

Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Humanitarian Situation Report
Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey
Date: 25 January 2013
Reporting Period: 12-25 January 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- **SYRIA:** Urgent winter response continues, with distribution of high-thermal blankets, children's clothes, and heaters in Homs, Damascus, and Tartous.
- **LEBANON:** UNICEF distributing hygiene items and baby kits for 43,000 people, as part of WASH winterisation.
- **JORDAN:** Refugee inflows into Jordan increasing substantially, with 10,500 Syrians crossing into the country over the past five days. Some 30,000 Syrians have fled to Jordan since 1 January 2013, compared to 16,413 in December.
- **IRAQ:** Work continued to install hot water boilers in female shower blocks in al-Qaim camp. Once complete, all female showers in Camps 1 and 2 will be equipped with hot water. However, additional resources are required to install boilers in male showers, and extend services to Camp 3.
- **TURKEY:** Distribution of winter clothing for 12,000 children in Akcakale camp in Sanliurfa camp will begin next week.

Note: UNICEF Situation Reports will continue to be issued on a bi-weekly basis. The update on performance indicators will take place on a monthly basis (every other sitrep).

INSIDE SYRIA

1,840,000

of children affected

OUTSIDE SYRIA

284,025*

of children affected

*out of registered refugees only.

2013 APPEALS

SYRIA APPEAL 2013*

US\$ 68.44 million

REGIONAL APPEAL 2013*

US\$ 127.4 million

*January-June 2013

66%

Total Funding Gap

Gap per Country (in US\$ million)

60.4

Syria

23.1

Lebanon

12.4

Turkey

15.7

Jordan

18.0

Iraq

Registered Refugee Population

(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)

	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	546,202	273,101	273,101
Children Affected (Under 18)	284,025	147,475	136,551
Children 0-4 Years	103,778	54,620	49,158
Children 5-11 Years	109,240	54,620	54,620
Children 12-17 Years	76,468	38,234	38,234
18 – 59 Years	240,329	114,702	125,626

* In addition 119,643 Refugees are awaiting registration. The total number of registered refugees and individuals awaiting registration is 671,262. This includes 5,417 Syrian refugees registered in North Africa.

SYRIA

Highlights

- UNICEF Director of Emergency Programmes visits Syria as part of a high-level inter-agency mission aimed at increasing access to vulnerable persons throughout the country.
- Urgent winter response continues, with high-thermal blankets, children's clothes, and heaters being distributed in Homs, Damascus, and Tartous.
- In Aleppo, UNICEF partners provide clean drinking water for public shelters, benefitting close to 10,000 persons.
- UNICEF delivers emergency health kits across Syria, enough to treat 160,000 people.
- Over 20,000 children now benefitting from non-formal education classes.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Estimated Affected Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from (*) OCHA Dec 2012. The rest of the figures are calculated based on CBS demographic distribution of 2011)</i>	
Total Affected Population	(*) 4,000,000
Children Affected (Under 18)	1,840,000
Pregnant women (estimate: 5% of the total population)	200,000
Total Displaced Population (a proportion of the above)	(*) 2,000,000
Children Displaced (estimate: 46 % of the population is children)	920,000

UNICEF's Director of Emergency Programmes joined OCHA's Operations Director and Emergency Directors from five other UN humanitarian agencies on a five-day mission to Syria from 18 to 22 January, where they visited Damascus, the surrounding area, Homs, and Dera'a. The delegation also visited the city of Talbiseh, in the north-western part of Syria, which has been affected by more than twenty months of violence. Extensive needs were witnessed in terms of food, healthcare and access to clean water. Children have been particularly affected by the fighting, and affected families consistently highlighted education and psychosocial needs as among the most urgent issues. The visit was coordinated by both the Government of Syria and the opposition.

Programme response

The UNICEF mission to Tartous, in the west of the country, reported that there are currently 25,000 displaced families registered in the area, of which approximately 11,200 are receiving food assistance from WFP. According to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), an additional 45,000 displaced families in Lattakia are receiving no assistance. In light of the situation, UNICEF is exploring opportunities to expand partnership with local NGOs in the area to reach as many displaced persons as possible. In response to increased demand for hygiene and winter items, UNICEF also reached approximately 12,870 vulnerable women and children in Tartous with hygiene kits and around 8,000 women and children with quilts. (For more on UNICEF's winter campaign, see Supply and Logistics.)

Meanwhile, in the heavily affected area of Aleppo, a local UNICEF partner is providing safe drinking water for more than 1,800 displaced families (9,000 people) in 30 public shelters. The partner NGO also conducted income generation skills training for 50 young people in IDP shelters. Based on strong buy-in by the community in this effort, plans are underway to increase the number of young people benefitting. In addition, 200 young volunteers were trained on outreach activities and crisis management. Also in Aleppo, a UNICEF-supported mobile health team continues to reach vulnerable children with medical services (see below under Health).

WASH: UNICEF has completed the procurement of almost 1,000 metric tonnes of sodium hypo-chlorite, sufficient quantities to ensure continuation of safe water for the next three months to an estimated population of ten million people in fourteen governorates. The first shipment is due to arrive in country by 25 January 2013, and each week, a further 100 metric tonnes will arrive. In addition to water treatment chemicals, procurement is underway to improve the pumping and water storage capacity of highly affected municipalities (generators and water tanks). With UNICEF support, international NGO partner Premiere Urgence continues to provide daily water trucking to more than 6,000 displaced persons in 22 separate locations in Rural Damascus. During the first two weeks of January, more than 1.2 million litres were provided, at a rate of approximately 14 litres per person/per day. This support is scheduled to be scaled up by end January.

In Adraa, in Rural Damascus, UNICEF and NGO partner HELP are providing water and sanitation support to approximately 25,000 especially vulnerable displaced persons residing in semi-completed high rise buildings in an industrial area. Some 300,000 persons reside in the complex. This assistance began in early December in order to accommodate a new influx of displaced persons from Yarmouk camp, and has been expanding steadily since. Overall, UNICEF and partners are reaching approximately 22,000 people per day with safe water.

Child Protection: Children in Syria continue to face serious protection challenges, including killing and maiming. Many children have experienced violence and displacement, creating massive needs in terms of psychosocial support and mine risk education. UNICEF continues to provide psychosocial support to over 40,000 children, but urgent scale-up is required. In addition, the situation of an estimated 11,000 children in juvenile and alternative care centres remains a concern, and the number of children working and/or living in the streets has visibly increased.

Education: According to the Ministry of Education (MoE), 2,400 schools have been damaged across all governorates, and a further 1,960 are being used as shelters. Access to school is severely affected, especially in Aleppo, Idlib, Dara'a, Homs, Hama, and rural Damascus. Officials in Homs estimate that enrolment rates remain relatively high, at 80 per cent, but actual attendance rates cannot be verified. Currently, approximately 14 per cent of schools in Homs governorate are estimated to be completely out of service. For the remainder, overcrowding is a major challenge, with some classrooms having to accommodate more than 100 students.

According to local sources in Tartous, half of the 1,400 schools in the area are housing displaced persons. In spite of this, classes are still being held in an attempt to continue the education of displaced children. An estimated 30,000 displaced children are registered in schools in the governorate, with the majority of displaced persons residing in coastal areas and Mashta Elhu. Local authorities are constructing new schools to cope with demand, and UNICEF is distributing school bags to 5,000 displaced children. UNICEF is planning to establish an additional fifteen school clubs in the area, in addition to the 33 already active, which are providing remedial education, psychosocial support, and recreation activities for 4,500 children. Parents and teachers report a significant improvement in the overall well-being of the children participating in school clubs.

In Rural Damascus, UNICEF partner Premiere Urgence is supporting school club activities for 1,400 Syrian and Iraqi refugee children. Nationally, UNICEF supports a total of 107 school clubs in 4 governorates (Dara'a, Rural Damascus, Tartous, and Lattakia) benefitting around 25,500 children. Meanwhile, with UNICEF support, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) continues its work in ten schools in Damascus, carrying out teacher training focused on active learning methods and differential needs amongst children. In three of the schools, training on psychosocial support was also provided, bringing the total number of schools receiving such support to nine. In addition, DRC completed its first semester of remedial classes in eleven schools, benefitting 3,750 children. Remedial classes are also being supported through UNICEF's adolescent development programme. In Homs, 6,400 children and adolescents benefitted from remedial classes in twelve displacement shelters, in cooperation with a local charity. UNICEF's partner hopes to reach an additional 2,000 children next week.

UNICEF is also working to obtain more specific data on pre-school children and their situation, as well as the situation of Iraqi and other refugees.

Health: UNICEF-supported mobile health teams are scaling up across the country in response to the precarious health situation of children and women facing harsh winter conditions. Since the beginning of January, approximately 2,000 displaced children received medical check-ups in six governorates (Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo). The main cause of illness continues to be acute respiratory infections, representing nearly 20 per cent of cases.

This week, UNICEF provided medical supplies covering up to 150,000 people to health authorities and local partners in eight governorates. In addition, UNICEF provided supplies and equipment to Al-Mowasat Charity Hospital, a facility in Damascus that provides free medical care to displaced persons (approximately 12,000 per month). Meanwhile, in response to the increased caseload of premature births and new-borns with complications, UNICEF provided six incubators to Al-Mojtahed hospital and Al-Zahrawi Maternity Hospital.

Nutrition: UNICEF provided nutrition supplies to hospitals and NGO partners across Syria for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Therapeutic milk, ready-to-use supplementary food, and high energy biscuits were distributed in Tartous, Homs, Damascus, and Rural Damascus, in quantities sufficient to serve more than 16,000 children. In addition, food kits serving 8,000 children were provided to displaced children in Homs through NGO partner Shabab El-Kheir. UNICEF also provided nutrition support to displaced Palestinians. Some 200 recently-displaced families in Khan Al-Sheeh received electrical cooking stoves, and food kits were provided for 8,000 children in Rural Damascus and Yarmouk Camp.

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Partnerships

This week, the WASH sector working group agreed to carry out rapid joint field assessments in areas of key concern for water and sanitation. In Child Protection, UNICEF met with the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to plan the joint implementation of a mine risk education programme to protect children and communities from the risk of unexploded ordnance.

The Ministry of Education and UNICEF held an annual review and planning meeting with all partners, including UNHCR, UNRWA, and international NGOs. The working group set priorities for scaling up in 2013, including 'back-to-school' and ensuring children are in a protected environment, scaling up school club activities, early childhood development, psychosocial support for school children, vocational and alternative learning like self-learning, distance learning, and remedial classes.

Supply and Logistics

As part of on-going efforts to protect vulnerable children from a particularly harsh winter, UNICEF distributed blankets for 22,800 children in Homs, Adraa, and rural Damascus during the reporting period. Also, children's clothes and heavy quilts were provided to approximately 18,000 children in Homs city and rural areas, as well as in Tartous. Also in Homs, 375 vulnerable people including 225 children benefited from heaters distributed by UNICEF, with carpeting also provided in eight shelters hosting 1,259 displaced persons, in cooperation with Al-Birr NGO. This brings to approximately 290,000 the number of vulnerable people reached with winter supplies to date. An additional 28,000 high-thermal blankets and 28,300 sets of children's clothes arrived in Tartous are now being distributed to partners in most affected areas of the country.

LEBANON

Highlights

- In response to the increasing influx of refugees, the Government of Lebanon has authorised the establishment of two transit centres, each for up to 5,000 people.
- Immunisation activities have begun, targeting 74,000 children under 18 for measles and 32,000 children under 5 for polio, together with Vitamin A supplementation.
- UNICEF is distributing hygiene items and baby kits for 43,000 people, as part of WASH winterisation activities.
- Enrolment for refugee children in public schools is extended until end January. Over 12,000 children have been assisted to enrol in public schools to date.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Registered Refugee Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	151,602	72,769	78,833
Children Affected (Under 18)	78,833	39,417	39,417
Children 0-4 Years	30,320	15,160	15,160
Children 5-11 Years	30,320	15,160	15,160
Children 12-17 Years	18,192	9,096	9,096
18 – 59 Years	66,705	30,320	36,384
60+ Years	6,064	3,032	3,032

The number of Syrians crossing into Lebanon has increased substantially over the last two months, with a 58 per cent increase in the number of registered refugees. Almost 13,000 new registrations occurred during the reporting period, and an additional 67,061 Syrians have been in contact with UNHCR to be registered, bringing the total to 218,663. The total number of refugees in the country is however believed to be substantially higher, since many refugees choose not to register. A UNICEF-funded WASH assessment in the Bekaa Valley conducted in December 2012 found that 40 per-cent of households assessed were either pending registration or were not registered with UNHCR at all. Less than 3 per cent of refugees are living in camps or collective shelters, while 27 per cent of refugees are living with host families – mainly concentrated in the poorest areas of the country. Therefore UNICEF's emergency response also covers host communities. In addition to Syrian refugees, more than 18,000 Palestinians from Syria are estimated to have also arrived in Lebanon, according to UNRWA's latest figures. Palestinian refugees from Syria are being hosted in the already-cramped Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, where living conditions are very difficult.

Programme response

WASH: The UNICEF-funded WASH assessment conducted by partner Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in the Bekaa Valley was released on 18 January. Important findings of the assessment include:

- 68 per cent of respondents would not drink from their available water source

- 17 per cent of all respondents did not have access to a toilet, meaning that they have to seek alternative sources, such as using neighbour's facilities, or finding other options distant from their dwelling
- 60 per cent of refugees did not have access to hand-washing facilities.

UNICEF and ACF will use these findings to prioritise their WASH response. UNICEF's partners have meanwhile provided hygiene promotion messages to 8,272 people via face to-face via household and group sessions. This represents eight per cent of UNICEF's target for the year. As part of phase one of WASH winterisation activities, UNICEF's partners have been provided with baby kits and hygiene items to benefit 43,000 beneficiaries. Once delivered, this will represent 41 per cent of UNICEF's target for provision of soap and other hygiene items.

Child Protection: UNICEF and its partners are providing psychosocial support to almost 13,000 children through on-going group work based in schools and community centres, festivals and interactive dramas, and recreational activities. UNICEF plans to reach a total of 74,000 children with psychosocial support in 2013. This represents 17 per cent of UNICEF's target for provision of psychosocial support services. UNICEF has meanwhile entered into a new partnership with the International Rescue Committee (and Abaad Gender Equality Centre) to operate support centres for girls and women in four locations (Berqayal, Wadi Khaled, Aarsal, and Taanayel) in the north and in Bekaa Valley, in order to create safe spaces for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and to prevent and address violence. These centres will run support groups for 360 girls over a six-month period. Any girl reporting violence will be referred to agencies for multi-disciplinary responses.

Education: The enrolment of Syrian students in public schools is on-going through UNICEF partner Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre. An additional 3,158 students have been enrolled since the last report, bringing the total to 12,100 students to date (out of an estimated total population of 92,900 school-aged refugee children, of which UNICEF is targeting 35,000). These children have received Back-to-School supplies, including school bags, school uniforms, educational materials, and parent committee fees that all students need to contribute for the running costs of public schools. Enrolment will continue until the end of January. After this date, UNICEF will assist school-aged children arriving from Syria through remedial classes and accelerated learning programmes, as well as through psychosocial support.

UNICEF is providing 130 schools with 2,000 litres each of fuel for heating. The schools are mostly in the Bekaa, in the north (Akkar), and Mount Lebanon (the mountain region), serving 28,632 Syrian and Lebanese students. This will top up other contributions to cover the needs of these schools, to safeguard children's well-being and ensure children's attendance during the cold winter months.

Health: This week, UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) began an immunisation campaign targeting 74,000 children under 18 for measles and 32,000 children under five for polio. Vitamin A supplementation is also being provided. According to a health assessment conducted by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), only 60 per-cent of Syrian Refugee children in Lebanon are vaccinated. Thus, the immunisation campaign will decrease the risk of vaccine-preventable diseases spreading through the Syrian refugee population, as well as reducing risks to host communities.

Nutrition: Given that there were no nutritional concerns in Lebanon prior to the Syrian crisis, nutritional screening, surveillance, and management systems are not currently in place within existing structures in the health sector. Accordingly, UNICEF has proposed a system covering 35 to 40 primary health care centres (PHCs) with middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening. It is hoped that MUAC screening can also be extended beyond health centres in order to achieve the highest possible coverage. For example, WFP is investigating how to integrate MUAC screening into its questionnaire for food security. Similarly, the selected PHCs will put in place an outreach strategy for the purpose of MUAC screening. Meanwhile, the first training on the accurate evaluation of nutritional status using anthropometric equipment and Growth Monitoring Child Cards will take place in the second half of February 2013, organized by UNICEF. PHCs targeted with this training will also receive anthropometric equipment. Staff from PHCs supported by MSF and Save the Children will also participate.

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Partnerships

UNICEF and UNRWA education teams met on 18 January to discuss collaboration arrangements for activities supporting Palestinian children from Syria. UNRWA schools accommodating refugees from Syria will be provided with schools supplies, recreation supplies, and early childhood development kits benefitting 2,500 children.

Supply and Logistics

As part of UNICEF's winterisation campaign, winter clothing kits have been provided to partners for 20,164 children, out of an initial target of 33,000. Of these, 11,480 will be reached through vouchers, facilitating faster distribution and allowing refugees a degree of choice. A monitoring system is underway to establish when vouchers are being redeemed and whether they are being used as intended. Phase two of the campaign will target a further 40,000 beneficiaries, extending to include Beirut and the south. In addition, UNICEF provided UNRWA with winter clothing for 816 vulnerable Palestinian children. A further 3,184 children will be provided winter clothes within a fortnight. UNICEF will also provide hygiene items for 4,000 Palestinian adults, to be delivered next week.

JORDAN

Highlights

- Refugee inflows into Jordan are increasing substantially, with 10,500 Syrians crossing into the country over the past five days. Some 30,000 Syrians have fled to Jordan since 1 January 2013, compared to 16,413 in December.
- Winterisation activities continue in Za'atari camp. UNICEF and partners have installed gas boilers in water tanks, providing hot water to some 14,400 refugees, and six child friendly space (CFS) tents were replaced with fully winterised PVC tents.
- 2,400 children between the ages of six months and 15 years have been vaccinated through the UNICEF/MoH measles, polio and Vitamin A supplementation campaign.

Situation overview and humanitarian needs

Registered Refugee Population

(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 10 Jan 2013)

	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	128,628	66,887	61,741
Children Affected (Under 18)	66,887	34,730	32,157
Children Under Five	24,439	12,863	11,577
Children 6 to 23 months	9,004	4,502	4,502
Pregnant women	2,778	N/A	2,778

In addition 47,941 Syrian refugees have received appointment for registration with UNHCR Office in Amman

Programme response

WASH: UNICEF has successfully fitted 48 WASH blocks in modules 2 and 3 of Za'atari camp with gas boilers, thus ensuring the provision of hot water to some 14,400 refugees, out of an estimated 73,000 people in need. This brings to 20 per cent the proportion of population with access to hot water in the camp. An estimated 1,500 additional refugees (100 per cent of the population) housed in King Abdullah Park (KAP) and Cyber City (CC) camps are provided with hot water through the use of solar panels.

The sustained high influx of refugees to Za'atari remains a great strain on current WASH facilities in the camp. Currently, latrine coverage is estimated at roughly one latrine for 50 refugees. Due to high mobility within the camp, however, some modules are receiving heavier usage than others. UNICEF is working towards a coverage rate of 1:20. UNICEF/THW are finalizing the construction of the remaining 16 WASH blocks (112 latrines and 96 showers) in module 3, and have commenced the construction of 48 WASH blocks (336 latrines and 288 showers) in module 5. This comes in addition to the already-completed blocks in modules 2 and 3, and brings the total number of permanent and mobile facilities in the camp to 1,265 latrines and 1,066 showers. Work is scheduled to be completed end February.

In the meantime, UNICEF rented 150 portable latrines to meet the immediate needs of new arrivals. UNICEF is also working with partners on a new design for basic latrine units that are easy to assemble and dismantle, to be used to address immediate needs while permanent structures are being installed. UNICEF/ACTED have increased the number of cash-for-work cleaners in the camp; some 340 workers are now employed. The ACTED hygiene promotion team has been tasked with the distribution of soap to households in the new camp modules, prioritizing modules 4 and 5 where there are fewer WASH facilities. UNICEF/Mercy Corps are meanwhile progressing with the construction of the pumping station required to operationalise the two boreholes drilled in Za'atari. The pumping station is expected to be operational by end of February. This will ensure phasing out of water trucking from external sources and considerably reduce the costs of the water provision. As Za'atari camp has nearly reached capacity, UNICEF is exploring options for sustainable water sources to serve the 5,000 refugees expected to be

housed in the new Halabat camp in Zarqa (due to open in the coming weeks).

UNICEF has completed a study on waste water treatment options for Za'atari camp. The report has now been shared with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and other stakeholders for review. Waste water is currently being trucked to a treatment facility in northern Jordan.

Child Protection: UNICEF and partners have replaced six Child-Friendly Space (CFS) tents in Za'atari with winterised tents. Currently, only six out of 23 are operational, following flooding in early January, which inundated the camp and rendered all CFS unusable. UNICEF and partners are working to replace the remaining CFS tents as soon as possible. Meanwhile, in order to continue providing children with safe places to play, UNICEF has been providing psychosocial support (PSS) activities in the UNICEF school, warehouses, and other semi-permanent structures available in the camps. However, attendance has not yet reached pre-flood levels. In total, 4,200 children (51% girls) benefited from PSS activities each week, out of a target of 7,500.

UNICEF conducted a training and action planning workshop on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) for partner International Medical Corps (IMC), which is starting work in host communities in the coming week. Three UNHCR staff also participated in the training. Additionally, UNICEF/UNHCR trained eight staff from the Noor Hussein Foundation/Institute for Family Health on working with UASC, in order to strengthen their existing programmes for separated children in camps. UNICEF/UNHCR will be following up to ensure implementation of the principles, approaches and systems covered in the training. UNICEF also hosted a workshop on psychosocial support interventions for its partners working in host communities, the main objective of which was to build partner capacity in this area. The training was a first step for scaling up child protection interventions in host communities.

Education: The UNICEF/Ministry of Education-supported school in Za'atari has been closed since 10 January, due to the influx of refugees seeking shelter from the elements, as well as the semester break. The US-donated prefabricated classrooms intended for remedial education activities are also being occupied by refugees. The number of families currently staying in both the school and the prefabricated classrooms is estimated at some 147 families (over 700 people). UNICEF is working in close cooperation with UNHCR to mobilize the community and find alternative shelter solutions in order to have the school reopened in time for the start of the second term (scheduled for February 5th). UNICEF met with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to discuss issues related to the existing Za'atari school, the second school (currently under construction) and a planned school in the new Halabat camp. The MoE agreed to form a committee to evaluate teacher performance and take action when necessary. UNICEF also held a meeting with the Directorate of Mafraq to discuss teacher recruitment and class formation for the new Za'atari school, as well psychosocial support training for teachers in Za'atari and in Mafraq.

In host communities in Irbid, UNICEF/Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) have conducted awareness sessions for 26 Syrian families on education and protection inside public schools, in addition to school registration procedures. SCJ also conducted six sessions on school registration from 15 to 17 January, reaching a total of 520 Syrian refugees in Amman.

Health: UNICEF continues to support vaccination of new arrivals in Za'atari camp through the UNICEF/Ministry of Health measles, polio, and Vitamin A supplementation campaign. Since 1 January 2013, some 2,400 children (between the ages of six months and 15 years) have been reached through the campaign. UNICEF and the French Hospital are continuing to deploy mobile teams three days per week to carry out vaccinations in the camp, in an effort to raise awareness and reach more new arrivals. The mobile teams operate in addition to the teams in the French Hospital. In host communities, the polio campaign has been extended until 24 January in Ramtha, Irbid and Mafraq.

UNICEF/UNHCR/WHO/Medecins du Monde are preparing a training on respiratory tract infection for all health service providers in Za'atari, as a preventive measure. UNICEF and MoH are meeting this week to finalize a strategy and timeline for running TB awareness raising sessions for school-aged Syrian and Jordanian children in both camps and host communities. In host communities, UNICEF and partners are conducting 'better parenting' courses for 200 Syrian parents and caregivers in Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid and Ma'an. A new course will start in February in these four locations. UNICEF and partners are looking into expanding 'better parenting' activities in the remainder of the country.

Nutrition: UNICEF is preparing to start an Infant and Young Child Feeding programme (IYCF) in Za'atari camp, and has developed a partnership with SCJ to ensure the continuity of the programme,

which will include the promotion of breast-feeding, complementary feeding for children, and home-based management of acute malnutrition.

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Partnerships

UNICEF has launched a new partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to support unaccompanied children in Za'atari, KAP and CC. IRC will also provide the same services in the new Halabat camp, once it opens. The Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-working groups met last week to discuss priorities and next steps in relation to gender-based violence, and to launch the development of a sector work plan.

Supply and Logistics

During the recent winter storm, UNICEF brought in 15 truckloads of emergency supplies to Za'atari, out of which nearly all have been distributed, through ACTED and Save the Children. This included 18,000 soap bars, 5,000 blankets, 3,000 warm sweaters, 400 shoes, 250 sleeping mats, and 160 baby clothing kits (for infants ages 0-1). UNICEF has also received 6,000 baby kits, which will be distributed by ACTED to families in Za'atari in the coming days. In addition, the UNICEF warehouse has received 150 gas heaters, which will be distributed in CFS in Za'atari shortly.

IRAQ

Highlights

- Freezing temperatures continue to cause hardship for refugees in northern Iraq. In response, UNICEF distributed winter clothing to 4,376 refugee children.
- Work continued to install hot water boilers in female shower blocks in al-Qaim camp. Once complete, all female shower blocks in Camps 1 and 2 will be equipped with hot water. However, additional resources are required to install boilers in male shower blocks, and to extend these services to Camp 3.
- A new 15-classroom school provided by UNICEF was inaugurated in al-Qaim, in the presence of the Directorate of Education. So far, 748 children have begun attending the school.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Registered Refugee Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	75,875	*	*

*Disaggregated data not yet available.

Programme response

WASH:

Northern Iraq (Domiz camp)

UNICEF finalised the construction of three storage tanks and water networks in Domiz camp, benefitting 1,346 Syrian refugees. These families are now able to access a full package of WASH interventions in their tents. This was done in collaboration with UNHCR, which set up the tents, and the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM), which installed sanitation facilities. So far, approximately 4,350 refugees have access to safe water through the water network funded by UNICEF, UNHCR and other partners, while the remainder of the population in transit areas is provided with safe water through trucking by the local authorities.

Despite delays due to rain and snow, construction has been completed on seven water storage tanks, 399 latrine and bathing spaces, 392 clothes washing slabs, and 142 soak away pits for drainage. Ongoing construction works includes the connection of water storage tanks to the network, covering of 100 soak away pits with concrete covers, and construction of twelve water valve chambers and seven clothes washing slabs. Once complete (estimated date 31 January 2013), the work will benefit over 5,000 refugees, reducing the strain on existing WASH facilities in Domiz camp. The tent-to-tent hygiene promotion campaign, which is being undertaken by the Directorate of Health with funding from UNICEF, concluded this week, having reached 17,834 refugees, or about 50 per cent of the camp population. UNICEF is working with WASH partners to address the remaining gap.

Western Iraq (al-Qaim camp)

WASH works in Camp-3 are on-going. During the reporting period, excavation for water networks got underway, bases for two storage tanks (Oxfam 70,000L) were completed, and 255 water tanks with

1,000L capacity were installed. The work is expected to be complete within three weeks, benefitting 5,000 Syrian refugees. In addition, 27 solar boilers are being installed this week in female shower blocks, in addition to the 24 already installed. Once complete, all female sanitation facilities in Camps 1 and 2 will be equipped with warm water. However, additional resources are required for the installation of boilers in Camp 3, and for male sanitation units in all camps.

Child Protection:

Northern Iraq

Two social workers from the Directorate of Social Affairs are now working in Domiz camp, and are providing counselling, referral, and case follow up, as part of a broader effort to establish a child protection network in the camp. The presence of the social workers is enhancing coordination with partners involved in child protection, including sharing of information and follow-up.

Western Iraq

An average of 1,100 children between the ages of 3 and 17 are benefitting daily from recreational, psychosocial, and youth activities in child- and youth-friendly spaces in Camps 1 and 2. Shifts are made according to gender and age. It was observed that some children are attending the CFS instead of school; therefore, an awareness session on the importance of education is planned. In addition, social workers conducted awareness-raising sessions on the risks of begging and stealing.

Education:

Northern Iraq

Students from Qamishly basic school in Domiz camp sat their first semester exams from 7 to 17 January, along with students throughout the Kurdistan region. To date, the Directorate of Education (DoE) has registered approximately 2,200 students in the school. To ease congestion, the DoE plans to move some students to newly-completed schools, beginning at the start of the second semester (21 January). The second and third school units in Domiz camps, which were established with prefabricated classrooms provided by UNHCR and a private company, are now ready to accept students. The number of children registered in school is far less than the estimated number of school-aged children in the camp, pointing to the need for an enrolment drive to ensure all children are going to school. Similarly, information from recent assessments suggests that most refugee children living in host communities are not going to school, in spite of parents identifying access to education as a priority. UNICEF is working with partners to mobilise resources to mount an enrolment campaign in Domiz camp, and to extend education support to children in host communities.

Western Iraq

A fifteen-classroom school provided by UNICEF was inaugurated in al-Qaim refugee camp, in the presence of the Directorate of Education. So far, 748 children have begun attending the school. In the existing school in Camp 1, mid-year exams started on 19 January. UNICEF's field team has observed a decrease in attendance in the school, particularly among boys. Anecdotal information indicates the reasons may include parents' lack of awareness around of the importance of education, and boys being engaged in income-generating activities within the camp. To address this issue, UNICEF, the DoE, and education partners are undertaking an awareness-raising campaign. In addition, recreation activities and sports competitions will be organized in the school, in the hopes these will attract more students.

Health:

Northern Iraq

In response to harsh winter conditions, UNICEF has begun distributing winter clothing to children under five. To date, 3,568 children have been reached. Meanwhile, the health centre in Domiz camp continued to provide services reaching an average of 400-500 patients daily. Half of the cases are children suffering from flu and acute respiratory infections. Government mobile teams are conducting vaccination sessions on a weekly basis. According to the Directorate of Health (DoH) data, almost 100 per cent of refugee children under the age of one have been covered. Primary health centres report a decrease in the number of cases with diarrhoea, with only 15 children requiring treatment this week. Following the detection of ten suspected cases of measles among newly-arrived children in early December 2012, UNICEF has provided the DoH with technical and social mobilisation support to conduct a measles/mumps/rubella campaign. The campaign was completed on 17 January; 1,959 children and youth were vaccinated.

Western Iraq

The UNICEF-supported primary health care centre in al-Qaim camp continues to provide regular health services. During the reporting period, 156 children were vaccinated within the routine immunisation program, bringing the total number of children reached to 772.

Nutrition: Five weighing scales and ten measuring boards were distributed to primary health centres in al-Qaim district, to enable growth monitoring of Syrian refugee children within the host community.

TURKEY

Highlights

- Lack of capacity to accommodate additional refugees remains a major challenge. The Government of Turkey is providing additional family tents, and more are planned for camps in Kahramanmaras.
- Winter tents are being provided in in Islahiye camp. In other camps, distribution of winter clothes continues.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Registered Refugee Population <i>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNHCR Portal on 23 Jan 2013)</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	156,801	83,105	73,696
Children Affected (Under 18)	76,832	39,200	37,632

Programme response

Priority needs for children remain the same, namely:

- Provision of winter clothes and shoes;
- Provision of teaching materials for the teachers of school-aged children in the camps;
- Provision of education supplies for school-aged children in Syrian refugee camps;
- The development and resilience of Syrian refugee children and youth in Turkey, including children with disabilities, through adolescent volunteerism in play, physical education and sports activities;
- Provision of psychosocial care and effective referral mechanisms through safe recreation and education for children and youth affected by the Syrian Crisis.

Distribution of winter clothing for children in Akcakale camp in Sanliurfa camp will begin next week. 12,000 children will receive support.

FUNDING

<i>Funding Status</i>		Child Protection	Education	Health & Nutrition	WASH	NFIs	Safety & Security	Operations Management	*Being Allocated	Total
<i>In millions of US Dollars</i>										
Syria	Required	8.82	20.05	15.88	22.50		1.19			68.44
	Funded	0.83	1.87	0.39	4.79	-	0.20		-	8.09
Jordan	Required	11.19	17.76	3.69	24.35					57.00
	Funded	6.43	13.54	1.07	15.59				4.73	41.35
Lebanon	Required	7.77	13.83	1.06	10.81	1.72				35.19
	Funded	2.77	7.46	0.00	1.61	0.20			0.00	12.05
Iraq	Required	1.45	2.41	1.45	9.30			5.40		20.00
	Funded	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59			0.00	1.36	1.96
Turkey	Required	6.00	6.50							12.50
	Funded	0.14	0.00							0.14
Egypt	Required	0.26	0.35	0.09						0.70
	Funded									0.00
MENA RO	Required									2.00
	Funded								3.57	3.57
Total	Required	35.49	60.90	22.17	66.96	1.72	1.19	5.40		195.83
	Funded	10.17	22.87	1.46	22.59	0.20	0.20	0.00	9.66	67.15
	Gap	25.32	38.03	20.71	44.37	1.52	0.99	5.40		128.68

*Being allocated refers to funds recently received and in the process of being allocated within the Country Office or across the sub region by the Regional Office **The funding for the Jordan CO includes a large amount of the KfW contribution of USD32.5 million and EC contribution of USD12.6 million received in 2012 which has been rolled over for use in 2013.

Next Situation Report: **8 February 2013. For further information, please contact:**

<p>Sandra Lattouf Syria Emergency Coordinator UNICEF MENA Regional Office Mobile: +1 917 293-2805 Email: slattouf@unicef.org</p>	<p>Simon Ingram Regional Chief of Communication UNICEF Middle East and Northern Africa Mobile: + 962 (0) 79 5904740 Email: singram@unicef.org</p>
---	---