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On 9 May near Kafr Lusein, in the Syrian Arab Republic, families fleeing hostilities are sheltering in group tents provided by the Turkish Red Crescent, after spending many days in the open.

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Syria Crisis May 2019 Humanitarian Results

MAY 2019: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Over one third of Rukban camp's population of about 42,000 displaced Syrians near the Jordanian border have left toward Homs governorate where they receive critical medical and humanitarian support from UNICEF and partners before departing to final destinations of choice. The humanitarian situation of the remaining 29,000 people in Rukban, mostly women and children, remains a concern given the very limited access to critical services and supplies.
- In Syria, UNICEF continued water trucking interventions to over 46,700 returnees in 13 communities in East Ghouta, this was in addition to over 100,000 IDPs in Tall Refaat, Nabul, and Zahra camps and collective shelters in Aleppo which hold IDPs from Afrin, and another 54,000 IDPs in Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza that holds IDPs from Idlib.
- In Al Hol camp, UNICEF and partners delivered 12,000 free medical consultations to children and women during the reporting month. A rapid mid-upper arm circumference screening finalized on 8 May also reached 17,000 children U5 in the camp, with 200 cases of SAM and 245 cases of MAM admitted for treatment.
- The Government of Jordan, with technical assistance from UNICEF, has launched its first National Social Protection and Poverty Alleviation Strategy for 2019-2025 with the aim to support country's underprivileged population. The strategy is a fundamental pillar for increasing national capabilities, empowering citizens and improving their living standards. A complementary national welfare support programme 'Takaful' was also launched to expand cash assistance and provide services to the most vulnerable families in the country (not including refugees).
- Through a collaboration with UNHCR, work on the solar-powered water pumping systems in Qushtapa camp in Erbil, Iraq has completed providing over an estimated 8,000 Syrian refugees with sustainable access to water. The cost-effective and environmentally-friendly project provides a solution to water shortages caused by disruption of the electricity supply amid high demand, particularly when summer temperatures rise.
- In Turkey, as part of the Non-Formal Education Programme, as of May 2019, UNICEF and partners reached 7,145 children through Turkish Language Courses – an increase of 443 children over the previous month.

In Syria

5 million

of children affected

11.7 million

of people affected
(HNO summary, 2019)

Outside Syria

Over 2.4 million

(2,448,124)

of registered Syria refugee children

Over 5.4 million

(5,440,276)

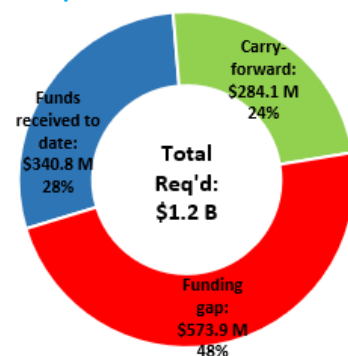
of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 16 June 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.2 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 624.9 Million



*Funds received include carry forward from 2017.

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis *	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target ¹	Jan-May 2019 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-May 2019 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,662,906	1,165,228 ²	4,627,916 ²	2,049,053 ²
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education ³	631,000	227,262	1,479,208	1,553,944 ⁴
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	958,660	600,670	1,622,714 ²	n/a ⁵
# children reached with routine vaccination ⁶	802,000	235,145	n/a ⁵	n/a ⁵
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply ⁴	4,312,691	1,917,445 ⁷	10,761,900	2,168,186

# # children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ⁸	1,820,000	439,401	2,867,674 ⁹	902,765 ⁹
* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/cluster lead agency; 1) UNICEF targets are adjusted per the revised 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Syria. Note that UNICEF targets will change again in the next report per a revised Syrian refugees HAC appeal; 2) Excludes Egypt; 3) Excludes Iraq and Egypt; 4) Excludes Turkey; 5) Data not available; 6) Includes Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt; 7) Excludes Lebanon; 8) Includes Syria and Jordan only; 9) Excludes Jordan.				

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: In north-east Syria, humanitarian agencies, including UNICEF, continued to respond to the dire needs of Al Hol camp population, including Iraqi refugees and Syrian internally displaced people (IDPs). As of 29 May 2019, the camp population remained approximately 73,782 people, with the majority being women and children (91 per cent).¹ Following tensions between camp residents (Iraqis and Syrians), camp management and humanitarian partners agreed to create separate residential areas complemented by provision of services. Discussions are also ongoing regarding the possible transfer of an estimated 15,000 Iraqis displaced by violence to informal settlements in Deir-ez-Zor prior to the Hajin crisis, to Al Hol camp. So far, Camp Administration has indicated that the relocation is only likely to take place if there is an acceleration in Syrian returns and Iraqi departures from Al Hol. As of end of May, only 28 families (107 individuals) had left Al Hol camp to return to places of origin, in Shafa, Sousa and Baghouz towns in rural Deir-ez-Zor. Camp Administration have recently informed that following an agreement with tribal leaders, return of Syrian IDPs to places of origin in Tabqa and Ar-Raqqa will begin in first week of June. Departures will take place in batches of 500 individuals per week, starting with IDPs in possession of documentation. Those lacking documentation will require sponsorship to depart Al Hol. While an agreed process of departure has now been confirmed for Syrian IDPs from north-east Syria, the process for the 10,000 Syrian IDPs in Al Hol camp from other areas has yet to be clarified due to difficulties in arranging sponsorship. Protection concerns remain a significant challenge in the camp with 480 unaccompanied/separated children identified of whom 88 are in UNICEF interim care units waiting for family tracing and reunification. As of 29 May, more than 182 children have been reunified with their primary caregivers (relatives). There are also numerous pregnant girls and women (many under the age of 18), as well as unaccompanied elderly people and persons with disabilities, which require special care; UNICEF is responding through the provision of free medical consultations and screening to identify malnutrition cases, in addition to the WASH, protection and Education response already ongoing.

In the north-west, military escalation continued within the demilitarized zone of Idlib, northern and western Hama, and Aleppo. The intensity of the hostilities resulted in the displacement of 269,627 people² toward neighbouring areas. The hostilities have reportedly resulted in the killing of 255 civilians, 55 children and partial or complete infrastructural damages to 27 health facilities, 15 immunization centres and 31 schools. UNICEF programmes and partners continued the provision of services in Idlib, northern Hama and Aleppo governorates to host communities, IDPs, and new waves of displacements. Prepositioned emergency supplies and emergency services were also delivered to newly displaced people in northern Aleppo and Idlib.

In the south, as of 23 May, 13,153 people in 16 groups had left Rukban toward five shelters in Homs governorate; representing over a third of the settlement's population of nearly 42,000. However, the number of people leaving Rukban decreased in the last two weeks of May due to lack of vehicles and cost of transport to the Al Waha reception area. Once in Homs, the majority spend approximately 24 hours at the shelters where children are vaccinated, and families receive humanitarian and medical assistance before leaving to a final destination of choice. UNICEF and other UN agencies continue providing assistance through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in the five shelters as well as in nine locations in Homs governorate where people from Rukban are settling. However, the remaining population of 29,000 people in Rukban are suffering from harsh living conditions that are deteriorating by the day as temperatures rise and food and medication become more and more scarce.

Summary analysis of programme response

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	11,700,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,000,000
Total Displaced Population	6,183,919
Children Displaced*	2,622,600
People in need in Hard to Reach Areas	1,165,000
Children in need in Hard to Reach Areas**	490,000
<i>Source: 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview summary, OCHA.</i>	
<i>*Children comprise 42.3% of the IDP population</i>	
<i>**Calculation based on latest official BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of October 2018 and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.</i>	

¹ Al Hol Situation Report #4, OCHA.

² Cumulative figure shared by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster as of 22 May 2019.

Health & Nutrition: In May 2019, a total of 129,698 women and children benefited from free medical consultations through mobile and fixed centers. Since the beginning of the year, 880 health workers in hospitals and public health centers enhanced their skills on different new-born care related issues, including 50 community volunteers being trained on New-born Care at Home programme in Yabroud district of Rural Damascus. The volunteers trained conducted 482 home visits and reached 189 pregnant women and 62 new-borns with antenatal and postnatal checks. For routine immunization, 51,789 children under the age of one were vaccinated with diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DPT3) in April.

UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients for 23,691 children under the age of five (U5) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) during the reporting month, in addition to the screening of 58,798 children and PLW for acute malnutrition. Of the 46,598 screened children, 284 (156 new children) U5 were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Furthermore, 21,960 caregivers, including PLWs, received counselling on infant and young child feeding practices while 21,083 people benefitted from essential nutrition supplies.

In Al Hol camp, UNICEF supported one national NGO to deliver 12,000 free medical consultations to children and women during the reporting month. A rapid mid-upper arm circumference screening finalized on 8 May has reached 17,000 children U5 in the camp, with 200 cases of SAM and 245 cases of MAM admitted for treatment.

Additionally, UNICEF continued to scale-up its nutrition rapid response mechanism in the north-west where more than 100 rapid response and mobile nutrition teams (RRTs) activated to reach more than 60,000 children under the age of 5 years, pregnant and lactating mothers in Idlib and Rural Northern Aleppo.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In the reporting month, an estimated 530,387 people had improved access to water supply through UNICEF operation and maintenance to lessen service degradation of the water network in Idlib in addition to rehabilitation of water systems and equipping wells in Rural Damascus, Quneitra, and As-Sweida (over 1.7 million people reached in 2019). Nearly 25,300 people benefited from solid waste collection in north-east Syria camps (over 125,800 people in 2019).

Furthermore, 4,331 school-aged children were reached through rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and provision of hygiene services in 22 schools in 12 governorates³ (a total of 70,660 children in over 100 schools in 2019). An additional 72,622 people were reached through distribution of hygiene non-food items, aqua tabs, jerry cans, and installation of water tanks in camps (some 745,669 people in 2019) and almost 30,000 people were reached through hygiene promotion sessions (nearly 163,000 people in 2019) in 12 governorates⁴. Furthermore, some 372,000 people were reached through water trucking, cleaning and maintaining WASH facilities in camps and desludging services (595,892 people in 2019). UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants supported over 14.75 million people to access to safe water this year.

UNICEF continued water trucking interventions to over 46,700 returnees in 13 communities in East Ghouta, this was in addition to over 100,000 IDPs in Tall Refaat, Nabul, and Zahra camps and collective shelters in Aleppo which hold IDPs from Afrin, and another 54,000 IDPs in Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza that holds IDPs from Idleb. In Abu Khashab camp in Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF reached over 5,700 IDPs through solid waste collection, latrines cleaning, and provision of jerrycans, while in Dar'a, UNICEF continued distribution of aqua tabs reaching 24,500 people. Moreover, UNICEF reached almost 14,000 IDPs coming from Rukban camp toward Homs city, Faraqlas, and Mahin in Homs governorate through water trucking and distribution of hygiene non-food items.

Education: To enhance access to education in the reporting month, 26,000 children (12,000 girls and 14,000 boys) benefited from UNICEF-supported improvements in learning spaces, including rehabilitation of classrooms, provision of pre-fabricated learning structures and setting-up of temporary learning spaces such as tents. Additionally, to encourage children to pursue their education, UNICEF supported Back-to-School communications for development (C4D) campaigns which reached over 30,000 children and caregivers in 2019 (17,000 males and 13,000 females). This included providing 14,000 children (7,000 boys and 7,000 girls) with school bags and basic stationary to alleviate barriers to access to education. For children who could not access formal schooling, UNICEF supported some 24,545 students with non-formal educational support. This includes for example, the provision of self-learning materials, recreational materials, and school-in-a-carton kits for structured non-formal programmes.

UNICEF also provided support to various training and advocacy activities. This included conducting educational advocacy meetings with 400 influencers and decision makers (community leaders such as neighbourhood representatives, heads of municipalities, religious leaders, school principals and teachers) with the aim to increase community engagement and build an active relationship between the community members and service providers either government (Ministry of Education) or national/international non-governmental organizations. Those meetings are a core activity towards social cohesion enhancement.

Furthermore, 4,320 children (21,292 in 2019) received life-skills and citizenship training in May, enhancing enhance their resilience and engagement in learning. UNICEF also supported the capacity-building of 922 teachers (52 per cent female) on issues covering active learning and communication for education. In terms of challenges, the escalation of violence in Idlib resulted in the destruction of

³ Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Raqqa, Sweida, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

⁴ Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Raqqa, Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Der-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

additional 31 schools and temporary suspension of educational activities, which in turn affected the attendance of children in some formal and non-formal education centres.

Child Protection: As of May, some 137,292 children (50 per cent girls) received structured psychosocial support⁵ services through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams in 12 governorates⁶. In the reporting month, UNICEF with partners have reached 46,000 children with structured psychosocial support services, and some 8,000 caregivers benefited from the positive parenting programme (26,511 since the beginning of 2019). Additionally, 35,000 children and adolescents (50 per cent girls) together with 10,000 caregivers (6,000 women, 4,000 men) in 12 governorates⁷ received awareness-raising on child protection issues including violence against children, gender-based violence and family separation. Since the beginning of the year 125,000 children and adolescents (62,000 boys and 63,000 girls), and around 35,600 caregivers (24,000 women, 11,500 men) benefited from awareness-raising on child protection issues in 13 governorates⁸. Out of them, some 25,000 people living in 26 hard-to-reach areas were reached through mobile teams.

In the reporting month, 20 incidences of deaths and injuries were reported⁹ due to explosive remnants in Raqqa, Rural Damascus, Rural Hama and Dar'a, with 16 children being among the reported cases. UNICEF continued to support partners to promote safe behaviour and provide lifesaving awareness through mine risk education (MRE). In 2019, 791,622 children, adolescents and caregivers received face to face MRE awareness sessions. In May, 378,171 people across the country received risk education, including 80,300 living in hard-to-reach areas, through mobile teams.

Social Policy: UNICEF views social protection as a key element for sustainable peace and development, and UNICEF's Cash Transfer programme which seeks to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families is designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management. This would support preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has reached 5,931 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Homs, Tartous and Rural Damascus governorates.

In the reporting month, UNICEF has reached 17,121 children with seasonal clothes and blankets in 5 governorates¹⁰. Since January 2019, UNICEF reached 65,665 children in seven governorates¹¹ with e-vouchers to enable families to decide on the items they need to purchase according to their children's needs. The several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households has left many Syrians unable to provide for the basic necessities of life, including decent clothes for their children. This is particularly true about families who have been displaced several times during the conflict and continue to live under dire conditions. The main objective of UNICEF's seasonal support is to meet the basic needs of vulnerable children especially those affected by the crisis and displacement through provision of clothes and e-vouchers. As of May 2019, 343,997 children, including 80,500 living in 56 hard-to-reach areas, received clothes and blankets.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In May, UNICEF and its partners across Syria have reached more than 55,600 adolescents and young people¹² (10-24 years, 49 per cent girls, 3,700 of them living in hard-to-reach locations), through a package of services and opportunities (212,000 since the beginning of the year, including). From the beginning of the year, 58,153 young people (56 per cent girls) benefitted from the life skills development programme, hence improving their critical thinking, communication, employability and entrepreneurial skills (14,557 young people benefited from the same programme only in May 2019). To enhance social cohesion and civic engagement, 171,409 young people (85,936 boys and 85,473 girls) participated in activities such as youth-led community dialogue, sport for development and cultural activities since the beginning of the year.

External Communication and Advocacy: During May, UNICEF continued to highlight the deteriorating humanitarian situation of children and families in [north-west](#) Syria, as well as those seeking shelter at [Al-Hol](#) camp in the north-east of the country. This is in addition to documenting the response to vulnerable children and families in camps and remote areas through the provision of healthcare services, including [immunizations](#), [referrals](#) and consultations offered by [fixed](#) and [mobile](#) health teams.

⁵ Psychosocial support includes age appropriate, safe and stimulating activities such as sports and games to develop life skills and coping mechanisms, and support resiliency in child friendly spaces; key messages on how to cope with emergency situations are disseminated.

⁶ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Idleb and Tartous.

⁷ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Idleb and Tartous.

⁸ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Idlib and Tartous.

⁹ Data provided by UNICEF and implementing partners.

¹⁰ Aleppo, Homs, Rural Damascus, Al-Hassakeh and Idleb.

¹¹ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Quamishli and Lattakia.

¹² Including IDPs, returnees and host community adolescents and youth, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups as well as those with disabilities.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2019)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need*	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH							
# of children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns	13,200,000		n/a		2,900,000	3,259,565 ¹	6,455
# of children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)					577,000	178,650 ²	51,789
# of Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women)					2,200,000	863,377 ³	129,698
# of health workers and community volunteers trained on new born care packages					640	880	n/a*
# of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages					3,500,000	949,717 ⁴	510,275
NUTRITION ¹							
# of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients	4,700,000	2,566,942	79,698	25,060	2,400,000	110,798	23,691
# of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition		2,867,674	412,563	150,263	1,800,000	416,441	58,798
# of children reached with the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)		32,275	2,556	1,032	9,600	1,318	156
# of caregivers including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF)		915,063	-48,827 ²	14,399	800,000	123,435	21,960
Estimated # of people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas		6,381,954	275,532	61,675	1,045,000	195,991	21,083
WASH							
Estimated # of people with access to improved water supply	15,700,000	8,000,000	1,864,994	271,446	3,700,000	1,742,442	530,387
Estimated # of people have improved access to sanitation services		5,500,000	462,424	72,169	1,300,000	641,705	324,355
# of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services		n/a	n/a	n/a	390,000	70,660	4,331
# of people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs including in hard to reach areas		2,000,000	1,099,671	0	1,600,000	745,669	72,622
# of people reached with hygiene promotion interventions		3,000,000	365,697	88,663	525,000	162,573	31,889
# of people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services		3,000,000	1,813,412	1,662,073	1,500,000	595,892	51,800
EDUCATION ¹							
# of children provided with education services in formal settings	5,700,000	3,300,000	786,121	-154,785 ³	2,400,000	242,785	68,438
# of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services		1,256,530	1,461,829	1,092,644	440,000	145,296	24,545
# of teachers and education personnel trained		76,524	3,145	-11,787 ³	42,600	4,684 ²	922
# of children and youth (5-24 years) participating in life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings		300,000	41,361	-20,439 ³	280,000	21,292	4,320

# of caregivers and children reached with C4D back to learning (BTL) interventions		n/a	n/a	n/a	225,000	30,170	n/a
WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need*	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of girls and boys engaged in structured and sustained child protection programming, including psychosocial support	5,600,000	880,000	286,207	n/a	350,000	137,292	n/a*
# of women and men engaged in structured and sustained parenting programmes		93,000	38,297	n/a	51,000	26,511	n/a*
# of girls, boys, women and men reached with explosive hazards risk education (MRE)		n/a	756,897	756,897	2,400,000	791,622	378,171
# of women, men, girls and boys reached by behaviour change communication (BCC) interventions for child protection issues		1,650,000	286,615	n/a	630,000	161,035 ¹	n/a*
# of girls and boys received specialised child protection services including through case management		50,000	18,877	4,375	22,000	8,756	541
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers	n/a				11,500	5,931	0
# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through provision of NFIs					680,000	343,997	17,127
# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers or cash transfers					110,000	65,665	0
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION (ADAP)							
# of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level	n/a				200,000	171,409 ¹	19,596
# of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving employability skills including life skills, TVET and entrepreneurship skills					300,000	58,153 ²	14,557
FOOTNOTES							
*Sector results are cumulative as of April 2019 (some sector targets are revised). Note that the revised Whole of Syria 2019 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children appeal is published with updated 2019 indicators and targets. Change result appears as n/a as the indicator is new hence results are reported for the first time. Change will therefore be reported from next month.							
Health 1: As the polio campaign is scheduled for the first quarter of the year, the target has already been achieved.							
Health 2,3 and 4: Data on these indicators is received from the Ministry of Health with delay of approximately 2 months, which is explaining the slightly low reach.							
Nutrition 1: The low reach in nutrition indicators is due to the operational constraints faced by NGOs implementing partners in obtaining the necessary permissions. In addition to this, data is received with delay of two months from partners.							
Nutrition 2: Sector result appears in the minus due to verification of previously reported data.							
Education 1: Most of the results are expected to be achieved in September/October with the new academic year and reported in November by Government partners.							
Education 2: Teachers and education personnel training is scheduled for the summer season during school break.							
Education 3: Sector results are in the minus due to verification of previously reported data.							
Child Protection 1: The low reach on this indicator is due to the operational constraints faced by NGOs implementing partners in obtaining the necessary permissions as well as to limited funding.							
ADAP 1: The reach for this indicator is very high due to successful implementation and good level of funding.							
ADAP 2: This activity is scheduled to reach more beneficiaries in the second half of the year.							

Jordan

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Jordan continues to host and offer protection and assistance to more than 2.7 million refugees, including 1.3 million Syrians, of whom 664,330 (51 per cent children) are registered who face increasing vulnerability. Currently, 123,372 Syrian refugees live in camps (75,285 refugees in Za’atari Camp; 39,407 in Azraq Camp; 6,588 in the Emirati Jordanian Camp).¹³ The remaining refugees have settled in urban and rural areas, primarily in northern governorates, and in Amman. As of end April 2019, a reported 18,000 Syrians returned to their areas of origin in Syria, leaving approximately 25,000 Syrians residing along Jordan’s north-east border with Syria, in an area near Rukban called “the Berm.” Some 80 per cent of the Berm population are believed to be women and children, with a considerable number of female-headed households. Modest support has been allowed from the Jordanian side, including provision of safe water and limited access to basic health and nutrition services.¹⁴ A rectification exercise led by the Government of Jordan and UNHCR end of March 2019 aimed at regularizing the status of refugees residing in urban areas without appropriate documentation. During the exercise, over 22,000 refugees saw their status rectified, a majority of whom were former residents of Azraq camp who had left informally. This resulted in a significant decrease in the registered refugee population from the previous months.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 16, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	664,330	M: 329,508; F: 334,822
Child Refugees (Under 18)	334,158	M: 171,397; F: 162,761
Child Refugees (Under 5)	100,978	M: 51,818; F: 49,160

Summary analysis of programme response

Education: UNICEF’s 2019 education strategy aligns with the Education Sector three key priorities outlined in the Jordan Response Plan 2018-2022 focusing on education system strengthening, access, and quality. UNICEF endeavours to strengthen the national education system through support to early childhood education, non-formal education, teacher certification, quality learning and inclusive education. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has long-term plans to introduce teacher licensing and a career pathway to improve the quality of teaching and learning. In May, UNICEF initiated efforts to lead key stakeholders in MoE departments and donors to develop an actionable and coordinated long-term Road Map, enabling the Ministry to identify and deliver on the appropriate national educational reform pertaining to teacher licensing. As part of UNICEF’s capacity-building technical support to MoE, UNICEF also began developing training guidelines and a plan for the roll-out of MoE’s Activity Manual which will serve as a plan and guide for the Ministry’s co-curricular programmes, now accounting for 20 per cent of the school day, in preparation for the 2019-2020 academic year.

Makani: In the reporting month, 150 Makani centres in host communities and camps continued to provide integrated activities based on the new programme design. By end of April, UNICEF had reached over 107,272 vulnerable individuals (59 per cent female), including around 85,000 children (53 per cent female), of whom 1,552 are children with disabilities. Of those vulnerable children, more than 63,000 live in host communities, 2,260 in temporary settlements and 19,778 in camps.¹⁵ Makani centres in Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps continued to offer Makani programme’s integrated approach through direct implementation with Syrian volunteers.

Youth and Adolescent Development and Participation: In May, under the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement (Nahno), UNICEF supported 196 youth centres by creating volunteering and engagement opportunities. To date, 2,231 opportunities were provided, and 6,634 young people registered on the Nahno online portal, where young people are linked with volunteering and engagement opportunities in the country.

As of May 2019, 18,903 youth (47 per cent female) engaged in UNICEF-supported social innovation labs and incubators. As part of the Ordon Mobtaker (Innovative Jordan) initiative launched end of 2018 and funded by UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Jordan River Foundation,¹⁶ 416 young people (53 per cent female) applied online to receive social entrepreneurship training and seed funding to continue their existing social projects.¹⁷

¹³ UNHCR data portal accessed on 16 June 2019.

¹⁴ To date, only two distributions of humanitarian assistance were provided to the Rukban population, one in late 2018 and one in February 2019 (with one month’s worth of supplies for each distribution).

¹⁵ Slight increase was observed in regard to the number of children enrolled in Makani core services. This increase does not necessarily reflect an increase of “newly” reached beneficiaries, but rather an increase of enrolment in different services from the current/same Makani caseload of beneficiaries. Hence, the number of unique individuals (beneficiaries) in Makani has not significantly changed during the month of May. This was a result of decreased outreach activities and low attendance rates during Ramadan, and school final exams during May.

¹⁶ A local NGO.

¹⁷ 18 high-impact projects were selected to receive the required support to continue developing their projects. Some of the projects include a hydroponic farming system, car-pooling application for youth, and training females and persons with disabilities on henna art and creation of accessories to sell in local markets.

For the Youth Economic Engagement Programme, Mr. Ali Ghazzawi, the winner of MBC's¹⁸ Top Chef television programme, visited the UNICEF-supported social enterprise Beit Souf, Jerash, where he engaged with and held a cooking workshop with youth participants. The presence of Mr. Ali Ghazawi motivated and inspired the women working in the social enterprise to overcome their daily struggles.

In refugee camps, Technical and Vocational Education and Training restarted in NRC Youth centre,¹⁹ where 76 young people (41 per cent female) were enrolled in various trainings, such as plumbing, tailoring, mobile maintenance, hairdressing and beauty — 38 in Azraq camp (42 per cent female) and 38 in Za'atari camp (39 per cent female). Those trainings provide young people with a set of market-oriented technical skills to increase their employment opportunities.

Child Protection: UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), provided trainings to administrative staff of juvenile courts to raise awareness on the rights of children in contact with the law; restorative justice²⁰ principles; and impact of child-friendly court proceedings on children. Along the same lines of programming for justice for children, UNICEF, in consultation with the Institute for Family Health, supported the Family Protection Department, the Juvenile Police Department and the Jordan Police Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop a set of mandate-specific training modules and Training of Trainers modules on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC).

Additionally, UNICEF trained 80 Early Childhood Development facilitators in host communities on the Learning Readiness programme, Better Parenting programme and the ZERO-to-THREE programme.²¹ In Makani centres, 993 parents participated in various psychosocial support or parenting support programmes, approximately 600 (27 per cent male) of whom are parents of children aged 0-8 years. Furthermore, 120 children (54 per cent male) aged 4-5 years attended the Learning Readiness programme.

In May, 23 cases of early marriage were identified in by UNICEF partner and were provided with legal and psychosocial support, the cases were also referred to UNHCR for ID-related modifications and for cash assistance services, as needed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF continues to provide Syrian refugees in camps and hard-to-reach areas with daily water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as infrastructure improvements (water and sewage networks), progressively improving long-term sustainability and cost efficiency. In Za'atari camp, the start of the summer season has seen increased water demand beyond the borehole capacities. This required external water trucking from nearby sources, to achieve an increase of water allowance from 37 litres per person per day to 45 litres per person per day. Communities' mobilization activities scaled-up, focusing on vandalism and illegal connections to networks, extra storage tanks and water conservation.

During May, critical rehabilitation, cleaning and construction works of the wastewater network in Baqa'a Palestinian camp reached 80 per cent completion. Once completed, the project will provide a cleaner environment to 127,000 people residing in the camp, including 20,000 children, through safe disposal of wastewater and elimination of overflowing sanitation systems. Also, the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in three schools in Um Jimal, Mafraq, reached the final stage, providing 549 Jordanian and Syrian students (75 per cent female; 10 per cent Syrians) with safe water and adequate sanitation facilities.

In Rukban, UNICEF continues to provide a minimum of 20 litres per person per day of clean water to people living at the Berm, through a water trucking service from a borehole nearby the camp. During the reporting month, a multi-sectoral Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) survey was conducted across Rukban,²² providing a baseline for the current situation and informing future interventions and programmes priorities.

Health and Nutrition: In May, UNICEF continued its lifesaving services at the Berm and supported the treatment of 557 children (261 girls) under the age of five (U5). Medical conditions treated were mainly respiratory tract infections (41 per cent). According to the national routine immunization programme, UNICEF vaccinated 491 children under the age of five U5 (47 per cent girls); in addition, 785 women of child bearing age received the Tetanus Toxide (TT) vaccine. Furthermore, 565 children U5 (46 per cent girls) and 356 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition. Of the children screened, five had severe acute malnutrition (SAM), seven had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 10 pregnant and lactating women were undernourished. All identified cases started treatment.

In Za'atari camp, UNICEF screened 2,661 children U5 (49 per cent girls) and 413 pregnant and lactating women. One SAM and nine MAM cases among children U5 and 13 malnourished pregnant and lactating women were identified. In Azraq camp, UNICEF screened 4,141 children U5 (2,019 girls) and 114 pregnant and lactating women. Three SAM and 15 MAM cases from U5 and five malnourished pregnant

¹⁸ Middle-East Broadcasting Centre

¹⁹ Trainings included courses in barbering, beautician, air conditioning maintenance, mobile maintenance, online English courses, office management, and computer literacy certification programme (ICDL).

²⁰ In criminal justice, restorative justice focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders through reconciliation with victims and the community at large.

²¹ A parenting programme for parents of children aged zero to three years.

²² Analysis of the KAP results is ongoing.

and lactating women were identified. In addition, 300 new-born kits were distributed in Za'atari and 87 in Azraq camps. UNICEF-supported paediatric wards in Azraq camp provided 5,525 paediatric consultations (49 per cent girls) and 176 admissions (49 per cent girls).

Social Protection and Social Policy: UNICEF's equity-driven integrated social protection cash programme, Hajati (My needs), supports children attending Double Shift Schools (DSS) in Jordan with a 20 JD (approximately 28 USD) monthly cash grant during the school year. Hajati is a cash transfer linked to school attendance in the formal education system, with a holistic approach to supporting their retention in school. Families with children currently enrolled in the cash transfer, or who were enrolled last year, receive an SMS encouraging them to ensure their children are regularly attending school. Given that the school year ended earlier in Jordan due to the Ramadan festivities, May 2019 was the last school month in which UNICEF provided assistance for the 2018-2019 school year. A total of 9,411 children (49 per cent girls and 51 per cent boys), including 1,178 children with disabilities, received this last payment. UNICEF assistance will resume in September for the 2019-2020 school year and is preparing for the launch of UNICEF's Innocenti Office of Research impact evaluation in June 2019. In May, the Government of Jordan, with the support from UNICEF, launched both its first National Social Protection Strategy (2019-2025), to break the inter-generational cycles of poverty, and the new National Aid Fund (NAF) programme 'Takaful' to expand cash assistance and provide complementary services to the most vulnerable families nationwide.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2019)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target *	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 238,846 Syrian school-aged children and 102,362 Jordanian school-aged children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education	137,206 ¹	134,121 ²	0	137,206	134,121	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	11,700 ³	6,554 ⁴	35	8,000 ⁵	6,554 ⁴	35
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female)	12,000 ⁶	2,148 ⁷	422	8,000	1,729 ⁸	130
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	32,700 ⁹	59,967 ¹⁰	6,938	80,000 ¹¹	51,994 ¹²	648
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 341,208 girls and boys; 238,846 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	136,000	56,039	1,334	80,000	56,039 ¹	1,334
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	11,000	3,288	218	8,000	1,704 ²	449
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	70,000	22,870	933	45,000	22,870 ³	993
# women and men trained on child protection	3,600	1,872	1,061	2,600	603 ⁴	130
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.3 million people, including 630,000 registered refugees)*						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision ¹	20,000	14,500	0	20,000	14,500 ²	0
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	1,600,000	238,232	76,190	211,500	165,993 ⁴	3,951
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	215,000	119,742	2,200	155,000	119,742 ⁶	2,200
# of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁵	95,000	8,529	620	9,000	6,969 ⁷	494
# of affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁵	20,000 ⁸	10,350	0	20,000	10,350 ⁸	0
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines				20,000	8,028 ²	1,746
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio		n/a		20,000	9,816 ³	2,234
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				20,000	7,562 ⁴	1,815
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	5,938 ⁵	1,397
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition				20,000	22,960 ²	7,367
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services		n/a		30,000	9,987 ³	1,548
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable children receiving monthly cash assistance		n/a		35,000	10,106 ¹	0

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target *	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in non-formal settings		n/a		100,000	36,248 ¹	327
# of adolescents (10-18 years) and youth (19-24 years) (age disaggregated) involved in or leading initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and reducing social tension				100,000	55,151 ²	24,460
FOOTNOTES						
* Targets are subject to change after the official launch of the 2019 Jordan Response Plan (JRP). UNICEF's 2019 Syrian refugee humanitarian appeal for children (HAC) will also be revised accordingly.						
Education 1: As per JRP Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown is 102,687 (RES 3.2) and 34,519 (Ref 3.1).						
Education 2: This figure reflects data officially released from the MoE in February 2019. Enrolment Camps 31,984; Enrolment HC: 102,137. Sector and result targets are the same.						
Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 2,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 9,700.						
Education 4: NFE UNICEF current enrolment: Drop-Out (as of May 2019): 4,248 beneficiaries – 48% Syrian, 48% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 39% female, 61% male; 24% refugee camps (10% Azraq, 14% Za'atari), 76% HC. Catch-Up current enrolment (as of Sept 2018 – it does not change monthly): 2,306 beneficiaries (43% female; 57% male; 80% Syrian, 16% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 83% HC, 17% refugee camps (10% Azraq, 7% Za'atari). NFE (Catch-Up and Drop-Out) cumulative total: 13,701 beneficiaries (41% female, 59% male; 59% Syrian, 36% Jordanian, 5% other nationalities, 6.7% children with disabilities in Catch-Up, and 4.2% children with disabilities in Drop-Out).						
Education 5: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch Up: 2,000 and NFE Drop Out is 6,000.						
Education 6: The breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target was endorsed by the ESWG.						
Education 7: Sector result: 2,148; 73% female, 27% male; 84% in host communities, 16% in the camps.						
Education 8: UNICEF result: 1,729; 74% female, 26% male; 89% in host communities, 11% in the camps.						
Education 9: The target is 32,700 broken down into 26,000 in school and 6,700 out-of-school children.						
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 59,967; 53% female, 47% male; 92% in-school; 8% out-of-school, 44% Jordanian, 52% Syrian, 4% other nationalities; Refugee camps: 19% (Azraq: 9.5% /Za'atari: 10%); HC 81%.						
Education 11: To meet the multiple needs of the most vulnerable children across the Kingdom, UNICEF's Learning Support Services (LSS) offer the comprehensive core-packages, i.e. LSS packaged with Life Skills and Child Protection components under the same curriculum, and thus, exceeds the Education Sector target.						
Education 12: LSS UNICEF total: 51,994; 53% female, 47% male; 92% in-school; 8% out-of-school, 49% Jordanian, 46% Syrian, 5% other nationalities; Refugee camps: 20% (Azraq: 9.5% /Za'atari: 10.4%); HC 80%.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF Result 56,039; 53% girls and 47% boys; Host: 78% (Za'atari: 11% and Azraq: 11%).						
Child Protection 2: UNICEF Result 1,704; 40% girls and 60% boys; Host: 45% (Za'atari: 27% and Azraq: 28%).						
Child Protection 3: UNICEF Result 22,870; 81% women and 19% men; Host: 63% (Za'atari: 22% and Azraq: 15%).						
Child Protection 4: UNICEF Result 603; 49% females and 51% males; Host: 21% (Za'atari: 36% and Azraq: 43%).						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Za'atari for contingency, and King Abdulla Park Refugee Camps.						
WASH 2: UNICEF result: 14,500; 49.9 % female. Results are relatively fixed due to the fact that services are provided to a stable target population, and limited monthly inflation is envisioned.						
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq Camp, Za'atari Camp, vulnerable communities, and the Berm.						
WASH 4: UNICEF result: 165,993, 50.9% females. Results are relatively fixed due to the fact that services are provided to a stable target population, and limited monthly inflation is envisioned.						
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, King Abdulla Park Camps, as well as vulnerable communities.						
WASH 6: UNICEF result: 119,742, 50.4% females. Results are relatively fixed due to the fact that services are provided to a stable target population, and limited monthly inflation is envisioned.						
WASH 7: UNICEF result: 6,969, 48% females. This includes reaching 5,881 beneficiaries with family hygiene kits in vulnerable communities. The number of beneficiaries increased due to hygiene promotion activities in temporary settlements during quarterly hygiene kits distribution.						
WASH 8: UNICEF result: 10,350; 48% females, 52% male, 100% children.						
Health 1: Urban and camp results are reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.						
Health 2: UNICEF result: 8,028, Berm: Boys 49%, Girls 51%, Camps: Boys 51%, Girls 49%, Others: Boys 53%, Girls 47%.						
Health 3: UNICEF result: 9,816; Berm: Boys 50%, Girls 50%, Camps: Boys 51%, Girls 49%, Others: Boys 53%, Girls 47%.						
Health 4: UNICEF result: 7,562; Berm: Boys 48%, Girls 52%, Camps: Boys 51%, Girls 49%, Others: Boys 53%, Girls 47%.						
Health 5: UNICEF result: 5,938; Berm: 3,315 (56%), Camps: Azraq: 338 (6%); Za'atari: 1,141 (19%), Others: 1,144 (19%). The low achievement is due to limited access to the Berm, hindering the likelihood of women to get the second dose.						
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban (Berm). The indicator does not refer to unique number of beneficiaries. Discussions are ongoing on how to better report on this indicator starting from next month (i.e. providing disaggregation between unique beneficiaries and repeated screenings).						
Nutrition 2: Berm: UNICEF result: 22,960; Berm: Boys 48%, Girls 52%, Camps: Boys 51%, Girls 49%. Overachievement results from rescreening the same children every 3 months due to increased concerns about their nutrition status.						
Nutrition 3: UNICEF result: 9,987; Berm: 4,448 (45%), Camps: Azraq: 1,538 (15%); Za'atari: 4,001 (40%). Due to rationalization of interventions, as agreed with implementing partners, the relevant activity has been downscaled and therefore the number of beneficiaries reduced.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: Total: 10,106 (48% girls and 52% boys).						
Youth 1: UNICEF result: 36,248 (54% male, 46% female). Only 36% achieved due to delay both in approval from MOPIC and in implementing MOY life skills training, which will start in July 2019. Thus, results will increase starting from August 2019 and target will be reached.						
Youth 3: UNICEF result: 55,151 (48% male, 52% female).						

Iraq

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: As of May 2019, there are 252,983 Syrian refugees, including around 110,000 children (56,100 girls), in Iraq, 99 per cent of whom are in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).²³ The remaining one per cent are in Iraq's central and southern governorates, mainly Kirkuk and Anbar. Approximately 95,000 refugees, including 40,000 children (20,400 girls), are living in nine formal camps in the KRI, supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian community. The remaining 63 per cent are in host communities. In May, summer temperatures begin to rise in Iraq, up to 45 degrees centigrade even in the north. This places additional pressure on various resources, including the national electricity grid, as well as on water resources as people use water-based air cooling methods. High temperatures and potential irregular water supply increases risk of health-related concerns such as dehydration or sunstroke, especially among children.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 16, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	252,983	M: 135,346; F: 117,637
Refugee Children (Under 18)	110,048	M: 56,668; F: 53,379
Refugee Children (Under 5)	42,754	M: 22,010; F: 20,745

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): As of May, UNICEF has supported 69,062 Syrian refugees (35,222 females, 32,459 children) in Dahuk and Erbil²⁴ with access to safe water. To support children and families in summer heat, the average provision of water in May in the six UNICEF-supported camps increased to 81 litres per person per day (from 71 litres in April). Joint work with UNHCR to upgrade to solar-powered water pumping systems was completed in Qushtapa camp (population of 8,178 individuals as of May 2019). A persistent challenge has been frequent electricity cuts that restrict water pumping. Solar panels will help provide more sustainable and reliable water supply. Water quality monitoring takes place at all UNICEF-supported sites²⁵. In Domiz camps, Dahuk, illegal connections to water pipelines still causes low pressure in some locations. UNICEF continues daily trucking of safe water— during May 2019, this was around 180 litres average for 1,685 refugees in specific households with vulnerable/disabled persons. In the reporting month, 100 per cent of the 300 water samples taken met quality standards, so no additional water treatment action was needed. UNICEF government partners in Erbil and Dahuk continued operation and maintenance (O&M) services for water supply facilities in the six refugee camps. Garbage collection services covered 36,413 individuals (17,114 children) in UNICEF-supported camps. UNICEF encourages community participation in maintenance to strengthen ownership, also among women and young people, and is working to support handover to government counterparts. Solutions for prolonged challenges, including shifts to more sustainable responses (such as solar power), and treatment of wastewater, require more predictable, flexible, and longer-term resources. However, government budget for Syrian refugees remains limited.

Education: As the final term of the 2018-2019 academic year comes to an end, May and June are the main examination months. As a consequence, programme activities are usually limited in this period of the year. In 2019, UNICEF has continued support to incentives for Syrian refugee teachers in schools in the KRI, reaching up to 1,174 teachers and education support staff since January.²⁶ This is sustaining access to formal education for more than 29,000 school-age Syrian children (14,430 girls). UNICEF has committed to cover this incentive until the end of the current school year in June 2019, but currently has no funding to support past this point. Education partners, including UNICEF, are working with the donor community to identify opportunities to secure resourcing for this critical intervention which costs approximately US\$3.5 million per school year. Without this support, the continued education of up to 29,000 Syrian refugee children is at risk. Depending on availability of other resources, UNICEF plans training for refugee teachers in the summer period; and the next large-scale distribution of learning materials will take place prior to the start of the new academic year in autumn 2019.

Child Protection: Since January 2019, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 6,887 refugee children (3,555 girls). Specialized child protection services and case management benefited 734 refugee children (376 girls). Many cases registered for specialized services need regular follow-up by case managers, including individual and family visits, and facilitating services through referrals. Across the KRI, and due to lack of funds, UNICEF continues to deliver technical support to government and community structures with the objective to hand over the management of community-based activities. Focus on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention is mainstreamed across all implementing partners, regardless of which group (Syrians refugees, Iraqi IDPs, returnees, or host community) they are responding to. Government agencies are unable to sustain activities targeting refugee children without external support.

²³ [Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal](#), accessed 16 June 2019.

²⁴ Dahuk camps were Domiz 1 and 2 and the government partner was the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA); Erbil camps were Basirma, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, and Darashakran and the government partner was the Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water (DESW).

²⁵ Tested for Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) and bacteriological contamination.

²⁶ 1,032 volunteer teaching staff (791 females) and 142 non-teaching staff (66 females) at all Syrian refugee schools in Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah.

Health and Nutrition: There have been no reports of outbreak of vaccine-preventable diseases in Syrian refugee sites in 2019 so far. Children up to 15 years old at the Iraq-Syria Peshkhabour border crossing received vaccinations, with 1,207 children vaccinated against measles and 1,333 children up to 15 years old vaccinated against polio²⁷. In camps, through routine services, 1,584 children under the age of one received measles vaccinations, and 7,899 children under the age of five (U5) received polio vaccination. A total of 3,522 children aged between 6-59 months have received vitamin A supplementation.

Since January 2019, 10,758 Syrian refugee children U5 (5,178 girls) have been monitored for growth. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 3.4 per cent in the month, within the limits acceptable by WHO standards.²⁸ Data for growth screening and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programmes reaching new mothers is an ongoing challenge. The majority of PHC have paper-, rather than computer-based systems, which makes accurate compilation and recording of data time-consuming and prone to multiple reports, where health workers count visits rather than children seen. UNICEF continues to support at central level to improve the Health Management Information System in the country. Surveillance of any acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases continues, but no cholera cases have been reported in Syrian refugee camps in 2019.

Social Protection: UNICEF cash assistance is unconditional but aims to reduce the barriers to education access experienced by children from vulnerable families; referral mechanisms are supported with government social services, including for education and child protection issues. As of May 2019, which is almost the end of the 2018-2019 school year, cash-for-education support had reached 2,251 children (1,116 girls), helping to meet school-related expenses. Families receiving cash assistance are referred to government child protection case management services if needed.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2019)

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 447,548 including 240,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps	95,000	78,062 ¹	37	75,000	69,062 ¹	22
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	45,181 ³	8,781	41,730	36,413 ³	13
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	15,000	16,974 ⁴	-2,000 ⁴	15,000	9,010 ⁴	0
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	95,000	78,062 ¹	37	75,000	69,062 ¹	22
EDUCATION (Children in need: 152,956)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	78,539 ¹	31,475 ¹	0	30,700	29,730 ¹	0
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,545	176 ²	0	925	0 ²	0
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	8,000	1,618 ³	0	8,000	1,618 ³	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Children in need: 103,500)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	1,955 ¹	203	1,557	734 ¹	69
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	23,455	10,905 ²	1,740	12,370	6,887 ²	1,116
# of caregivers participating in parenting programmes	4,502	797	210	1,560	423	80
HEALTH (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)				3,000	1,548 ¹	343
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit		n/a		3,000	2,349 ²	300
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				15,000	7,899 ³	1,532
NUTRITION (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of U5 children provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, nutrition screening) - in camps				15,000	10,758 ¹	2,328
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding - in camps.		n/a		6,000	6,646 ²	895
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		5,000	2,251 ¹	-315 ¹

²⁷ Figures from Peshkhabour reflect May data only.

²⁸ All MAM and non-complicated SAM cases were managed at camp primary healthcare centre (PHC); complicated cases were referred to the nearest specialist unit or Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC).

FOOTNOTES

WASH 1: Sector - females: 39,812 males: 38,250. UNICEF - females: 35,222, males: 33,840. Achievement against WASH indicators shows maximum population reached in 2019.
WASH 2: Sector - females: 23,155, males: 22,246. UNICEF - females: 18,571, males: 17,842. Where 'zero' is reported in the 'change since last report' column, delivery of services has been maintained, but no additional people reached above previous maximum. In Iraq, the challenge for WASH is sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding.
WASH 3: Sector - females: 22,139, males: 23,042. UNICEF - females: 18,564, males: 17,836. See footnote under [2] above.
WASH 4: Sector - females: 8,657, males: 8,317. UNICEF - females: 4,595, males: 4,415. See footnote under [2] above. Change figure in the sector result is in the minus due to a verification of previously reported data.
Education 1: Sector - females: 15,839, males: 15,636. UNICEF - females: 14,961, males: 14,769. Education sector target is based on UNHCR Iraq population data; in some cases, KRI local authorities report lower figures of Syrian refugees present per governorate, compared to UN data. The academic year does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2019.
Education 2: Sector - females: 114, males: 62. UNICEF - females: 0, males: 0. UNICEF teacher training activities are planned to start later in 2019; training must fit around the school year to minimise disruption to children's learning.
Education 3: Sector - females: 803, males: 815. UNICEF - females: 803, males: 815. The main distribution of learning materials takes place at the start of each new academic year (September/October). In-between, UNICEF and partners may undertake 'top up' distributions according to needs identified per location, in coordination with local authorities.
CP 1: Sector - females: 882, males: 1,073. UNICEF - females: 376, males: 358.
CP 2: Sector - females: 5,338, males: 5,567. UNICEF - females: 3,555, males: 3,332.
CP 3: Sector - females: 550, males: 247. UNICEF - females: 315, males: 108.
Health 1: UNICEF - females: 789, males: 740. Progress includes only children reached through routine services.
Health 2: UNICEF - females: 1,148, males: 1,201. Good progress as of May has been supported by the number of teams working on this programme. As visits are done house-to-house, data quantity and quality has improved in comparison to previous years.
Health 3: UNICEF - females: 4,028, males: 3,871. Immunization data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to delay in data receipt and reporting.
Nutrition 1: UNICEF - females: 5,178, males: 5,580. Record keeping in Primary Health Centres (PHC) and baby Huts in Syrian refugee camps is mainly paper-based and can create some duplication in records. UNICEF is following-up with the relevant Directorates of Health (DoH) to support data collection and removal of duplicate entries.
Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 1,116, males: 1,294. Data cleaned in May; children incorrectly reported as Syrian refugee children have been correctly counted under UNICEF HRP response instead of 3RP response.

Lebanon

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees.²⁹ Return remains sporadic and humanitarian agencies are not facilitating it due to conditions in Syria.³⁰ In Lebanon, only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees are registered at birth, while 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married³¹. Fifty-six per cent of 6-14 years old children are enrolled in school, whereas 90 per cent of the older age group (15-17) remain out-of-school³². Early May 2019, a decision was taken by the Higher Defence Council to dismantle/demolish illegal self-built hard structures and non-residential hard structures within informal settlements³³ across Lebanon. This could potentially affect over 25,000 individuals nationwide. In Arsaal, where large bulk of applicable structures exist, the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) gave until 10 June as deadline for relocation. UN and partners are advocating for an adequate notice period, due process, and respect for dignity, and UNICEF is preparing its WASH and child protection response. On 22 May, UNICEF and UN-HABITAT launched the neighbourhood profiling project to offer mapped and statistical data on the living conditions of more than 30 disadvantaged areas in Lebanon.³⁴ The profiles will contribute to informing programming aimed to reduce host-refugee community tensions, which are reported to be on the rise.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 16, 2019.

M:Male; F:Female

Registered Refugees	935,454	M: 444,341; F: 491,113
Child Refugees (Under 18)	516,371	M: 263,798; F: 252,573
Child Refugees (Under 5)	142,189	M: 72,965; F: 69,224

²⁹ Consisting of 935,454 registered with UNHCR, and 208,800 Palestinian refugees, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2019, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/67780.pdf>.

³⁰ As of 31 January 2019, 1,718 self-organized refugees returns from Lebanon were verified by UNHCR. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/68209>.

³¹ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASYL), 2018.

³² MEHE/PMU data; February 2019.

³³ In 2013, circular #33/2013 was issued by the Prime Minister which considers all structures that were built after 1994 (law number 324/1,994) and are in violation with the building code (issued in 2004), are not subject to settlement and must be removed.

³⁴ <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/press-releases/un-habitat-and-unicef-launch-neighbourhood-profiles>, 22 May 2019.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):³⁵ The Litani River Authority (LRA) in charge of managing the main rivers in Lebanon requested all Syrian refugees living in informal settlements within 200 meters of major water courses in Lebanon to be relocated. To mitigate this decision an initial assessment of the risk of pollution based on LRA/ Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and WASH Sector data has been completed, focussing on informal settlements located less than 50 meters from Litani and other major rivers feeding it.³⁶ During the reporting month, it was decided to complement the initial assessment with a focus on all 333 sites located within 200 meters of the Litani riverbed and its tributaries in Bekaa/Baalbek-El Hermel. As the lead of the 2019 Lebanon Country Response Plan, MoSA organized this joint assessment to check available data and agree on interventions required. Of the 333 informal settlements, 24 sites were empty at the date of the assessment and therefore 309 remaining informal settlements hosting 27,004 refugees³⁷ were covered by the assessment.

Mitigative interventions have been ongoing by UNICEF and partners in the Litani river to address blackwater discharge from the 114 informal settlements per the following:

- 11 sites (17 latrines) are deemed compliant/ have been rectified;
- 45 sites (125 latrines) have works ongoing (completion expected within two months);
- Eight sites (42 latrines) are currently 'blocked' by actors (municipalities/ landowners) and require political support to implement needed interventions.

Education: Under the auspices of the Minister of Education and Higher Education, and in partnership with UNICEF³⁸, the Center for Educational Research and Development (CRDP) officially launched in May the Teacher Training Curriculum Model (TTCM), a programme that aims to enhance the quality of teacher training in Lebanese public schools by ensuring principles of child-centred pedagogy, active learning, differentiated instruction, and inclusive education become part of teaching practices. Funded by the government of Canada and the EU Regional Trust Fund, the training programme comes in response to the second pillar of Reaching All Children with Education 2016-2021 plan, Enhancing the Quality of the Educational Services. It provides a conceptual and competency-based approach to teaching and learning, aiming at enhancing teaching methodologies that are grounded in gender equity, child protection, linguistic and cultural diversity. Since 2017 until end of 2018, more than 400 educators, experts, university professors and trainers worked collaboratively to develop the TTCM framework, accommodating a whole variety of training content areas with an emphasis on knowledge, skills and attitudes. With the support of UNICEF, 10,299 teachers (89.5% female) have been trained so far and another 4,700 are planned to benefit from the programme in 2019.

In terms of challenges, there remains a US\$15 million of funding gap to support 25,600 non-Lebanese children out of the 156,000 children who attended public schools in the 2018-2019 school year. Lack of funding may lead to an increased risk of strikes from teachers who will not be paid until a funding source is identified.

Health and Nutrition: A total of 1,151 cases of measles have been reported from January 2019 till May 2019. During the reporting month, a total of 161 cases were reported (compared to 426 cases in April). Due to the ongoing measles outbreak, a World Health Organization (WHO) mission was conducted in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health, where WHO Technical Advisor recommended to continue accelerated immunization activities and conduct a measles national campaign in September 2019 targeting children aged 6 months up to 10 years with measles containing vaccine and bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine. UNICEF through implementing partners continued accelerated immunization activities with 8,094 children under the age of 15 outreached and their routine immunization cards screened. Out of 7,195 children found defaulters, a total of 5,959 were vaccinated.

Through the partnership with the Lebanese American University in five Primary Health Care Centers, 835 caregivers (802 females, 33 males) were provided with messages on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and immunization through one-on-one counselling or awareness sessions. Also, a UNICEF implementing partner recruited Community Health Educators in four municipalities, who will work with the Primary Health Care facilities in the area to plan and conduct a series of community mobilization sessions on optimal IYCF practices.

Child Protection: During May, UNICEF's child protection partners met to discuss the emerging National Social and Behavioural Change Plan, currently pending Government endorsement, and plan for key activities³⁹ and ensure that new partnerships are stipulated as necessary. Additionally, continued progress was made regarding the work on child marriage with UN partner agencies (United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for

³⁵ UNICEF is providing temporary WASH services to beneficiaries, so the same people are reported every month, hence the high reach reported despite the funding gap.

³⁶ Results from this assessment was shared in the previous Situation Report.

³⁷ About 3,664 latrines were assessed in the 309 sites. 35 sites covering 118 latrines were identified as fully non-compliant. 28 sites were partially compliant, with latrines connected to standard sewage infrastructure except 66 that are non-compliant.

³⁸ UNICEF participated in the development of the programme/model/modules, as well as the training of the teachers.

³⁹ Such as the conduct of a community theatre, caregiver's toolbox, production of a soap opera and personalized children's toolbox.

Palestine Refugees) being introduced to the Child Marriage Toolkit to train their partners on the content.

Around 400 child labour risk mitigation comic books were distributed to UNICEF and Child Protection Sector partners who had previously been trained on UNICEF-International Rescue Committee (IRC) Child Labour tools. The Training of Trainers took place at the end of 2018 and was delivered by IRC to accompany the specialised, interactive child labour tools that are included in the books. Partners received the two context-specific comic books (one for addressing children in the street situation and the other dealing with children working in agriculture) with the aim of better equipping agencies and facilitators working with children engaged in child labour and its worst forms.

Adolescents and Youth: Building on the National Strategic Framework for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) launched in June 2018, UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) organized a workshop on 22 May to present and validate the main recommendations of the infrastructure sector market study⁴⁰. The recommendations will inform the types of technical training courses that the Ministry of Education DGTVET will prioritize based on the market demands for specific occupations outlined in the study. Workshop participants included the Director General of TVET, officials from the National Employment Office at the Ministry of Labor, the Syndicate of Lebanese Contractors, public syndicates, as well as staff from international and national non-governmental organizations.

On 4 May, the 9th edition of Girls Got IT (GGIT)⁴¹ initiative was held involving more than 600 young girls. The initiative provides a platform that introduces adolescent and young girls to the world of Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) and orients them to potential education and career paths in STEAM industries. The event was followed by “Hakaya GIL” or GIL stories, an inspirational storytelling event highlighting 10 youth from UNICEF’s Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL) programme. The youth shared moving stories of how through sheer will and perseverance they managed to triumph over various obstacles in their lives. Furthermore, the Youth Online Monitoring platform, developed by UNICEF in consultation with all the implementing partners, was launched to enable real time data analysis, referral tracking and quality reporting. Through this platform, UNICEF and its partners will be able to track referrals between the different partners and programme interventions. Furthermore, it integrates pre and post test results for the trainees allowing for more timely reporting, especially in the context of improved learning outcomes.

Social Policy: The impact evaluation of the successfully implemented ‘Min-Ila’ child-focused social assistance programme⁴² found widespread positive outcomes on child well-being, including on their health, education, food security and optimism. As UNICEF moves into the next phase of child-focused social assistance, the biggest funding gap relates to the need to secure US\$3-5 million of funding from mid-2019. The new programme - now being designed in scope and scale - aims at reaching approximately 5,000-8,000 poor, vulnerable out-of-school children with social assistance integrated with non-formal learning and child protection services.

UNICEF has finalized work on the CEDRE framework⁴³ to produce an economic model and advocacy strategy which identifies how to concretely increase inclusion and GDP growth through adjustments to investment programmes. The strategy has a particular focus on women and youth and is expected to have positive impacts on child wellbeing through reduced household poverty. The Minister of Labour, Prime Minister’s Office and the central donors under CEDRE are engaging in the discussion, taking place in partnership with colleagues from UNDP and the International Monetary Fund.

Furthermore, UNICEF continues its support to the Ministry of Social Affairs to implement in 2019 the new roadmap guiding the country towards a national framework for social protection, which will involve a range of activities of analysis, dialogue, and consultation. A first-ever national dialogue on social protection was successfully held in January 2019 with UNICEF and the Minister of Social Affairs, bringing together the country’s main actors in the sector, and additional technical support for the sector to develop a national policy document is now in place and consultations are expected to start soon.

Communication for Development (C4D): UNICEF and partner conducted six sessions on positive parenting to 26 mothers and 10 fathers with children with disabilities focusing on practical skills that would help parents enhance their children’s social inclusion. Additionally, to promote inclusion and address stigma around children with disability, a half day workshop was organized with the National Rehabilitation and Development Centre (NRDC) and the Red Cross where 14 boys and 12 girls from Baakline High School met with 27 boys and 21 girls with disabilities from NRDC. The adolescents spent the day getting to know each other, playing inclusive games, and identifying each other’s strengths.

UNICEF presented the Early Childhood Development and Engagement with Religious Leaders at the roundtable discussion on “Nurturing Values and Spirituality in Early Childhood for the Prevention of Violence Against Children: INSPIRED Faith Communities” organized by World Vision and Arigatou International. Religious leaders, faith-based organizations and civil society organizations discussed the faith

⁴⁰ UNICEF and ILO conducted a study on the public infrastructure sector of Lebanon with the aim of linking new TVET curricula development with labor market needs in the sector. The study was conducted in partnership with the National Employment office (NEO) and with the participation of the syndicate of the Lebanese contractors.

⁴¹ Girls Got IT is an initiative part of the GIL UNICEF programme and implemented with the Lebanese League for Women in Business and funded by the German (KfW) and Dutch Governments, and in collaboration with the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE).

⁴² The ‘Min-Ila’ child-focused social assistance programme concluded in June 2018 and reached 50,000 children (47/53 per cent girls/boys) with cash transfers, household visits, and multi-sectoral referrals. <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/reports/min-ila-cash-transfer-program-displaced-syrian-children-lebanon-unicef-and-wfp>.

⁴³ CEDRE Framework is around US\$11 billion of capital investments committed by various donors to Lebanon in Government’s conference of April 2018.

communities' role in addressing violence against children and share good practices of holistic approaches to preventing violence in early childhood.

Furthermore, a Community Engagement Training of Trainers manual was pretested through a four-day workshop to ensure the manual is user friendly and familiarize the 23 participants representing different implementing partners with means to effectively engage the communities around child rights. The manual will be revised based on the pre-test findings and will be ready for cascade trainings in July 2019.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2019)

LEBANON		Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION ¹							
# children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2018-19	Lebanese	n/a			220,000	0 ¹	0
	Non-Lebanese	n/a	448,744	0	230,000	110,000 ²	0
	Total	497,171			465,000¹	110,000¹	0
# # children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE)	ALP	87,000	25,594	10,599	20,000	6,466 ³	-112 ³
	CB-ECE				15,000	6,187 ⁴	1,380
	BLN				8,000	2,451 ⁵	-807 ⁵
	Total				43,000	15,104	461
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS		16,000	6,350	0	10,000	5,764 ¹	279
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services		8,000	3,065	0	4,400	2,560 ²	629
# women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces		140,000	29,085	29,085	27,000	10,272	1,512
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE							
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use		241,550	204,176	9,713	184,674	182,549 ¹	2,774
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations		262,150	220,935	19,276	164,338	176,306 ²	2,711
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use		1,146,900	47,986	45,511	386,191	0 ³	0
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity		275,800	150,855	36,307	77,786	32,800 ⁴	8,686
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 1		n/a			100,000	22,115	4,047
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 3					90,000	19,250	3,355
# of children U5 receiving micro-nutrient supplements					254,000	2,495	1,063
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH							
# of adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)		n/a			8,153	951 ¹	315
# of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)					24,000	10,726 ²	2,769
# of youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)					7,000	2,503 ³	1,766
# of youth trained on Life Skills					19,000	5,831 ⁴	1,963
SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS ¹							
# of affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian winter kits (it will be only reported in one shot in December)		n/a			20,000	0 ¹	0
# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance					4,000	0 ²	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT							
# of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages		n/a			10,000	2,966 ¹	769
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME							
# of boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrolment in ECE schools schoolyear 2018/2019		n/a			3,400	3,120 ¹	3

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# of boys and girls including CWDs provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2018/2019				3,200	3,442 ²	532
# of adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles				1,000	417 ³	0
# of girls and boys engaged in community-based child protection activities		n/a		23,042	7,205 ⁴	2,638
# of children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)				5,000	1,710	0
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioural change session/activity				25,000	4,596 ⁵	4,018
Footnotes						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are based on the Lebanon 3RP 2019.						
Education 1: Funding for Lebanese will be covered by the World Bank and not UNICEF therefore more non-Lebanese will be covered by UNICEF. The result is expected to increase once liquidations to MEHE are completed.						
Education 2: Gender disaggregation is not available. The result is expected to increase once liquidations to MEHE are completed.						
Education 3: Gender disaggregation not available. The decrease in the result is due to a correction to last month's data which was misreported by the partner.						
Education 4: Boys 50%; Girls 50%.						
Education 5: Boys 43%; Girls 47%. The decrease in the result is due to a correction to last month's data which was misreported by the partner.						
Child protection 1: Boys 51%; Girls 49%.						
Child Protection 2: Boys: 63%; Girls: 37%.						
WASH 1: Male 47%; Female 53%. Regular ongoing delivery of services which is expected allow targets to be achieved before the end of the year.						
WASH 2: Male 47%; Female 53%. Regular ongoing delivery of services which is expected allow targets to be achieved before the end of the year.						
WASH 3: The result will be reported at once after completion of work by the contractors. work This is different than the project implemented in informal settlements and for emergency where reporting is done monthly.						
WASH 4: Male: 54%; Female: 46%.						
Health & Nutrition 1: Data is reported by the Ministry of Public Health with a 2-3 months lag and is not disaggregated by gender.						
Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 33%; Female: 67%. Activities are ongoing and therefore the result is expected to increase in Q3.						
Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 42%; Female: 58%.						
Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 28%; Female: 72%.						
Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 37%; Female: 63%. Activities are ongoing and therefore the result is expected to increase in Q3.						
Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: The indicator refers to a winterization programme which will be only reported in one shot in December 2019 upon implementation.						
Social Policy, Basic Needs 2: The integrated programme is still in the planning phase and will be implemented in the coming months.						
Communication for development 1: Male: 50%; Female: 50%. The result is expected to increase in the coming months.						
Palestinian Programme 1: Boys: 45%; Girls: 55%. The high number of enrollment (3,041) was reported in previous year's activity Info database and represents the 2018-2019 school year. What is added to this number is the remaining students (low number every month) who enroll and are reported this year.						
Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: 21%; Girls: 54%. The result is high as the activity is implemented inside the camps and partners are also including Syrian children.						
Palestinian Programme 3: Boys: 31%; Girls: 69%.						
Palestinian Programme 4: Boys: 49%; Girls: 51%.						
Palestinian Programme 5: The project is ongoing, and activities are planned for the rest period of the project, hence results are expected to increase going forward.						

Turkey

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Turkey remains home to the largest registered refugee population in the world. Four million refugees and asylum-seekers are registered in Turkey, of whom nearly 1.7 million are children. More than 3.6 million Syrians – including over 1.5 million children – are under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom live in host communities across the country. Turkey also hosts a sizable community of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers of almost 370,000 (primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran), including some 120,000 children.⁴⁴

In addition, Turkey remains a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. In March, over 1,900 refugees and migrants made the dangerous journey by sea from Turkey to Greece and over 1,250 crossed by land; an additional 1,150 people were rescued or apprehended at sea or on land by Turkish authorities.⁴⁵ Of those who have successfully crossed so far in 2019, approximately 40 per cent are believed to be children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 16, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,606,737	M: 1,954,851; F: 1,651,886
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,572,537	M: 818,729; F: 753,808
Child Refugees (Under 5)	515,763	M: 266,899; F: 248,865

⁴⁴ Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and UNHCR, April 2019. Non-Syrian refugee/asylum-seeker population is as of October 2018.

⁴⁵ UNHCR and the Turkish Coast Guard, March 2019.

Child Protection: In May, the Southeast Turkey Child Protection Sub-Working Group conducted a psychosocial support (PSS) survey in collaboration with the Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) Sub-Working Group to assess capacities within the sector to provide child-focused MHPSS services and identify gaps to be addressed to strengthen the quality of child-focused mental health and psycho-social care services in Southeast Turkey. The analysis revealed that gaps remain in assessing and evaluating the effectiveness of PSS programmes in promoting and achieving the psycho-social well-being of children across core domains. A workshop will be organized with key stakeholders to define strategies and actions for further improving the quality of services.

Education: UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to increase access and coverage to formal and non-formal education, improve education quality and inclusiveness, and support the retention of refugee children in Turkey, while also supporting the educational needs of vulnerable Turkish and other children. In May, a Remedial Education Programme (REP) workshop was conducted in Istanbul with the participation of 70 teachers, school administrators, provincial directors, MoNE staff and academics. The purpose was to finalize materials based on the monitoring results of nationwide REP implementation during the 2018-2019 school year. The revised programme will be implemented across Turkey during the 2019-2020 academic year, targeting grade 3 level learners. As part of the Non-Formal Education Programme, as of May 2019, UNICEF and partners reached 7,145 children through Turkish Language Courses – an increase of 443 children over the previous month. In addition, 701 children were registered for the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), bringing the cumulative enrolment since the ALP's launch in May 2018 to 10,453 children. Out of this number, a total of 3,851 have been referred to Turkish public schools. UNICEF is partnering with MoNE Secondary Education Directorate General and the Turkish Red Crescent to implement a 'Protective Learning Environment Programme (PLEP)'. A five-day content workshop, held in Ankara with 35 participants, (to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks in schools) was organized to support this work.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Under the framework of the No Lost Generation Initiative, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), MoFLSS and NGO partners to address the needs of Syrian adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education. UNICEF also provided technical support to the İzmir Economy University during the a "dialogue week" (an inaugural event that promotes inter-cultural youth dialogue involving for Turkish, and non-Turkish and refugee youth) under the theme "Refugee Children". The youth discussed issues ranging from living in harmony, building friendship beyond cultures and jointly contributing to their communities. The Turkish Red Crescent Committee (TRC) facilitated the participation of refugee children who made contributions to the discussions. As part of the event, a youth workshop was organized with the participation of 100 young people from different countries. In addition, as part of a series of activities to promote youth engagement on child rights, UNICEF also supported the youth engagement on the 30th anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, resulting in 213 youth signing the online petition for 'For every child, every right'. In partnership with Kilis University, 28 youth university volunteers, adolescents and academicians came together in Gaziantep to evaluate the community engagement for social cohesion initiative and identify standards for future activities. UNICEF supported the review, facilitating key sessions and advocating for more coordinated actions among the participants. The review resolved to enhance coordination among actors and to broaden the reach of activities to still-underserved areas of the city.

Social Protection: In May, 399,024 refugee children received a payment from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for Refugees (CCTE), bringing the total number of children who have received a CCTE payment since the programme's launch in May 2017 to 511,453⁴⁶, including 2,075 children enrolled in the ALP. UNICEF'S NGO partner 'Support to Life' also provided targeted PSS to 187⁴⁷ children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in refugee-dense cities including Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır; the total number of beneficiaries reached by this programme in 2018 is 647⁴⁸. In addition, 559 children and 93 parents received child labour and protection related services, bringing the total number of beneficiaries of the programme to 8,352⁴⁹ children and 2,897⁵⁰ parents. At 'My House' Child Support Centre in İzmit, 951 children working on the streets were identified and assessed and 4,252 children received child protection services. Since April 2018, more than 610⁵³ children have been supported by the Centre, and 326⁵⁴ referred to protection and education services.

Basic Needs: UNICEF and partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide one-off, seasonal cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian refugee as well as vulnerable local families and children. By end May, UNICEF and partners have reached a total of 10,288 households with cash-based assistance, providing support to a total of 50,932 people, including 23,276 children in Hatay, Diyarbakir and Batman provinces.

⁴⁶ 256,389 Boys and 255,064 Girls.

⁴⁷ 97 Boys, 90 Girls.

⁴⁸ 320 Turkish, 327 Syrian; 327 Boys, 320 Girls.

⁴⁹ 4484 Syrians, 3868 Non-Syrians, 4593 Boys, 3759 Girls.

⁵⁰ 2236 Syrians, 661 Non-Syrians, 497 Male, 2400 Female.

⁵¹ 5 Turkish, 4 Syrian; 3 Boys, 6 Girls.

⁵² 35 Turkish, 7 Syrian; 21 Boys, 21 Girls.

⁵³ 436 Turkish, 182 Syrian; 356 Boys, 262 Girls.

⁵⁴ 249 Turkish, 77 Syrian; 168 Boys, 158 Girls.

Media and External Communications: On Mother's Day, UNICEF broadcasted an Instagram Live session with Good Will Ambassador [Tuba Büyüküstün](#) to spread UNICEF's global key messages on positive parenting and draw on the emotions of mothering moments. "Dreams of the Future" photography exhibition by Syrian and Turkish youth, was inaugurated in Paris in May which saw participation from the Turkish government, the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO), and UNICEF. The exhibition demonstrates the positive impact of education, social engagement and social cohesion for young people. The inauguration was promoted through [teaser videos](#), [social media posts](#) and a [press release](#). Awareness-raising campaign [IChooseEducation](#), realized in cooperation between UNICEF and ECHO, was conducted through billboards in popular locations in Paris and Bucharest and on [social media](#).

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2019)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	59,280	n/a	n/a	42,000	37,205 ¹	-417
# of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 12)	615,000	648,592	0	615,000	648,592 ²	0
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	91,278	n/a	n/a	60,000	8,314 ³	871
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,000	12,593	0	13,000	12,593 ⁴	0
# of teachers and other education personnel trained	57,799	n/a	n/a	54,400	0 ⁵	0
# of refugee children benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	450,000	n/a	n/a	450,000	511,453 ⁶	16,833
CHILD PROTECTION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of individuals (men, women and children) benefiting from child protection services in camps and host communities	606,160	194,621	194,621	150,000	96,616 ¹	11,996
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	74,900	n/a	n/a	74,900	66,797 ²	1,539
# of children assessed for protection needs	121,063	n/a	n/a	77,000	38,693 ³	3,806
# of children who are referred to specialized services	36,186	n/a	n/a	25,000	17,752 ⁴	2,393
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (2019 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes	112,220	59,735	59,735	100,000	55,512 ¹	-20,443
BASIC NEEDS (2019 Needs: 11.7 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 4 million children)						
# of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,752,950	n/a	n/a	60,000	50,932 ¹	24,519
HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	n/a	n/a	1,400	0 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: 18,258 girls and 18,947 boys. This result includes formal, community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries. The reduction in cumulative results compared to last month is due to a data review and verification exercise.						
Education 2: This reflects the highest enrolment figures for 2019 and includes 32,103 pre-primary students 5 years and up as well as 56,191 Iraqi students. Enrolment as of May 2019 was 643,058 (316,485 girls, 326,573 boys). In light of the high enrolment achieved to date, UNICEF and MoNE have agreed to revise the target at mid-year.						
Education 3: 3,957 girls and 4,357 boys.						
Education 4: 12,593 (6,698 women, 5895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number supported in May was 12,507 (6,648 women, 5,859 men).						
Education 5: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoNE to plan and schedule teacher trainings for 2019.						
Education 6: 255,064 girls and 256,389 boys. CCTE result represents a cumulative number of children receiving the CCTE cash-assistance. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the target accordingly.						
Child Protection 1: 6,283 girls and 5,713 boys.						

Child Protection 2: 766 girls and 773 boys.
Child Protection 3: 1,786 girls and 2,020 boys.
Child Protection 4: 1,316 girls and 1,077 boys. The high achievement to date is due to strengthened case management mechanisms and systems by partners, which has allowed for greater reach.
ADAP 1: 6,272 girls and 5,571 boys.
Basic Needs 1: Results are for the current 2018-2019 winter season.
Health 1: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoH and WHO to plan and schedule trainings.

Egypt

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Egypt is a destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. There are 247,808 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, including 132,473 Syrians (53 per cent). About 2,219 refugees and asylum seekers were newly registered in April 2019, including 399 (18 per cent) Syrians.⁵⁵ Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. As per the 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 16, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	132,473	M: 68,356; F: 64,117
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,314	M: 27,952; F: 26,362
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,777	M: 7,154; F: 6,624

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: As of May 2019, UNICEF continued its financial and technical support to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to provide primary health services to the refugee population and host communities. The core activities included procurement of essential equipment and training of health service providers and community health volunteers on maternal and child health and nutrition. As a result of the support, 7,568 refugees, asylum seekers and migrant children were reached with routine immunization and growth monitoring services and 3,911 women of child-bearing age received primary health care services. In addition, 1,054,394 Egyptians from the host community received health care services through 155 UNICEF-supported Primary Health Units (PHUs).

Furthermore, UNICEF is assisting the MoHP to prepare for voluntary return of Syrian refugee families, including preparation of required medical documentation.

Education: In the reporting month, six facilitators (five males and one female) from the Ministry of Education and Technical Education benefitted from a Training of Trainers on public school admission rules for migrant children and how to provide necessary technical and administrative support for the process. The facilitators were equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to roll-out the training, to education actors at the school, district and governorate levels.

To complement different interventions in kindergartens targeting teachers and children from refugee communities, UNICEF provided nine positive parenting sessions for 171 parents (11 Syrians and 160 sub-Saharan Africans) of pre-primary school-aged children to provide them with the needed support and encouragement to grow in a protective and nurturing environment. The sessions mainly covered principles of children's upbringing, family violence and child abuse, positive means to deal with challenges such as children's anxiety and hyperactivity, children's rights and child protection.

Child Protection: In May, UNICEF and partners continued to mainstream community-based psychosocial support through the provision of recreational and life skills activities benefiting 7,100 refugees (2,834 boys and 4,266 girls), migrant and host community children and 1,481 caregivers through positive parenting sessions (1,348 women and 133 men). Additionally, 469 refugee and migrant children benefitted from case management services and five cases receiving multi sectoral services.

UNICEF continued to support the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) at the national, governorate and district levels by reactivating and strengthening the role of the Child Protection Committees (CPCs) to provide integrated governmental child protection services to Children on the Move (CoM) and to strengthen referrals from NGOs to national mechanisms. The UNICEF strategy aims to link CPCs with activated PHUs, ongoing Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) programmes in schools and to ensure inclusive approaches. In line with the systems-strengthening approach, UNICEF coordinated with NCCM and UNCHR the development of capacity-building training modules for workers responding to the National Child Helpline calls to ensure quality services are provided to refugees. The developed training modules have been presented to NCCM, with the training expected to be rolled-out in June 2019.

⁵⁵ UNHCR.

In partnership with the MOHP, UNICEF continued supporting 80 Public Health Units (PHUs) through the Family Clubs initiative. Forty of these PHUs are fully functional, while the activation of the remaining forty are pending availability of an estimated USD\$400,000⁵⁶ of funds. The Family Clubs initiative is designed to mainstream in-country child protection in the health sector by delivering community-based child protection recreational activities for younger children, life skills activities for adolescents, positive parenting programmes to families and caregivers, as well as help identify and respond to cases of children at risk or victims of violence.

UNICEF continued to support 85 public schools in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Aswan to implement their respective child safeguarding mechanisms to address violence against children in schools, benefitting approximately 60,000 students. UNICEF works with implementing governmental and non-governmental partners to: activate and link child protection committees (CPCs) in schools and District CPCs in Ministry of Education in the selected areas; build the capacity of school staff to implement positive discipline methods; establish child safeguarding systems in public schools to prevent and respond to violence in primary schools; enhance parents' access to community-based protection and psychosocial support through positive parenting capacity building.

Additionally, UNICEF continued to monitor the situation of children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea governorates, where new families continue to enter Egypt through Sudanese borders. During the reporting month, no detention cases were reported on the North Coast. Meanwhile, 22 new detention cases were assessed in Aswan, all of whom are unaccompanied children. Eighteen of these children are Sudanese males between the ages of 12-17. The remaining four are two Eritrean and two Ethiopian females between the ages of 16-17. UNICEF supported these detainees with non-food items and legal assistance.

Furthermore, UNICEF and its partners managed to access, advocate for release, family tracing and reunification, and to provide humanitarian assistance comprising of distribution of non-food items (dignity kits) and provision of individual case management, including psychosocial care and referral to appropriate services to the 22 children currently in detention in Aswan. UNICEF successfully advocated for Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) social workers under CPCs to have regular access to detention centres for enhanced monitoring and follow-up. However, due to space constraints at the Aswan city detention center, six of the detained children were temporarily transferred to alternative home care arrangements, an approach which UNICEF strongly advocates for as a preferred care arrangement over institutions.

Social Protection: UNICEF had previously planned to support 47,000 asylum seekers and refugee children in 2018 with socio-economic support and/or winterization cash grants jointly with UNHCR, which currently has the widest outreach on the ground. However, due to shortage of funds UNICEF has prioritized reaching unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). UNICEF and UNHCR signed a joint response for the 2018-2019 winter campaign which had initially foreseen assisting 3,800 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and 300 vulnerable refugee families with children but due to the increased UASC caseload, it was agreed to prioritize support to all UASC registered with UNHCR. Therefore, under this agreement, 4,097 UASC were targeted with a cash grant of US\$56 which is equivalent to the entire winter minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for refugees in Egypt. By the end of the distribution period, a total of 3,163 UASC were supported across the country, representing 77 per cent of the target. In terms of nationality, 40 per cent of the UASC are Eritreans followed by South Sudanese (15 per cent) and Ethiopians (12 per cent). Also, a total of 292 vulnerable families with children received a winter cash grant, representing 97 per cent of the target. The majority of the families are Sudanese (68 per cent), followed by South Sudanese (18 per cent). All supported families include children under the age of 18, about 1,707 children beneficiaries in total.

A post-distribution monitoring report on the winter assistance is being prepared in collaboration with UNHCR and fundraising efforts are being scaled-up to provide regular cash grants (around 1,000 EGP/month/child) to 2,000 UASC to help them cover their basic needs on regular basis.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-May 2019)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result *	Change since last Report
HEALTH (Need: 101,000 Syrian refugee women and children)						
# of women received primary health care services				8,000	3,911	371
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				120	155 ¹	0
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days		n/a		15,000,000	n/a ²	n/a
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				15,000	7,568	883
# of trained community health workers (CHWs)				350	70	0
EDUCATION (Need: 60,100 Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education		n/a		3,000	0*	0

⁵⁶ Including equipment, tools and one year running costs.

# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education				15,000	0*	0
# teachers and education personnel trained				1,000	281 ¹	0
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies				5,000	0 ²	0
# of children benefitting from life skills education				7,100	11,301 ³	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers				4,500	775 ⁴	0
EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result *	Change since last Report
# of education actors (f/m) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS		n/a		500	6 ⁵	6
# of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) receiving supplementary materials in formal and non-formal/informal settings				5,000	0*	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 60,100 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs				40,000	49,707 ¹	7,100
# women and men participating in positive parenting programmes				15,000	9,951 ²	1,481
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community-based PSS and CP activities				50,000	46,631 ³	5,584
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management				5,000	4,667 ⁴	469
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash-based interventions		n/a		2,000	1,097	182
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support				500	353	37
# government bodies activated and strengthened				130	237 ⁵	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP				1,000	476	0
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services				100	53	5
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of households received winterization support outside camps				3,800 ¹	3,163	0
# of refugee households received multipurpose cash assistance on monthly basis		n/a		2,000	n/a ²	0
FOOTNOTES						
*Total results: For all zero results, no activities were conducted since January 2019, this is planned to be conducted from the third quarter onwards. Note that enrolment figures in the 2019-2020 academic year will be available in October.						
Health 1: UNICEF based on MoHP request has increased the geographic coverage of the PHUs serving refugees from 122 PHUs to 155 this year, hence increasing the reach particularly through the implementation of the integrated child survival and nutrition programme.						
Health 2: Final polio immunization report from the Ministry of Health and Population is expected in June 2019.						
Education 1: Since January 2019, a total of 324 (281 Syrian, 30 Egyptians and 13 Sub-Saharan African) teachers and education personnel were trained. UNICEF result in the table reflects the reach to Syrian refugees only.						
Education 2: The distribution of school supplies is planned for the beginning of the 2019-20 academic year.						
Education 3: Since January 2019, a total of 14,910 (11,301 Syrian, 1,065 sub-Saharan Africans, 2,540 Egyptians and 4 from other nationalities) children from both community and public schools participated in various forms of life skills training workshops and camps. UNICEF result in the table reflects the reach to Syrian refugees only. UNICEF is over achieving because the activities were delayed in 2018 and the funding carried over to 2019.						
Education 4: A total of 9,134 pre-primary school students (5,131 Syrians, 3,813 Africans, and 190 from other nationalities) have received the education grant for the 2018-2019 academic year during November and December 2018. The result reflected in the table above is for Syrian refugees only. The education grant disbursements for the 2019-2020 academic year will start in September.						
Education 5: A total of 6 Egyptian teachers (5 males and 1 female) from the Ministry of Education participated in a preparation session for the training on "Migrants enrollment rules in Egyptian schools, and how to provide technical and admin support to them". UNICEF result is low as the roll-out of the Training of Trainers will take place in the next months, therefore results are expected to pick-up.						
Child Protection 1,2,3 and 4: The figures for the four indicators are provided by the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) within the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF Implementing Partners "NGOs" and include Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities. Child Protection section and Health section expanded the partnership with MoHP and managed to activate family clubs within more governorates, with staff costs being covered by the ministry. Hence this is a very cost-effective approach and the outreach is very high.						
Child protection 5: The high result reflects the number of new cases in addition to children who are still receiving support which started end of last year.						
Child Protection 6: The high number of government bodies activated and strengthened is the result of successful partnerships with the Government such as the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education who invited UNICEF to expand the programme to reach 80 Primary Health Units (PHUs) with psychosocial, child protection and positive parenting services, child protection in 100 schools, as well as support to the official Child Protection Committees (CPCs). All of the above contribute to the activation and strengthening of government bodies.						
Social Protection 1: The main target of the programme that was stated in the UN agreement with UNHCR was 3,800 UASC. However, at the time of the distribution the number of UASC increased to reach 4,097. The target is now adjusted to reflect the original figure noting that it is subject to change (along with the targets for other indicators) per a revised Syrian refugees Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for 2018.						
Social protection 2: The final post-distribution report for the cash assistance is expected to be issued by UNHCR in June 2019.						

