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 "I learn because I must, everyone should get an education," says Maya, 6 in her KG class in Za'atari Refugee Camp.
 "I would like to be a doctor when I grow up. I will help treat sick people."

unicef

Syria Crisis March 2019 Humanitarian Results

MARCH 2019: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In the northeast of Syria, UNICEF is closely involved in the provision of services in Al Hol camp (hosting over 73,000 people as of end March, mostly women and children), where the sharp population increase has overstretched the services and humanitarian response capacity. Thousands of children arrived in poor health conditions after suffering prolonged exposure to hostilities and lack of access to basic services and supplies. Hence, UNICEF has been supporting the 24/7 health and nutrition clinic available for screening and consultation, referral to hospitals, child protection referrals to interim care and services to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), as well as WASH support.
- From 7 to 9 March, UNICEF participated in an inter-agency convoy that delivered humanitarian assistance to meet the urgent needs of 50,000 people in Menbij and surrounding areas in north-east Aleppo Governorate. This was the first time that assistance was delivered to Menbij from Aleppo.
- In Lebanon, more than 176,000 affected men/women/girls/boys have been assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water, while more than 165,000 affected people have been provided with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary settlements.
- In Jordan, since the beginning of the reporting year, more than 134,000 children (from 5 to 17 years) have been enrolled in formal general education, while 34,000 have been enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services).
- In March, 404,610 children received a payment from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for Syrians and other refugees. The total number of refugee children in Turkey who have benefitted from the CTE since its launch is 494,620, including 1,324 out-of-school children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme.

In Syria

5 million

of children affected

11.7 million

of people affected
 (HNO summary, 2019)

Outside Syria

Over 2.5 million

(2,545,795)

of registered Syria refugee children

Almost 5.7 million

(5,657,323)

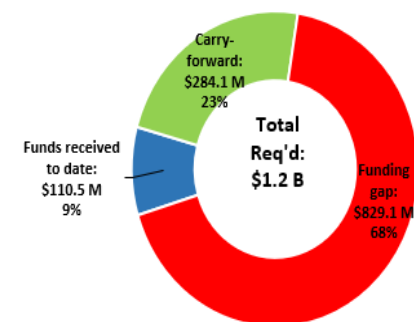
of registered Syrian refugees
 (UNHCR, 16 April 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.2 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 394.7 Million



UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis *	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target ¹	Jan-Mar 2019 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-Mar 2019 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	2,692,906	976,411 ²	4,627,916 ³	1,037,090 ²
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	428,500 ⁴	133,090 ⁵	1,341,354 ⁵	n/a ⁶
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	573,830 ⁷	275,796	n/a ⁶	n/a ⁶
# children reached with routine vaccination	785,000 ⁷	97,673 ⁸	n/a	n/a
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	5,172,691 ⁷	1,021,153 ⁹	10,841,900 ⁷	1,674,830
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ¹⁰	1,720,000	281,538	2,867,674 ¹¹	362,088 ¹¹

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/cluster lead agency; 1) UNICEF targets are subject to change per a revised 2019 Syria and Syrian refugees Humanitarian Appeals for Children soon to be published; 2) Excludes Lebanon and Egypt; 3) Excludes Egypt; 4) Target corrected and excludes Iraq; 5) Excludes Egypt; 6) Data not available; 7)

*Funds received include carry forward from 2017

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: In the North-East part of the country (NES), the sharp population increase in Al Hol Camp has overstretched the services and humanitarian response capacity across the board as it is hosting over 73,000 people as of end March, mostly women and children,¹ for a camp initially planned to host no more than 20,000 people. The population in the camp has extremely complex needs - thousands of children arrived in poor health conditions² after suffering prolonged exposure to hostilities and lack of access to basic services and supplies. UNICEF is closely involved in the provision of services in the camp, supporting the 24/7 health and nutrition clinic available for screening and consultation, referral to hospitals, child protection referral to interim care and services to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Water provision and latrines are also available for new arrivals. UNICEF's health and nutrition services are provided near the entrance and are accessible to foreign women and children who can exit the annex. Prior to the population surge, foreign families would be chaperoned to access services in the main camp. Child protection services are also closely monitored and supervised by camp authorities.

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

Source: 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview summary, OCHA.
**Children comprise 42.3% of the IDP population*
***Calculation based on latest official BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of October 2018 and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.*

In the North-West of the country, shelling continued to affect southern Idleb, and northern Hama, resulting in the displacement of 106,066 individuals to neighbouring communities in Aleppo, Hama and Idleb³. On 30 March, torrential rains and localized flooding negatively impacted the lives of more than 11,000 families in Idleb and Aleppo and led to an increase in needs including shelter, NFIs, insulation, gravelling, heating, plastic sheets, tents, food and bread. UNICEF continues to work in close coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and other partners to provide immediate support through stocks from emergency prepositioned supplies, non-food items, WASH hygiene kits, water trucking and waste management services, nutrition supplies, psychosocial support and mine risk education. Rapid response teams and other emergency mechanisms were activated and deployed. UNICEF response continues to be guided by its updated response plan and ongoing programming.

Between 24 and 27 March, 361 people reached Homs city from Rukban, with more arrivals anticipated as the Syrian Arab Red crescent (SARC) indicated that 1,700 people are moving from Rukban. UNICEF has been providing supplies (WASH, child protection, winter clothes) and immunization in close coordination with WHO, the Ministry of Health and sector partners. Additionally, UNICEF Homs hub developed a preparedness plan to respond to the needs of those arriving in Homs and Hama Governorates with a planning figure for 6,200 families (31,000 individuals).

UNICEF's Response to Hard-to-Reach (HTR) locations: From 7 to 9 March, UNICEF participated in the UN/ Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) inter-agency convoy that delivered humanitarian assistance to meet the urgent needs of 50,000 people in Menbij and surrounding areas in northeast Aleppo Governorate. This was the first time that assistance was delivered to Menbij from Aleppo. UNICEF supplies, delivered through 11 trucks, included health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection. The assistance prioritized female-headed households, people living with disabilities and those living in informal settlements – all considered particularly vulnerable. The targeted locations include Abu Qalqal, Hayyeh Kabira, Farat, Tal Huthan, and Rasm El-Akhdar. Menbij and surrounding areas, 25 kilometers west of the Euphrates River, have witnessed periods of heightened hostilities and large-scale displacement throughout the Syria crisis. Humanitarian response has been limited in the area, despite a gradual cessation in hostilities in the past two years. The needs of the population remain high and sustained and unimpeded access is necessary to ensure regular delivery of assistance and services.

Summary analysis of programme response

Health and Nutrition: In March 2019, a total of 209,540 women and children benefited from free medical consultations through mobile and fixed centers and 25,451 caregivers were reached with health promotion messages. From the beginning of the year, 630 health workers in hospitals and public health centers received training on various newborn care topics.

¹ UNOCHA, Humanitarian Update Syrian Arab Republic - Issue 02 | 4 April 2019.

² Fatigued, traumatized/deeply distressed, and with critical health and nutrition needs, etc.

³ As reported by the Syria Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster.

In the reporting month, UNICEF supported the immunization of 31,961 children under-one year with routine vaccination (DPT3⁴); in addition, the Ministry of Health (MOH), with support of UNICEF and WHO, conducted Sub-National Immunization Days (SNIDs) for polio from 17-21 March in all Governorates excluding Idlib due to the security conditions on the ground. The target of the SNIDs was 954,658 children under the age of five (U5) with 807,845 (85 per cent of the target) children vaccinated.

In terms of nutrition, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients for 25,344 children U5 and pregnant and lactating women, while 131,473 children and pregnant and lactating women have been screened for acute malnutrition in March; since the beginning of the year, a total of 888 children U5 were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

In the reporting month, 30,753 caregivers including pregnant and lactating women benefited from Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, while some 65,620 people received essential nutrition supplies. Furthermore, the nutrition SMART survey is ongoing in 13 Governorates⁵, with data collection started in mid-March and expected to continue until mid-April.

Water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In the reporting month, UNICEF provided access to drinking water for 358,181 people across the country through operation and maintenance in addition to the rehabilitation of five wells in Rural Damascus (almost 800,000 people reached in 2019). At the same time, some 24,900 people benefitted from the provision of sewage equipment and solid waste collection in Aleppo and North-East Syria camps (70,140 people in 2019). Furthermore, some 14,462 school-aged children were reached through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 19 schools (53,220 children in 65 schools in 2019). Nearly 150,000 people were reached through distribution of hygiene NFIs, aqua tabs, jerry cans, and installation of water tanks, particularly in Dar'a, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, and Al-Hassakeh (604,629 people in 2019) and some 63,948 people were reached through hygiene promotion sessions (95,516 people in 2019). In addition, almost 57,000 people benefitted from emergency services, including water trucking, cleaning and maintaining WASH facilities in camps and desludging (486,810 people in 2019). UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants continued to support an estimated 13.5 million people to access to safe water.

UNICEF continued water trucking intervention for over 157,000 returnees in 22 communities in Eastern Ghouta, in addition to over 100,000 IDPs in Tall Refaat, Nabul and Zahraa camps and collective shelters in Aleppo (that host IDPs from Afrin) and other 54,000 IDPs in Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza (that host IDPs from Idlib). In Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF reached over 22,000 IDPs through solid waste collection, latrines installation and cleaning, desludging of septic tanks, water trucking, and provision of WASH NFIs in Abu Khashab camp, Hajin city and Sawar transit camp. In Dar'a, UNICEF continued the distribution of aqua tabs and to conduct hygiene awareness sessions reaching over 68,200 people.

In Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF reached over 16,500 IDPs in Sur transit camp and Hajin city through the installation of prefabricated toilets, water trucking, provision of hygiene supplies and jerry cans. Also, over 4,500 IDPs in Abu Khashab camp benefited from emergency sanitation services like solid waste collection and latrines cleaning.

Education: During March, 87,120 children (25,374 girls and 22,400 boys) were reached with educational interventions. The assistance was provided across ten Governates (Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, Hama, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra and rural Damascus). To enhance access to education, UNICEF carried-out light school rehabilitation, provided temporary learning spaces (such as prefabricated classrooms and tents), and provided furniture for 32,248 children. Furthermore, access was strengthened through providing learning materials (pens, stationary, etc.) to 6,383 children and school bags to 13,819 children, as school supplies are a critical enabler to access particularly that many families may be unable to afford them, thus limiting children's access to schooling.

To improve access for children who have been out-of-school and want to return, UNICEF provided 20,446 children (52 per cent girls) with Curriculum B (a condensed learning programme) and remedial classes. Additionally, for children who are out-of-school and may not be able to return to formal schooling, UNICEF offers a Self-Learning Programme (SLP) which enables children to pursue classes on a flexible schedule and with a tailored approach for their needs; in March the SLP reached 22,438 children (11,444 girls and 10,994 boys).

UNICEF and its partners also carried-out a number of interventions to strengthen the quality of education. To improve the learning environment, UNICEF provided school-in-a-carton kits which benefitted 10,071 children through classroom supplies and instructional activities. Furthermore, 2,650 children aged 3-5 years benefitted from Early Childhood Education (ECE) and kits which have a variety of learning activities. To help strengthen the engagement of children in recreational activities, UNICEF provided recreational supplies, supporting play for 16,065 children. Within efforts to enhance the quality of teaching, UNICEF also provided a number of trainings for teachers, which benefitted 2,029 individuals (79 per cent female). The trainings covered topics such as active learning, Curriculum B facilitation, life-skills, self-learning and psycho-social support. Additionally, 95 teachers were provided with teaching incentives in support of continuation of teaching across the country.

⁴ DPT is a class of combination vaccines against three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus.

⁵ Damascus, Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dara'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, As-Sweida, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

Child Protection: During March, UNICEF with partners reached 36,596 people (65 per cent female) with structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams and multi service platforms in seven Governorates⁶; since January 2019, some 119,391 people were reached in 11 Governorates.⁷

UNICEF also supported awareness-raising on various child protection issues (prevention and response to violence against children, gender-based violence) for 25,898 people (52 per cent female) in nine Governorates⁸, bringing the total reach since the beginning of the year to over 110,867 people (51 per cent female) in 11 Governorates.⁹

In the same reporting month, UNICEF continued to provide awareness to mitigate the risk of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), mines and Improvised explosive devices (IED) especially in newly accessible areas providing lifesaving messages through face to face Mine Risk Education (MRE) sessions and promote safe behaviors for children and families reaching 119,174 children and adolescents (48 per cent females) as well as 37,087 caregivers (39 per cent) in 12 Governorates¹⁰, with some 31,007 children and caregivers receiving MRE face-to-face sessions in hard-to-reach areas in eight Governorates¹¹, with the total reach in 2019 standing at 312,722 people in 12 Governorates.¹² Mine Risk Education was integrated successfully with the sub-national polio campaign, in coordination with C4D and Ministry of Health through health facilities, reaching children, care-givers and community leaders in all 14 Governorates. The coverage included newly accessible areas (over 8,000 people) in Dara'a, East Ghouta while Idleb Governorate was targeted with MRE for the first time from within Syria, due to improved access. In addition, 100,000 MRE leaflets were distributed during the campaign.

Social Policy: UNICEF views social protection as a key element for sustainable peace and development, and UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme is designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. During the reporting month, UNICEF reached 2,870 children with disabilities in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Homs, Rural Damascus and Tartous Governorates with cash assistance and case management services (5,927 in 2019).

The several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households have left many Syrians unable to provide for the basic necessities of life including decent clothes for their children. 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 children clothes and e-vouchers. Since the beginning of 2019, UNICEF has reached 272,958 children with seasonal clothes and blankets, of whom 79,810 live in hard-to-reach areas including 172,937 children in March in 10 Governorates.¹³ Also, since January 2019, 65,665 children in some of the most impoverished quarters of Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Douma, Homs, Hama, Qamishli and Lattakia cities benefited from UNICEF's distribution of e-vouchers to vulnerable families to give them the choice to decide on the items they need in order to protect their children from the winter cold weather.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): During the reporting period, UNICEF together with partners across Syria, reached 49,087 adolescents and youth (10-24 years), including IDPs and host community adolescents and youth, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups such as those with disabilities with a package of services and opportunities (97,656 reached in 2019). Specifically, 1,500 of these were reached in the hard-to-reach locations of Raqqa, Quneitra and Homs in March only.

In addition, 8,341 young people were provided with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE), including critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills, while 2,819 young people (15-24 years old) benefited from vocational training courses in March, with 75 receiving seed funding to start their own social and business projects in their communities. Moreover, some 97,000 young girls and boys participated in civic and social cohesion activities, including sport for development and youth-led social initiatives.

External Communication and Advocacy: During the reporting month, UNICEF continued its coverage of the deteriorating humanitarian situation of children and families fleeing Hajin and Baghuz to Al-Hol camp, as well as UNICEF's [response](#) through [photos](#) and [videos](#). Additionally, UNICEF focused its coverage on its 2018/2019 winter response through [photos](#) and [videos](#) featuring [e-vouchers](#) and in-kind [distributions](#). UNICEF also marked important UN days, including international [women's day](#), world [water day](#), and childhood [cancer day](#).¹⁴

⁶ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

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

⁸ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Daraa, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

⁹ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Daraa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

¹⁰ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Damascus, Daraa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

¹¹ Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Dara'a, Quneitra, Raqqa, Al-Hassakeh, and Deir-ez-Zor.

¹² Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

¹³ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Quneitra and Rural Damascus.

¹⁴ Globally observed on 8 March, 22 March, and 15 February, respectively. World cancer day was

Summary of Programme Results (January-March 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		3,400,000	3,253,110 ¹	3,253,110
# of children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)					577,000	65,053	31,961
# of Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women)					2,340,000	564,942	209,540
# of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages					3,500,000	302,204	25,451
Estimated number of people reached with health supplies, including in hard-to-reach areas					1,000,000	80,900	55,566
NUTRITION							
# of children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients	4,700,000	2,566,942	83,150	58,090	2,363,000	70,730	25,344
# of children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition		2,867,674	362,088	211,825	1,700,000 ¹	270,825	131,473
# of children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)		32,275	2,487	1,455	8,200	888	238
# of caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)		915,063	34,510	20,111	785,000	79,133	30,753
Estimated number of people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard-to-reach areas		6,381,954	n/a	n/a	838,000	154,308	65,620
WASH¹							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply	15,700,000	8,000,000	1,426,418	37,484	4,500,000	790,381	358,181
Estimated number of people have sustained access to safe drinking water		15,476,721	13,516,126	242,179	13,516,126	13,758,305 ²	242,179
# of people reached with hygiene promotion		3,000,000	187,176	128,630	525,000	95,516	63,948
Estimated number of people have improved access to sanitation services		5,500,000	295,709	146,149	1,280,000	104,705	41,978
# of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services		n/a	n/a	n/a	390,000	53,220	14,462
#r of people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs including in hard-to-reach areas		2,000,000	943,667	86,710	1,600,000	604,629	147,769
#r of people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services		3,000,000	886,105	369,317	1,800,000	486,810	56,942
EDUCATION							
# of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes	5,700,000	3,300,000	228,442	6,005	1,430,000	163,968	29,549
# of children enrolled in non-formal education benefiting education service		1,160,376	90,044	7,797	302,500	115,937	20,446
# of teachers and education personnel trained		76,524	13,116	3,897	42,600	3,734	2,029
# of children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings		441,168	35,752	31,757	280,000	15,693	1,023
# of education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection		n/a	n/a	n/a	100,000	5,456	5,456
CHILD PROTECTION							

Number of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes	5,600,000	n/a	295,000	119,391	36,596
Number of people reached with Risk Education			2,100,000	312,722	156,261
Number of children receiving specialized child protection services including through case management			22,000	5,877	564
Number of people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities			22,000	144	0
Number of women and men trained on child protection			2,750	521	152
Number of people reached by child protection awareness raising and community event			850,000	110,867	25,898
Number of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes			295,000	119,391	36,596
SOCIAL POLICY					
# of children with disability receiving regular cash transfers	n/a	n/a	12,200	5,927	2,870 ¹
# of children protected from extreme weather with NFIs			682,000	272,958	172,937
# of children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers			110,000	65,665	5,757
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION					
# of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level	n/a	n/a	450,000	97,656	49,087
# of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving employability skills including life skills, TVET and entrepreneurship skills			300,000	19,490	8,341
FOOTNOTES					
* Sector results are as of February 2019. CP targets are pending. Note that the WASH sector results are subject to change, as a verification and quality check process is underway.					
Health 1: Data cumulative of January, February and March 2019, that became available only in early April. The Polio campaign is scheduled only in the first quarter of the year, which is why the target has been already reached.					
Nutrition 1: Target aligned with the current Syria Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal.					
WASH 1: WASH adjustments were made to previously reported figures. Targets will remain the same until the UNICEF's 2019 Syrian refugee humanitarian appeal for children is not revised and published.					
WASH 2: The high reach is due to the fact that this indicator captures the provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies (chlorine) and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.					
Education 1: Sector targets corrected.					
Social Policy 1: This value amends the value of 8,731 reported in the previous month.					

Jordan

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: In 2019, the Syrian crisis entered its ninth year. Jordan continues to host and offer protection and assistance to more than 2.7 million refugees including 1.3 million Syrians, of whom 670,393 are registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children) who face increasing vulnerability. Currently, 135,717 Syrian refugees live in camps (78,668 refugees in Za'atari Camp; 49,610 in Azraq Camp; 6,889 in the Emirati Jordanian Camp; and 550 in King Abdullah Park).¹⁵ The rest of them has settled in urban and rural areas, primarily in northern governorates and in Amman. Since June 2016, approximately 40,000 Syrian asylum seekers remained along Jordan Northeast border with Syria, in an area near Rukban called "the

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	660,393	M: 327,555; F: 332,838
Child Refugees (Under 18)	332,178	M: 170,381; F: 161,796
Child Refugees (Under 5)	99,059	M: 50,850; F: 48,209

¹⁵ UNHCR data portal accessed on 7 April 2019.

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.¹⁶

Summary analysis of programme response

Education: UNICEF 2019 education strategy aligns with the three key priorities for the Education Sector outlined in the Jordan Response Plan 2018-2022, focusing on 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. UNICEF opened 54 new Kindergarten (KG2) classrooms on 12 March in Azraq and Za'atari refugee Camps (16 in Azraq, 38 in Za'atari), providing learning spaces for 1,350 KG2 aged children. The opening of these centres represents another milestone towards the Ministry of Education's (MOE) target of universalizing KG2 access in Jordan by 2025. UNICEF anticipates achieving KG2 universalization in Za'atari by start of 2019/2020 school year. UNICEF supported MOE's launch of the Learning for All (L4A) campaign on 20 March 2019 in 40 of the MOE schools where children are particularly at risk of dropping out. The L4A campaign engages children and communities through awareness raising sessions and dissemination of key messages related to education. To prepare and support these efforts, UNICEF trained 120 remedial teachers active in 40 MOE schools during the first quarter of 2019. This iteration of L4A will target 6,000 vulnerable children through August 2019.

Makani: In March 2019, Makani centres in host communities (132) and camps (22) began providing Makani activities based on its new programme design, where children were provided with learning, protection and life skills services under a fully merged curriculum. The new programme also reduces the structured time children spend in the centre, to ensure ample recreational and study time, while maintaining the same benefits of the Makani programme. By end March, UNICEF had reached over 82,900 vulnerable individuals (59 per cent female), including 64,310 children, (53 per cent female), of whom 972 are children with disabilities. Of those vulnerable children, 44,500 live in host communities, 2,059 in temporary settlements and 17,751 in camps. Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continue to offer Makani programme's integrated approach through direct implementation by Syrian volunteers.

Adolescent Development and Participation: In March 4,518 (65 per cent female) young people were engaged in UNICEF-supported Social Innovation Labs and incubators in Jordan.¹⁷ To date, young people designed, led and implemented 114 initiatives. Due to the 2019 Youth workplan new strategic focus on project development and sustainability, UNICEF Jordan scaled down 51 social innovation labs, re-established 13 of these as social innovation incubators, and is working to establish an additional four incubators in Ministry of Youth centres.¹⁸

In refugee camps, 49 participants of the Youth-Led Humanitarian Innovation Programme entered the 7-week Mini-Fablab Academy (phase two of five).¹⁹ Additionally, 94 youth²⁰ registered in the social innovation incubator and will work on projects to be turned into sustainable social enterprises. Under the Youth Economic Engagement Programme, Beit Souf, a UNICEF-supported social enterprise, was launched in Jerash to create income-generating opportunities for young women through a home-based business model.²¹ Under the same programme, UNICEF participated in the Jordan World Youth Forum to present the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement (Nahnu) to approximately 6,000 young participants.

Child Protection: UNICEF is supporting the National Council on Family Affairs to coordinate Jordan's efforts to draft the next report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), to be submitted in June 2019. Emphasis is on accelerating actions to address the 2014 Committee on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations and generating sound statistics that track the child rights situation in Jordan. In March, UNICEF supported the review of administrative data on justice for children, results of which will be used for strengthening the national data collection system. UNICEF interventions focused on the integration of child protection messages in life skills and learning support programmes offered in Makani centres. In addition, all relevant Makani staff in camps and host communities have been trained on child protection. In March, 9,449 children (54 per cent girls) benefited from Makani integrated services and received information on how to protect themselves and where to seek for support.

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ The activities include training on the UPSHIFT social innovation curriculum, interacting with the emerging technology exhibition, and launching innovative youth-led ventures to address the needs in their communities.

¹⁸ The new approach will focus more on developing the social projects into sustainable ventures by providing young people the necessary mentorship and guidance throughout this creative process.

¹⁹ The Academy is a start-up lab based in Irbid. The objective of the 7-week training is to provide technical training on the digital fabrication and access to technical prototyping platform for innovation and invention, providing stimulus for local entrepreneurship. Out of 49 participants (five participants from Azraq Camp—all females; 32 from Za'atari Camp—seven females), 37 have passed at least one course – introduction to project management and web development, 3D printing, 2D & 3D laser cutting, CNC machining, electronic production, electronic design, and Arduino programming.

²⁰ 33 participants from Azraq Camp (18 females) and 61 participants from Za'atari Camp (28 females).

²¹ Beit Souf will create more than 25 employment opportunities and will increase women and youth's access to income generating opportunities.

More than 2,000 parents and caregivers (85 per cent female) of children 0-8 years of age benefitted from Parenting Support Programmes offered in Makani centres in camps and host communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF continues to support WASH interventions for more than 97,000 children and their families living in refugee camps and in Rukban, while simultaneously working to reduce water shortages and improve supply modalities in vulnerable host communities. In Za’atari Camp, the operation of the water and wastewater networks continues to positively impact the lives of children and their families, while reducing operational costs and service delivery burdens and risks (external trucking discontinued and access to services at the household level). Urgent rehabilitation and construction works of the wastewater network in Baqa’a Palestinian Camp started in March and are expected to be completed by August 2019. The project is expected to provide a cleaner and safer environment to more than 20,000 children by connecting households to the sewer network.

As part of the 2019 WASH in Schools intervention, UNICEF completed a WASH Standards assessment in 25 schools in Jordan, where a comprehensive WASH intervention is expected to start in April targeting the most vulnerable schools. Additionally, in March, UNICEF celebrated the International World Water Day under the theme of “Leaving No One Behind.” Play activities were conducted in Amman, Irbid, Karak, Shobak, and Azraq to empower and educate children on the importance of water resources and water conservation in the schools, homes and communities.

Furthermore, UNICEF signed an agreement with the Hashemite University to establish a WASH innovation hub within the university, aiming to develop and implement pilot intervention designs and new technologies related to water, climate change, and sanitation and wastewater treatment.

Health and Nutrition: In March, UNICEF continued its life-saving services at the berm and supported the treatment of 769 children (361 girls) under the age of five (U5) with a slight increase compared to 724 children in treated in January and February 2019. Major medical conditions were respiratory tract infections (52 per cent). Through routine immunization, UNICEF vaccinated 444 children (201 girls) and 533 women. Additionally, 567 children (302 girls) and 489 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinics at the berm: three children were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), three children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and one woman (PLW) was found to be undernourished. All identified cases were started on nutrition treatments.

In Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps, UNICEF continues to support the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for children and PLW diagnosed with MAM and SAM. In Za’atari Camp, UNICEF screened 197 U5 children (96 girls), identifying four SAM and 13 MAM cases, and 67 PLW, identifying six cases of malnutrition. In Azraq Camp, UNICEF screened 2,217 U5 children (1,081 girls), identifying one SAM and 33 MAM cases, and 11 PLW, identifying three cases of malnutrition. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed 152 new born kits in Azraq Camp and 175 in Za’atari Camp.

UNICEF supported the paediatric wards of the Azraq Camp clinics and provided consultations to 5,792 children (2,824 girls) and admitted 178 children (87 girls), in addition to providing 746 dental consultations. Additionally, UNICEF, in collaboration with Humani Terra International, supported paediatric surgeries for children with disabilities or congenital malformations. In March 2019, 19 children (seven girls) underwent a life-changing surgery.

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 make sure their children are regularly attending school. In March 2019, the programme provided assistance to 10,106 children (4,890 girls and 5,216 boys), including 1,264 children with disabilities, from 3,006 households. Additionally, SMS were sent to 9,026 families (providing them with relevant information on cash transfer and school attendance). Furthermore, to support evidence generation on the impact of cash transfer and Social Protection services provision, UNICEF collected data from 4,335 households with 19,153 children, half of whose cash assistance was cut during the 2018/2019 school year due to programme funding reductions. The evaluation team from UNICEF’s Innocenti Office of Research will present the research findings by May 2019.

Summary of Programme Results (January-March 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	5,836 ⁴	49	8,000 ⁵	5,836 ⁴	49

# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female)	12,000 ⁶	680 ⁷	674	8,000	656 ⁸	656
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	32,700 ⁹	34,927 ¹⁰	4,931	80,000 ¹¹	34,537	4,541
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	32,005	9,449 ¹	80,000	32,005 ²	9,449
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	11,000	1,281	309 ¹	8,000	980 ³	8
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	70,000	18,267	2,054 ¹	45,000	18,267 ⁴	2,054
# women and men trained on child protection	3,600	156	110 ¹	2,600	156 ⁵	110
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	161,888	1,110	211,500	161,888 ⁴	1,110
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	215,000	117,388	1,110	155,000	117,388 ⁶	1,110
# of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁵	95,000	594	594	9,000	594 ⁷	594
# 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	10,000	0	20,000	10,000 ⁸	0
HEALTH ¹ (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines				20,000	4,536 ²	1,750
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio		n/a		20,000	5,519 ³	2,018
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				20,000	4,152 ⁴	1,774
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	3,248 ⁵	1,215
NUTRITION ¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition				20,000	10,713 ²	2,981
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services		n/a		30,000	6,663 ³	2,497
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable children receiving monthly cash assistance		n/a		35,000	10,106 ¹	12
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in non-formal settings				100,000	23,576 ¹	10,424
# 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		n/a		100,000	14,472 ²	10,060
FOOTNOTES						
* Targets: 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 March 2019): 3,530 beneficiaries – 57% Syrian, 38% Jordanian, 5% other nationalities; 37% female, 63% male; 30% refugee camps (12% Azraq, 18% Za'atari), 70% HC. Catch-Up current enrolment (as of Sept 2018 – it doesn't 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: 12,936 beneficiaries (41% female, 59% male; 63% Syrian, 32% Jordanian, 5% other nationalities).						
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 Total: 680 (587 females; 93 males).						
Education 8: UNICEF total: 656; (563 females; 93 males). The major bulk of training is linked to the completion of the development of professional standards of non-core teachers and supporting positions; which are expected to be completed by the end of August 2019 aiming to be followed by orientation workshops in the fourth quarter of the year.						
Education 9: The target is 32,700 broken down into 26,000 in school and 6,700 OOSC.						

Education 10: LSS Sector total: 34,927; 18,756 females, 16,171 males; 32,091 (92%) in-school; 2,836 (8%) out-of-school, 15,586 Jordanian, 17,832 Syrian. Refugee camps: 8,980 (Azraq: 4,436 /Za'atari: 4,544); HC 25,947.
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 34,537; 18,486 females, 16,051 males; 31,845 (92%) in-school; 2,692 (8%) out-of-school, 15,338 Jordanian, 17,690 Syrian. Refugee camps: 8,980 (Azraq: 4,436 /Za'atari: 4,544); HC 25,557. UNICEF's target is higher than the sector's target because under UNICEF target, the three components of education, CP, and Youth are combined into one CORE LSS programme hence, the three components have the same target.
Child Protection 1: Sector Results were not reported in February SitRep.
Child Protection 2: UNICEF result: 32,005; 16,879 girls and 15,126 boys / Host: 21,619 / Za'atari: 5,093 / Azraq: 5,293.
Child Protection 3: UNICEF result: 980; 397 girls and 583 boys / Host: 459 / Za'atari: 274 / Azraq: 247.
Child Protection 4: UNICEF result: 18,267; 14,493 girls and 3,774 boys / Host: 10,998 / Za'atari: 4,349 / Azraq: 2,920
Child Protection 5: UNICEF result: 156; 37 girls and 119 boys / Host: 156.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Za'atari for contingency, and King Abdulla Park Refugee Camps.
WASH 2: UNICEF result: 14,500; 49.9 % female.
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq Camp, Za'atari Camp, vulnerable communities, and the berm.
WASH 4: UNICEF result: 161,888, 51.1 % female.
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, King Abdulla Park Camps, as well as vulnerable communities.
WASH 6: UNICEF result: 117,3888, 50.1 % female.
WASH 7: UNICEF result 594; 48 % female. Results are expected to increase once WASH in Temporary Settlements start reaching vulnerable communities with hygiene kits and messages on proper hygiene practices.
WASH 8: UNICEF result: 10,000; 50 % female, 98 % children.
Health 1: Urban and camp results are reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.
Health 2: UNICEF results: 4,536, Berm: boys 325 & girls 326, Camps: boys 448 & girls 427, Others: boys 1,600 & girls 1,410.
Health 3: UNICEF results: 5,519; Berm: boys 702 & girls 712, Camps: boys 417 & girls 396, Others: boys 1,750 & girls 1,542.
Health 4: UNICEF results: 4,152; Berm: Berm: boys 180 & girls 206, Camps: boys 450 & girls 428, Others: boys 1,535 & girls 1,353.
Health 5: UNICEF results: 3,248; Berm: 1,803, Camps: Azraq 204, Za'atari 615, Others: 626.
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban (the berm).
Nutrition 2: Berm: UNICEF results: 10,713; Berm: boys 769 & girls 896, Camps: boys 4,637 & girls 4,411.
Nutrition 3: UNICEF results: 6,663; Berm: 2,686, Camps: Azraq 1,062; Za'atari 2,915.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: Total: 10,106 (4,890 girls and 5,216 boys).
Youth 1: 23,576 (11,040 males, 12,536 females).
Youth 3: 14,472 (5,159 males 9,313 females).

Iraq

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: As of March 2019, there are 253,672 Syrian refugees, including over 109,250 children, in Iraq, 99 per cent of whom are in the three northern Iraqi governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The remaining one per cent of refugees are in Iraq's central and southern governorates, mainly Kirkuk and Anbar.²² Over 94,975 refugees, around 40,000 children, remain 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. A multi-sectoral assessment of out-of-camp refugees in the KRI revealed that for a majority, their primary source of water was a private connection to the municipal network (86 per cent). Of these, 77 per cent perceived water to be safe for drinking, and 92 per cent of households reported no days without access to drinking water (in 30 days prior to survey). Almost all households had access to functional latrines.²³ For children, 44 per cent of households with children aged 3 to 17 did not have access to safe, child-friendly spaces outside the home. Almost 23 per cent of school-aged children had not attended formal school for at least one full year. In households where at least one child was not anticipated to attend formal school, the most frequent concern was quality of curriculum (18 per cent), followed by lack of funds to support education expenses (14 per cent) and child labour (14 per cent).

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): As of March, UNICEF has supported 68,884 Syrian refugees (35,131 females, 29,620 children) in Dahuk and Erbil²⁴ with access to safe water. Joint work with UNCHR to upgrade to solar-powered water pumping systems continued in Qushtapa and Darashakran camps, Erbil, with progress as of March at 30 per cent. Water quality monitoring is integrated into activities

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	253,672	M: 135,715; F: 117,957
Refugee Children (Under 18)	109,333	M: 56,315; F: 53,017
Refugee Children (Under 5)	42,363	M: 21,816; F: 20,547

²² [InterAgency Information Sharing Portal](#), accessed 13 April 2019.

²³ [Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III](#) – Final report released in September – 2018.

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).

at all UNICEF-supported sites in the KRI, with around 700 samples taken²⁵ in March 2019, none of which showed any need for corrective measures (such as additional dosage of chlorine). In the four Dahuk refugee camps, in addition to regular operations and maintenance (O&M) support for water supply, UNICEF also supports O&M of sanitation facilities and solid waste collection. This work has been ongoing since the Syrian refugee camps were established in the KRI in 2012. Since January 2019, UNICEF and partners have maintained access to adequate sanitation facilities and solid waste services for 36,400 individuals (18,564 females, and 15,652 children). So far in 2019, 9,003 children (4,592 girls) have access to appropriate sanitation facilities in schools and in child-friendly spaces in UNICEF-supported locations. UNICEF received a new contribution from the State of Kuwait, which will support continuation of basic water supply and sanitation interventions. Despite this, UNICEF resources remain restricted. UNICEF encourages community participation in maintenance of services to strengthen ownership 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: In 2019, UNICEF has continued support to incentives for Syrian refugee teachers, reaching 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). Despite long-running advocacy by UNICEF and Education sector partners, in March the KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) confirmed it will not have capacity to take over this intervention for the next academic year starting in Autumn 2019. UNICEF has committed to cover the gap 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. In March, in coordination with the Directorate of Education (DoE), UNICEF delivered learning materials for 1,618 students (815 girls).. Education interventions for Syrian refugee children up to March 2019 have been supported through carry-over resources committed in 2018.

Child Protection: Since January 2019, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 8,699 refugee children (4,396 girls). Overall, PSS has had a positive impact on children and families, contributing to positive coping mechanisms, as observed by social workers during children's and family's social interactions in communities and schools. Specialized child protection services and case management benefited 598 refugee children (300 girls). Across the KRI, UNICEF continues to support the Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs (DoLSA) to mobilise and supervise child protection workers in camp and non-camp areas. UNICEF continues to support capacity development of government and non-government partners on gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, including through mentoring support. Sustaining child protection services remains a challenge due to resource constraints. Government agencies are unable to self-sustain activities targeting refugee children without external support. In the first quarter of 2019, UNICEF partnerships for child protection for Syrian refugees were supported only through 2018 carry-over funds.

Health and Nutrition: In 2019, UNICEF continues to support routine immunization for Syrian refugees in all nine camps in the KRI through the Directorate of Health (DoH). With financial support from UNICEF, 882 children (481 girls) under one year old were vaccinated against measles, and 4,666 children (2,286 girls) under five years old were vaccinated against polio (refugee camps only). DoH vaccination teams, with UNICEF financial support, continue to deliver polio and measles vaccinations at the Peshkhabour border crossing between Iraq and Syria, with a total of 1,762 children up to 15 years receiving polio vaccination and 1,630 children under five years receiving measles-containing vaccines²⁷. A total of 2,215 children aged between 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation. No outbreaks of vaccine-preventable disease have been reported in Syrian camps in 2019 to date.²⁸

Since January 2019, 6,293 Syrian refugee children the age of five (3,032 girls) have been monitored for growth, with 90 Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) cases and 19 Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) cases identified and treated.²⁹ A need has been identified to strengthen referral systems between PHC and NRC; UNICEF is planning training sessions for staff working in NRC across Dahuk and Ninewa in the second quarter of 2019. As part of health outreach services, 17,166 individuals (9,087 females) in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah refugee camps have been visited by community health promoters delivering house-to-house messages on vaccination, breastfeeding and child nutrition, care of pregnant women, and prevention of communicable diseases. In the first quarter, 4,216 mothers and caregivers accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions in 'Baby Huts' or through mobile teams.³⁰ An additional 47 seminars on IYCF practices reached 589 women of child-bearing age and pregnant women.

Trained health workers teams visited 1,702 new-borns (787 girls) and mothers/caregivers since January. Surveillance of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases continues, but no cholera cases were reported in Syrian refugee camps in 2019. Funding for UNICEF health and nutrition work for Syrians has been limited. Interventions in the first quarter have been resourced through funds carried over from 2018 or committed under agreements made in 2018.

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 across Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah.

²⁷ Figures from Peshkhabour reflect March data only.

²⁸ No measles or rubella cases reported in Syrian refugee camps in 2019 so far. Surveillance of maculo-papular skin rash is ongoing.

²⁹ 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).

³⁰ Four 'Baby Hut' units in the four refugee camps in Dahuk; in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, services are mobile, going house-to-house.

Social Protection: UNICEF cash assistance is unconditional but aims to reduce the barriers to education access experienced by children from vulnerable families; connections are supported with government social services, including for education and child protection issues. In the first quarter of 2019, cash for education support reached 1,169 households with a total of 2,566 children (1,272 girls), helping to meet school-related expenses.

Summary of Programme Results (January-March 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	77,809 ¹	96	75,000	68,884 ¹	71
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	45,199 ²	0	50,000	36,400 ²	0
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000	36,400 ³	0	41,730	36,400 ³	0
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	15,000	16,953 ⁴	0	15,000	9,003 ⁴	0
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	160	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	1,618
CHILD PROTECTION (Children in need: 103,500)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	2,050 ¹	1,429	1,557	598 ¹	580
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	23,455	11,666 ²	6,204	12,370	8,699 ²	5,647
# of caregivers participating in parenting programmes	4,502	480	222	1,560	286	182
HEALTH (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)				3,000	882 ¹	245
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit		n/a		3,000	1,702 ²	636
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				15,000	4,666 ³	1,339
NUTRITION (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of U5 children provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, nutrition screening) - in camps				15,000	6,293 ¹	1,731
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding - in camps.				6,000	4,216 ²	1,316
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		5,000	2,566 ¹	2,566
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector - males: 38,126, females: 39,683. UNICEF - males: 33,753, females: 35,131. Achievement against WASH indicators shows maximum population reached in 2019.						
WASH 2: Sector - males: 22,148, females: 23,051. UNICEF - males: 17,836, females: 18,564. Where 'zero' is reported in the 'change since last report' column, delivery of services has been maintained, but no additional people above the previous maximum have been served. In Iraq, the challenge for WASH is sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding.						
WASH 3: Sector - males: 17,836, females: 18,564. UNICEF - males: 17,836, females: 18,564. See footnote under [2] above.						
WASH 4: Sector - males: 8,307, females: 8,646. UNICEF - males: 4,411, females: 4,592. See footnote under [2] above.						
Education 1: Sector - males: 15,839, females: 15,636. UNICEF - males: 3,319, females: 3,223. 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. Total enrolment data per KRG MoE is 31,475 Syrian refugee children. This is a correction from December 2018 reporting, due to late inclusion of data from four secondary schools. The academic year does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2019.						
Education 2: Sector - males: 62, females: 114. UNICEF - males: 0, females: 0. UNICEF teacher training activities are planned to start later in 2019; training has to fit around the school year to minimise disruption to children's learning.						
Education 3: Sector - males: 803, females: 815. UNICEF - males: 803, females: 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 - males: 1,123, female: 927. UNICEF - males: 298, females: 300.						
CP 2: Sector - males: 6,008; females: 5,658. UNICEF - males: 4,303, females: 4,396						
CP 3: Sector - males: 131; females: 349. UNICEF - males: 72, females: 214.						
Health 1: UNICEF - males: 450, females: 481. Progress includes only children reached through routine services.						

Health 2: UNICEF – males: 529, females: 787.
Health 3: UNICEF – males: 2,380, females: 2,286. 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 – males: 3,261, females: 3,032.
Social Protection 1: UNICEF - males: 1,294, females: 1,272.

Lebanon

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees³¹. Return remains sporadic and humanitarian agencies are not facilitating it due to conditions in Syria³². In Lebanon, only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees are registered at birth; while 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married³³. 56 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-school³⁴.

During this period, the Litani River Authorities (LRA) accused national and international NGOs and associations working in Informal Settlements (IS) of polluting the Litani river³⁵. LRA recognizes that the Syrian refugees are not the only polluters³⁶, and has also taken actions against a range of Lebanese entities that are responsible for the pollution. Pollution of waterways was also used by other municipalities and governors as an argument for threatening to or evicting ISs. UNICEF is working with UN agencies, relevant ministries, LRA, municipalities and communities to address the problem by prioritizing the reparation of the sanitation facilities along the river and undertaking a joint assessment with the government officials to assess the situation, look at mitigation and rehabilitation or relocation options. In the water sector, UNICEF is working with municipalities to establish solid wastewater management strategies.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): On March 19, the Litani River Authorities (LRA) accused 17 national and international NGOs and associations working in informal settlements of polluting the Litani river through toilets discharging black water into the river. Following this action, the LRA requested all Syrian refugees living in informal settlements within 200m of major water courses in Lebanon to be relocated. To mitigate the situation, informal settlements at risk of polluting the rivers were identified through the WASH Assessment Platform, completed by LRA and Ministry of Social Affairs' own assessments. A formal meeting was chaired by Bahia Hariri³⁷ with all relevant local and national authorities and the three main UN agencies- UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF.

A total of 86 informal settlements (two per cent of all informal settlements) have been identified as priority due to possible direct discharge (non-compliant black water infrastructure). As such, urgent interventions are being implemented to protect river basins as follows:

- Litani river: 60 informal settlements within 200m of the Litani River (9,444 individuals);
- Other major rivers: 26 informal settlements within 200m of all other major water courses.

Interventions have been initiated by UNICEF and other partners in the Litani river to address blackwater discharge from the 60 informal settlements within the 200m of the Litani river bed as follows:

- 27 are deemed complaints rectified;
- 22 have works ongoing (completion within two months);
- 11 are currently 'blocked' by actors (municipalities/ landowners) and require political support to implement needed interventions which is a major challenge, in addition to the lack of space.
- The main mitigation measures will be advocating in favour of receiving permits for partners to assist the children and their families inside the informal settlements, and to initiate a sector monitoring system. Furthermore, a re-location area has been identified and will be established by Government authorities, and the UN Agencies for those refugees in informal settlements

Affected Population

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

M:Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	944,613	M: 448,691 F: 495,922
Child Refugees (Under 18)	521,426	M: 266,381; F: 255,046
Child Refugees (Under 5)	145,470	M: 74,624; F: 70,846

³¹ Consisting of 946,291 registered with UNHCR, and 208,800 Palestinian refugees, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2019, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/67780.pdf>.

³² As of January 31, 2019, 1,718 self-organized refugees returns from Lebanon were verified by UNHCR. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/68209>.

³³ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASYR), 2018.

³⁴ MEHE/PMU data; February 2019.

³⁵ <http://www.lebanonfiles.com/news/1440276> (Arabic), 2019.

³⁶ According to the World Bank, Syrian refugees' presence in the country contributes to around 15% of solid waste in Lebanon. Other sources of pollution are industry, agriculture, solid waste and waste water due to the lack of investment in adequate infrastructure.

³⁷ Bahia Hariri is a previous Member of Parliament, the president of the Al Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development.

that are too close to the Litani River. In this re-location area, the blackwater discharge will be connected to a Mobile Treatment Unit as a pilot; a new approach for the long standing temporary desludging arrangements that are currently still in place.

Education: The first round of Community Based Early Childhood Education (CBECE) programme for 2019 started in March, catering for 3,700 children aged 3 to 5. Five partners are implementing this programme across Lebanon and are currently using the revised assessment tool released by the MEHE in February 2019 with the support of UNICEF.

Also, in March 2019, the Out-of-School children mapping, and profiling exercise was finalized, and results were presented to the MEHE and the Education Sector. -. In brief, this exercise allowed the identification 70,000 children in 309 cadasters are at greater risk of being out of school and other vulnerabilities. It also helped to determine the main barriers that prevented from accessing school. Persistent barriers were identified such as transportation/distance to school, lack of awareness of free education, negative perception of the value of education, schools at full capacity and labour.

Also, a significant percentage of the children profiled, namely those aged 15 to 17, reported to have dropped out of formal education (48 per cent); highlighting the importance of additional services such as outreach and referral. Using a desk-review of existing databases, and triangulated data from field visits conducted by Sector partners, the cadaster-level analysis provides a more focused insight of the communities hosting these children, and therefore the evidence-based to further guide UNICEF, the MEHE, and Sector Partners in reaching and programming towards the most vulnerable and at-risk out-of-school children. The study has since been endorsed by MEHE and will form that basis of Sector-level working groups to better address the barriers.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF's work in the Health and Nutrition sector is focused on public health system strengthening to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH); a factor leading to challenges in fundraising for a number of political reasons. Facing an unprecedented lack and unpredictability of funding³⁸, essential programmes like immunization are even restrained, letting an estimated 750,000 children under 15 years of age at risk of not being fully protected against - vaccine preventable diseases.

In March 2019, the Ministry of Public Health reported a total of 278 cases of measles in Lebanon, compared to 167 cases in February, and 126 in January³⁹. UNICEF signed an emergency agreement with Al Midan NGO to continue Accelerated Immunization Activities (AIA). This was harmonized with MoPH which provided technical support and coordinated with health sector partners in the North and Akkar governorates for them to adopt AIA approach and implemented it to control measles spread.

As such, a total of 10,636 children under age of 15 (26.5 per cent Syrians and 73.5 per cent Lebanese) were reached through AIA and their routine immunization cards were screened; while 8,562 caregivers (15 per cent Syrians and 85 per cent Lebanese) were reached with immunization messages; and a total of 7,662 children under age of 15 (76.8 per cent Lebanese and 23.2 per cent Syrians) were vaccinated through Mobile Vaccination Unit or through the Primary Health Care Centers.

Moreover, through the partnership with the Lebanese American University in five Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs), a total of 990 caregivers (970 females, 20 males) were reached with either one-on-one counselling or awareness sessions on Infant and Young Child Feeding and Immunization messages. As part of supply chain system strengthening, supply section with MoPH, created Visibility for Vaccine (VIVA) dashboard that visually presents vaccine stock, orders and forecast.

Child Protection: Thanks to progress achieved in March for the standardization of quality child protection case management and community-based child protection activities; more vulnerable children and their families in Lebanon will be able to benefit from improved child protection services. The conducted capacity-building exercises were in the form of direct training and Training of Trainers and focused on the use of new and/or improved tools such as: a) Child Protection Information Management System-CPIMS⁴⁰ (principles, data protection, navigation and functions in the system); b) national Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures (process and tools to use) and c) basic skills for Community Volunteers implementing Community-Based Child Protection activities (basic skills, community-based psycho-social support tools). For example, 176 staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were trained both at field and national level. Moreover, selected CSOs validated a new caregiver toolbox with "props" to support parenting programs.

Additionally, in line with UNICEF Lebanon's upcoming strategy for social and behavioural change; a new Guide to support UNICEF and partners in social norms programming was tested by the University of Pennsylvania and UNICEF Lebanon's Protection and Communication for Development teams, in view of strengthening community-based child protection.

UNICEF's continued its ongoing support to direct and indirect service provision in the area of case management, psycho-social support, gender-based services, and capacity-building of service providers.

³⁸ UNICEF Health and Nutrition section's.

³⁹ Compared to last year, the month of March was also greater than February; so, it is an 'expected' increase.

⁴⁰ The CPIMS is handled by a number of NGOs providing case management and operating across Lebanon. The applicability of the national SOPs on case management is for all actors doing case management anywhere in country and community-based CP tools have been created to standardized how all partners (NGOs and SDCs) conduct this work, again across country.

Adolescents and Youth: Advancing the operationalization of the Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) curriculum, UNICEF conducted a Trainer of Trainer (ToT) for two new modules for young people in Lebanon around social cohesion and employability. A total of 40 trainers (75 per cent female; 25 per cent male) from the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs and NGOs partners were certified and joined over 90 trainers previously certified in the Positive leadership Modul last year.

In support of the TVET⁴¹ National Strategic Framework (NSF) key recommendations, and its continued support to National Vocational Training Center (NVTC), UNICEF began a comprehensive organizational assessment and review to produce a set of recommendations to improve its overall effectiveness and deliver quality vocational training programs.

Also, the technical committee for the TVET NSF, comprised of representatives of the international organizations (UNICEF, ILO, GIZ, and IECD) continued its support to the Minister of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) through its Director General and Advisor of the Minister to agree on a way forward to complete the NSF Work Plan and required governance structures in the Ministry.

Social Policy: The impact evaluation⁴² of the successfully implemented ‘Min-lla’ child-focused social assistance programme⁴³ found widespread positive outcomes including improved health status of young children, increased attendance at school, improved food security and even improved optimism.

As UNICEF moves into the next phase of child-focused social assistance, there is a 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 non-Lebanese out-of-school aged children with integrated learning, child protection and social assistance.

UNICEF is currently working on the CEDRE framework⁴⁴ to construct 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 has 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 IMF.

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. A national dialogue on social protection was successfully held in January 2019, bringing together the country’s main actors in the sector, and additional technical support for the sector will shortly be in place.

Communication for Development:⁴⁵ The pilot on Behavioural Insights for Accelerated Immunization Activities (BI4AIA) was implemented between December 2018 and January 2019 to pilot the addition of a behaviourally informed immunization calendar, as a nudging tool to remind caregivers to vaccinate their children in the PHCCs. It provided to nudge for increased immunization of children in marginalized areas was concluded. Results collected from the vaccination data in 16 PHCs and dispensaries showed an increase of 6.8 per cent in the uptake of vaccination among households in the treatment group 20.3 per cent compared to the control (13.5 per cent). There was an increase of 60 per cent in the likelihood of vaccinating in the treatment group.

Summary of Programme Results (January-March 2019)

LEBANON		Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION							
# children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2018-19	Lebanese	n/a			220,000	0	0
	Non-Lebanese	n/a	448,744	448,744	230,000	0	0
	Total	497,171			465,000¹	0	0
# # children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies	ALP	78,000	14,995	14,995	20,000	0	0
	CB-ECE				15,000	3,730	1,433
	BLN				8,000	2,092	2,092

⁴¹ Technical Vocational Education and Training.

⁴² <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/reports/min-ila-cash-transfer-program-displaced-syrian-children-lebanon-unicef-and-wfp>

⁴³ The ‘Min-lla’ 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.

⁴⁴ CEDRE Framework is around 11bn USD of capital investments committed by various donors to Lebanon in the government’s conference of April 2018.

⁴⁵ Under Palestinian programme: Within the behaviour change strategy of UNICEF, various activities and interventions took place this month throughout the country relating to positive parenting, social cohesion and violence prevention through street theatre and key child protection messages- “Safe Life for Children”- among partners working with Palestinian children.

for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE)	Total				43,000	5,822	5,822
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS		16,000	6,350	0	10,000	4,146 ¹	1,451
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services		8,000	3,065	0	4,400	1,264 ²	661
# women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces		140,000	n/a	0	27,000	7,142	2,558
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	194,463	0	184,674	176,726 ¹	4,747
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations		262,150	201,659	0	164,338	165,593 ²	8,569
# 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	2,475	0	386,191	0 ³	0
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity		275,800	114,548	0	77,786	20,722 ⁴	5,278
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 1		n/a	n/a	n/a	100,000	14,513 ¹	14,513 ¹
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 3		n/a	n/a	n/a	90,000	12,506 ¹	12,506 ¹
# of children U5 receiving micro-nutrient supplements		n/a	n/a	n/a	254,000	1,432 ¹	1,432 ¹
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH							
# of adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)		n/a	n/a	n/a	8,153	185 ¹	32
# of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)		n/a	n/a	n/a	24,000	6,588 ²	1,815
# of youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)		n/a	n/a	n/a	7,000	384 ³	286
# of youth trained on Life Skills		n/a	n/a	n/a	19,000	2,856 ⁴	552
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	n/a	n/a	20,000	0 ¹	0
# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance		n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000	0 ¹	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT							
# of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages		n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000	1,727 ¹	1,604
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME							
# of boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrolment in ECE schools schoolyear 2018/2019		n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	3,100 ¹	59
# of boys and girls including CWDs provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2018/2019		n/a	n/a	n/a	3,200	2,884 ²	271
# of adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles		n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000	178 ³	55
# of girls and boys engaged in community-based child protection activities		n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	3,619 ⁴	826
# of children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)		n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	1,316	1,316
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioural change session/activity		n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	0 ⁵	0
Footnotes							
*Sector Results: The results will be reported as of April 2019.							
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the Lebanon 3RP 2019.							
Education: 1) Data will be reported once liquidations and updates are provided by the Ministry of Education.							
Education: 2) Boys 50%; Girls 50%. Sector result includes BLN Youth, and excludes ALP.							
Child protection – CP: 1) Boys 52%; Girls 48%.							
Child Protection – CP: 2) Boys: 43%; Girls: 67%.							
WASH: 1) Boys and Girls: 58%; Females: 54%, Male 46%.							
WASH: 2) Boys and Girls: 58%; Females: 54%, Male 46%.							
WASH: 3) No figures are reported yet.							
WASH: 4) Male: 50%; Female: 50%.							
Health & Nutrition: 1) figures from MoPH for January and February 2019.							
Adolescents & Youth: 1) Male: 38%; Female: 62%. Result is expected to pick up next month after improving data reporting by partner.							
Adolescents & Youth: 2) Male: 56%; Female: 44%.							
Adolescents & Youth: 3) Male: 40%; Female: 60%. UNICEF result is low as it is an activity that is implemented at a later stage (after completing a training on innovation or other).							

Adolescents & Youth: 4) Male: 50%; Female: 50%.
Social Policy, Basic Needs: 1) No figures are reported yet.
Communication for development: 1) Male: 58%; Female: 42%.
Palestinian Programme: 1) Boys: 53%; Girls: 47% - High results (3,041) were reported in the old AI Database and they represent 2018-2019 Scholastic year.
Palestinian Programme: 2) Boys: 46%; Girls: 54%.
Palestinian Programme: 3) Boys: 25%; Girls: 75%.
Palestinian Programme: 4) Boys: 50%; Girls: 55%.
Palestinian Programme: 5) Data will be reported once liquidations and updates are provided by partners.

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.⁴⁶

In addition, Turkey remains a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. In March, over 1,900 refugees and Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, no one was re-admitted to Turkey in March; the total number of re-admissions remains 1,835.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and NGO partners to strengthen and expand national child protection systems and services for vulnerable children across the continuum of care.

In March, UNICEF focused on supporting MoFLSS’s efforts to strengthen its outreach capacity and improve its response to serious child protection concerns. Through the “Social Service Centres (SSCs) Support Programme,” UNICEF and MoFLSS plan to establish 37 outreach teams in 12 provinces, with the aim to identify and refer 12,000 vulnerable refugee children by end 2019. This family-centred social welfare model targets children with multiple, complex protection needs and focuses on improving the overall resilience and well-being of families, while helping to prevent neglect, abuse and separation.

During the month of March, over 200 technical staff from MoFLSS were trained on essential child protection and case management skills to enhance the implementation of the SSCs Support Programme. It is expected that a total of 600 staff members from MoFLSS will benefit from this training programme by end year.

Education: UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to increase access and coverage to all forms of education, improve education quality and inclusiveness, and support the retention of refugee children in Turkey, while also supporting the educational needs of vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis.

In March, UNICEF and partners expanded access to non-formal educational opportunities for refugee children. More than 14,350 children⁴⁷ in 15 provinces – nearly 5,400 of whom⁴⁸ were out-of-school – were identified and referred to relevant learning opportunities as part of a community-based education outreach campaign with the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

1,400 children⁴⁹ in 12 provinces registered for the Accelerated Learning Programme in March, which provides out-of-school children a specially tailored programme to support their transition into formal, technical or vocational education; since the ALP’s launch in May 2018, more than 9,000 children have enrolled. To strengthen the quality of education offered by the ALP, UNICEF also trained 220 teachers on the ALP curriculum and on teaching Turkish as a second language. In addition, more than 700 children⁵⁰ registered for Turkish Language Courses, another key pillar of UNICEF’s Non-Formal Education Programme; almost 5,880 children have enrolled in Turkish Language Courses to date.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on April 16, 2019.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	3,630,767	M: 1,967,876; F: 1,662,891
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,572,122	M: 816,923; F: 755,200
Child Refugees (Under 5)	501,046	M: 257,784; F: 243,261

⁴⁶ Source: Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and UNHCR, April 2019. Non-Syrian refugee/asylum-seeker population is as of October 2018.

⁴⁷ 6,837 girls, 7,520 boys.

⁴⁸ 2,273 girls, 3,109 boys.

⁴⁹ 669 girls, 731 boys.

⁵⁰ 269 girls, 441 boys.

Adolescent Development and Participation: 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.

From January to March, Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth benefited from a variety of social cohesion activities implemented with MoYS and NGO partners, such as peer-to-peer empowerment trainings, social action projects, sports and community events. In addition, 15 Child Ombudsman experts were trained on social cohesion and engaging with adolescents and youth; these experts will support a new set of UNICEF-supported activities for young people.

Social Protection: In collaboration with MoFLSS, municipalities, civil society and the private sector, UNICEF works to strengthen existing systems to ensure vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children have increased access to social protection services.

In March, 404,610 children received a payment from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme for Syrians and Other Refugees. The total number of refugee children who have received a CCTE payment since the programme’s launch is 494,620⁵¹, including 1,324 out-of-school children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme.

As part of UNICEF’s programme to address child labour, NGO partner Support to Life provided targeted psychosocial support to 44 children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır. In addition, UNICEF and MoFLSS organized a series of meetings in Gaziantep, chaired by the Deputy Governor, to discuss piloting a model later this year to refer child labour cases in small-scale industry and service sectors, and establish stronger referral pathways between vocational education, apprenticeship, child protection and social protection services. MoNE and the Turkish Confederation of Craftsmen (TESK), the country’s largest small/medium enterprise association, also participated in the meetings.

Basic Needs: UNICEF and partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable children and families. For the 2018-2019 winter programme, UNICEF is targeting those families who are not yet enrolled in the nationwide Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for refugees⁵², as well as a smaller caseload of highly vulnerable non-Syrian households.

In March, UNICEF provided cash assistance to 221 households (156 Syrian, 65 non-Syrian) in the Kirikhan district of Hatay, benefitting 1,193 people including 545 children. So far this winter, UNICEF and partners have supported 3,450 households in the South-east, benefitting over 17,600 people including approximately 8,000 children.

Media and External Communications: In March, UNICEF’s [Executive Board](#) visited Turkey and had a series of high-level meetings with the government, civil society and the donor community. The Board also visited Gaziantep and Kilis, where they observed UNICEF’s programmes and met with refugee and Turkish children and families, as well as local partners. In addition, UNICEF organized a media field visit to Adana to highlight the CCTE and Non-Formal Education Programmes. Eight media outlets participated, generating 25 articles in national, regional and international publications. UNICEF also highlighted two programmes for refugee children, a [human interest story on the DENGE Probation Programme](#) for the children in conflict with the law and a video for a Japan-funded [Mobile Child Friendly Unit on the Road](#). As part of UNICEF’s global [#ChildrenUnderAttack](#) campaign, 11 [songs](#) performed by Syrian children were shared on [social media](#) to prioritize the protection of children at all times, reaching 156.2K and engaging 6K social media users.

Summary of Programme Results (January-March 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	37,179 ¹	95
# 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	5,485 ³	2,375
# 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	494,620 ⁶	7,531
CHILD PROTECTION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of individuals (men, women and children) benefitting from child	606,160	n/a	n/a	150,000	64,413 ¹	39,372

⁵¹ 247,907 boys, 246,813 Girls.

⁵² The ESSN is a programme that provides regular, unconditional cash payments to the most vulnerable refugee families living in Turkey. It is implemented jointly by MoFLSS, the World Food Programme and the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

protection services in camps and host communities						
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	74,900	n/a	n/a	74,900	56,291 ²	45,465
# of children assessed for protection needs	121,063	n/a	n/a	77,000	30,16 ³ 1	12,767
# of children who are referred to specialized services	36,186	n/a	n/a	25,000	14,864 ⁴	6,098
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	n/a	n/a	100,000	11,383 ¹	0
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	17,636 ¹	1,414
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: 18,247 girls and 18,932 boys. This result includes formal, community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries.						
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. The result as of March 2019 is 643,058 (316,485 girls, 326,573 boys).						
Education 3: 2,589 girls and 2,896 boys.						
Education 4: 12,593 (6,698 women, 5895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number supported in March was 12,564 (6,686 women, 5,878 men).						
Education 5: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoNE to plan and schedule teacher trainings for 2019.						
Education 6: 246,813 girls and 247,807 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: 19,022 girls and 20,350 boys.						
Child Protection 2: The high achievement this month is due to the inclusion of results from partners who could not report in previous months. There is no disaggregation available this month due to adjustment of the previous numbers reported.						
Child Protection 3: 8,235 girls and 4,530 boys.						
Child Protection 4: 4,469 girls and 1,626 boys.						
ADAP 1: The number of beneficiaries reached in March is unavailable due to difficulties in partner reporting; however, these are being resolved and March results will be reported in the April SitRep.						
Basic Needs1: Results are for the current 2018-2019 winter season. Results reported in February were revised and these have now been reflected in the cumulative results. Implementation has been delayed in certain target provinces due to operational restrictions on the ground; UNICEF and partners are working to resolve these bottlenecks to accelerate implementation.						
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. As of February 2019, there were 247,724 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, including 132,165 Syrians (53 per cent). 3,231 refugees and asylum seekers were newly registered in February, out of whom 531 (16 per cent) were Syrians. The other registered refugees and asylum seekers come from Sudan (43,084), followed by Ethiopia (16,326), Eritrea (16,114), South Sudan (15,384) and other nationalities (24,551).⁵³

Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. As per 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals. Additionally, Syrians also benefit from all subsidies in the transport and food sectors, provided by the state to Egyptian citizens. Such sharing of public services and government subsidies represents an added challenge for the Egyptian economy,

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	132,165	M: 68,197; F: 63,968
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,320	M: 28,019; F: 26,301
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,745	M: 7,137; F: 6,608

⁵³ UNHCR Egypt Monthly Statistical Report as of 28 February 2019 (the last update available Feb. 2019).

which has already been facing difficulties over the recent years. About a third of the Egyptians lived on less than the national poverty threshold in 2015, and another third is estimated to be vulnerable. Although unemployment has started to decrease⁵⁴, the employment rate was 40.5 per cent in 2016 (17.6 per cent for women) with a large share informally employed.⁵⁵

Vulnerability levels of Syrian refugees in Egypt remain high. While they share similar challenges with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges because of their legal status, including timely access to residency due to centralized and lengthy administrative procedures, and limited livelihood opportunities. Data from the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) conducted in 2017 shows that 85 per cent of the registered Syrian refugees are unable to meet their basic needs. Moreover, in order to meet their basic needs, 64 per cent of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating income. This represents an increase of 5 percentage points as compared to 2016. Of those households engaging in negative coping mechanisms, 79 per cent stated that they need to borrow money to survive, which is an increase of 11 per cent from 2016. After the Egyptian government's decision on the liberalization of the Egyptian pound in November 2016, there has been a significant increase in the cost of living, including all food commodities and services, which makes it more difficult for vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs. The rise in prices of gasoline and electricity in 2018 resulted in the acceleration of inflation, which further worsened the situation.

Among refugees, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and persons with disabilities face additional risks. Vulnerable members of the host communities find it also difficult to cope with additional competition for limited resources, out of the total number of refugees and asylum seekers, approximately 39 per cent are children under 18 years. Of the children, 59 per cent are Syrians and 41 per cent are other nationalities. As of end of February 2019, a cumulative total of 3,785 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered, out of whom 2,395 are unaccompanied children, while 1,390 are separated. Challenges faced in providing interim care for UASC are found in the processes of identification, tracing and providing specialized child protection and specialized services such as adequate, safe and appropriate housing and alternative solutions for UASC. Of the total unaccompanied, 50 per cent are Eritrean, 13 per cent are Ethiopian, 11 per cent are Sudanese and 16 per cent are Somalis. Of the separated children, 36 per cent are South Sudanese, 33 per cent Syrian, 13 per cent are Sudanese, four per cent are Ethiopian and nine per cent are Eritrean.⁵⁶

The vulnerability and needs of the host community are no lesser than those of the refugees, with Egypt's economy likely to face continued challenges in 2019-2020. While the Government's reform efforts are expected to reflect positively on the economy in the medium to the long run, vulnerable populations will continue to face serious challenges in the short term. The Egypt 3RP will continue using the official poverty rate data collected by CAPMAS⁵⁷ along with the poverty map to target the most vulnerable communities among the areas hosting high numbers of refugees. It will also emphasize working with local actors and the Government to continue building their capacities in better understanding the needs, challenges, and opportunities related to the hosting of refugees.

UNICEF Egypt focuses on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to prevent and respond to the protection needs of refugees and impacted communities, with an emphasis on children, adolescents and youth in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative that humanitarian partners advocate for. At the same time, UNICEF will continue to provide parallel services to prevent and respond to the needs of refugees with heightened risks, support to the Ministry of Education's (MoE) systems in the governorates and districts hosting Syrian refugees to improve the quality of education and continue to address the needs of out-of-school children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: In March, UNICEF continued its support to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) by completing the training of 70⁵⁸ health workers and providing supplies to relevant primary health units. 2,549 refugees, asylum seekers and migrant children benefitted from routine immunization and growth monitoring services in the public Primary Health Units as a result during the reporting month. Furthermore, 1,054 women received primary health care services.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Population MoHP to conduct a polio National Immunization Day (NID) for under 5 Egyptian and non-Egyptian children. 15 million children were targeted, and the coverage rate was 100 per cent nationwide.⁵⁹

UNICEF has so far not received any new funding since the start of the year for its essential primary health programme under the 3RP, and has been forced to carry-forward funds originally planned to be used in 2018. This is already placing additional burdens on primary healthcare services provided by the MoHP to Syrian refugees and host communities. The community health worker approach has proved an extremely effective and efficient method of improving outreach to Syrian refugee communities, resulting in improved demand for, access to, and coverage of health services.

⁵⁴ Egypt's unemployment rate fell to 10.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2018 from 11.3 per cent in the same period in 2017, according to statistics from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS).

⁵⁵ World Bank "Egypt's Economic Outlook – October 2018".

⁵⁶ The updated figures were provided by UNHCR during the Child Protection Working Group meeting in March 2019.

⁵⁷ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

⁵⁸ The same health workers that were reported as undertaking training in February 2019 completed the training plan in March 2019.

⁵⁹ Polio NIDs Coverage report for non-Egyptian children will be submitted to UNICEF med April and it will be shared in April SitRep.

Education: In March, as part of the LEGO ‘learning through play’ initiative, which aims to enhance children’s skills through stimulating practices using LEGO bricks, 41 master trainers were equipped with needed skills to facilitate effective, outcome-driven training for the targeted KG teachers and facilitators. The master trainers then conducted training for 140 KG teachers and facilitators (132 Syrians and eight Africans) to engage children in 20 targeted nurseries and community centers in play-based learning activities using LEGO bricks. Training is ongoing for more KG teachers and facilitators, and newly certified trainees will start to deliver the programme to children from next month.

Furthermore, 1,303 children (1,166 Syrians, 128 sub-Saharan Africans, nine Egyptians) aged 3-17 years benefitted from life skills training through four different approaches: the first training approach was through interactive plays and songs that enhanced the children’s communication skills, conflict management, non-violent communication, accepting the other and tolerance, and it raised the children’s awareness. The second approach was a two-day joint event between Syrian, African, and Egyptian students, during which the students worked on producing singing acts and theater plays. This enhanced their communication skills, ability to work in teams, and accepting the other. The third used the arts and experimental education as a key approach to enhance the children’s learning and skills in addition to offering a safe environment to create a relaxed and natural setting. This improved skills such as team building, problem solving, time management, leadership, and financial literacy. The fourth and final approach was through support sessions that focused on expression of feelings and thoughts, unacceptance of abuse, self-identity, and accepting the other and peaceful coexistence.

Child Protection: In the reporting month, UNICEF and partners continued to mainstream community-based psychosocial support through the provision of recreational and life skills activities benefiting 17,085 refugees, migrant and host community children and 2,717 caregivers through positive parenting sessions. Additionally, 1,092 refugee and migrant children benefitted from case management. Nine gender-based violence (GBV) survivors received multi-sectoral assistance and have been followed-up and 274 children, adolescents and youth were supported with cash-based assistance through this mechanism. Specialized services and follow-up care, including physical, psychological and mental health services were provided to 77 children identified with specific needs including disabilities, and they started the case management plan.

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.

UNICEF’s governmental partnerships advocate and support child protection mainstreaming, particularly within the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) and MOHP. Through partnership with the MOHP, UNICEF continued supporting 80 Public Health Units in the Family Clubs initiative in March. 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 enhance families and caregivers, and identifying and responding 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; child safeguarding systems in public schools to prevent and respond to violence in primary schools; enhance parents’ access community-based protection and psychosocial support through positive parenting capacity building and PTA strengthening; and to provide psychosocial support to parents and children and promote social integration/peaceful coexistence in communities. Challenges to full functioning of these safeguarding systems are gaps in resources to access referred specialized services and varied functioning of District CPC referral mechanisms.

UNICEF continued to monitor the situation of children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea, with no detention cases reported on the North Coast this month and no new cases reported in Aswan or the Red Sea. UNICEF and its partners managed to access, advocate for release and provide humanitarian assistance, non-food items (dignity kits) and provide individual case management, including psychosocial care and referral to appropriate services to 16 children currently in detention, including ten in Aswan and six in the Red Sea. Twelve of the cases were detected in February 2019, whereas four have been in detention since November 2018. Three of the detainees are under the age of five and are being held in detention with their parents. UNICEF successfully advocated for Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) social workers under CPCs to have regular access to detention centers for enhanced monitoring and follow-up.

As part of UNICEF’s 2018/2019 winter response, UNICEF and partners distributed 18,115 winter kits in March, including training suit clothing, completing the overall distribution of 73,115⁶⁰ winterization kits to the most vulnerable refugee and migrant children in Greater

⁶⁰ The validation has been requested from the partners.

Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Dakhlya governorates. Winterization distribution has the dual impact of providing resources to combat winter temperatures for the most vulnerable, and increasing visibility, access to and participation in UNICEF-supported Family Clubs and Centres and programming.

Social Protection: UNICEF 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. 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 targeting nearly 3,800 sub-Saharan African and Syrian UASC with a one-off winterization grant of EGP 1,000 (approximately USD 55) per child. It was also agreed to extend the cash grant to the family members of separated children and 300 sub-Saharan African families (with four or more children) with one off winterization cash support of EGP 600 (approximately USD 33). However, as the number of UASC registered with UNHCR has increased to a total of 4,097 UASC at the time of distribution, the whole budget was re-allocated to UASC cases instead of families. A total of EGP 3,162,000.00 (USD 180,685.70) has been disbursed to a total of 3,163 UASC between October and December 2018, which represents 77 per cent of the targeted UASC. The vast majority of them are males of age ranging from 12 to 17 years and 39% of the UASC beneficiaries are Eritreans followed by South Sudanese and Ethiopians.

Fundraising efforts are being scaled-up to participate in the regular cash grants provided by UNHCR to 2,000 individuals including all Syrian UASC and immediate relatives to cover their basic needs such as food and rent on a monthly basis. The social protection assistance for the UASC is becoming more essential, especially that refugees in Egypt continue to have increasing pressures to meet their basic needs as the socio-economic transformations in the country have further worsened the economic well-being of the poor. The floating of the Egyptian pound at the end of 2016 has also resulted in increasing the prices and caused economic hardships. Therefore, this funding is crucial for those children who are alone in the country with no families to support them. Without this funding, the wellbeing of UASC in Egypt is at risk, as they might be unable to get food or clothes or pay their rent and end up on the streets. This could expose them to significant and additional protection risks such as different kind of violence, exploitation, and harassment.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-March 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	2,304	1,054
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model		n/a		120	155 ¹	0
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days				15,000,000	0 ²	0 ¹
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				15,000	4,719	2,549
# 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				3,000	0*	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education				15,000	0*	0
# teachers and education personnel trained				1,000	134 ¹	132
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies		n/a		5,000	0 ²	0
# of children benefitting from life skills education				7,100	1,369 ³	1,166
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers				4,500	775 ⁴	0
# of education actors (f/m) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS				500	0*	0
# 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	31,143	17,085
# women and men participating in positive parenting programmes				15,000	5,568	2,717
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community-based PSS and CP activities				50,000	30,828	16,903
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management		n/a		5,000	3,043	1,092
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash-based interventions				2,000	459	274
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support				500	247	77

# government bodies activated and strengthened		130	237 ²	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	n/a	1,000	217	0
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services		100	42	9
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
# of households received winterization support outside camps	n/a	3,786	3,163 ¹	3,163
# of refugee households received multipurpose cash assistance on monthly basis		2,000	n/a ²	0
FOOTNOTES				
*Total results: For all zero results, no activities were conducted since January.				
Health 1: Based on consultation between UNICEF and MoHP, a total of 155 PHUs were selected to provide primary health care services to refugees through training health providers and delivery of necessary equipment.				
Health 2: Polio NIDs Coverage report for non-Egyptian children will be submitted to UNICEF med April and it will be shared in April Sitrep.				
Education 1: A total of 140 KG teachers and facilitators (132 Syrians and 8 Africans) were trained on play-based learning activities using LEGO bricks.				
Education 2: The distribution of school supplies is planned for the beginning of the 2019-20 academic year.				
Education 3: A total of 1,303 children (1,166 Syrian, 128 sub-Saharan Africans and 9 Egyptians) from both community and public schools participated in various forms of life skills training workshops and camps. We have reported Syrians only in the indicator table above.				
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.				
Child Protection 1: The figures for child protection programming above are provided by the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) within the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF Implementing Partners and include Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities are PHUs.				
Child Protection 2: The high number of beneficiaries already reached and government bodies activated and strengthened during the first quarter of 2019 as compared to the overall annual target is as a result of successful partnerships with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) who invited UNICEF to partner in expanding the programme reach. Through this partnership, implementation is at a sustainably low cost, hence UNICEF is able to reach higher numbers than anticipated. As the programme targets refugees, migrants and host communities, the figures are also inclusive of Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities.				
Social protection 1 and 2: The final report regarding the distribution of winterization cash assistance is expected in April 2019. Winterisation assistance provided in the form of clothing is not counted under this indicator but is reported below as part of the child protection response.				

