



IMMEDIATE NEEDS FOR IRAQI CHILDREN IN IRAQ AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Four years after start of the 2003 conflict, Iraq's children are facing an enormous challenge. Their long-cherished hope for a normal childhood – enjoying health care, school services, family life and a stable community - is being swept away by violence and displacement. Every day, more and more children are losing family members, friends and neighbours, school days, their health, their hopes – and even their lives.

Since 2003, nearly 15 per cent of Iraq's total population have fled their homes – 50 per cent of them children. Out of an estimated 4 million displaced Iraqis, approximately 1.9 million have sought refuge inside Iraq (around 700,000 in 2006 alone) and 2.2 million have crossed the border into neighbouring countries according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Amongst those fleeing are doctors, nurses and teachers - a devastating brain-drain leaving many Iraqi schoolchildren without access to quality education and basic health care. More than 750,000 Iraqis have sought safety in Jordan and over 1.25 million in Syria where, despite support from government and local communities, they now face an uncertain future. Iraq's children, already casualties of a quarter of a century of conflict and deprivation, are being caught up in a rapidly worsening humanitarian tragedy.

Despite a strong response from the international community, the needs of Iraq's vulnerable young citizens are quickly outstripping available help. Regional resources to cope with the influx are being stretched to the limit. Inside Iraq and abroad, families are spending the last of their life savings to rent homes and to purchase basic supplies for survival. Many people are now reaching the very limit of their coping strategies. The need to act is urgent.

UNICEF is therefore requesting US\$ 41,750,000 to step up its humanitarian relief effort for vulnerable Iraqi children and women in Iraq, Jordan and Syria over the next six months.

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR IRAQI CHILDREN IN IRAQ AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Inside Iraq, conditions for displaced children and the communities hosting them are grave. Most displaced families are living in communities that are already poor and often also badly hit by violence and insecurity. Approximately 45% cannot afford their own homes. They have no choice but to move in with extended families or even occupy public buildings – adding to the strain on local resources.

In Iraq's hotspots, insecurity has closed schools and eroded access to quality care in health facilities and hospitals - particularly in Baghdad, which has the highest tally of displaced people. Violence is creating widows and orphans on a daily basis, many of whom are left to struggle for survival. Many women are afraid to walk in the street while parents are afraid to let their children play outside.

The "spill-over" effects of insecurity are widespread and damaging. In Iraq's more secure districts, the influx of new families is creating an overwhelming demand for education, health care and other basic services. Meanwhile, Iraq's already fragile local infrastructure is faltering. Attempts to repair damaged water and sanitation networks have been crippled by electricity shortages and sabotage (current estimates indicate that only 30 per cent of Iraqis have a reliable, safe water source near their home). Diarrhoea rates are rising at the start of the diarrhoea season, foreboding an outbreak in the summer months. Immunization rates are falling as insecurity pushes preventative health care down the list of family priorities.

Education is reaching a particularly critical point. Most schools suffer from overcrowding and are now forced to hold multiple shifts. Displaced children are less likely to be admitted or to complete the school year. As a result, more Iraqi children are seeing their chance to learn slip away. Few safety nets are available to children who fall out of the education system altogether. Many children are separated from their families or on the streets, where they are extremely vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Most children have experienced trauma but few receive the care and support they need to help them cope with so much chaos, anxiety and loss.

Iraqi children and women in Syria and Jordan are in an equally precarious position. The majority are either already poor or living on rapidly dwindling resources. Initial assessments indicate that large numbers of Iraqi children in Jordan and Syria are out of school (as many as 320,000 Iraqi children in Syria alone), while others are struggling to learn in over-crowded classrooms. Uncertainty over residency permits and visas has made many families reluctant to seek out health and education services. The ever-increasing financial burden on local host communities and government services is

challenging support to these refugees. Refugee families, particularly those headed by women, are seriously struggling and a growing number of children are now out of school and into work – threatening their childhood and exposing them to potential abuse.

UNICEF ACTION – BRIEF SUB-REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Iraq's children need urgent support. Whether in or outside their country, they are in desperate need of life-saving vaccines, better nutrition, support to continue schooling, safe water and hygiene services and psycho-social care to survive this time of crisis. UNICEF is working with a network of facilitators, local partners, national and local government, NGOs and UN agencies such as UNHCR to support the provision of many of these services inside and outside Iraq. Despite the insecurity, UNICEF provided nearly US\$ 60 million in assistance in health, education, water, sanitation and child protection reached children across Iraq in 2006.

In Jordan, UNICEF encouraged a comprehensive assessment of the needs of the Iraqi population in the country, with the final results expected in June. A range of consultations is now ongoing with partners to co-ordinate support for the Jordanian government's efforts to address these needs, particularly psychosocial and informal education activities.

In Syria, UNICEF co-led the initial assessment of the situation of Iraqis in-country, along with UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP), and is working with UNHCR and the Ministries of Education and Health & Social Welfare to identify the needs and vulnerabilities of Iraqi children and mothers. UNICEF has also provided significant assistance in both health and water and sanitation access to 600 Palestinian families stranded in the no-man's-land between Iraq and Syria.

UNICEF's regional office based in Amman has organized sub-regional coordination and leadership working group aiming at brining the concerned country offices together in order to enhance preparedness and response capacity throughout the regional and across all programmes activities. The regional office will continue to support the internal multi-country coordination mechanism with our partners, support resource mobilization for the sub-region, support continued advocacy for the rights of the Iraqis children and women, and provide technical support and oversight to UNICEF's programmes in the sub-region.

UNICEF's emergency response plan for Iraqi children falls within the UN Strategic Framework for Humanitarian Action in Iraq. The Plan calls for urgent, prioritized support to assist the Government of Iraq and its neighbours. In Iraq, Jordan and Syria, UNICEF is working closely with sister UN Agencies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and many local and international NGOs and partners. These organizations, and others who are providing assistance to Iraq, have also requested further funds for their work. Effective mechanisms for humanitarian assistance are in place to ensure that all humanitarian organizations support a common strategy for action and that efforts are mutually reinforced and not duplicated. UNICEF's distinctive focus is on promoting and protecting the rights of Iraq's children.

UNICEF has already released close to US\$ 3 million dollars in loans from its internal emergency reserves for the Iraq and Syria programmes. Yet that amount is insufficient to meet the current needs of Iraqi children and women, and support needs to be urgently and substantially scaled up. UNICEF is therefore urgently requesting US\$ 41,750,000 to step up its humanitarian relief effort for vulnerable Iraqi children and women in Iraq, Syria and Jordan over the next six months. UNICEF's emergency plan of action falls within the UN Strategic Framework for Humanitarian Action in Iraq, which calls for urgent, prioritized support to assist the Government of Iraq and its neighbours. UNICEF will work closely with UNHCR, as well as with government counterparts and other key partners to ensure the effective and co-ordinated delivery of programmes. This Immediate Needs document represents a first step. However, Iraqi children and their families will need support beyond this immediate period and for many more months to come. UNICEF will continue its efforts to also address the longer-term needs of Iraqi children – keeping sight of their future. Further funds for this work will be required.

OVERALL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

SECTORS	IRAQ	JORDAN	SYRIA	TOTAL (US\$)
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	4,100,000	270,000	650,000	5,020,000
WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE	18,500,000	-	300,000	18,800,000
EDUCATION	8,600,000	3,915,000	750,000	13,265,000
CHILD PROTECTION	650,000	270,000	450,000	1,370,000
ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION	800,000	-	50,000	850,000
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	350,000	-	50,000	400,000
CROSS-SECTORAL	1,300,000	495,000	250,000	2,045,000
GRAND TOTAL*	34,300,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	41,750,000

SUPPORT TO CHILDREN IN IRAQ

UNICEF ACTION

Despite enormous challenges on the ground, UNICEF maintains a strong capacity to organize and implement operations impacting Iraqi children and women nationwide. UNICEF's response to the current emergency comprises two core strategies: the urgent delivery of essential humanitarian relief to areas of greatest need, and a substantial national programme boosting Iraq's basic capacity to deliver health, education, water and sanitation services, as well as protection for the most vulnerable. Achievements within the last few months include delivery of school materials to 4.7 million primary school children, successful immunization campaign against measles and polio reaching about 4 million children nationwide, water tankering services to 70,000 Baghdad residents each day and thousands treated for malnutrition in the most food insecure areas. From 2005-6, more than 500,000 children and women in emergency situations received basic health, education, water and sanitation support. UNICEF is also delivering paediatric and maternal medical equipment, water tankering, therapeutic milk and other key supplies on a regular basis – in many cases directly to governorates. This work is supported by a wide range of local and global partnerships, among them other UN Agencies, central, regional and local government institutions, the IRCS, a country wide network of facilitators and a range of well established local partners and service providers.

THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

UNICEF has mapped the immediate needs of Iraqi families requiring urgent humanitarian assistance over the next six months – primarily displaced families and the communities supporting them, as well as children trapped in the heart of the conflict zones unable to access services because of insecurity. UNICEF's emergency operation is in line with the United Nations Strategic Framework for Humanitarian Assistance in Iraq, and the UN Joint Priority Action Plan agreed with the Government of Iraq, which emphasises support to basic social services and humanitarian relief. A plan to deliver a range of humanitarian support has been developed as below:

Health and Nutrition will help the government conduct continued immunization campaigns against polio and prioritize districts with low immunization coverage for additional technical and operational support. Further basic health and midwifery kits will be provided to Primary Health Care Centres and tents/blankets made available to establish temporary clinic services where required. A breastfeeding promotion campaign will continue, with special emphasis on protecting and promoting infant feeding during emergencies. Additional Oral Rehydration Salts will be stocked against a possible outbreak of diarrhoea cases later in 2007. Medical supplies and other support will also be provided to selected district hospitals to deal with injuries from violence.

Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) will provide tankered water to highly vulnerable groups, garbage disposal, mobile water treatment units and hygiene supplies. These services will be accompanied with hygiene promotion messages & instructions and complemented with provision of latrines, where required. Communities affected by the emergency will be provided with sanitation facilities based on assessments of waste disposal/system efficiency. This will also include rapid rehabilitation or capacity extension of existing systems. Water treatment chemicals will also be provided.

Education will provide teachers with teaching kits and students with learning material and basic education kits, as well as advocating for additional shifts in schools in areas most affected by the emergency (including provision of additional space in public buildings). A social mobilization campaign will support the reallocating and deployment of teachers (including

retired teachers or graduate students) to areas hosting the most vulnerable populations. In selected areas, rapid assessments will be done in co-operation with the Ministry of Education and identified NGOs to monitor attendance rates and education quality issues. A home learning curriculum will be provided to grades 1, 2 and 6 initially in Baghdad and other highly insecure areas, and worksheets will be distributed to areas hosting large displaced communities to help children “catch up” with missed schooldays. The existing Accelerated Learning Programme for out of school youth will be expanded to focus on displaced young people in the most affected areas of southern and northern Iraq. Recreational activities will be supported in key areas to improve children’s morale and provide psycho-social care. Schools which are over-crowded because of displacement will receive assistance to improve water and sanitation facilities, particularly for girls. Technical support will be provided to Directorates of Education to help them plan and implement strategies to accommodate IDPs, particularly in the northern governorates where Arabic speaking displaced children are unable to follow classes in Kurdish.

Child Protection will increase monitoring of children’s protective environment and their psychosocial situation through schools and local health services. Ongoing efforts to reunite separated children with their families will be expanded to IDP areas. The programme will provide basic support services such as Child Friendly Spaces, Drop-in Centres, and Open Centers. These will be accompanied by community and school- based psycho-social interventions, as well as family-based “psychosocial first aid”, including a package designed for women-headed households. A Mine Risk Education campaign will disseminate information directly to most affected populations, including IDPs and schools.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Advocacy: In order to deliver these interventions as effectively as possible, UNICEF will strengthen its own monitoring and evaluation mechanisms inside Iraq, and boost the communication and co-ordination capacity of UNICEF’s field-based facilitators and other operating partners. Existing mechanisms to be strengthened include: a) primary situation monitoring through IRCS; and b) monitoring, verification and evaluation by UNICEF facilitators and engineers. A specialized network of monitors for child protection issues is also being developed. At the local level, UNICEF is strengthening its innovative partnerships with community-based NGOs to enhance speedy and effective service delivery in areas where access might otherwise be a seriously restricted even for IRCS.

Advocacy initiatives will be stepped up to encourage all stakeholders to prioritize children’s needs and support humanitarian action inside the country. These will include community-level communication efforts to build local trust and increase uptake of services. Social mobilization programmes will be tailored to support emergency-specific programmes, with a special focus on encouraging mothers to exclusively breastfeed, promoting immunization and encouraging safe hygiene practices. Work with local community leaders and media will highlight children’s special vulnerability and aim to build local alliances to protect children and safeguard delivery of humanitarian support. The external advocacy programme will aim to keep Iraqi children’s needs on the agenda of all global stakeholders engaged in Iraq’s recovery process.

IMPACT

UNICEF Iraq’s emergency programme aims to reach up to 1.1 million displaced people by October (based on current UN projections of IDP totals) and provide critical additional support for the communities hosting them. Key impacts include:

- General mitigation of malnutrition amongst vulnerable children in 36 high risk districts, and prevention of possible disease outbreaks, including measles and polio, through support to immunization. 200,000 additional sachets of ORS pre-positioned in Baghdad and the north will enable treatment of diarrhoea cases over the summer. 200,000 people in IDP-stressed areas will have access to basic health kits.
- Emergency water tankering will reach up to 220,000 displaced people, mitigating the risks of waterborne diseases and lessening the severity of diarrhoea outbreaks. 1.1 million IDPs will receive basic water and sanitation supplies, water purification tablets and benefit from garbage disposal services. Eight IDP locations will receive Mobile Water Treatment Units;
- An increase in school attendance in areas experiencing greatest educational pressures (particularly Baghdad, Diyala and Anbar). Up to 130 schools will be reinforced with additional classrooms, benefiting over 65,000 primary school children. Children unable to attend schools because of insecurity or those moving to Kurdish-speaking areas will be provided with special educational support.
- 250,000 children in IDP-stressed areas will be targeted for psychosocial support and 19 per cent of IDP children will receive recreation kits. MRE will be provided for 150,000 children in IDP areas. The programme will also aim reunite 300 children separated from their families with relatives and communities.

- A boosted quantitative and qualitative monitoring system for UNICEF operations, allowing the best possible implementation and evaluation under the circumstances in all key operating areas, and strong advocacy for Iraq's children, engaging families to take up services and helping UNICEF to secure support for humanitarian activities.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN IN IRAQ	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	4,100,000
WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE	18,500,000
EDUCATION	8,600,000
CHILD PROTECTION	650,000
ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION	800,000
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	350,000
CROSS-SECTORAL SUPPORT	1,300,000
TOTAL*	34,300,000

SUPPORT TO IRAQI CHILDREN IN JORDAN

UNICEF ACTION

While lack of data to accurately assess the situation of Iraqi displaced children in Jordan is a major challenge, reports by Iraqi displaced parents, NGOs, and human rights organizations have consistently indicated problems with access to social services, in particular in the area of education. UNICEF, UNESCO and UNHCR have together approached the Ministry of Education to ensure that Iraqi children benefit from the available public education services. The Government commissioned the independent research institution, FAFO, to conduct a survey on the living conditions of Iraqis in Jordan. UNICEF is committed to support Jordan's efforts to realize the right to education for all children in Jordan including Iraqi children and also to provide assistance in the areas of health and protection. UNICEF, as a member of the UN Country Team Coordination Committee on displaced Iraqis, and in consultation with UNHCR, is to take the lead role in education in support of the Government.

Results of the FAFO study are expected to be available in June. UNICEF has offered its technical assistance to ensure that the study addresses key issues related to children and thus can provide a strong basis for UNICEF planning with counterparts in the areas of education, health and psychosocial support. As a traditional counterpart of the Ministry of Education, UNICEF has held discussions on possible programme and operational responses to coping with the Iraqi student population. While the survey will provide indication on the scope of the problem, UNICEF's goal is to ensure that all school-age children are provided access to basic education through enrollment in existing educational programmes. UNICEF's financial and technical support to the Government will facilitate the absorption of Iraqi school-age children who have not enrolled in school in Jordan as currently the Government estimates that around 20,000 Iraqi children are enrolled in the local education system. UNICEF is also discussing with national health authorities and WHO the need to support the local health system in providing basic services to Iraqi children, especially as they relate to preventive care.

THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

UNICEF will work closely with government counterparts and other partners to strengthen and expand the existing social services to include Iraqi children and other affected children. UNICEF is also ready to assume the role of UN coordinating agency to facilitate planning and implementation of a response to meet the education needs of Iraqi children. This strategy is informed by two main facts: the existing government service network is indispensable to any meaningful response due to the scope of the challenges and secondly, the government's own management capacity and tradition to itself lead and manage humanitarian assistance within its borders. Jordan's centralized administrative system further supports this choice of approach.

Immediate actions for the next six months include:

In **Education**, working closely with other partners, UNICEF will strengthen and expand the capacities of existing educational infrastructure within the Ministry of Education and within communities hosting Iraqis to improve Iraqi children's

access to education. A mapping of systems and facilities for education expansion will be done to identify and make available additional school facilities, provide or upgrade essential class-room furniture (desks, blackboards etc.), provide textbooks, stationary, teaching materials), support teacher incentives, and teacher refresher training as required. These minimum start-up costs must be committed at the outset of the planning process. The plan will assist the government to initiate the expansion of the education system to be ready to include Iraqi children into formal and non-formal education at the beginning of the next academic year.. It is expected that other agencies and national and international NGOs will also take responsibility for implementation of education services under the coordination of the Steering Committee.

In **Child Protection** UNICEF will assist the Ministry of Social Development to assess the immediate and longer term child protection issues related to the most vulnerable Iraqi children. This work will include the identification of separated and unaccompanied children with all relevant partners. UNICEF will also identify capacity gaps in addressing the above issues through training programmes. Psychosocial support will primarily be addressed through the education system and refresher trainings for a cadre of existing trainers.

In **Health**, UNICEF will in cooperation with WHO, UNHCR and local partners to identify gaps in health services to Iraqi children and assist MOH in securing access to services, including the provision of supplies. Activities will focus on preventative care, in particular efforts to maintain the very high immunization rates in Jordan. UNICEF will assist the government to further strengthen the nutrition surveillance system.

IMPACT

- Partnerships, mechanisms and plans to address education problems facing Iraqi children are in place and under implementation.
- An additional 20,000 Iraqi children of school-going age in Jordan are in school benefiting from formal and non-formal education.
- Iraqi children in Jordan have access to health services, and 15,000 additional children under five benefit from improved immunization systems.
- The most vulnerable among the Iraqi children benefit from activities under the child protection programme, including at least 5,000 children who have access to psychosocial support through the school system.
- Separated and unaccompanied children are identified and supported to find and re-unite with their immediate or extended families..

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN IN JORDAN	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	270,000
EDUCATION	3,915,000
CHILD PROTECTION	270,000
CROSS-SECTORAL SUPPORT	495,000
TOTAL*	4,950,000

SUPPORT TO IRAQI CHILDREN IN SYRIA

UNICEF ACTION

In 2005 UNICEF Syria, together with UNHCR and WFP, undertook the first assessment on Iraqi children in the country. Since then, its engagement level, both as an advocate and an actor in the field, was maintained despite limited resources.

Since 2006, UNICEF has worked with UNHCR and UNRWA to provide support to children of Palestinian refugees from Iraq in camps located in Al-Hol, Hsakeh Governorate, North-Eastern Syria, and in Al-Tanf, a buffer zone on the border between Iraq and Syria. In early 2007, UNICEF has worked with the government of Syria, UNHCR and WFP to outline expanded international support required for Iraqi refugees in Syria. These efforts followed consultations with Government, UN and NGOs and resulted in identifying strategic areas for interventions by the organization in the fields of health & nutrition, education, child protection and water and sanitation.

Using internal emergency funds UNICEF has supported the following actions:

- Partnering with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, UNICEF launched a first child friendly space located in the registration centre established by UNHCR where every day 200 families and their children are registered. This initiative is being expanded to cover 4 community centres under development by UNHCR.
- UNICEF in cooperation with UNHCR and UNRWA provided supported to Palestinian refugee from Iraq living in two camps, in Al-Tanf, located in the buffer zone between Syria and Iraq, a school was established, sanitation systems were also improved,
- To be prepared to meet the needs of increased number of refugees, UNICEF has pre-positioned emergency items for 30,000 refugees including basic health items, family hygiene kits and recreational kits for the establishment or safe spaces for children and adolescents.
- UNICEF has continued to advocate for support to Iraqi refugee children, and the need to expand the scope of interventions in the areas of protection, education, and health.

THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

As the context evolves toward a wide scale operation coordinated between Government and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF will continue to adapt its plan for humanitarian support to refugee children and women from Iraq. The plan developed for the next six months to respond to immediate needs will cover the following:

Health: Support the Ministry of Health to strengthen its immunization system for all refugee children, with capacity and equipment upgraded in health centres located in settlement areas. Support training of health workers and activate home visits targeting vulnerable mothers and their children. Build capacity of MoH to implement a comprehensive health and nutrition assessment covering high concentration settlement areas in the country. Support emergency nutrition interventions for malnourished children if needed.

Education: Advocate for a coordinated approach to education interventions by Government, UNHCR, NGOs and other involved actors; aiming at reducing the number of refugee children out of school, preventing drop-outs and improving overall integration of refugee children in school. Build the capacity of teachers and other care givers involved in the education process on psycho-social support. Contribute to formal and informal education solutions capable to increased coverage and quality. Complement efforts of UNHCR and other partners focussing on increased infrastructure through children lead initiatives aiming at improving the school environment, including latrines and sanitation facilities where needed. Improve teaching conditions through the provision of teaching material and pedagogical kits.

Child protection: Create a coordinated approach to psychosocial and mental health response. Continue support partners and NGOs in establishing safe spaces for infants, children and adolescents as part of their offer for social services to refugees and local communities. In coordination with UNHCR, SARC and other actors engaged in psycho-social support, strengthen training for care-givers to ensure support to vulnerable Iraqi children.

Water and Sanitation: In coordination with UNHCR and UNRWA, improve living conditions of **Palestinian refugees** from Iraq in the two camps of Al-Tanf and Al-Hol, with a focus on **improving hygiene**.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Advocacy: In order to allow delivery of planned interventions, support the establishment of monitoring and coordination systems. Contribute to assessments and evaluations needed to further improve the response to refugee needs. Associate with partners in advocacy interventions in support of increased support to refugee children.

In order to be able to face additional increase in the influx of refugees, UNICEF will maintain pre-positioned relief items

As a cross-cutting strategy, UNICEF will support **capacity building of actors involved in the coordination** and the humanitarian support to refugees

UNICEF will pay particular attention to issues faced by refugee girls and women. Assessments conducted to date show that women are often left alone with the responsibility of caring for children while having to cope with irregular income sources. They are particularly vulnerable to domestic violence as well as exploitative labour, including sex work. Partnerships will be set in support of protective and preventive measures.

IMPACT

- MoH immunization system is upgraded allowing **all** refugee children to have access to immunization services.
- Vulnerable mothers are aware of how to access services and benefit from health information. At least 15,000 households reached in the first 6 months.
- Education sector coordination is in place resulting in more refugee children having access to offers of formal and informal education.
- Quality of integration of refugee children in schools is improved. At least 7,000 teachers equipped with improved knowledge on dealing with refugee children within 6 months from the start of the intervention.
- At least 12 safe spaces for children are established in settlement areas providing psycho-social support. Identify and support separated and unaccompanied children. Staff of involved care-givers are equipped with skills that allow them to provide counseling and refer children of special support. Child protection sector coordination is in place. Field initiatives operate as a network.
- Living conditions of children in Al-Tanf improved.
- Coordination mechanism improved. National partners are equipped with skills and knowledge that allow them to better respond to children needs in a crisis.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES FOR IRAQI CHILDREN IN SYRIA	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	650,000
WATER AND SANITATION	300,000
EDUCATION	750,000
CHILD PROTECTION	450,000
ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION	50,000
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	50,000
CROSS-SECTORAL SUPPORT	250,000
TOTAL *	2,500,000

* The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

Further information on UNICEF emergency programmes in Iraq, Jordan and Syria can be obtained from:

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