Syrian Arab Republic – updated July 2013
Covering the period 1 January through 31 December 2013, which corresponds to the United Nations Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan

For more than two years, Syria has been engulfed in an escalating civil war which increasingly threatens to spill over into a larger regional crisis. The number of people affected has soared with 6.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance; 4.25 million people have been displaced inside Syria; over 170,000 people have been forced to seek refuge in public shelters; over 93,000 people killed; and, tragically, over 4 million children have been directly affected by the crisis. A further 1.8 million people, including over 925,000 children, have sought refuge in the surrounding countries of Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt – with the numbers of those leaving Syria projected to reach 3.45 million by the end of 2013. Entire cities, towns, communities, families and children’s lives have been devastated by the ongoing violence. Civilians are bearing the brunt of an escalating and increasingly brutal crisis.

Syrian children are suffering. They have borne witness to acts of violence that threaten to rob them of their childhood. Many children have been killed, others have been detained or tortured, and many are enduring inhumane conditions. Reports of children being recruited and used in the conflict are emerging. Sexual and gender based violence is reportedly on the increase, as are reports of girls as young as 13 years entering marriage as a mechanism for survival. Hundreds of thousands of children have had their right to education and the potential to grow, learn and develop denied them for over two years. Schools, traditional safe spaces for children in conflict, have been damaged, destroyed and occupied by those who have been displaced from their homes leading to a significant reduction in school attendance rates. A generation is at risk of being lost, and Syria’s social fabric is eroding.

In the conflict’s third year, the resilience and coping strategies of Syrians are being severely tested. There are very serious public health concerns with the breakdown of water supply systems in affected areas. For children and their families in Syria, more challenges remain. The arrival of summer brings new dangers associated with disease and poor sanitation. Overcrowding and poor conditions in collective centres has the potential to further exacerbate the risk of epidemic disease outbreaks. Frequent power and fuel shortages have disrupted the production and flow of water and sanitation plants. In the conflict-affected Deir ez-Zor locality, water pumping rates have been reduced 90 per cent from pre-crisis levels. The deteriorating water and sanitation situation – combined with a worsening food security situation, is also raising serious concern about the nutritional status of children who are under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

Hospitals, medical centres and medicines also have been detrimentally affected by the crisis. Ministry of Health reports estimate over 57 per cent of public hospitals have been damaged or out of service. There is an urgent need for the provision of essential medicine and medical supplies.

Under the auspices of the revised Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), UNICEF’s initial priority is to provide safe water, adequate sanitation, and vaccinations to protect children against the imminent risk of disease. Other critical priorities are to help children catch up on schooling they have lost over many months and for some two years, and to provide necessary psycho-social support.

### 2013 adjusted programme targets

#### WASH
- 10,000,000 emergency-affected people provided with access to drinking and domestic water
- 500,000 provided with access to soap and other hygiene items
- 1,500,000 provided with access to appropriate sanitation services
- 950,000 reached by different messages on improved safe water handling and sanitation and hygiene practices
- 50,000 schoolchildren in emergency-affected zones provided with access to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene practices

#### Health
- 2,500,000 children vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella.
- 570,000 children fully covered with routine immunization antigens
- 800,000 children and women equitably access health services with sustained coverage of preventative and curative interventions
- 800,000 children 6 – 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation

#### Child Protection and Youth
- 300,000 children with access to psychosocial support and protection services
- All identified cases of separated and unaccompanied children registered in family tracing or receiving family based- or appropriate alternative care
- 1,000,000 children made aware of the risk of mines, unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war.

#### Education
- 585,000 school aged children in affected areas in schools/learning programmes.
- 270,000 children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes
- 10,000 children benefit from non-formal informal education services
- 1,000,000 school-aged children receive essential education materials

#### Nutrition
- 570,000 children under 5 years of age reached with micronutrient supplementation
- 13,000 children under 5 with SAM in therapeutic feeding
- 55,000 children under 5 with MAM in supplementary feeding
Adjusted planned results for 2013

UNICEF has scaled up its response, expanding operations to hard to reach areas. During the coming months, UNICEF’s priority is to continue to expand the provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and to mitigate the spread of disease through a targeted measles, mumps and rubella vaccinations campaign. Within the framework of the SHARP, UNICEF will be supporting water provision for 10 million people across all governorates. Sanitation and hygiene will also be prioritized, with the onset of summer to prevent disease outbreaks. UNICEF has launched a major vaccination campaign to reach 2,500,000 against measles and polio. Given the deteriorating food security and indications of nutritional vulnerability among children arriving in camps, UNICEF will be providing more than 570,000 internally displaced children with micronutrient supplementation to prevent moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Access to psychosocial support is being scaled up through child-friendly spaces, school clubs and remedial classes as well as mobile clinics, targeting children. In addition, UNICEF is preparing a nationwide winter preparedness effort, with high-thermal blankets, children’s clothes and other items being supplied to over 200,000 children.

Results from 2013

In the first six months of 2013, despite major challenges including access constraints and the overstretched capacity of available partners, UNICEF has reached millions of children and women across Syria with live saving services. In an effort to prevent and limit the transmission of water-borne diseases, UNICEF is working with partners, especially ICRC, in supporting water chlorination efforts. UNICEF and partners have provided sustainable access to safe water to more than 10,000,000 people through water tankering and the rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems complemented by sanitation and hygiene support, including in schools and health facilities. UNICEF also has provided 324,900 emergency affected people with hygiene items in 2013.

To date, UNICEF has managed to ensure that more than 273,206 women and children continue to benefit from access to essential health services through support to NGO partners and primary healthcare service providers. Since January 2013, UNICEF scaled-up its humanitarian response across Syria and dispatched essential supplies to families in all governorates - including Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor, Homs, Quneitra, Lattakia, Dara’a, Hassakeh, Hama, A’tmeh, and Idlib including blankets, quilts, family and baby hygiene kits, children’s clothes, high energy biscuits, plastic mats and tarpaulins.

To date, 48,704 children continue benefitting from access to psychosocial support services on a monthly basis. In addition, 140,113 children gained access to psychosocial support through education programmes in 2013. Education support continues to be provided through school clubs to about 141,363 school-aged children in affected areas.

UNICEF’s January to December 2013 targets presented in this document reflect planning adjustments made in light of a rapidly evolving context to address the increasing humanitarian needs. Funding requirements have increased as part of the June inter-agency revision of the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF 2013 Target (Jan-June 2013)</th>
<th>UNICEF Revised Target (Jan-December)</th>
<th>UNICEF Results (Jan-June 2013)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (boys and girls) vaccinated against measles and/or polio</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,086,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (boys and girls) fully covered with routine immunization antigens</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>119,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women equitably accessing essential health services with sustained coverage of preventive and curative interventions</td>
<td>736,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>273,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under five years old (boys and girls) receive multi-micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>268,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>44,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-affected population provided with access to drinking and domestic water</td>
<td>500,000/12 10,000,000/13</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency-affected population provided with access to soap and other hygiene items</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>324,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION AND YOUTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with access to psychosocial support services</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>48,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children in affected areas in schools or learning programmes</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>585,000</td>
<td>141,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with access to psychosocial support in education programmes</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>140,113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNICEF adjusted funding requirements for 2013

Based on the inter-agency Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNICEF requests US$110,460,980 to meet the needs of children in Syria from January to December 2013. As of 8 July, these requirements are 77 per cent funded.

UNICEF is the provider of last resort for humanitarian response, particularly in WASH, education and nutrition, and co-leads the child protection sector. Funding received to date, for which UNICEF extends it gratitude to donor partners, has provided over 10 million women and children in Syria with support across all sectors. However, without immediate and flexible funding, UNICEF will be unable to provide life-saving support to millions of people adversely impacted by the crisis. In addition, given the slow resolution of the conflict and the likelihood of further violence, additional children may be at risk. Any need to scale up further will be extremely challenging.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Initial 2013 requirements*</th>
<th>Change in requirements – June 2013</th>
<th>Total 2013 requirements</th>
<th>Income through 8 July 2013</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>15,880,000</td>
<td>60,490</td>
<td>12,835,490</td>
<td>10,617,916</td>
<td>5,322,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>22,500,000</td>
<td>23,992,990</td>
<td>46,492,990</td>
<td>30,348,110</td>
<td>16,144,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection and youth</td>
<td>8,820,000</td>
<td>4,280,000</td>
<td>13,100,000</td>
<td>10,490,679</td>
<td>2,609,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20,050,000</td>
<td>13,387,500</td>
<td>33,437,500</td>
<td>16,391,753</td>
<td>17,045,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and Security</td>
<td>1,190,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>1,490,000</td>
<td>1,286,748</td>
<td>203,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68,440,000</td>
<td>42,020,980</td>
<td>110,460,980</td>
<td>84,782,201*</td>
<td>25,678,779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures in US$.
*Total includes US$14,795,929 received for Non-Food Items and US$851,066 received and is being allocated.

1. OHCHR Statement, 13 June 2013
2. UNHCR, 16 July 2013
4. Revised SHARP, Jan – Dec 2013, June 2013, p27
5. UNICEF Education Assessment, December 2012
6. Revised SHARP, Jan – Dec 2013, June 2013
7. Revised SHARP, Jan – Dec 2013, June 2013
8. Immunisation targets children in Syria, with a target of reaching 50% of children across the country using a campaign approach. Reporting on children vaccinated is based on administrative data (WHO/MoH) at governorate level, with reporting to be potentially delayed due to communication difficulties.
9. The 2013 targets include children under five in Syria.
10. UNICEF support to children provided with primary health care through mobile medical teams in 2012. Support expanded in 2013 to include access to health services through health facilities.
11. Activity with a particular focus on displaced children (representing 50% of total children)
12. Target for the daily average of provision of water tankering, rehabilitation and maintenance of water systems.
13. Target for the provision of safe water through chlorination.
14. Capturing distributions of various hygiene items including family and baby hygiene kits, soap and other distributions.
15. This indicator is valid for the ongoing remedial classes at the schools clubs. As a continuing activity, 2013 results represent additional coverage to ongoing 2012 achieved coverage.
16. Psychosocial support is given as part of the school club activities by teacher and/or school counselors. As a continuing activity, 2013 results represent additional coverage to ongoing 2012 achieved coverage.