The majority of boys and girls arriving from Syria have been exposed to traumatic events, including witnessing and experiencing violence and losing family members and friends. Recent arrivals have already experienced three years of conflict and as a result high levels of psychosocial (PSS) distress are being found among children. Their experiences significantly impact children’s psychological and social wellbeing and development, in the short and long-term.

Sexual violence is being used in Syria as weapon of war to terrorise and punish women, men and children across the country. Gender based violence (GBV) continues to be a major protection risk for people seeking refuge in Lebanon. Often living in unsafe rental accommodation, makeshift shelters, and abandoned buildings, women, girls and boys are subjected to sexual harassment and violence. Families arrange child marriages for adolescent girls as an alternative means of survival or to avoid sexual harassment in the community. Survival sex is increasing amongst women and girls from Syria in their desperation to generate an income in Lebanon.

Since the beginning of the conflict UNICEF, in cooperation with partners, has worked to minimise the impact of the conflict on children and women through PSS support, vocational training, counselling, community-based mobile services, and child-friendly and women and girls safe spaces. Response has also included case management, and referral to specialized services for clinical management of rape and midway houses for survivors of GBV in life threatening situations. In education, building the capacity of teachers and school counsellors through trainings, and assisting parents and community members through support groups and local networks have also taken place.

**UNICEF funding requirements 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial Support Services (PSS)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>144,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregivers have access to psychosocial support services</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>45,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and girls accessing support activities within mobile and static safe spaces</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>9,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and girls of reproductive age receive dignity kits</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>13,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals reached through community outreach and information on mine risk education</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>50,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivors and those at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) referred to multi-sectoral assistance</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,786</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Achievements in 2014**

- 144,750 children benefitted from psychosocial support
- 45,088 parents and caregivers benefitted from a combination of protection services
- 9,745 individuals accessed support from mobile and static safe spaces
- 50,946 individuals supported through sensitisation on GBV services and referral pathways
- 13,496 women and girls received dignity kits
- 1,786 children received specialised support from qualified frontline workers
UNICEF Lebanon’s child protection programme has been made possible through the generous funding of the people and Governments of:

- Canada
- The European Union
- Finland
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Spain
- The Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF
- The United Kingdom
- The United States of America
UNICEF LEBANON: Syria Crisis

16 May 2014

Targets for 2014

175,000
Children and adolescents reached through non-formal education programmes

50,000
Out-of-school children enrolled into formal schools, including tuition support, uniforms, stationery, school bags and textbooks

65,000
Children receive psychosocial support in education

150
Schools improved through minor rehabilitation

3,500
Teachers trained in active learning methodology and positive discipline

25,000
Adolescents receive basic life skills education

UNICEF estimates that there are approximately 300,000 Syrian children currently out-of-school in Lebanon. There are already around 275,000 Lebanese children in public schools, with an estimated maximum capacity of 300,000. Many public schools are at capacity and require a second shift or additional rooms to enrol further students.

The Government of Lebanon has generously opened all public schools to Syrian children for enrolment regardless of their legal status. However, Syrian children face many barriers to education; they may have missed up to two years of schooling due to the conflict, they face difficulties adjusting to the Lebanese curriculum and teaching methods and some Lebanese classes are taught in French and English, while the Syrian curriculum is predominantly Arabic. The cost of transport can also be a deterrent for many families. These difficulties resulted in a 70 percent dropout rate of Syrian children in 2012.

Crowding in schools and the inability for many children to travel necessitates the use of non-formal learning programmes for out-of-school Syrian and Lebanese children.

UNICEF funding requirements 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Requirement Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 87.9 million</td>
<td>USD 36.5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Achievements in 2014

- **61,490** children have been assisted to enrol in public schools in the 2013/2014 school year – receiving uniforms, stationery, school bags, books and payment of Parents Council fees
- **36,168** boys and girls benefitted from non-formal education services in schools, community centres and informal tented settlements
- **15,577** children have accessed psychosocial support in education programmes
- **57,691** boys and girls have received school supplies
- **9,140** adolescents are receiving a package of life skills education
- **18,140** students have benefitted from rehabilitation of **65** schools
UNICEF Lebanon’s education programme has been made possible through the generous funding of the people and Governments of:

- Canada
- Denmark
- Estonia
- The European Union
- Germany
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Norway
- Switzerland
- The United Kingdom
- The United States of America
Syrian refugees are arriving in Lebanon having gone months without access to healthcare. Children have missed their routine vaccinations, pregnant women have not received antenatal care and people have suffered illness without access to medications.

The strain of providing primary healthcare to the influx of refugees has led Lebanon’s Ministry of Public Health to introduce a fee of USD 2 per visit to cover their increased costs. This fee, coupled with the cost of medication and travel puts healthcare out of reach for many vulnerable refugees.

The conditions that many refugees are living in are increasing their risk of illness, due to poor quality water, over-crowding, a lack of sanitation facilities, and inadequate nutrition. Diarrheal diseases, respiratory infections, lice and scabies are prevalent, especially in tented settlements and collective shelters. These risks will increase even further in the coming winter months. The cold weather increases susceptibility to respiratory infections, and flooding is particularly worrying due to the increased spread of diarrheal diseases.

Malnutrition is also becoming a concern due to the deteriorating food security faced by refugees before they left Syria, the increase in food prices during winter, as well as the impact of diarrheal diseases – especially in young children. Malnutrition was not common in Lebanon or Syria prior to the crisis, meaning that UNICEF has had to educate public health providers on the detection, monitoring and treatment of acute malnutrition.

**Syrian refugees**

- **80,000 children** Under age of two receive their routine EPI immunizations
- **400,000 women** Of reproductive age immunized against tetanus toxoid
- **600,000 children** Under the age of five receive the Oral Polio Vaccine
- **500,000 children** Under the age of five screened for malnutrition
- **24,000 children** Treated for malnutrition through PHCs and 2,250 treated in hospital
- **90,850 pregnant and lactating women and 365,650 children** Receive nutritional supplements and micronutrients

**UNICEF funding requirements 2014**

- **USD 31.6 million**
- **USD 6.9 million** Received

**Achievements in 2014**

- **32,978** children under five years screened for malnutrition, with **26** treated in hospital for severe acute malnutrition with complications and **138** treated at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) for moderate or acute malnutrition
- **26,282** children under five years provided with micronutrient supplements
- **10,634** pregnant or lactating women provided with micronutrient supplements
- **53,831** individuals reached with key messages on breastfeeding, immunisation, malnutrition and child care practices
- The fourth national polio campaign, which took place in April, reached **549,768** children with polio vaccination, **1,165,871** children with measles and rubella vaccination, and **1,056,830** with Vitamin A supplementation, as per results reported by the Ministry of Public Health.
UNICEF Lebanon’s health and nutrition programme has been made possible through the generous funding of the people and Governments of:

- Australia
- Kuwait
- Estonia
- The Netherlands and the Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF
- The French National Committee for UNICEF
- New Zealand
- Germany
- The United States of America and the US Fund for UNICEF
- Japan
UNICEF LEBANON: Syria Crisis
16 May 2014

WASH

Targets for 2014

- **214,900** People access safe water and have appropriate water storage
- **170,826** People benefit from construction/rehabilitation of water networks
- **713,000** People receive hygiene promotion messages
- **75,000** People receive essential items such as soap and hygiene kits
- **214,900** People benefit from construction/rehabilitation of latrines
- **12,202** People benefit improved access to communal waste water facilities
- **214,900** People have means to safely dispose of solid waste

UNICEF’s WASH programme is essential for the success of health initiatives. Access to safe water is a key objective in mitigating disease outbreaks, reducing the demand on health services, decreasing risk of diarrheal diseases and reducing the risk of malnutrition resulting from disease. Water is essential for refugees to maintain adequate hygiene, reducing the prevalence of ailments such as scabies. Further, treatment for many conditions, including lice and scabies requires water for application of the treatment and to ensure hygiene activities can be maintained after treatment to prevent reinfection.

UNICEF is focussing its WASH efforts on the delivery of interventions in informal tented settlements through the provision of a comprehensive package of interventions to each household. To reduce the impact of the influx of refugees on host communities, UNICEF is undertaking small scale infrastructure projects to rehabilitate water and waste water infrastructure in Lebanon.

Most refugees in informal tented settlements have access to bottled water, water trucking, city networks or independent boreholes. Unfortunately, these sources can be expensive, or of poor quality. The informal nature of settlements also makes sanitation particularly challenging, with an accumulation of solid waste and a lack of access to sewerage networks leading to open defecation in many settlements. Poor water quality, combined with overcrowding and unsanitary conditions significantly increases the risk of disease outbreaks in tented settlements.

UNICEF is focussing its WASH efforts on the delivery of interventions in informal tented settlements through the provision of a comprehensive package of interventions to each household. To reduce the impact of the influx of refugees on host communities, UNICEF is undertaking small scale infrastructure projects to rehabilitate water and waste water infrastructure in Lebanon.

**UNICEF funding requirements 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Received</th>
<th>USD 16.1 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Achievements in 2014**

- **119,214** emergency affected population provided with access to drinking and domestic water
- **28,534** beneficiaries provided with access to soap and other hygiene items
- **13,654** beneficiaries provided access to appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services
- **10,229** individuals have been provided means to dispose of solid waste
- **21,717** people reached with face to face hygiene promotion sessions
- **4,864** people are benefitting from access to communal wastewater systems
UNICEF Lebanon’s WASH programme has been made possible through the generous funding of the people and Governments of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Australia" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Denmark" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The French National Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Kuwait</td>
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