

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian aid delivered, and civilians evacuated from the besieged Old City of Homs
- Estimated hundreds of thousands displaced from eastern Aleppo City and rural areas.
- Nine days of access to Yarmouk camp enables distribution of food, medicines and medical attention to thousands.
- Airlifts from Erbil and Damascus deliver multi-sector supplies to Al-Hasakeh.

FIGURES

Population	21.4 m
# of PIN	9.3 m
# of IDPs	6.5 m
# of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries and North Africa	2.3 m

FUNDING

\$ 2.3 billion
requested (US\$) for humanitarian assistance inside Syria

7% funded

\$ 4.2 billion
requested (US\$) for the Regional Refugee Response Plan

13% funded



Aleppo

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A ceasefire enables humanitarian operations in the Old City of Homs

Following weeks of renewed negotiations involving the Government and the numerous armed non-state groups present in the Old City of Homs, on 7 February a three-day ceasefire was agreed to facilitate the evacuation of civilians and deliver humanitarian assistance into the area which had been under siege for more than 600 days. At critical points in the humanitarian operations between 7 and 12 February, the ceasefire was violated as the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and UN aid vehicles were targeted with shelling and gunfire, resulting in a number of civilian deaths, an injury to a SARC volunteer and damage to vehicles and supplies.

Almost 1,400 civilians evacuated

Over the course of the initial three-day ceasefire and three-day extension, women, men and children voluntarily chose to leave the Old City of Homs, One wounded man who was reportedly shot as he was leaving was taken to hospital. Several sick and injured people were taken for medical treatment. Most appeared in poor health and were traumatized. Upon evacuation, they were provided with a meal, medical assistance and supplies for the next weeks.

More than 400 male evacuees between the ages of 15-55 years were transported to a nearby school converted into a shelter in order to be processed for identification by the Government of Syria. Around 180 had been released once cleared by the Government. UN staff have been present at the shelter witnessing



Credit: SARC-Homs/
Old City of Homs, Syria (February 2014) – The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and UN witness and provide immediate assistance to civilians evacuating the Old City of Homs.



Credit: WSJ/SDaghar
Old City of Homs, Syria (February 2014) – UN and SARC trucks bring humanitarian supplies into the Old City of Homs following a six-day ceasefire agreed to by the parties

the registration procedure by Syrian authorities and also conducting individual interviews to assess their state of health and needs. Protection concerns remain regarding whether the civilians left in the Old City will be allowed to leave, and whether their choice to stay or go is voluntary.

Humanitarian assistance sufficient for 2,500 people delivered

By 12 February, all of the supplies that had been allocated for delivery and on stand-by for weeks were delivered into the Old City of Homs, including: 500 family food rations (each ration includes a 25 KG bag of flour), sufficient for 500 families (approximately 2,500 people) for 1 month; Medicines supplies sufficient for 2,000 people for 6 months; Vaccines: Routine vaccines sufficient for 2,000 children; 7,000 doses of polio vaccines; 192 family hygiene kits, sufficient for 960 people; and water purification supplies.

Joint humanitarian convoys deliver aid to people in areas without regular access

Aid convoys reach Rural Damascus following a truce

Extensive war damage has taken place in Barzeh, Rural Damascus, with whole blocks of apartments lying empty. Following a truce between the Government of Syria and opposition forces in January 2014, there have been consistent reports of people returning to Barzeh. On 8 February, an inter-agency convoy of 50 trucks moved from Damascus to deliver food, NFIs and medicines for up to 23,000 people.

On 2 February, another inter-agency convoy to Al Kisweh in Rural Damascus delivered 244 m³ of relief items such as WASH, food, health, shelter and protection items, including 200 boxes of high energy biscuits and 50 cartons of PlumpyDoz to prevent malnutrition were delivered for up to 8,000 people.

Inter-agency mission to Idleb City and aid delivery to rural areas

On 1-2 February, UN Hub – Tartous conducted an overnight assessment mission to Idleb City and an inter-agency convoy to Ariha area in rural Idleb. The convoy delivered 776 m³ of relief items including WASH, food, health, shelter and protection items. 2,800 family food rations and 70mt of wheat flour, sufficient for 14,000 people was delivered to the SARC Idleb Ariha warehouse. The inter-agency team met with key stakeholders, agreed priority areas for delivery of aid and met a gathering of vulnerable people at the warehouse waiting for distribution.



Credit: UNICEF/MAIKaee
Idleb (Jan 2014) – Inter-agency convoys deliver aid in hard to reach areas such as this convoy to rural Idleb.

Hard-to-reach rural Hama receives an aid convoy

On 30 January, UN Hub – Homs and organized an inter-agency convoy to transport 215 m³ of relief items, including WASH, food, NFIs for 5,000 people and medicines for 22,500 people, to rural areas of Hama governorate, as agreed with the Governor of Hama and local partners.

Nine consecutive days of access to Yarmouk Camp

UNRWA gained limited access on 18 January to deliver humanitarian assistance for the first

time since July 2013. During the reporting period, between 30 January and 7 February, UNRWA continued delivering food assistance to Palestine refugees in Yarmouk, bringing the total number of food parcels to 6,528 (each parcel is sufficient for a family for 8-10 days). Limited food supplements, multivitamins, rehydration salts and non-prescription analgesics were also delivered. On 4 February, 10,000 polio vaccines were delivered and immediately administered. The distribution of humanitarian supplies halted on 8 February following reports of protracted and heavy exchanges of fire.

If access is not regained soon, food supplies in the camp will again be depleted. There is also grave concern over the plight of other population groups inside Yarmouk and in surrounding areas, where food and nutrition needs are yet to be addressed. Wider access to all affected communities would allow urgent deliveries for food parcels, including supplementary nutrition food products for children.



Credit: UNRWA/SStevenson
Yarmouk Camp, Rural Damascus (February 2014) – Palestine refugees queue amongst the damaged buildings in Yarmouk Camp to receive the first humanitarian assistance to reach the camp since July 2013.

Large-scale displacement in Aleppo

Beginning on 2 February 2014, humanitarian and local stakeholders in Aleppo noted a significant influx of new IDPs into western Aleppo City, rural areas of Aleppo, neighboring governorates, the Turkish border and Turkey in response to escalation of violence. Local sources have reported observing many displaced people sleeping in the streets and gardens in western Aleppo City.

Hundreds of thousands of people are reported to have been displaced from eastern Aleppo City and the rural areas in this new wave, most of them women and children. Over recent days more than 500 persons have been arriving daily across official crossing points with Turkey – in some instances climbing to as many as 1,000-2,000 daily. Concrete figures regarding the overall scale of this wave of displacement remain challenging to determine as there is not access to the rural areas and many IDPs have chosen to reside with relatives or are living outdoors and in unfinished buildings.

Western Aleppo City lacks safe shelter options, as rental accommodations are very few, new collective shelters have not been opened and unfinished buildings do not provide adequate shelter.

Polio outbreak response reaches mid-point

Nine new cases of polio cases confirmed over the past two weeks

Jan 31, 2014 marks the mid-point in the initial phase of the international emergency response to the ongoing Syria and Middle East polio outbreak. To date, 26 laboratory-confirmed cases of polio have been reported by the Government of Syria, including the confirmation of 9 new cases that were identified over the past two weeks in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb. Further, over the past two weeks, the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) reported five new cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) in Aleppo (1), As-Sweida (1) and Hama (3). While these cases may not result in polio, surveillance of AFP is the best standard for detecting the disease.

Polio vaccination campaign continues, including in hard-to-reach areas

Preliminary information received part-way through reporting of the 3rd round of polio National Immunization Days (NIDs) indicates 1.7 million children received polio vaccinations during 2-6 February, including hard-to-reach and besieged areas such as Yarmouk Camp and the Old City of Homs.

The prospects for interrupting this polio outbreak in Syria (and the Middle East) are promising. As a result of high vaccination coverage rates historically, overall susceptibility to polio in Syria is relatively low and concentrated among children younger than two years. The demand for vaccination remains high and humanitarian actors continue national communication efforts to promote the importance of the polio campaign through a mix of social mobilization, mass media and information. Educational and communication materials which emphasize the need for routine immunization have been refined following an evaluation of the previous polio vaccination campaign rounds, specific areas for improvement. Five million doses of bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) delivered to the Ministry of Health on 30 January for distribution to all governorates.

Furthermore, the winter season has arrived in Syria, bringing with it the low season for poliovirus transmission when the impact of mass vaccination with OPV is usually the highest.

Fighting and insecurity along roads impedes access to Al-Hasakeh

Al Hasakah region, with 1.4 million people, was the breadbasket of Syria and an under-resourced region before the crisis. The people have been particularly affected by the conflict and crisis as fighting and insecurity in south and eastern rural areas prevents access to Al-Hasakeh via road.

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate as the number of IDPs in the main cities grows. Current estimates indicate that half-a-million people, of whom approximately 250,000 IDPs, are in critical need of food, medicines, clothes and shelter in the governorate. Medicine shortages, compounded by greatly reduced access to clean water, caused an outbreak of diarrhoea last summer. Basic commodities, such as food, are less available and increasingly expensive. Basic social service providers are struggling to meet increased demands with fewer resources. Many health centres have closed or are operating below capacity; schools are overcrowded or closed in areas affected by the conflict, and water and electricity services severely rationed.

Another rotation of flights delivers food assistance for up to 143,000 people

A second rotation of 10 flights from Iraq to Quamishly are on-going – with one completed each on 4 and 5 February – to dispatch close to 5,800 family food rations and 10 metric tonnes of yeast. The family food rations will be extended to reach double the number of intended beneficiaries, 58,000 people. The yeast supplies will be channelled to functioning bakeries in Quamishly to enable the production of bread for approximately 85,000 vulnerable people.

A flight from Damascus delivers 40 tons of medical supplies for more than 335,000 people

Starting on 8 February, the first in a series of airlifts to deliver medicines, vaccines and other medical supplies to north-east Syria by chartered flights from Damascus landed in Quamishly with 40 tons of medical supplies. With the additional 80 tons that are expected to arrive in the coming days aboard two flights, more than 335,000 people will benefit from these supplies. These medicines for chronic and infectious diseases, including skin diseases, as well as medical supplies needed to treat patients with injuries, will be distributed to health authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) providing health services.

Four health centres receive emergency health kits for 40,000 people for three months

Inter-agency Emergency Health kits, sufficient to support 40,000 people with primary health care over three months, were distributed to four health centres in Al-Hasakeh and Quamishly where a high density of IDPs are located.

Hygiene kits for more than 100,000 people airlifted to Al-Hasakeh

Between the 27 January and 3 February, WASH sector partners dispatched three flights from Damascus to Quamishly airports carrying hygiene kits for distribution to approximately 107,520 people. On 11 February water trucking was started in order to provide approximately 9,600 people in rural Al-Hasakeh (Al Khamayel, Qana and Al Karama villages) with safe drinking water.

Airlifts will bring NFIs for 50,000 people in hard-to-reach area

A series of 12 airlifts from Damascus to Quamishly, beginning on 9 February, will collectively deliver life-saving humanitarian core relief items to 50,000 people across the governorate.

Overview of coordinated humanitarian response

Food assistance dispatched for almost 3.7 million people

In the January cycle, over 700,000 family food rations were dispatched to partners, sufficient to provide food assistance to close to 3.7 million people.

Access restrictions continue to hinder dispatch of food assistance at the scale of 4.25 million people per month. As in the previous cycle, none of the planned food assistance could be dispatched to the north-eastern governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor, while Al-Hasakeh could only be accessed via airlifts from Erbil, Iraq.

Widespread insecurity and the presence of armed groups along the access routes continue to hinder the ability to provide assistance to the north-eastern regions of the country. Food assistance for some 115,000 people in Dar'a was dispatched during the month of January, sufficient for 52 per cent of the target population; yet, dispatch to southern governorates was disrupted following a sudden escalation of violence along the Dar'a – Damascus. In Aleppo, humanitarian deliveries continue to be unable to reach rural areas and eastern neighborhoods of Aleppo city.

In response to reports of severe shortages of yeast in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Idleb, the food sector is providing additional yeast supplies to ensure that vulnerable families can continue to access subsidized bread from local bakeries. By 30 January, 19 metric tons (out of a planned 27 metric tons) had been dispatched to Aleppo and Idleb.

Up to 750,000 IDPs provided with core relief items in 2014

Preliminary reports indicate that the NFI (Non-Food Item) sector has reached up to 750,000 internally displaced people in 12 governorates with core relief items. While winter weather increases hardship and vulnerability, the sector continues to provide people in need with additional blankets, warm clothes (especially for infants and children), fitted carpets and heaters.

Health services and medicines were provided for more than 446,955 direct beneficiaries

Medicines for non-communicable diseases and dialysis sessions were provided for 201,574 direct beneficiaries; 13,640 direct beneficiaries in Teir Ma'ala, Ghantou, Talbiseh and al-Houla towns in Homs; 2,687 direct beneficiaries in Lattakia; 67,884 direct beneficiaries in Tartous;

The provision of primary health care services through mobile teams and fixed health centers continue to reach vulnerable and displaced communities with basic health care and referral services for complicated cases. During the month of January 2014, the teams reached 16,623 children in thirteen governorates with primary health care services.

Psychosocial support is critical for an increasingly traumatized population

The Protection Sector has noted with concern increasing reports of gender based violence. Psychosocial support (PSS) has been provided to 1,650 women residing in affected areas of Damascus, Homs, Idleb and Rural Damascus. More than 5,000 children were provided with basic and specialized psychosocial support in Damascus, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus and Tartous. Additional PSS was provided to 76 mothers. Fifty-seven child-focused workshops provided PSS to 755 children living in Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Homs, and Rural Damascus, enabling them to share their positive and negative feelings through activities in a secure environment.

The security situation hindered PSS response in some areas of Rural Damascus, such as Adra.

Improving standards in collective shelters

Rehabilitation of the Sports Faculty collective shelter in Lattakia and seven collective shelters in Rural Damascus is underway. One key constraint is sourcing raw materials for shelter rehabilitation as they are not available on the local market. Technical assessments are underway in Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor and Rural Damascus.

Through regular protection monitoring and needs assessments the following needs were identified amongst the displaced population in Tartous which had been provided with tents as an urgent solution to the lack of space at collective shelters: tents are flooding in the rain, the water and sanitation facilities are insufficient and septic tanks had little capacity, contributing further to flooding. In response, concrete bases were installed to prevent flooding in 100 tents; new septic tanks are being built; units of toilets and showers are being installed; and wiring is being improved.

'Private shelter upgrade' supports people living in unfinished spaces

People living in unfinished buildings are in dire need of humanitarian assistance as much of the shelter response has focused on people living in official collective shelters. In order to address the specific needs, urgent technical assessments are underway to address the dire living conditions of people living in 785 unfinished apartments in Hama and Homs; while the technical assessments of 112 living spaces/unfinished apartments hosting more than 1,000 displaced people in Rural Damascus has finished.

Fifty-two families in Homs and 70 families in Rural Damascus have benefitted from private shelter upgrades, while work is on-going for 3,775 families in Aleppo, 12 unfinished buildings in Dar'a, 26 families in Homs and 31 families in Rural Damascus. Repair works include window and ceiling insulation, electric work, installation and weather proofing of windows, heating systems, solar systems and pre-fabricated units. All equipment has been provided taking into consideration the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, such as women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.

Emergency provision of safe drinking water for people in Hama and Rural Damascus

On 27 January, damage to the water and sewage network led to a sharp decrease of 40 per cent of pumping activity, forcing the Hama Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (HAWSSA) to interrupt pumping of water through the pipe – therefore rendering it unsafe for drinking due to infiltration of the sewage to the drinking line. This situation has left three million people without access to safe drinking water. In response, HAWSSA has activated emergency wells which were equipped by WASH sector partners to restart pumping of safe drinking water. Some of the boreholes remain not functioning due to a lack of fuel for generators.

In Sahnaya and Ashrafiet Sahnaya, Rural Damascus, 5,655 IDPs living in unfinished buildings were provided a minimum of 25 liters of safe drinking water per person, per day. WASH sector partner monitored distribution daily. Shortage of fuel and increases of prices limited access to some targeted shelters because of the security situation or the state of the road (very muddy). Lack of water tanks for storage of water is also a serious issue for IDPs living in unfinished buildings.

To ensure the continuous availability of safe drinking water, 60 tons of water purification supplies to water treatment plants in Damascus, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous, aiming to benefit 6,500,000 people for three months.

IDPs receive support to mitigate the impact of high fuel costs during winter

A drop in temperatures during the winter months triggered a higher demand for fuel making it difficult for displaced families to meet their heating and cooking fuel needs. By 11 February, 5,500 Wonderbags®, heat-retention cooking devices, were distributed to internally displaced families in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Hama and Idleb and just under 30,520 liters of fuel to the targeted 58 collective shelters in Damascus, Hama and Homs.

The lack of fuel and high cost also has a negative impact on the delivery of humanitarian operations.

Winterisation supplies, health, education, psychosocial and vocation support aid Palestine refugees

A focus remains on delivering winterization support to Palestine refugees in Aleppo, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs and Lattakia, including the provision of more than 9,352 family food parcels; 5,745 blankets; 1,098 hygiene kits and 20 newborn baby kits; contributing to a total of 222,852 blankets and 67,946 mattresses delivered within the overall 2013-14 winterization plan. This took place alongside continuing upgrades to collective shelters, installation of additional heating and low voltage lighting, construction of tent platforms to improve drainage and prevent flooding, and continued maintenance of water and sewage systems in all facilities.

1,125 refugee children received psychosocial support through the Engaging Youth project, which also provided vocational training to more than 1,370 students in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Lattakia. Over 1,930 young people took courses in English, French, computer skills, literacy and numeracy in those locations. 1,125 students received psychosocial support, first aid training, life skills and extra-curricular/ stress-release activities in camps and temporary collective shelters in Damascus, Hama and Lattakia. 444 young people received career guidance in Damascus, Dar'a, Homs and Lattakia. 34 young people in Damascus engaged in start-up training and follow-up in Business development activities.

Ten health centers remain fully operational in Syria and eight new health points were established in Aleppo and Damascus to enable the provision of more than 159,000 patient consultations in the last quarter. In order to further enable Palestine refugees' access to health care across Syria, reimbursement is available for hospital bills from non-contracted facilities. Sufficient medicines through February 2014 have been distributed to health centers and points in the north, south and Damascus.

More than 47,000 students are currently attending one of 78 designated schools with four schools currently running triple shifts in order to meet the growing demand for places. Over 5,016 ninth grade students joined remedial classes since 15 January 2014 (session through 15 March 2014).

Water, sanitation and hygiene response helps mitigate disease

Hygiene promotion messaging and campaigns in Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs and Tartous have provided more than 2,000 families (approximately 10,000 people) with information about household water treatment and hand-washing techniques for diarrhea prevention. In order to sustain safe household water handling and sanitation practices, supplies such as soap, water kits, and family hygiene kits were distributed to more than 6,000 families (approximately 30,000 people) in these same areas. Hygiene kits were dispatched to Dar'a (2,855) and Rural Damascus (1145).

At a five-day hygiene promotion workshop facilitated by WASH sector partners, 25 SARC volunteers from As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Quneitra and Rural Damascus, participated in capacity building, project designing and piloting of IEC materials.

To meet the identified need for provision of sanitation facilities in some governorates with a recent high increase in displaced population, such as Aleppo, Lattakia and Tartous, WASH sector partners installed 40 prefabricated toilets and shower units within collective shelters to benefit over 3,600 people.

Women provided reproductive health services

Over 50,000 women in Damascus, Idleb and Rural Damascus were provided reproductive health care, including emergency obstetric care (EmOC) through a voucher program. Recent procurement of reproductive health medicines and supplies sufficient to provide approximately 780,000 women services, including EmOC for at least 170,000 nationwide. Additionally, 120,000 women will benefit from the newly procured modern family planning contraceptives.



Credit: UNFPA/ Syria (February 2014) – A Syrian women receives reproductive health services.

A recent mission to Lattakia and Tartous reinforced the need for both an increase in local partnerships and capacity building to increase the level of coordination amongst local partners to deliver the response.

Logistics cluster enables humanitarian response

Via its free-to-user transport service, the Logistics Cluster, WFP transported a total of 1,100 m³ of WASH, food, health, protection, and shelter items on behalf of UN agencies to locations in Syria during the reporting period.

In addition, over 1,500 m³ of health, food and protection items were stored at the common cluster warehousing facility in in Sahnaya (Rural Damascus) on behalf of the UN and international NGOs.

Stranded Migrants Repatriated

In coordination with diplomatic missions present in Syria and the region, repatriation has been provided to 42 stranded migrants, the majority of whom came from the Philippines. Many are women without means to sustain their livelihoods and with limited access to food and health services.

Community centers provide a safe environment to enable initiatives from the community

Through 13 community centers in Aleppo, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Homs, Rural Damascus and Tartous, the Protection Sector is providing environments in which communities build their own programs and initiatives, reaching an early estimate of 15,000 people. Some initiatives underway include projects where internally displaced people produce their own blankets, pillows or winter clothes. Awareness-raising activities on key protection concerns are also conducted.

The community centers have joined the campaign to address the specific needs of people with disabilities. In Homs, community center staff is conducting needs assessments through visits to the center for people with disabilities while the community center in Tartous provided a five-year-old child suffering from cerebral palsy with a wheel chair.

Nutrition supplies delivered to treat and prevent malnutrition

In Hama, regular nutrition screenings (MUAC) have found an increase in the number of children under five who are vulnerable to or already have moderate malnutrition. In response, the nutrition sector has dispatched nutrition intervention supplies, a one month supply of 500 Boxes of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) for 2,500 children; 1,000 cartons of PlumpySup to for 5,000 children; and 50 boxes of PlumpyDoz for 450 children. Similarly, the following nutrition intervention supplies were delivered to Aleppo with the aim to prevent malnutrition: 5,000 boxes of HEBs for 20,000 children; 2,000 Boxes of PlumpyDoz for 18,000 children; and 10,030 sachets of multi-micronutrients for 335 children, pregnant and lactating women.

Educational support activities help prevent recruitment of children by armed groups

During the recent school break in Aleppo as many as 135 displaced children came to the Community Centre where 18 sessions of recreational activities including drawing and games were conducted. A further 37 sessions for children took place in three collective shelters, which included interactive theatre about lazy and hardworking students. Recreational and educational activities are an important part of the Protection response to prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups, a matter observed as more and more prevalent in Aleppo. By providing children with a safe and protective environment they are less likely to take up arms.

The distribution of 5,000 school kits in Aleppo has begun. So far 780 children have received school kits out of a planned 5,000. Whilst this was going on remedial courses were taking place for children in math, physics, geography, chemistry, Arabic and science. So far in 2014, 179 children are currently attending courses regularly

Remedial classes in a wide spectrum of subjects including literacy courses for interested IDPs were conducted with 182 children benefitting. So far in 2014, as many as 470 students have benefitted from this type of activity.

New early recovery initiative supports IDPs to earn income

A new initiative for emergency employment in partnership with local NGO was launched on January 23 in Tartous. The initiative was in response to the influx of more than 500,000 IDPs to Tartous, which raised the pressure on the hosting communities, and necessitated assistance to hosting shelters and communities, aiming at creation of 404 emergency employment opportunities for IDPs and host communities, to alleviate financial pressures and support spontaneous recovery of disrupted livelihoods in addition to avoiding health and environmental hazards. So far, 202 workers were employed over the first two weeks, and 18 raising awareness sessions on personal and public hygiene were conducted for more than 1,000 IDPs in 9 hosting shelters of which 70 per cent are women and children residing in shelters.

More than 2.4 million Syrian refugees

Country	Refugees registered and/or assisted awaiting registration as of 13 February 2014
Egypt	133,648
Iraq	222,574
Jordan	571,457
Lebanon	920,971
Turkey	602,744
North Africa	18,345
Total	2,469,739

Source: UNHCR as of 13 February 2014. For updated figures and more information: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>. The above figures are based on numbers registered in each country and/or those who are assisted while waiting for registration.

Funding overview

Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan and Regional Refugee Response Plan funded 11 per cent

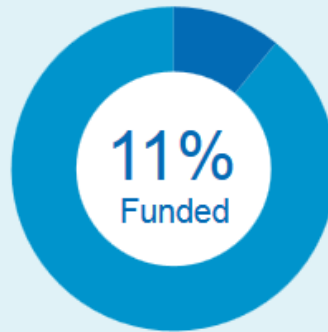
Total Funding to the Syrian Crisis 2014

(appeals & other reported funding)*

US\$ 894,817,358

Pledges: US\$ 2,000,348,079

Total funding to the appeals (SHARP and RRP)



Revised Requirements:
US\$ 6,540,867,065

Funding Received:
US\$ 709,799,854

Unmet Requirements:
US\$ 5,831,067,211

Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP)



7%
funded

Revised Requirements:
US\$ 2,276,149,354

Funding Received:
US\$ 163,505,796

Unmet Requirements:
US\$ 2,112,643,558

Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)



13%
funded

Revised Requirements:
US\$ 4,264,717,711

Funding Received:
US\$ 546,294,058

Unmet Requirements:
US\$ 3,718,423,653

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OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at syria.unocha.org | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int