,941	58,000	37,345
# children who have received school supplies ⁴	210,300	42,375	160,000	2,618
# teachers, school supervisors, counsellors and other educational personnel trained	5,674	1,932	4,000	1,566
HEALTH				
# children 9mo-15yrs vaccinated for measles ⁵			34,000	16,335
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio			248,970	405,900
# children <5 yrs (boys and girls) fully covered with routine Immunization antigens			34,000	13,906
# of child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid			28,000	18,847
NUTRITION				
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	153,600	n/a	72,000	48,698
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ⁴	14,500	n/a	14,500	2,459
BASIC NEEDS				
# vulnerable children receiving monthly cash assistance	237,228	170,290	75,000	56,196 ⁶

² Includes solid waste and waste matter

³ Corresponds to 2014/2015 academic year.

⁴ Result reduced from prior month as a result of UNICEF verification of partner reporting on Activity Info

⁵ Arrivals at Raba Sarhan Transit centre + measles coverage in the camp and host

⁶ Maximum reached was 56,215 in May; figure above represents June beneficiaries.

Iraq

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 09, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	249,463	M: 141,446; F: 108,017
Child Refugees (Under 18)	103,527	M: 54,383; F: 49,144
Child Refugees (Under 5)	38,168	M: 19,458; F: 18,710

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of 29 August 2015, a total of 249,463 registered

Syrian refugees⁷ are living in Iraq, the majority of whom are hosted in the three northern Iraq governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Approximately 40 percent are children. Refugee numbers in Iraq attained a '2015 peak' at end-July 2015, reaching 251,690 individuals. UNHCR reported that, at the Peshkhabour border crossing, over 3,370 Syrians entered the KR-I seeking safety (July; 225 August; 3,151) while over 6,000 people are reported as returning to Syria (July: 2,308 August: 3,747) individuals were reported returning to Syria. In August, UNHCR received reports of people smuggling towards Europe, with camp authorities observing incidents of departure of heads of households to Turkey⁸. Reported causes of return were rising cost of life in the KR-I, desire to secure better economic opportunities, family reunification and the need to deal with property/agricultural matters. Syria and Iraq hit the international headlines in August as tens of thousands of people arrived at Europe's land and sea borders, seeking asylum and forcing European governments to reassess refugee quotas and migration-related issues.

The protracted humanitarian crises and prevailing security situation have severely affected the economic situation across the country and in particular in the KR-I, where public services are strained and financial resources of the government, host communities and refugees are diminishing. Demonstrations took place in centre and south Iraq throughout August, protesting against electricity shortages and lack of public services. Prime Minister Abadi announced reforms intended to restructure and streamline the central Iraq government. Budget and oil revenue disputes between the Federal Government and KRG remained unresolved resulting in continuous delays in payment of public sector salaries, including teachers, and stalling of public infrastructure projects. The challenging economic situation affects refugees particularly in urban and semi-urban locations. Increased movement of Syrians into camps in order to access humanitarian support, in particular food vouchers, was reported by UNICEF partners in Dahuk Governorate. If this continues, it marks a reversal from previous trend of refugees opting out of camps in favour of urban environments.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In February 2015, OCHA and UNHCR, as coordinating agencies of the IDP and Syrian refugee crisis responses, launched an online database which includes harmonized indicators to facilitate monitoring of sector and cluster achievements. This allows for a better understanding and coordination of the parallel emergency responses in Iraq. Among the inter-agency working groups in Erbil, UNICEF co-leads the WASH and the Child Protection Working Group with UNHCR and co-leads Education with Save the Children. In its role as WASH Sector co-lead, UNICEF coordinates with many health actors, including with the WHO-led Disease Surveillance System, to ensure that water borne diseases are dealt with quickly if they occur.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian response strategy and priorities in Iraq remain focused on providing access to basic and life sustaining services for Syrian women and children and to protect them from the violence. UNICEF's interventions include capacity building of local actors and the communities that host Syrian refugees, enhancing their ability to withstand economic and social shocks. A holistic approach to programmes is ongoing in Iraq, with coordinated child protection, education, social cohesion and Communication for Development (C4D) interventions primarily in the KR-I for Syrians. UNICEF collaborates with NGO partners and Iraqi civil society to monitor and report on grave violations against children in armed conflict.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: Throughout July and August 2015, UNICEF supported government and non-government partners in the KR-I provided supply of safe water to 83,925 Syrian refugees in camps. In July, UNICEF continued to support the Directorate of Surrounding Water in Dahuk Governorate to provide chlorination and maintenance of supply sources and distribution networks reaching approximately 40,000 refugees, and supported the Board of Relief and Rehabilitation Affairs (BRHA) to truck safe water for approximately 1,600 refugee families in Domiz 1.

Water resource management is critical in Iraq, and community-level engagement and participation in conserving water resources remains a gap that affects WASH actors' humanitarian response. A lack of engagement on this at community level results in an

⁷ UNHCR Data Portal, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

⁸ UNHCR Inter-Agency Operational Update – Syrian Refugees in Iraq, August 2015. The smuggling route from the KR-I, according to interviews conducted by UNHCR, goes through Greece, Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary and Austria, ending in Germany, with people travelling by boats, trains, cars and even on foot.

increased need for desludging of sewage holding tanks, which in turn raises operations and maintenance costs. Funding constraints continue to postpone the long-planned construction of a Mosul dam water scheme that would, if finished, improve water supply to refugees in Domiz 1 and 2 camps (Domiz 1 is the largest refugee camp in Iraq), as well as increasing water available to nearby host communities in Dahuk. In Dahuk, the local authorities have not yet approved the construction of a low-cost wastewater treatment plant at Domiz camp, despite advocacy from UNICEF and UNHCR. If approved, the project could significantly reduce the cost of desludging of sewage holding tanks.

Education: In July and August, access to school spaces available to Syrian refugee children increased with the completion of 6 pre-fab schools across Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah (Gawilan and Domiz 2 (Dahuk), Mamzawa (Erbil), Arbat, Qirga and Chwarchira (Sulaymaniyah), in both camp and host community locations. In August, UNICEF and education actors supported the 'Back to School' campaign which raises awareness of the importance of education and encourages parents to take children to enroll. The campaign aims to encourage at least 30,000 students to register for the school year. In Erbil, all refugee camp schools started registration, while in all non-camp schools registration for Grades 1 to 3 began. Arrangements to transfer the Kobani refugees to the new UNICEF-supported prefab school site in Chwarchira have begun, in coordination with the Directorate of Education. In Sulaymaniyah, UNICEF coordinated with Directorate of Education both for the 'Back to School' campaign in the governorate, and to arrange for staff movement to the new prefab school in Arbat refugee camp. The administration in the refugee camp school began registration of new children for grade 1. In the reporting period, 6 Parent Teacher Association meetings were held in Domiz 1 camp refugee schools, facilitated by UNICEF and WARCHILD. Over 500 students attended summer recreational activities in Domiz 1 and 2 camps run by HARIKAR and Save the Children International, with UNICEF support that reach just over 22,000 children.

As reported previously, an ongoing concern for all education actors is the lack of funds to pay refugee teachers in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) during the next school year. The lack of funds may seriously constrain access to education services for refugee children. Cuts to services could affect up to 22,000 refugee children supported through UNICEF's education programmes in schools. UNICEF and education partners continue to work on this issue with the Ministry of Education, discussing temporary incentives for Syrian refugee teachers. In addition to payment of teachers, lack of personnel is a particular concern in Darashakran and Qushtapa camps, Erbil Governorate. Darashakran needs 31 teachers for 4 shifts in 2 schools, while Qushtapa camp needs 10 teachers. Without sufficient qualified personnel and either salaries or temporary incentives in the place of a full salary, there is a risk of school closure.

Child Protection: Throughout August, UNICEF in collaboration with its implementing partners provided psychosocial services to a total of 1,723 newly registered children (girls: 799 and boys: 924). This constitutes a total of 10,080 (girls: 5,049 and boys: 5,031) newly-registered children since January 2015. 180 newly registered children (girls: 65 and boys: 115) received specialized services from frontline workers. Cases included children with emotional distress, non-attendance of school, child labour, unaccompanied and/or separated children (UASC), early marriage, gender based violence and disability. This constitutes a total of 1,246 (girls: 405 and boys: 841) newly registered children since January 2015.

In the reporting period, UNICEF partner ACTED, in collaboration with Save the Children trained three new child protection committees in Qushtapa camp, Erbil, improving the systems available to support children in that camp. Community-based Child Protection Committees (CPCs) are a key way to improve grassroots-level knowledge of protection issues and support for children's rights. Previously in Darashakran, reports were received of children exhibiting aggressive or violent behaviour. During the most recent visit by UNICEF facilitators, parents reported improvements in children's behaviour. In Dahuk, ACTED mobile child protection teams in Domiz 1 and 2 camps conducted an awareness campaign in August that focused on inclusion of children with disabilities and teenagers.

Refugee children face many risks that affect access to their rights. In Domiz camp, Dahuk, male heads of families have reportedly left the camp, seeking refugee status in European countries and leaving wives and children behind. Cluster partners reported that, for families left behind, potential for incidences of children entering illegal labour may be higher. Concerns were raised about the effect on children as the scale-back in the food voucher system, leaves refugee households with fewer resources at their disposal, thereby increasing the risk of child labour. Child protection partners recommended materials on early marriage and child labour are needed to standardize public messaging on this issue.

Health: UNICEF continues to support routine immunization services in all Syrian refugee camps in the KR-I. In the last two months, 2,934 Syrian children under 5 (July: 1,385, August: 1,549) were vaccinated against polio, 659 under 1 year olds (July: 272 infants, August: 387 infants) received the single measles vaccine, and 932 under-5 children (July: 545, August: 387) were provided with Vitamin A supplements to reduce child mortality. UNICEF immunisation campaigns have reached almost 900,000 children this year alone.

UNICEF in partnership with Ministry of Health promote health literacy as a key strategy to improve child survival and development. In July and August 2015, trained Syrian refugee nurses visited tents across the nine refugee camps, as part of new-born home visit program, reaching over 1,300 infants and 2,500 new mothers or pregnant women with information on appropriate care of infants, including infant and young child feeding information (IYCF).

Through the UNICEF-led growth-monitoring programs, UNICEF continued providing services to U5 children as well as pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In July and August, an estimated 5,845 U5 children were screened by weight, height and for nutrition-related health conditions. Additionally, in July UNICEF supported 150 seminars, involving an estimated 600 pregnant and lactating women, discussing topics such as exclusive breast-feeding, well-balanced diets and complementary foods for infants. As with other sectors, the current national budgetary crisis in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region has limited health services available to those in need.



Communications for Development (C4D)

Communication for Development (C4D) works towards sustained behaviour change in the communities UNICEF serves, through awareness raising activities and promotion of important information on hygiene, health, education and other issues relevant to refugee communities. In August, UNICEF partner Relief International ran training for a WASH Committee of 20 people (50 percent women) in Darashakran on how to carry out minor WASH repairs at household level. In Basirma refugee camp, UNICEF supported Terre des Hommes (TdH) in a tent-to-tent campaigns on 3 and 4 August on health and hygiene topics. 592 people were reached (141 girls, 50 boys, 275 women and 126 men). TdH community mobilizers (from the refugee population), also ensured that information on cholera prevention, heat exhaustion treatment, and solid waste collection reached 653 individuals in the same camp.

2015/TdH/Basirma Camp: TdH community mobilizers in an interactive session on Hygiene promotion with children

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – August 2015)

IRAQ	Sector 2015 Target	Sector Total 2015 Results	UNICEF 2015 Target	UNICEF Total 2015 Results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE ⁹				
# emergency affected population provided with adequate access to safe water ¹⁰	71,468	23,121	45,024	23,121
# emergency affected population provided with sustainable access to safe water	133,769	85,962	78,924	83,926
# emergency affected population with access to functional appropriately designed toilets & bathing facilities connected to disposal system	88,256	94,072 ¹¹	57,366	92,380
# beneficiaries with routine access to solid waste collection and disposal services ¹²	103,546	90,470 ⁶	50,738	54,921
# beneficiaries received hygiene kits ¹³	120,219	56,024	49,290	43,551
# beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion activities ¹⁴	120,219	96,629	49,290	70,789
# children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and child friendly spaces	43,738	14,593	43,738	14,593
CHILD PROTECTION¹⁵				
# children with access to psychosocial support services	20,669	18,139	14,262	10,080
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	7,950	2,984	3,500	1,321
# para-Social workforce trained	200	0	200	0
EDUCATION				
# of boys and girls in basic education ¹⁶	27,012	30,385	24,782	22,315
# children who have received school supplies	27,012	14,130	24,782	9,138
# children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes	27,012	18,683	24,782	16,880
HEALTH				
# children under 1 immunized against measles			6,366	2,795
# newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services		n/a	3,170	4,578
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for polio ¹⁷			750,582	851,354
# health facilities in impacted communities supported			120	11
NUTRITION				
# children under 5 provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services ¹⁸		n/a	14,382	23,750

⁹ Some services in camps are gradually handed over from UNICEF to other organizations/institutions, based on agreements. The number of beneficiaries reached by UNICEF in some indicators may gradually decline. Monthly results may decrease if total refugee population in camps declines. However, results reflected in this table constitute the maximum number of achieved beneficiaries for the respective activities since the beginning of the year. Where available, monthly (incremental) beneficiary figures are presented for each indicator for sector and/or UNICEF.

¹⁰ This indicator refers to refugees benefitting from unsustainable water access, such as water trucking, in contrast to the next indicator, which reflects refugees benefitting from sustainable access to safe water, for example piped networks. UNICEF beneficiaries in August 2015 were 8,454 individuals.

¹¹ Due to delays in reporting from partners and therefore incomplete data, sector totals will remain the same until data is received and validated.

¹² The increase in UNICEF beneficiaries here is due to a short-term contract with the local authorities in Dahuk. UNICEF was requested to support solid waste collection for three months to cover a gap in service.

¹³ Sector beneficiaries in August 2015 were 13,232 and for UNICEF 2,197. UNICEF is only distributing hygiene kits for Syrians in camps on an as-needed basis (for example if there is an outbreak of scabies or similar disease), hence the difference between July and August results.

¹⁴ Sector beneficiaries in August 2015 were 41,173 and for UNICEF 16,888.

¹⁵ The application of quality control mechanisms at sector level have led to the downwards revision of the CP sector results.

¹⁶ Sector and UNICEF targets refer to children of 6 to 14 years enrolled in formal basic education. However the results for this age group are not currently available, and reflect enrolment across all ages (gross-enrolment). Results will be revised once the age-specific data is available.

¹⁷ This indicator refers to immunization against polio via campaigns, which target all children under the age of five years, including IDPs, host community members and Syrian Refugee children across the KR-I. Since more than 97 per cent of all Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in the KR-I, the 3RP funds for polio immunization are used for Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates, while immunization campaigns in the rest of Iraq are funded under the SRP. The HPM reflects the total May polio campaign results in the KR-I, of whom 32,436 were refugees in and outside camps.

¹⁸ The result of this indicator refers to the number of registered growth monitoring visits. One child could have benefitted repeatedly from nutrition screening services.

Lebanon

Humanitarian affairs and coordination

On July 2015 preliminary results of the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) were presented with the objective to provide an updated multi-sectorial overview of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Preliminary results, reflect a clear deterioration in the situation of Syrian refugees in the country. 70% of refugee households are below the poverty line (\$3.84/person/day) compared to 50 % last year. Households were reported to have a higher dependency on external livelihood sources like food vouchers, loans, and credit. Moderate food insecurity doubled from 12 per cent to 24 per cent since last year.

WFP's funding shortfall until the end of the year continues to restrict food assistance activities. Due to funding shortfalls WFP has introduced two new measures: 1) Capping assistance to 5 members per targeted household starting from September and 2) Removal of Safety Net assistance. As a result of capping assistance to 5 members per household, approximately 130,000 individuals have been removed from assistance in September.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's work in Lebanon is guided by the organization's Core Commitments to Children in emergencies in close partnership with the Government of Lebanon. The humanitarian response is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan, which details UNICEF's commitments to all children in need, including Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, Palestinian refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese. UNICEF equally participates in resilience, recovery and development work under the World Bank Stabilization Framework and the Reaching All Children with Education proposal. Planning and implementation of the response is done through active participation and leadership in sector working groups. The No Lost Generation, championed by UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children and World Vision brings 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 UNICEF continues implementing the stabilization programme with funds from the Government of Germany. In the South, major achievements were made in August, with 11,100 meters of HDPE (high density polyethylene) pipes handed over to South Lebanon Water Establishments in different locations¹⁹ benefitting 66,614 Lebanese and 22,017 Syrians. In the Bekaa valley, 5,625 Lebanese and 6,405 Syrian refugees benefited from equipping a well in Jeb Janien. 15,000 Lebanese and 13,000 Syrian refugees benefited from the rehabilitation of a water tank of 200 m³, equipping of well, construction of control room and lift line.

As an emergency response to electricity shortfall in the South, 45,000 Lebanese and Syrian refugees benefited from an increase in water supply through the provision of 6 generators to secure pumping hours.

Education In August 58,871 Non-Lebanese boys and girls attending the second shift completed the 2014-2015 school year. UNICEF's support to enrolment of students in public schools includes payment of enrolment fees, provision of school supplies, and community outreach activities. For the 2015-2016 school year, the Lebanese Ministry for Education agreed to provide a total of 200,000 spaces in public schools to non-Lebanese children (45,000 in the first shift and 155,000 in the second shift sessions). UNICEF's current funding will contribute to the enrolment of 45,000 non-Lebanese children and 95,755 non-Lebanese children in the second shift. There is still a funding gap to place 59,245 children in the second shift.

The Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) pilot has been under implementation since June 2015 by CERD/MEHE with classes starting in July and August. The ALP targets children that have missed two or more years of schooling, and provides subjects required by the official Lebanese curriculum, in addition to life skills and psycho-social support modules. A total of 12,171 children were reached through community outreach activities by the education sector partners and of these 6,009 children were enrolled in 36 selected public schools all over Lebanon during the second half of July and August.

In August, UNICEF continued the rehabilitation of 61 public schools to meet safety, accessibility and WASH standards, of which 9 schools are supported to meet accessibility standards for children with special needs. In addition, 30 schools are being rehabilitated to meet WASH standards.

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 09, 2015. *estimated as per 3RP M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	1,113,941	M: 528,008; F: 585,933
Child Refugees (Under 18)	593,731	M: 302,992; F: 290,739
Child Refugees (Under 5)	209,421	M: 106,938; F: 102,483
Estimated host community affected*	1,500,000	n/a

¹⁹ Aabra, Darb Elsim, Hellaleyyeh, Saida in South Governorate; Nabatiyeh, Eltahta and Chaqra in Nabatiyeh Governorate.

Child Protection As a part of UNICEF's strategy to combat worst forms of Child Labour, UNICEF and key partners (Beyond, Terre des Homme Italia, SAWA and INTERSOS) participated in a 3-day TOT workshop on Child Labour in Agriculture organized by the ILO under the patronage of the Ministry of Labour. The workshop addressed the key policy issues on the subject with invited guests from key ministries and major national and international organisations such as the Agricultural Unions, Farmers Unions, Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, participants from the Education Sector group, and from other UN specialised agencies.

UNICEF has focused on strengthening its community-based approach to child protection and gender-based violence in 2015 through the development and strengthening of community-based committees and networks. The main role of these committees and groups is to provide information on available services in communities, raise on CP and GBV issues as well as act as focal points for the identification and safe referral of cases. From January to July 2015, over 6,200 girls, boys, men and women have been mobilized to promote child protection and psychosocial support in their communities.

Three community groups of adolescent girls and women that were established and supported by DRC in Wadi Khaled, Akkar, organized an event under the title "Tomorrow will be better". The groups were formed amongst those adolescent girls and women who have been participating in safe spaces activities during the past 6 months. One of the key achievements mentioned was their ability to detect and refer vulnerable women and children to available services.

Health and Nutrition UNICEF has procured the third cold room for the MoPH, to be installed in Beirut, which will help them accommodate sufficient vaccines before they are dispatched to the field. In order to strengthen the cold chain system in Lebanon, UNICEF distributed about 300 solar fridges to the PHCCs, Caza Physician's office and Social Development Centres. EPI staff has been trained on their use and maintenance. As part of Routine Strengthening programme, UNICEF has provided a Sequencer (analyser) and special cold chain system to the National Measles Laboratory of Lebanon to strengthen its capacity to analyse genotype samples and alert about outbreaks more quickly as well provide a better epidemiologic study for the country.

In August, MoPH conducted an accelerated house-to-house immunization campaign in 13 villages of Middle Dreib, Akkar targeting 4,265 children under 5 years of age with Inactivated Polio Vaccine, Oral Polio Vaccine, Diphtheria-Pertussis- Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type B and MMR vaccine implemented through ICRC. UNICEF provided the necessary vaccines and logistics for the campaign.

A national breastfeeding campaign was launched under the leadership of MoPH and partly funded by UNICEF in partnership with IOCC, World Vision, the Lebanese Association for Early Childhood Development, Lactica, the Order of Midwives and WHO. The campaign is aimed at sensitizing over 100,000 individuals from the Lebanese and Syrian displaced communities about exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months and appropriate complementary feeding up to 2 years and beyond.

Training of MOPH Primary Health Care units on nutrition screening and management of acute malnutrition commenced during the month of August 2015 and currently over 58% of the targeted MoPH PHCs have been trained by IOCC. This training is aimed at strengthening MoPH capacity to independently integrate nutrition activities into routine services provided through PHCs over the country by the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – August 2015)

LEBANON	Sector 2015 target	Sector 2015 result (Jan-Jun)	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF 2015 result (Jan-Aug)
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
# of individuals with improved water supply at an adequate level of service	2,862,291	425,333	592,614	408,670
# of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities	478,184	123,996	151,266	121,636
# individuals who have experienced an HP session	2,008,651	445,627	773,326	461,909
# individuals with access to hygiene items	342,020	129,400	25,778	107,703
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of girls and boys provided with quality information	400,900	106,852	250,000	150,850
# of caregivers provided with quality information	170,272	59,643	150,000	64,850
# of girls and boys who received structured PSS	302,001	73,609	120,000	63,454
# of caregivers who received structured PSS	66,495	19,657	50,000	19,280
# of children accessing structured PSS in education spaces	47,545	N/A	20,000	1,558
# of girls and boys provided with specialized services ¹	2,436	1,670	800	1,664
# of CP/non-CP actors trained	1,989/3,792	1,024/528	350/200	756/402
# of individuals who access static safe spaces ²	73,211	20,382	32,000	10,215
# of individuals reached by mobile services ²	81,940	40,058	60,000	63,214
EDUCATION				
# of children (b/g) enrolled in formal basic education	227,947	112,999	87,150	112,999*
# of children (b/g) enrolled in NFE basic education (literacy/numeracy)	50,978	19,483	30,000	18,669
# of children (b/g) enrolled in formal ALP basic education	92,028	0	60,000	5,281
# of children (b/g) having received school supplies	534,360	312,440	290,000	258,315
# of public schools rehabilitated that meet safety and accessibility standards (as per MEHE regulation)	221	5	50	0**
# of teachers/educators/facilitators (m/f) trained	14,176	1,799	6,664	1,997
HEALTH				
# of primary health care consultations	2,448,565	696,835**	792,500	1,098,814***
# children under 5 receiving routine vaccination	239,986	158,215	150,000	162,016
# vaccine doses given to children in campaigns	1,883,300	806,579	1,799,982	806,579
# of healthcare providers trained	6,524	5,102	2,500	551
NUTRITION				
# of children U5 screened for malnutrition	418,220	N/A	300,000	37,992
# of children U5 admitted for malnutrition management	14,282	N/A	13,042	722
# of individuals received micro-nutrient supplements (children and PLW)	441,200	N/A	440,000	119,860****
Basic Assistance (Winter Response)				
# of children (b/g) receiving clothing	N/A	N/A	150,000	138,552

¹ Only children who receive specialised services: children needing family-based care, emergency shelters, services for disabilities, WFCL including CAAFAG, and specialized mental health services.

² SGBV indicator.

*UNICEF number includes (through MEHE): 1st shift Non-Lebanese: 42,528/1st shift Lebanese: 11,600/Second shift: 58,871.

**Work is in progress in 61 schools but the partners reporting will be only upon finalization.

***UNICEF number includes 838,474 consultations reported by MOPH for the PHCCs supported by UNICEF [From Jan-July 2015] and 260,340 reported by Activity Info(AI) [From Jan-August 2015]. However, the sector number only accounts for AI results.

****72,519 micro-nutrients and 47,341 energy biscuits.

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of Syrians registered in Turkey increased from 1,772,535 in June to 1,938,999 by end August. Meanwhile the number of Syrian child refugees surpassed 1 million, to 1,050,937 as of 25 August – a grim milestone in this continuing conflict.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 09, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Total refugees	1,938,999	M: 985,011; F: 953,988
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,050,937	M: 542,920; F: 508,018
Child Refugees (Under 5)	387,800	M: 203,595; F: 184,205

Despite significant efforts by the Government of Turkey and its partners, education and protection issues continue to pose enormous challenges for Syrian children in Turkey. As of end August, 391,207 children and adolescents remain out of school, and further interventions are essential to support them.

The Syrian refugee crisis received a new level of global visibility toward the end of August as a result of a surge in refugee outflows into South-Eastern Europe. According to UNHCR, 322,500 people have arrived in Europe by sea as of 1 September, of which 49% are Syrians. UNHCR also reports an average of 3,000 arrivals to Greece per day in August (the majority of which would have transited by Turkey), and a current population of 80,000 refugees and migrants on the Greek islands.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Turkey leads the overall protection and assistance response to the Syrian refugee emergency, and remains the largest provider of emergency aid to Syrian refugees. The UN Country Team continues to support the Government's efforts in planning and implementing the emergency response via inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the Syria Response Group, which provides overall leadership to the UN response at the heads of agencies level, and the Syria Task Force, which provides overall leadership at the technical level. UNICEF continues to actively participate in both, and provides co-leadership of the Education sector group. UNICEF also participates actively in the Protection Sector group, and a Child Protection Working Group is being established under the co-leadership of UNICEF and UNHCR.

Decentralized coordination mechanisms also play an increasingly significant role in the humanitarian response in Turkey. UNICEF participates actively in the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR in Gaziantep, and leads the Southeast Turkey Education Working Group, comprised mostly of NGOs working on the provision of formal and non-formal/informal education to Syrian refugees. Together with CARE International, UNICEF also co-chairs the Turkey Refugee Response WASH Working Group, with meetings held alternately in Gaziantep and Sanliurfa.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the organization's Core Commitments to Children in emergencies and the close partnership with the Government of Turkey. The humanitarian response is coordinated under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2015-2016, which details UNICEF's commitments to all children in need, including Syrian refugees living in camps and host communities as well as Turkish children affected by the Syria crisis.

To achieve results in a complex operating environment, UNICEF employs a mix of strategies ranging from direct provision of supplies to capacity building, resilience development to systems strengthening, all underpinned by strong partnerships and advocacy.

UNICEF promotes non-discriminatory access to quality and relevant formal and non-formal education for both refugee and vulnerable host community children in Turkey. In child protection, UNICEF works to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and separation of children. Priority is given to strengthening national child protection systems to provide services. Families and communities are also benefitting from community-based psychosocial support and from strengthened community networks. Child rights violations continue to be monitored and documented with findings strengthening advocacy and programming.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education: In the month of August, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) to prepare Syrian children in Turkey for the upcoming school year. 32 additional schools and educational facilities were rehabilitated or refurbished, allowing more children to access education and exceeding our target by 10% for 2015. In addition, 370 recreational kits were delivered to 33,300 children in 211 schools across the country, supporting Syrian children to remain in a protective and learning environment during the summer months. These kits helped to promote play, the development of important interpersonal and life-skills, and aimed to build self-confidence and trusting relationships with others.

To strengthen the resilience of the Turkish education system to better respond to the Syrian crisis, UNICEF continues to work closely with MoNE to develop and implement Provincial Action Plans (PAPs) to scale-up Syrian children's access to quality education. PAPs

have now been completed for 9 south eastern provinces (Kilis, Mardin, Adana, Hatay, Sanliurfa, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye and Gaziantep), with an additional 4 provinces planned for completion in the next 2 months.

YOBIS, the information management system established jointly by UNICEF and MoNE in 2014 to gather demographic and achievement-related data on Syrian students, teachers, and classrooms, continues to expand its scope throughout the country. All schools in Turkey currently or potentially serving Syrians (52,985, of which 255 are Temporary Education Centres) are now entering data in the system, and the system is 72% populated – up from 50% in June 2015. However, a lack of funds and partners continues to impede access to non-formal and informal education. 391,207 children and adolescents remain out of school, and further interventions are essential to support them.

Child Protection: In August 2015, about 3,750 children benefitted from psycho-social support in child-friendly spaces, bringing the total number to 32,837 since the beginning of the year (65.6% of the UNICEF 2015 target). A total of 217,050 children attended 27 child-friendly spaces in temporary accommodation centres and host communities.

In Urfa, a UNICEF-supported youth community centre in Viranşehir and a safe space for girl adolescents and youth in Süleymaniye opened their doors on September 1st, 2015. Three outreach teams contacted 1,146 out-of-school children and informational brochures on the centres' programmes (written in Arabic, Turkish and English) were distributed to their families. The centres will be offering specialised psychosocial support and referral services, including gender-based violence and life skills programmes (including language classes) as of early October 2015. Since mid-August 2015, 114 children (46 male, 68 female), 55 youth (13 male, 42 female) and 56 adults (31 male, 25 female) participated in awareness-raising sessions on landmine and explosive remnants of war risk education (ERW/RE). A one-day workshop on awareness-raising has also been organized, scheduled for mid-October, and will target 120 local authorities, schoolteachers and humanitarian (I)NGOs/CBOs conducting activities in Turkey and northern Syria.

Winter Response: Planning continues to provide Syrian children and their families with the supplies needed to survive the winter months. Beginning in November, UNICEF will work with three partners targeting approximately 30,000 vulnerable households of Syrian children and their families living in host communities using a cash voucher approach.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January– August 2015)

TURKEY	Sector 2015 target	Sector total 2015 results	UNICEF 2015 target	UNICEF total 2015 results
CHILD PROTECTION				
# conflict-affected boys and girls with equitable access to child protection or psychosocial support services, including in Child-Friendly spaces and mobile units		n/a	50,000	32,837
# conflict-affected boys and girls reached through specialised services from qualified frontline workers referrals			2,000	559
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents in impacted communities who are trained for social cohesion and peace building through peer support, youth mobilization and advocacy			5,000	1,884
# Syrian individuals trained through the parenting training programme			5,000	20,089
# individuals trained on child protection and SGBV			405	403
EDUCATION				
# school-aged children in schools/ learning programmes ²⁰	345,000	208,000	180,000	99,766
# children who have received school supplies	250,000	n/a	180,000	65,724
# educational facilities constructed / refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings ²¹	70	n/a	70	77
# (qualified) teachers trained	4,150	n/a	3500	6,737
# qualified teachers supported with incentives ²²	3,500	5,503	3,500	5,503
# children and adolescents receiving NFE/ IFE (Syrians, Other affected groups)	100,000	2,897	40,000	0

²⁰ UNICEF targets and results for enrolment figures are cumulative, and calculated based on schools directly supported by UNICEF with multiple interventions. Results do not include children who are indirect beneficiaries of system support, including teacher training and incentives.

²¹ Please note figures for educational facilities are cumulative

²² Please note incentives are to be paid to the whole target group each month

Egypt

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as at September 09, 2015. There are no persons pending registration.

Registered refugees	132,375	M: 67,511; F: 64,864
Child Refugees (Under 18)	57,716	M: 29,784; F: 27,931
Child Refugees (Under 5)	16,017	M: 8,207; F: 7,810

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The total of number of Syrians registered in UNHCR by July 2015 is 132,375. Detention of Syrian Refugee children for migration by irregular means remains a concern and it has shown an increase with dozens of

families paying large amounts of money to smugglers, contracting debts and taking life-threatening risks. Egypt is a country of origin, transit and destination for thousands of individuals trying to reach Europe. Humanitarian agencies have reported the existence of well-organized networks of smugglers operating along Egypt's northern coast. Between 1st of January 2015 and the end of August 2015 2,035 persons of different nationalities were detained. A positive trend that has been noted is that the period of detention is now shorter and is generally no longer than two weeks. By the end of August 2015, 75 children were still held in detention (49% of them being Syrian) and 191 children identified by UNICEF since June have been released (46% of them Syrian).

The Egyptian government offered Syrian children access to education in public schools. UNICEF continues strengthening institutional capacity of the Ministry of Education, and creating community-based education opportunities wherever the public system could not accommodate Syrian children.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF moving forward on the child protection sectoral work plan for 2016 which aims to improve inter-agency coordination and advocacy efforts as well as strengthen child protection system in Egypt. In addition, it will aim to promote investigations of specific child protection issues and identify gaps in child protection services.

UNICEF continues to co-lead with UNHCR the Education Working Group (EWG) to put a coordination mechanisms in place for assessing specific needs of Syrian children and developing joint interventions to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions targeting out of school Syrian children. The EWG affirmed a need to address the issue of acceptance of the MOE for establishing community schools for those who are not enrolled in public schools.

UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, and partners of the health group met to coordinate and complement their health indicators as well as their financial support to partners particularly MoHP. Partners also agreed on harmonization the support they give to MoHP to provide mental health care services for Syrian refugees.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF in partnership with the government of Egypt is working to ensure every Syrian child has access to education, health and protection in collaboration with UNHCR and partner NGOs creating community-based services wherever the public system cannot accommodate Syrian children. In Egypt, UNICEF focusses on support to expand community health capacity and outreach activities, is reinforcing alternative education access through online lessons as well as offering direct support to kindergartens and significantly investing in increasing child protection surveillance and referral mechanisms to ensure that a protective environment is maintained for Syrian refugee children as well as vulnerable Egyptians.

Summary Analysis of Program Response

Child Protection: In August 2015, 2,171 Syrian children and adolescents had access to non-specialized community based CP and PSS through UNICEF's implementing partners. This makes a total of 8,255 Syrian children reached with community based services since January 2015. In addition, 543 Syrian children had access to structured, sustained child protection and PSS programmes (a total of 1,035 Syrian children since January 2015). There was a particular focus on raising awareness amongst Syrian refugee children about harassment in schools during structured discussion groups, and how to deal with it as this is an issue that frequently impacts Syrian as well as Egyptian children.

In August, 761 parents (a total of 2,222 since January 2015) accessed community based child protection and PSS. Services included one-on-one sessions, awareness raising sessions (how to deal with domestic violence, stubbornness and withdrawal), computer skills and a psychodrama programme. These activities are aimed at helping parents to identify and support children and their families with specialized services. UNICEF has provided case management and specialized services to 1,598 children since the start of the year.

33 Syrian refugee children held in detention were provided with legal support and assistance (non-food items) by UNICEF's implementing partner. UNICEF is also working with UNHCR to advocate for the rights of detained children to be observed by Egyptian government agencies. In particular, UNICEF is advocating for the immediate release of unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF also provided CP training to 328 civil society and community based organisation staff in the month of August, including 292 school social workers who were trained in child protection for a total of 507 this year.

Education: UNICEF continues to support 13,181 Syrian children enrolled in 236 public schools reached in 2014 and in preparation for the start of this school year has continued teachers' trainings and schools rehabilitation. UNICEF also continues to support 49 established KGs in 2014 and 2015 reaching 1,234 refugee children. UNICEF and MoE are planning to organize a workshop on refugee rights for middle management teams in the ministry of education, 400 government staff are expected to attend.

Health: By the end of August, a total of 173 Syrian women (15-49) years and 1,619 under 5 Syrian children received primary Health care services through UNICEF supported Public Health Units for a total of 3,386 Syrian women and 9,592 under 5 Syrian children this year. UNICEF trained 80 Community Health Workers (CHWs) to manage the increased demands refugees have placed on the health care system. Ministry of Public Health plans to appoint and train 20 Syrian CHWs in Ismailia and Port-Said governorate to work directly with Syrian communities on outreach issues in the coming months. MoHP plans to train and appoint 200 CHWs in six governorates namely Cairo, Giza, Damietta, Alexandria, Daqahlya, Matrouh, Ismailia and Port-Said.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – August 2015)

EGYPT	2015 Sector Target	2015 Sector Results	2015 UNICEF Target	2015 UNICEF Results
CHILD PROTECTION				
# children, adolescents with access to community based CP and PSS support	17,000	6,030	10,000	8,255
# parents with access to community based CP and PSS			2,500	2,222
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (girls and boys)	n/a	n/a	1,000	1,035
# Syrian girls and boys with access to specialized psychosocial support 'case management'	2,450	n/a	1,500	1,598
# government, civil society and community based organization staff trained on CP	540	n/a	250	507
EDUCATION				
# Syrian children enrolled in formal education opportunities	45,954	41,000	14,500	13,181
# students reached by psychosocial support	n/a	n/a	750	0
# community structures and KGs established	n/a	n/a	70	49
# schools equipped and refurbished	30	0	15	0
# schools provided with education resource rooms ²³	3,200	n/a	15	0
# teachers trained	2,330	385	150	0
# public and community school reached with child safeguarding mechanisms	50		10	0
# teachers (m/f) trained on design and implementing plans for students with special needs	n/a	n/a	150	0
# teachers/supervisors trained on active learning and multi-grade classroom management	1,000	n/a	750	173 ¹
# managers trained (m/f)	n/a	n/a	300	0
HEALTH				
# under 5 (Egyptian and Syrian) children immunized during polio NIDs			14,500,000	n/a ²⁴
# Syrian children under five years old immunized through the Routine immunization (measles)			15,000	Planned October 2015
# Syrian women (15-49 year of age) benefiting from Primary health services (including ANC, PNC, Hypertension)		UNICEF is not lead for the health sector	10,000	3,386
# Egyptian women (15-49) benefiting from access essential primary health services			20,000	n/a
# Syrian new born with access to obstetric and neonatal intensive care units)			15	n/a

²³ UNICEF is targeting public schools

²⁴ Independent report in process

Funding Status

Syria Crisis

15-Sep-15

2015 Appeal : SRP and 3RP

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

Funding Status		WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health & ** Nutrition	Basic Needs	Other	Being* Allocated	Total*	Percentage Funded
Syria	Required	72.02	92.04	22.53	62.28	30.40			279.27	40%
	Funded	31.40	24.35	12.33	17.91	17.94		8.38	112.31	
	% Funded	44%	26%	55%	29%	59%			40%	
	Funding Gap (\$)	40.63	67.69	10.20	44.37				166.96	
	Funding Gap (%)	56%	74%	45%	71%				60%	

3RP	Jordan	Required	56.03	50.79	24.95	11.04	36.70			179.51	59%
		Funded	48.81	25.34	14.54	3.80	11.35		1.69	105.52	
	Lebanon	Required	90.85	116.06	29.16	42.86	10.10			289.02	53%
		Funded	38.57	67.93	20.62	14.56	10.25			151.93	
	Iraq	Required	45.36	12.93	8.74	10.49	1.20			78.72	47%
		Funded	13.54	10.23	7.08	3.82	1.45		1.06	37.18	
	Turkey	Required		42.00	9.58	5.27	3.50			60.35	49%
		Funded		22.33	6.23		1.16		0.05	29.77	
	Egypt	Required		2.02	1.82	6.82				10.66	37%
		Funded		1.15	0.49	0.05			2.29	3.97	
	MENA	Required	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.50	1.50		6.00	36%
		Funded			0.36				1.83	2.18	
	Total 3RP	Required	192.98	224.55	75.01	77.23	53.00	1.50		624.27	53%
		Funded	100.91	126.96	49.32	22.23	24.21		6.92	330.55	
% Funded		52%	57%	66%	29%	46%			53%		
Funding Gap (\$)		92.07	97.59	25.68	55.00	28.79	1.50		293.71		
Funding Gap (%)		48%	43%	34%	71%	54%			47%		

Total	Required	265.01	316.59	97.54	139.51	83.40	1.50		903.54	49%
	Funded	132.31	151.31	61.65	40.14	42.15		18.46	446.02	
	% Funded	50%	48%	63%	29%	51%	0%		49%	
	Funding Gap (\$)	132.70	165.28	35.88	99.37	41.25	1.50		457.52	
	Funding Gap (%)	50%	52%	37%	71%	49%	100%		51%	

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

** For Syria SRP total requirement for **Health** 40.37 and total received fund 15.54

** For Syria SRP total requirement for **Nutrition** 21.91 and total received fund 2.38

Next SitRep: 17/10/2015

UNICEF Syria Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: 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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