### General

Total number of Syrian children in need inside Syria and in host countries: **8 million children**

### Inside Syria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population in need</td>
<td>11.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in need</td>
<td>5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in hard-to-reach areas</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in hard-to-reach areas</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced people</td>
<td>6.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced children</td>
<td>2.6 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In Refugee Host Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total registered refugees outside Syria</td>
<td>almost 5.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total registered refugee children outside Syria</td>
<td>over 2.5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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CHILD PROTECTION

Inside Syria:
- 1,106 children verified killed – the highest ever number of children killed in a single year since the start of the war.
- 748 children injured.
- 806 children recruited into the fighting.

In refugee host countries:
- Nearly 10,000 Syrian refugee children are either unaccompanied or separated, and many of these children are vulnerable to exploitation, including child labour, due to lack of legal documentation.

EDUCATION

Inside Syria:
- In 2018, the UN verified 120 attacks on education facilities – the highest ever number since the start of the war.
- An estimated 40 per cent of school infrastructure in Syria has been damaged or destroyed in the war.
- Over 2 million children – over one third of Syria’s child population – are out-of-school and 1.3 million children are at risk of dropping out.
- One in eight children per classroom requires specialized psychosocial support for effective learning.

In refugee host countries:
- The flow of refugees out of Syria has added a huge strain on service provision in neighbouring countries, challenging Syrian and host communities’ access to basic services, including education.
- Over 800,000 children remain out-of-school.
- In Jordan, 38 per cent of Syrian children aged 15-17 years old are not in school, citing distance, cost, lack of space and bullying as reasons for dropping out or not enrolling.
- Nine out of ten children living as refugees and who engage in learning are in formal school.

POVERTY

Inside Syria:
- Over 83 per cent of Syrians live below the poverty line, pushing children into extreme survival measures - such as child labour, early marriage and recruitment into the fighting - to help their families make ends meet.

In refugee host countries:
- More than 90 per cent of Syrian refugees are living in host communities and facing challenging conditions. These circumstances have pushed children to extreme survival measures including dropping out of school to work or marry.
- Percentage of refugees (outside of camps) living in poverty:
  - Jordan: 80%  
  - Lebanon: 71%  
  - Turkey: 64%  
  - Iraq: 37%

HEALTH

Inside Syria:
- In 2018, the UN verified 142 attacks on health facilities and personnel – the highest ever number ever recorded in one year since the start of the war.
- Only half of health facilities are functioning.
- National routine immunization coverage declined from 80% in 2010 to less than 50% in 2017, triggering several outbreaks.
- Over two thirds of children with physical or mental disabilities require specialized health services which aren’t available in their area.
In refugee host countries:

- In Jordan, 45 per cent of Syrian children under the age of five are not accessing proper health services including vaccinations and disability support.28
- 56 per cent of refugee households in Iraq and 11 per cent in Lebanon encounter challenges to access quality healthcare because of cost, distance, or unavailability of services).29

**NUTRITION**

**Inside Syria:**

- Acute malnutrition among pregnant or nursing women increased more than two-fold in 2018.30
- 19,263 children under the age of five are severe acutely malnourished.31
- 6.5 million people are food insecure pushing children as young as three to work or beg to keep families afloat.32

**In refugee host countries:**

- Over 30 per cent of refugee households in Lebanon and approximately 80 per cent of refugee households in Jordan show some level of food insecurity.33

**WATER SANITATION**

**Inside Syria:**

- Over half of surveyed households rely on unsafe or water sources to meet their daily water needs.34
- Families living in informal settlements spend more than half of their income on water.35
- At least 70 per cent of sewage is untreated and at least half of the sewerage systems are not functional, exposing children to serious health risks.36

**In refugee host countries:**

- In Lebanon, a majority of households have access to an improved water supply, but nearly half of all sources are contaminated.37
- In Turkey, over a quarter of interviewees reported that shelters have poor hygiene facilities.38

**UNICEF’S RESPONSE HIGHLIGHTS**

**From January-to-December-2018:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Education</strong></th>
<th><strong>In refugee host countries:</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 1.9 million children were enrolled in formal education, and over 413,000 children in non-formal education.</td>
<td>Over 3.7 million children had access to education (including formal, informal/non-formal).</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Health</strong></th>
<th><strong>In refugee host countries:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearly 3.5 million children were vaccinated against polio, and more than 390,000 children accessed routine immunization services.</td>
<td>Almost 26 million children were vaccinated against polio and over 2.4 million children received routine and measles vaccinations.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nutrition</strong></th>
<th><strong>In refugee host countries:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3 million children and pregnant and nursing women were screened for malnutrition. Over 6,800 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition.</td>
<td>More than 531,000 children were treated for acute malnutrition and more than 3.9 million caregivers received counselling on infant and young child feeding practices.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WASH</strong></th>
<th><strong>In refugee host countries:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 4.6 million people had improved access to safe water, and over 1.5 million people accessed emergency water, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities.</td>
<td>Over 10 million people had improved access to safe water and more than 3.7 million had improved access to sanitation services/facilities.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Child Protection</strong></th>
<th><strong>In refugee host countries:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost 377,000 people had access to psychosocial support and positive parenting services, and over 1.6 million people were reached with mine risk education.</td>
<td>Almost 2.3 million people and children had access to structured, and sustained child protection, psychosocial support, and positive parenting services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2019, UNICEF is appealing for **US$ 1.2 BILLION** for its programmes for children inside Syria and in neighbouring countries.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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### ENDNOTES

1. OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA), 2019 SYRIAN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW (HNO).
11. United Nations, 2019
13. United Nations, 2019

24. United Nations, 2019
31. Ibid.
34. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2019 Syrian Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). Comprehensive WASH assessments were conducted in mid-2018 to inform the 2019 HNO, including an individual household-level survey at sub-district level (approximately 24,600 samples from 265 sub-districts across Syria) and a household survey focused on IDP camps and informal settlements in north-west and north-east Syria (approximately 1,950 households from 156 camps and 100 collective centers).
38. IOM, Shelter and Wash Assessment, October 2017.