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On 7 February 2019 in the Syrian Arab Republic, 15-months-old Yamen came with his mother to the UNICEF-supported clinic at Al-Hol camp for a check-up. Yamen's family fled their home in Susa village in Hajin as violence escalated and made the arduous journey to Al-Hol camp.

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Syria Crisis February 2019 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- From 6-14 February, UNICEF participated in the largest ever inter-agency convoy to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable population at the Rukban camp in south-east Syria, along the border with Jordan. UNICEF's multisectoral assistance included health, nutrition, WASH, winter clothing kits, education and child protection items sufficient for an estimated 41,725 people in need. UNICEF staff monitored the distribution of supplies and conducted intensive needs assessments covering the areas of WASH, child protection, health and nutrition and education.
- In February, UNICEF supported the Turkish Government's efforts to prevent and address child marriage, with a focus on capacity-building. Approximately 460 staff and service providers from the government, armed forces, women's shelters and violence prevention centres were trained on how to better identify and respond to child marriage cases.
- The North and Akkar governorates in Lebanon faced several winter storms end of February 2019 which partially affected a total of 48 sites and 160 households. UNICEF responded through the distribution of 51 hygiene kits, 35 children's kits and the desludging of 20 sites, benefiting a total of 1,165 individuals including 609 children.
- In Jordan, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF inaugurated 60 new Non-Formal Education (NFE) Drop-Out centres in underserved areas, expected to serve 1,500 vulnerable children within the first year of operation. This represents a concrete achievement for the joint efforts to scale-up access of out-of-school children to NFE.
- As of 15 March, UNICEF's humanitarian appeals for Syria and for Syrian Refugees in 2019 are 30 per cent funded against the US\$1.2 billion combined appeals requirement. This includes funds carried from the previous year. The Iraq refugee appeal is most underfunded (99 per cent) against the US\$ 18.4 million appeal, followed by Syria HRP (79 per cent) against the US\$319.8 million appeal and Lebanon (72 per cent) against the US\$ 467.6 million appeal.

In Syria

5 million

of children affected

11.7 million

of people affected
(HNO summary, 2019)

Outside Syria

Over 2.5 million

(2,563,656)

of registered Syria refugee children

Almost 5.7 million

(5,684,381)

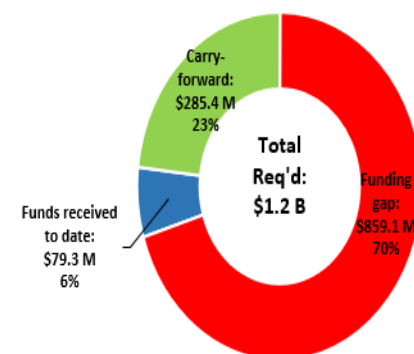
of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 24 March 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.2 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 364.7 Million



*Funds received include carry forward from 2017.

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target ¹	Jan-Feb 2019 Results (#) ¹	Sector Target	Jan-Feb 2019 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	2,692,906 ²	946,861 ⁴	4,627,916 ⁵	1,036,625 ⁵
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	413,500	104,388 ⁶	1,341,354 ⁶	n/a
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	1,668,483 ⁷	194,974 ⁷	3,604,355 ⁸	227,896 ⁹
# children reached with routine vaccination	787,000 ³ ¹⁰	36,593 ¹⁰	n/a ¹¹	n/a ¹¹
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	4,950,838 ² ¹²	818,815 ¹²	9,957,150 ¹²	1,633,665 ¹³
# # children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition	1,720,000 ³ ¹⁰	147,084 ¹⁰	2,867,674 ¹⁴	150,263 ¹⁴

* 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) Aggregation now includes Iraq; 3) Target adjusted; 4) Excludes Lebanon and Egypt; 5) Excludes Egypt; 6) Excludes Iraq and Egypt; 7) Excludes Lebanon; 8) Excludes Lebanon and Egypt; 9) Excludes Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey; 10) Only Syria and Jordan; 11) Data not available; 12) Excludes Turkey and Egypt; 13) Excludes Turkey, Egypt and Lebanon; 14) Only Syria.

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Since December 2018 until the end of February 2019, the influx of displaced populations from Hajjin and Baghouz (Deir-Ez-Zor governorate) to Al-Hol camp (Al Hassakeh governorate) continued, with UNICEF playing a key role in the delivery of humanitarian assistance¹, particularly within the protection sub-sectors (child protection and gender-based violence). According to humanitarian actors coordinating the response in Al-Hol camp, 54,800 displaced people, 90 per cent being women and children², were received in the camp towards the end of the reporting month.³ As part of the response, 110 unaccompanied and separated children were identified en route to or in the camp, of whom 23 have been united with their families with UNICEF's support. Furthermore, a total of 95 deaths were reported from the beginning of December 2018 until the end of February 2019 (two thirds of them being children under the age of five) either en route, shortly after arriving at the camp or after referral for treatment. The main causes of death were reportedly hypothermia, pneumonia, dehydration or complications of malnutrition. The sudden and large-scale influx of displaced people has compounded already difficult conditions on the ground. To mitigate the overcrowding, all new-arrivals are now gradually transferred to alternative Phase⁴ of the camp, where they are being held prior to screening, distribution of assistance and referral to other areas. In addition, given the overstretched capacity of Al-Hol camp, around 10,000 people were accommodated in large-sized tents, communal service buildings and reception areas. Despite the considerable relief efforts covering the areas of shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection, needs, however, remain largely unaddressed and the physical and psychological well-being of vulnerable groups remain a concern. In spite of the recent violence in Hajjin area which reportedly resulted in the destruction of 60 per cent of the city, reports from local partners indicate IDP returns. As of mid-February, an estimated 2,000 households returned to the city.

UNICEF is planning to further scale-up the response to address the increasing needs also through partners on the ground. UNICEF was able to reach the returnees with health and nutrition, WASH, and non-food items (NFIs), mainly winter clothes, as well as some educational materials.

In the north-west, clashes continued, including shelling on areas controlled by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in northern and north-west Hama. During the shelling, which targeted the de-militarized zone, around 75 per cent of the total number of families (13,000 families out of 17,400) in the northern and north-west Hama were temporarily displaced to neighbouring farms and safer towns. Similarly, NSAGs responded with counter shelling against all neighbouring GoS-affiliated towns. Following the shelling of As-Suqaylabiyah and Mahrda in north-west Hama on 25 February, the national hospital in As-Suqaylabiyah city reported one civilian death and eight injuries. The electricity station in Mahrda town has reportedly sustained damages as well. Furthermore, the Directorate of Education suspended schools on 26 and 27 February as a precautionary measure. UNICEF programmes and partners continued the provision of services to the affected population in Idlib, northern Hama and Aleppo governorates.

In the south-east, following the second inter-agency humanitarian delivery to Rukban in February, an estimated stranded population of 40,000 people at the Syria-Jordan borders remains in critical need of assistance and systematic access to available services. Negotiations among international parties and guarantors are still ongoing to evacuate the population into collective shelters or to their areas of origin inside Syria.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education and Nutrition sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector and is working in close collaboration with implementing partners inside the country and across borders.

In February, a major achievement of the Health and Nutrition sector was the finalization of the training for all partners involved in the SMART⁵ survey data collection, that took place in 13 governorates, with the actual data collection expected to start in March 2019.

The successful coordination of the WASH, and Education sector and Child Protection sub-sector response to the newly displacements in Al Hol camp was another major milestone achieved in the reporting month. In addition, UNICEF-led sectors and sub-sectors were key

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.*

¹ From Syria and through cross-border operations.

² Specifically, the child population is estimated at around 64 per cent (50 per cent under 12 years old and 25 per cent under the age of five).

³ UNOCHA, Flash Update 6: Syria: Humanitarian Response in Al Hol camp.

⁴ Phases are sections making up Al Hol Camp in Syria.

⁵ Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART).

actors in the production of the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Assessment (HNO)⁶, published by UNOCHA on 3 March, as well as in the ongoing preparation of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's Whole of Syria humanitarian strategy is aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Syria Strategic Framework.

In 2019, UNICEF will continue to work closely with implementing partners (both humanitarian actors and public sector) to provide immediate life-saving service delivery, targeting the most vulnerable children affected by the crisis and by disease outbreaks, with a multi-sectoral response addressing health, nutrition, WASH, education and protection needs.

To prevent epidemics, such as polio and measles outbreaks and water borne diseases, UNICEF and partners are engaged in co-planning and targeting response in the highest-risk areas. Building on previous years' investment in the case management systems, UNICEF is expanding services in newly accessible areas and in camps as well as ensuring specialized services for high-risk child protection cases.

Not to leave any child behind, UNICEF will continue its advocacy for the immunization of children in hard-to-reach areas, the prevention of chronic malnutrition, encouragement of exclusive breastfeeding, treatment of acute malnutrition and provision of micronutrient supplementation. Additionally, UNICEF will continue to support increased access to safe water promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of water borne diseases. Equitable access to education will be scaled-up supporting the alternative learning and self-learning programmes, and similarly, early learning and quality of education will be a specific focus area in 2019. More focus will be placed on adolescents and youth, who will be supported through cross-sectoral services, life-skills, vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF will continue to be engaged in social protection schemes that combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities.

UNICEF's Response to Hard-to-Reach (HTR) locations: During February, UNICEF participated to an inter-agency convoy (IAC) mission to Rukban, which lasted for nine days (6-14 February). UNICEF's multisectoral assistance included health, nutrition, WASH, winter clothing kits, education and child protection items sufficient for an estimated 41,725 people in need. UNICEF also deployed staff covering areas of WASH, child protection, health and nutrition and education who monitored the distribution of supplies and conducted intensive needs assessments. This was the largest ever inter-agency convoy to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to Rukban's population, in terms of the number of participating UN staff and volume of delivered supplies.

Summary analysis of programme response

Health and Nutrition: During the reporting month, a total of 197,671 women and children benefited from free medical consultations through mobile and fixed centers, and 24,741 children under one year were reached with routine vaccination (tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis 'DTP3' vaccine). Moreover, UNICEF and the World Health Organization supported the Ministry of Health to conduct national immunization days with an oral polio vaccine campaign conducted from 10 to 14 January 2018, reaching 2,575,219 children⁷ under the age of five (U5) in all governorates. Whereas in Idleb, Aleppo and Hama, national immunization days took place separately, from 5-18 January, as reported in the January Humanitarian Situation Report.

In terms of support to the population at the Rukban camp, UNICEF has reached over 20,000 people with vaccination, health and nutrition services. Around 6,857 children under 15 years received oral polio vaccine, and 3,086 children U5 received routine vaccines.⁸ In addition, all vaccinated children and women were provided with vaccination cards to help track their vaccination status. A Global Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) mission to Syria was conducted on 17-23 February, marking the beginning of a formal engagement with the country where different support opportunities were discussed, mainly the strengthening of the cold chain and the procurement of vaccines.

In terms of nutrition, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients to 30,424 children U5 and pregnant and lactating women, and the screening of 87,461 children and pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition in the reporting month. Of the children screened, a total of 56 children U5 were provided with life-saving treatment for severe acute malnutrition. Moreover, 58,411 people received essential nutrition supplies.

Water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In February, and with UNICEF's support, 101,100 people (an estimated 42,462 children) had improved access to clean water through operation and maintenance works in Idleb and Tartous, and 17,485 people had improved access to sanitation services through rehabilitation of the sewage system and solid waste collection in rural Damascus and IDP camps in north-east Syria.

In addition, 34,687 children in 28 schools across the country benefited from rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, hygiene awareness interventions, and disinfection of schools' water tanks (38,758 children in 46 schools since January 2019). Some 152,788 people (an estimated 64,170 children) were reached in February through the distribution of hygiene NFIs, aqua tabs, jerry cans, and installation

⁶ Available at this link: <https://hno-syria.org/>.

⁷ 92.8 per cent of the child population in that age group.

⁸ 18,485 doses of vaccines were provided overall.

of water tanks, particularly in Dar'a, Hama, and north-east Syria, and 15,358 people were reached with hygiene promotion sessions to improve their hygiene practices and reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

In addition, 42,349 people were reached with other emergency WASH services, including water trucking, cleaning and maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP camps, and desludging services. UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants continued to support over 13.5 million people (over 5.6 million children) across the country to access safe water. UNICEF also continued water trucking interventions benefitting over 167,000 returnees in Eastern Ghouta. This is in addition to over 100,000 IDPs in Tall Refaat, Nabul, and Zahraa camps and collective shelters in Aleppo that hold IDPs from Afrin and other 54,000 IDPs in Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza that hold IDPs from Idleb.

In Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF reached over 22,000 IDPs through solid waste collection, latrines installation, cleaning and 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, hygiene supplies, and the implementation of hygiene awareness sessions for 98,500 people (an estimated 41,370 children).

Education: In the reporting month, UNICEF has reached 149,296 individuals with educational services, training, school enrolment campaigns or supplies. To improve access to education, UNICEF carried-out light school rehabilitation, constructed pre-fabricated classrooms and created temporary learning spaces benefitting 6,284 children (43 per cent girls). UNICEF also enhanced the learning environment through provision of school furniture, benefitting 5,670 children across the country. Furthermore, 44,724 children received learning supplies in eight governorates⁹, and similarly, 8,000 children in the Rukban camp.

Some 28,329 children (14,776 girls) who have been out of formal schooling, accessed the Self-Learning Programmes and/or supplies in eleven governorates.¹⁰ Furthermore, 64,900 children (52 per cent girls) benefitted from alternative learning/Curriculum B¹¹ classes in five governorates¹², and another 12,121 children (50 per cent girls) participated in remedial classes in five governorates.¹³ Furthermore, 17,372 children received various educational kits¹⁴ or recreational materials to enhance the quality of learning. To strengthen the quality of teaching, 1,683 teachers (30 per cent women) received various types of trainings (Curriculum B, active learning, life-skills and self-learning) throughout February.

In Idleb, shelling and bombings affected formal and non-formal education classes in several areas (Saraqeb, Kafr Batikh, Tamanaah and Khan Shaykun), resulting in the temporary closure of schools on 26 and 27 February, and in the relocation of learning centers to safer areas.

Child Protection: Since January 2019, UNICEF and implementing partners have reached 61,603 children (55 per cent girls) and 21,192 caregivers (67 per cent women) with structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams and integrated service delivery in 11 governorates.¹⁵ Additionally, 7,057 people living in hard-to-reach areas accessed child protection services through mobile teams.

Awareness-raising sessions on child protection issues (such as violence against children, gender-based violence) reached over 84,969 people (52 per cent female) in 11 governorates.¹⁶

UNICEF continued to provide mine risk education (MRE) to mitigate the risk of explosive remnants of war, mines and other improvised explosive devices, particularly in newly accessible areas. During February, 122,553 children and adolescents (50 per cent female) received direct risk education sessions as well as 27,235 caregivers (66 per cent women) in 11 governorates.¹⁷ This brings the total of beneficiaries from the beginning of the year to 156,461. Also, UNICEF enhanced the capacity of 196 teachers in Eastern Ghouta to mitigate the risk of explosive devices through MRE education.

In Al-Hol camp, UNICEF supported raising the awareness of the IDPs about the available services and referrals, reaching around 12,000 children with protection services, while 23 separated children were reunified with their families. As part of the response to the Rukban camp, child protection supplies¹⁸ were delivered to support camp schools and the establishment of temporary child friendly spaces.

⁹ Al Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Homs, Hama, Quneitra, rural Damascus, Lattakia and Tartous.

¹⁰ Aleppo, Al Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'raa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, rural Damascus and Tartous.

¹¹ A condensed curriculum programme to help children who have been out-of-school to catch-up with their peers.

¹² Aleppo, Al Hassakeh, Hama, Homs and Idleb.

¹³ Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs and rural Damascus.

¹⁴ Such as early childhood development kits, school in a carton kits.

¹⁵ Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Dar'a, Lattakia, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, Tartous, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Hama and Quneitra.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Dar'a, Lattakia, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, Tartous, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Hama and Quneitra.

¹⁸ Comprising of 400 art kits, 400 music kits, 90 recreational kits, 60 early childhood development kits and eight tents.

Social Policy: During the reporting month, UNICEF has reached around 4,377 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in five governorates.¹⁹ This brings the total reach to 8,731 children since January 2019. In addition, UNICEF provided seasonal clothes and new born baby kits to 64,185 vulnerable children, especially the displaced, in nine governorates.²⁰ Furthermore, since the beginning of the year, 100,021 children, including 17,293 in hard-to-reach areas, were reached with seasonal clothes and blankets. Additionally, as of February, 59,908 vulnerable children in seven governorates²¹ benefited from the distribution of e-vouchers to their families, enabling them to choose adequate winter clothing.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In February, UNICEF and implementing partners have reached 6,168 (48 per cent female) adolescents (10- 17 years) and youth (18-24 years) with a package of services and opportunities in five governorates²², including IDPs, returnees and host community, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups such as those with disabilities. Specifically, 6,786 adolescents and youth accessed Life Skills and Citizenship Education Programmes (11,149 since January 2019), including critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills, while 2,565 young people benefited from community-based vocational courses. In addition, 5,585 young people participated in designing and implementing civic and social cohesion activities, including sport for development, youth-led social initiatives and dialogue, including through the Voices of Youth platform.

External Communication and Advocacy: During the reporting month, UNICEF focused its communication coverage on the deteriorating humanitarian situation of the vulnerable population in the [Rukban](#) camp as well as UNICEF's [response](#) through the inter-agency aid convoy, through [videos](#), [photo](#) albums and [statements](#). UNICEF also produced extensive coverage on continuing civilian displacement from Hajin to Al-Hol camp in north-eastern Syria, where UNICEF is providing children and families with [healthcare](#) and [child protection](#) services. Additionally, UNICEF highlighted the progress of its 2018-2019 [winterization](#) response through the distribution of [winter](#) kits and the [e-voucher](#) programme.

Summary of Programme Results (January-February 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	n/a		3,400,000	n/a ¹	n/a
# of children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)					577,000	33,092	24,741
# of Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women)					2,340,000	355,402	197,671
# of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages					3,500,000	276,753	0 ²
Estimated number of people reached with health supplies, including in hard-to-reach areas					1,000,000	25,334	24,379
NUTRITION							
# of children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients	4,700,000	2,566,942	25,060	25,060	2,363,000	45,386	30,424
# of children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition		2,867,674	150,263	150,263	1,700,000 ¹	139,352	87,461
# of children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)		32,275	1,032	1,032	8,200	650	367
# of caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)		915,063	14,399	14,399	785,000	48,380	34,093

¹⁹ Aleppo, Homs, rural Damascus, Tartous and Al-Hassakeh.

²⁰ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Idleb, Quneitra and rural Damascus.

²¹ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Qamishli and Lattakia.

²² Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, and Tartous.

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need*	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
Estimated number of people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard-to-reach areas		6,381,954	190,754	190,754	838,000	88,688	58,411
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply	15,700,000	8,000,000	1,395,174	1,395,174	4,500,000	432,200	101,100
Estimated number of people have sustained access to safe drinking water		15,476,721	13,516,125	13,516,125	13,516,126 ¹	13,516,126	0
Estimated number of people have improved access to sanitation services		5,500,000	349,744	349,744	1,280,000	62,727	17,485
# of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services		n/a	n/a	n/a	390,000	38,758	34,687
#r of people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs including in hard-to-reach areas		1,500,000	118,159	118,159	1,600,000	456,860	152,788
# of people reached with hygiene promotion		3,000,000	233,640	233,640	525,000	31,568	15,358
#r of people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services		3,000,000	219,533	219,533	1,800,000	429,868	46,626
EDUCATION							
# of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes	5,700,000	3,300,000	222,437	222,437	1,430,000	134,418	115,069
# of children enrolled in non-formal education benefiting education service		1,160,376	82,247	82,247	302,500	95,491	73,942
# of teachers and education personnel trained		76,524	9,219	9,219	42,600	1,705	1,705
# of children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings		441,168	3,995	3,995	280,000	14,670	14,670
# of education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection		n/a	n/a	n/a	100,000	0	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support	5,600,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	295,000 ¹	82,795 ¹	n/a
# of girls, boys, women and men reached with explosive hazards risk education (MRE)					2,100,000 ²	156,461	122,553
# of people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events					850,000	84,969	61,594
# of girls and boys received specialised child protection services including through case management					22,000	5,313 ²	n/a
# of women and men trained in child protection					2,750	369	268
# of people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities					22,000	144	144
SOCIAL POLICY							
# of children with disability receiving regular cash transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,200 ¹	8,731 ¹	4,377
# of children protected from extreme weather with NFIs					682,000	100,021	64,185
# of children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers					110,000	59,908	27,063
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION							
# of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	450,000	38,569	6,168
# of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving employability skills					300,000	11,149	6,786

including life skills, TVET and entrepreneurship skills			
FOOTNOTES			
* Sector results for Nutrition, WASH and Education are as of January 2019. Child Protection targets and results are pending.			
Health 1: The final official data on the Polio immunization is pending from the Ministry of Health. Preliminary data indicate that 2,575,219 children were vaccinated. The exact figures will be shared as soon as available (possibly in the March SitRep).			
Nutrition 1: Target aligned with the current Syria Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal.			
Health 2: Data pending from UNICEF partners.			
WASH: Target corrected.			
Child Protection 1: Indicator target aligned with the current HAC appeal. Cumulative figure for January and February 2019, rectified from 90,252 reported by partners in January.			
Child Protection 2: Indicator target aligned with the current HAC appeal. Cumulative figure for January and February 2019, rectified from 8,020 reported by partners in January.			
Social Policy 1: Target aligned with the current HAC appeal. The indicator refers to children receiving regular cash transfers, meaning that the children receiving cash will keep on receiving cash until the end of the year, and further children will be added.			

Jordan

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Jordan continued to host and offer protection and assistance to refugees affected by the Syria crisis and other regional conflicts. Jordan hosts 2.7 million refugees²³, including 670,238 registered Syrian refugees, of whom 336,459 are children.²⁴ Since June 2016, an estimated 40,000 Syrian asylum seekers remained along Jordan’s north-east border with Syria, in an area near Rukban called ‘the Berm’, of whom 80 per cent are believed to be women and children, with a considerable number of female-headed households. Children in Rukban remain in urgent need of greater humanitarian support. Since June 2016, very modest support has been allowed from the Jordanian side, including provision of safe water and limited access to basic health and nutrition services in close coordination with the Jordan Armed Forces. In July 2018, UNICEF began early childhood development and child protection activities at the UN clinic in Rukban.²⁵

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on March 24, 2019.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	670,238	M: 332,438; F: 337,800
Child Refugees (Under 18)	336,459	M: 172,921; F: 163,538
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,206	M: 52,279; F: 48,927

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF works in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN agencies and civil society organizations to realize the rights of children. UNICEF leads the Education and WASH sectors and co-leads the Child Protection sector with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Nutrition sector with Save the Children Jordan. As one of the leading agencies at the north-east border, UNICEF is involved in the coordination efforts for the border response within the UN Country Team. Additionally, UNICEF operates within the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), which embeds the refugee response into the Jordanian development plans aiming to implement sustainable delivery systems that meet the needs of refugees and host communities. Furthermore, UNICEF supports the Jordan Compact announced in 2016, with continued efforts to improve access to formal education opportunities for Syrian children. This includes the double-shifting of 204 public schools across the country and expansion of schools in refugee camps. UNICEF supports the Ministry of Education to improve the quality of the formal education system and implement the Drop-Out Programme targeting out-of-school adolescents. Additionally, UNICEF continues the implementation of learning support at Makani centres for the hardest to reach out-of-school children and school children in need of learning support. UNICEF launched in 2018 a national youth engagement programme (Nahnu) to enable a generation of young people in Jordan to be skilled and employable by providing access to volunteering and training opportunities, with a focus on youth living in vulnerable locations. The National Youth Engagement Movement (Nahnu) is implemented in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation (CPF), Naua (a CPF Initiative), INJAZ, the Ministry of Youth, and other key stakeholders.²⁶

UNICEF contributed significantly to building a child protection environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children, with significant gains made in the development of a legislative and policy environment preventing and responding to violence against children. UNICEF is working to support the Government in its follow-up on the concluding observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. A draft Childhood Law and updated Juvenile law, which will close key gaps in the legislative framework, has been drafted for consideration. UNICEF has also convened stakeholders to discuss Article 62 of the Penal Code, which condones the use of corporal punishment in homes, which resulted in an amendment to the article to add a clause to

²³ As of December 2018.
²⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed on 24 March 2019.
²⁵ To date, only two distributions of humanitarian assistance were provided to the Rukban population in late 2018 and February 2019 (with one month’s worth of supplies for each distribution).
²⁶ Government ministries, private sector, NGOs, UN agencies, with a shared commitment.

ensure no harm is inflicted on the child. Furthermore, UNICEF and the National Council for Family Affairs launched the national action plan to end violence against children in all settings.²⁷ The plan aims to improve response services to the survivors of violence with a robust component to change social norms and acceptance of parents, communities and policy makers to violence as means of discipline. UNICEF also introduced further measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), both inside and outside the organization. In addition, a series of training workshops were undertaken to raise partners' awareness about PSEA whereby they conducted self-assessments of their internal measures in order to identify potential gaps and come-up with mitigation plans.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF continues its partnership with the Government of Jordan under the framework of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative. UNICEF's humanitarian and development programming seeks to reach the most vulnerable children, regardless of their nationality, gender, disability or documentation. Inclusive programming initiatives promote social cohesion, a major driver of the 2019 JRP as well as a key priority of the NLG initiative.

UNICEF's education strategy aligns with the three key priorities for the Education sector outlined in the JRP 2018-2022, focusing on system strengthening, access and quality. UNICEF Jordan endeavours to strengthen the national education system through support to early childhood education, non-formal education, teacher certification, quality learning and inclusive education.

UNICEF Jordan's Child Cash Grant Programme expanded from support to registered Syrian refugees to include vulnerable Jordanian children. The Education Strategic Plan (ESP) for 2018-2022, anchored within Jordan's National Agenda for Human Resource Development and the Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5 and 8 seeks to orchestrate collective efforts and leverage resources to strengthen the education system in various domains, including early childhood education, non-formal education, violence in schools, social cohesion, and technical and vocational education and training. The Ministry of Education (MoE) and its sector partners have engaged in the technical consultation and capacity development to advance the operationalization of the ESP.

In addition, UNICEF has been building the capacity of local partners, including government and civil society counterparts, to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and vulnerable host community members at local, Governorate, and national levels, and thus strengthen resilience and sustainability of services.

With the continued evolution of the Za'atari Camp towards a large scale urban settlement, UNICEF developed a new Community Mobilization Strategy in December 2018, focusing on water safety and conservation messages and water distribution, as well as personal hygiene issues, including menstrual hygiene. As for the host communities, a new strategy was developed in November 2018 to combine the key WASH components of UNICEF's Country Programme 2018–2022 which outlines how UNICEF proposes that these important activities will be undertaken, and how their impacts can be maximised across the sector to reach the highest number of vulnerable children and their families. The JRP 2018-2020 strategy focuses on three main pillars: Climate-resilient water safety and water security, safely managed sanitation, and WASH in Institutions, and will further guide UNICEF towards reaching the most vulnerable of Jordanians and Syrians with access to safe water and sanitation.

Summary analysis of programme response

Education: In February, UNICEF has readied 60 new non-formal education (NFE) Drop-Out centres in underserved areas, expected to serve 1,500 vulnerable adolescents within the first year of operation. The centres represent a concrete achievement in MoE and UNICEF's joint efforts to scale-up out-of-school children's access to NFE who have been out of education for three years or more. The Nashatati programme, offering life skills, extracurricular, co-curricular and social cohesion building activities, has been expanded during the second year of its implementation as an in-school programme in 300 schools for grades 7-10. UNICEF is supporting the MoE with the establishment of a technical committee that will align MoE's activity manual with Nashatati curriculum.

Makani: In February, UNICEF Jordan's Makani programme continued to provide vulnerable children, young people and parents with access to integrated services, including learning support service, community-based child protection and life skills through 151 Makani centres. By the end of February, UNICEF had reached over 71,541 vulnerable individuals, including 55,324 children (54 per cent female) of whom 2,369 are children with disabilities. Of those vulnerable children, 41,618 live in host communities, 1,871 in temporary settlements and 11,835 in camps. Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continued to offer Makani programme's integrated approach through direct implementation with Syrian volunteers.

Adolescent Development and Participation: The Nuaa initiative of the Crown Prince Foundation and UNICEF have finalized the programme design and plan for the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement (Nahnu). This year's major implementation is planned to launch in March 2019. From the beginning of the year, 8,373 young people (65 per cent female) were engaged in UNICEF-supported social innovation labs across the country.²⁸

²⁷ The launch was done with commitments from the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Ministry of Education (MOE), the Public Security Department (PSD), and Zain telecommunication company.

²⁸ 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 community.

In the refugee camps, a total of 410 young people²⁹ enrolled in the Social Innovation Labs during the reporting month. In addition, UNICEF and its partners continued incubating the projects that won the Generation Unlimited co-creation contest and nominated two projects for the global competition.³⁰ Under the Youth Economic Engagement Programme (Amaluna), a graduation ceremony was held for 59 trainees (40 females, all Jordanians) in host communities. With the intensive career support, 51 out of the 59 trainees were successfully employed after graduation in various sectors such as manufacturing, education, secretarial and tourism. In the camps, a total of 70 young people (21 females) successfully completed a technical and vocational training at a partner's Youth Training Centre.

Child Protection: In the reporting month, UNICEF has reached 249 children (116 girls) with child protection case management (unaccompanied and separated children, child labor, domestic violence, and neglect and early marriages, etc.). Continuing its flagship work on prevention of Violence Against Children (VAC), UNICEF launched its updated monthly online survey in all MoE schools in the camps and host communities. The updated tool monitors verbal, physical and sexual violence, school vandalism and bullying including cyber bullying in different settings³¹ and by different perpetrators³². To strengthen parents' capacity to better care for their children and to prevent VAC, UNICEF has reached 3,753 parents with better parenting classes through the Makani centres in host communities and camps. In addition, to support the transition to an integrated service provision in Makani centres, UNICEF has trained 51 Learning Support Service facilitators (24 females) on the integration of child protection messages in core Makani activities.

Furthermore, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) to establish three Early Intervention units (Irbid, Zarqa, Russiefeh) for children with disabilities and developmental delays, and provided a specialized training for 25 MoSD staff comprising physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, and special education specialists to work at these units.

As Jordan is due to submit its sixth periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights in 2019, UNICEF, in preparation, has supported the National Council for Family Affairs to conduct a national workshop in February to initiate the drafting of this report with relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations.

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 monthly cash grant during the school year. Hajati has a strong focus on school attendance monitoring and behaviour change communications as well as home visit and case management activities in synergy with local Makani centres. Since January 2019, the programme provided 20 JDs (USD 28) to 10,094 children (4,886 girls and 5,208 boys) in 3,001 households, including 1,264 children with disabilities. As eligibility is based on a vulnerability approach, the overwhelming majority (92.1 per cent) of children found to be the most vulnerable are Syrian refugees. Additionally, as a part of the activities to generate evidence on the impact of cash transfer and social protection services in humanitarian settings, UNICEF started to collect data from 4,335 households with 19,153 children, half of whom had to be cut-off from the cash assistance in the 2018-2019 school year due to shortage of programme funding. The evaluation team from the UNICEF Office of Research is expected to present preliminary results by May 2019.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF continued the provision of life-saving WASH services while progressing in long term sustainable interventions in host communities targeting the most vulnerable. In February, UNICEF continued the operation of the water and wastewater networks in Za'atari camp reaching 79,000 beneficiaries (39,420 females), including 44,240 children, while responding to the needs to the community during the adaptation phase. The Za'atari wastewater treatment plant received five wastewater trucks per day from surrounding communities to mitigate tensions on average, while excess waste water (approximately 10 per cent) was transferred to Akaidir plant. In the reporting month, UNICEF initiated a comprehensive assessment for 25 schools identified for rolling-out of National WASH in Schools standards in 2019. Also, a needs assessment was launched in 60 Temporary Settlement locations around Jordan expected to be finalized by end of March. This assessment will allow UNICEF to identify the level of interventions needed in the selected settlements ensuring coverage of basic WASH needs for 4,320 children and their families.

Health and Nutrition: In February, UNICEF sustained its life-saving services at the Berm and supported the treatment of 724 children (382 girls) under the age of five (U5), with a slight decrease in cases compared to previous months. Major medical conditions among those treated children were respiratory tract infections (51 per cent). Through routine immunization, UNICEF vaccinated 460 children (242 girls) and 1,363 women. Additionally, 488 children (264 girls) and 424 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the under-five children screened, no child was found to have severe acute malnutrition (SAM), however, five children (two girls) were found with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and two pregnant and lactating women were found to be undernourished. All identified cases were enrolled for treatment.

In Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps, UNICEF continues to support the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for children and pregnant and lactating women with MAM. UNICEF has reached a total of 692 children U5 (337 girls), 87 pregnant and lactating women with

²⁹ 410 young people aged 10-18 years old; 203 males and 207 females.

³⁰ The first project is Volunteers with Disabilities: An on-demand platform to connect young people with disabilities with volunteers who want to support, and vice-versa. The second project is Bully Free: An application that allows people suffering from bullying to report incidents and receive guidance to recover. Nominated projects will be evaluated along with the 30 globally-submitted projects and winners will be announced by April 2019.

³¹ Schools, on the way to and from school, homes, neighborhood and online.

³² Teacher to student, student to Student, family to student and other perpetrators in the neighborhood.

screening for malnutrition and distributed 350 new born kits in Za'atari camp, while 2,445 children U5 (1,192 girls), 86 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition and 115 new born kits were distributed in Azraq camp. UNICEF-supported hospital's paediatric ward of clinics in Azraq camp provided treatment for 161 child admissions (78 girls), while the paediatric clinics across Azraq camp responded to 5,321 medical consultations (2,594 girls) and 651 dental consultations (320 girls) of children U5.

Summary of Programme Results (January-February 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 ²	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	11,700 ³	5,787 ⁴	45	8,000 ⁵	5,787 ⁴	45
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female)	12,000 ⁶	6 ⁷	6	8,000	0 ⁸	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	32,700 ⁹	29,996 ¹⁰	1,891	80,000	29,996 ¹¹	1,891
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	n/a	n/a	80,000	22,556 ¹	1,010
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	11,000	n/a	n/a	8,000	972 ²	497
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	70,000	n/a	n/a	45,000	16,213 ³	3,753
# women and men trained on child protection	3,600	n/a	n/a	2,600	46 ⁴	0
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	160,778	228	211,500	160,778 ⁴	228
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	215,000	116,278	228	155,000	116,278 ⁶	228
# of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	95,000	0	0	9,000	0 ⁷	0
# 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
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines				20,000	2,786 ²	2,364
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio		n/a		20,000	3,501 ³	2,991
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				20,000	2,378 ⁴	2,241
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	2,033 ⁵	1,363
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition				20,000	7,732 ²	3,625
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services		n/a		30,000	4,166 ³	1,755
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable children receiving monthly cash assistance		n/a		35,000	10,094 ¹	659
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in non-formal settings				100,000	13,152 ¹	1,218
# 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	4,412 ³	415
FOOTNOTES						
* Targets: Targets are subject to change after the official launch of the 2019 Jordan Response Plan (JRP). UNICEF's 2019 Syrian refugees 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 Feb 2019): 3,481 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 does not change monthly): 2,306 beneficiaries (43% female; 57% male; 80% Syrian, 16% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 83% HC, 17% refugee camps (10% Azraq, 7% Za’atari). NFE (Catch-Up and Drop-Out) cumulative total: 12,865 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: 6 (ActivityInfo database for 2019 was activated in March and only one partner had reported by date of submission).
Education 8: UNICEF result: Activities are pending implementation.
Education 9: The target is 32,700 broken down into 26,000 in school and 6,700 OOSC.
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 29,996; 16,283 females, 13,713 males; 15,669 Jordanian, 12,763 Syrian, 1,564 other nationalities; 4,225 camps, 24,062 HC, and 1,709 Informal Tented Settlement. this only reflects UNICEF’s results, since ActivityInfo database for 2019 was only activated in March and other partners had not input their data.
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 29,996; 16,283 females, 13,713 males; 15,669 Jordanian, 12,763 Syrian, 1,564 other nationalities; 4,225 camps, 24,062 HC, and 1,709 ITS.
Child Protection 1: UNICEF Result: 22,556; 12,084 girls and 10,472 boys / Host: 17,899 / Za’atari: 2,583 / Azraq: 2,074.
Child Protection 2: UNICEF result 972; 429 girls and 543 boys / Host: 436 / Za’atari: 272 / Azraq: 264.
Child Protection 3: UNICEF result 16,213; 12,559 girls and 3,654 boys / Host: 9,161 / Za’atari: 4,349 / Azraq: 2,703.
Child Protection 4: UNICEF result 46; 37 girls and 9 boys / Host: 46.
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: 160,778, 51% female.
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za’atari, King Abdulla Park Camps, as well as vulnerable communities.
WASH 6: UNICEF result: 116,278, 50.2% females. The target population has been largely unchanged, and we continue providing services. That is why the result is already relatively high vis-à-vis target.
WASH 7: UNICEF result: 0, no hygiene promotion till February. It is planned to start in the second quarter.
WASH 8: Sector target has been corrected. UNICEF result: 10,000; 50% female, 98% children.
Health 1: Urban and camp results for January will be reported in March, reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.
Health 2: UNICEF results: 2,786; 2,786 Berm: Boys 227 & Girls 252, Camps: Boys 206 & Girls 196, Others: Boys 1013 & Girls 892.
Health 3: UNICEF results: 3,501 Berm: Boys 459 & Girls 511, Camps: Boys 195 & Girls 185, Others: Boys 1143 & Girls 1008.
Health 4: UNICEF results: 2,378; Berm: Boys 119 & Girls 133, Camps: Boys 208 & Girls 197, Others: Boys 915 & Girls 806.
Health 5: UNICEF results: 2,033 Berm: 600, Camps: Azraq 125 Zaatari 304, Others: 334.
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za’atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban (Berm).
Nutrition 2: Berm: UNICEF results: 7,732 Berm: Boys 504 & Girls 594, Camps: Boys 3400 & Girls 3234.
Nutrition 3: UNICEF results: 4,166 Berm: 706, Camps: Azraq 352; Zaatari 697.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: Total: 10,094 (5,208 Boys & 4,886 Girls).
Youth 1: 13,152 (6,117 males, 7,035 females) – (5,901 Syrian; 6,870 Jordanian; 381 others).
Youth 2: UNICEF result: 17,009 (8,949 males; 8,060 females). This number only includes Nashatati programme.
Youth 3: 4,412 (1,997 males, 2,415 females;) – (1,393 Syrian; 2,736 Jordanian; 283 others).

Iraq

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: As of February 2019, there are 253,085 Syrian refugees (including 108,573 children) in Iraq³³ Around 43 per cent are children under 18 (109,000 individuals, of whom 52,642 are girls).³⁴ The majority are of Kurdish ethnicity and had fled Syria in 2012 and 2013. Over 94,746 refugees (over 40,000 children) remain in nine formal camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the humanitarian community. The remaining 63 per cent live in host communities.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on March 24, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	253,085	M: 135,400; F: 117,685
Refugee Children (Under 18)	108,573	M: 55,932; F: 52,642
Refugee Children (Under 5)	42,265	M: 21,765; F: 20,500

³³ Ninety nine per cent of whom are in the three northern governorates of Dahuk (35 per cent), Erbil (51 per cent) and Sulaymaniyah (13 per cent) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The remaining one per cent of refugees are in Iraq’s central and southern governorates, mainly Anbar and Kirkuk.

³⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed on 24 March 2019.

From March 2018 to February 2019, the Syrian refugee population in Iraq has slightly increased from 248,000 to 253,000 individuals.³⁵ The situation in north-east Syria remains tense and the majority of Syrian refugees in Iraq indicate intention to remain, at least in the short term. Longer term, intentions are mixed - some 37 per cent of Syrian refugees hope to integrate locally, 33 per cent intend to resettle to a third country, just 25 per cent want to return to Syria and the final five per cent are undecided. Syrian refugees reported integration challenges to have shifted from socio-cultural barriers to economic barriers over the years.³⁶

In relation to access to basic services, 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.³⁷

Fort four 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). In this context, there remains a continuing need to promote economic security among the Syrian population through programmes targeted at accessing employment opportunities. Syrian refugees' need for sustainable basic services including healthcare, water and sanitation, and education have increased due to the persistently poor economic situation and reduced livelihood opportunities.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF co-leads the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector and the Child Protection sub-sector with UNHCR. In the Education sector, UNICEF co-leads with Save the Children International. Response is implemented under overall leadership of the Government, in close coordination with the donor community, aligned with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Planning 2019-2020. For the two-year period, UNICEF requires US\$35.7 million, of which US\$18.3 million is required in 2019. The Inter-Sector Working Group organised a workshop to draft a preparedness plan for Syrian refugees returning to Syria, as part of a regional initiative across refugee-hosting countries. UNICEF as sector lead/co-lead participated and contributed to the plan to facilitate dignified and safe return.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2019, UNICEF will continue to focus on resilience-oriented programmes that empower communities and government staff at local levels to deliver sustainable essential services. In education interventions, UNICEF will continue to focus on increasing access and quality, as well as strengthening the education system to deliver timely, appropriate responses; for WASH, to work through government partners to sustain durable services; for health and nutrition by supporting primary healthcare services in Syrian refugee camps; and to identify and strengthen community-based approaches, especially for child protection responses, as these have become a strategic element for Iraq's response in an environment of prolonged underfunding. Encouraging community focus on identification of issues, prevention and response supports more sustainable methods for integrating child protection and gender-based violence programming, combined with technical support to government social workers that strengthens national systems. Social protection support targets vulnerable children and families to reduce economic barriers that may hinder children's access to education; support aims to connect children and families with the government's social protection floor. Community-based approaches also support resilience, as they recognise the central role that individuals, families and the host population play.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): As of February, UNICEF has supported 68,813 Syrian refugees (35,095 females, 29,050 children) in Dahuk and Erbil³⁸ with access to safe water. UNICEF is continuing to support the upgrade to solar-powered water pumping systems in Qushtapa and Darashakran camps, Erbil, as part of a wider project with UNHCR to move towards more sustainable interventions. Work in those locations is currently at 20 per cent completion. Water quality monitoring is integrated into activities at all UNICEF-supported sites in the KRI, with at least 700 samples taken³⁹ in January and February 2019.

In cases where quality is below standards, corrective measures are taken including repairing leakages in water networks and enhancing water purification⁴⁰. In the four Dahuk refugee camps, in addition to regular operations and maintenance (O&M) support for water supply, UNICEF supports O&M of sanitation facilities and solid waste collection which served 36,400 individuals (18,564 females, and 15,652 children). So far in 2019, 9,003 children have access to appropriate sanitation facilities in schools and in child-friendly spaces in UNICEF-supported locations.

³⁵ [Iraq: Syrian Refugees Statistics](#) – February 2019.

³⁶ Durable Solutions Platform (2019), *Far from Home: Future Prospects for Syrian Refugees in Iraq*.

³⁷ [Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III](#) – Final report released in September – 2018.

³⁸ 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).

³⁹ Tested for Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) and bacteriological contamination.

⁴⁰ In 2018, UNICEF delivered 850 tons of water purification materials to the KRI to ensure safe water for refugees, IDPs, and host community residents. These measures among others, including institution of a National Cholera Task Force and completion of a joint UNICEF, WHO, and government Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan, have prevented outbreak of waterborne disease in Syrian refugee camps, and in other areas of the country, in 2018.

The Syrian refugee response in Iraq suffered from underfunding in 2018; as of February 2019, no new funding has been received to support planned response and UNICEF capacity to continue its support is severely restricted. Continued services, and refugees reached so far, has been possible due to ongoing agreements with partners paid for in 2018. UNICEF encourages community participation in maintenance of, and ownership over, services at household level to strengthen ownership and to support full handover to government counterparts. However, Government's budget allocation for Syrian refugees remains extremely limited.

Education: UNICEF has continued its support to pay incentives for 752 teachers (567 females) and 116 education support staff (59 females) on 'voluntary' contracts. The Ministry of Education in the KRI has deemed this a critical intervention, but UNICEF is currently the only education partner with any capacity to support. The intervention is sustaining schooling for more than 18,960 Syrian refugee children (9,200 girls) in the KRI. UNICEF and the Education sector continue to discuss more sustainable solutions with the MoE KRI after the UNICEF support comes to an end in summer 2019.

In Erbil, UNICEF is supporting non-formal education (NFE) through an NGO partner; since January 2019, 1,538 children (748 girls) have participated in NFE interventions including remedial classes in Arabic, English, math and science. Additionally, Life Skills and Citizenship Education programme activities engaged 1,046 children (623 girls). In Dahuk, and in coordination with the Directorate of Education, UNICEF supported the opening of two Accelerated Learning Centres in Domiz 1 and 2 refugee camps, which together make up the largest refugee camp in Iraq. As of February, 58 students (30 girls) are attending ALP classes.

Interventions up to February 2019 have been supported through resources that were committed in 2018 as no new funds have been received yet in 2019. UNICEF supported school transportation for 935 Syrian children (453 girls) until the end of the 2017-2018 academic year – this need remains in 2019, but UNICEF is currently unable to make any further commitments to this due to restrictions in funding and the need to prioritize teacher incentives.

Child Protection: Since January 2019, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 3,052 refugee children (1,470 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 families' social interaction in communities and schools. Specialized child protection services and case management benefited 18 refugee children (eight girls). UNICEF continued to support the Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs (DoLSA) to mobilize and supervise child protection workers in camp and non-camp areas targeting refugee children. Additionally, UNICEF supported capacity-building of government and non-government partners to carry-out gender-based violence (GBV) prevention initiatives, including referral for GBV responses through mentoring and regular support. Specifically targeting adolescent girls, UNICEF is supporting implementation of structured life skills building activities, using the Adolescents Girls toolkit.⁴¹

Sustaining child protection services for refugee children remains a challenge due to resource constraints. Moreover, government agencies are unable to self-sustain child protection activities targeting refugee children and families without external support because of ongoing economic pressure faced by the government in the KRI region and prevailing capacity gap among government workers. During the initial two months of 2019, UNICEF operated through partnerships paid for by funds committed and processed in 2018.

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). In January and February, 637 children (325 girls) under the age of one were vaccinated against measles, and 3,327 children (1,697 girls) under the age of five were vaccinated against polio (refugee camps only). A total of 1,445 children aged between 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation. No measles cases were reported in Syrian refugee camps in 2019. The main need identified for immunization units in refugee camps is refresher training courses. UNICEF is planning to conduct a session for 18 staff working in Expanded Programme on Immunization units in Dahuk camps in the coming months. As part of ongoing support, 3,000 information and education materials (brochures, flyers, etc.) have been delivered for social mobilization and counselling sessions for children and mothers in Dahuk camps.

In terms of nutrition, since January 2019, 4,562 Syrian refugee children the age of five (2,219 girls) have been monitored for growth, with 67 Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) cases (1.5 per cent) and 14 Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) cases (0.3 per cent) identified and treated (Global Acute Malnourishment, or GAM, rate: 1.8 per cent, which is acceptable per WHO guidelines). 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). A need has been identified to strengthen referral systems between PHC and NRC, as a result UNICEF is planning training sessions for staff working in the seven functional NRC across Dahuk and Ninewa in the second quarter of 2019.

As part of health outreach services, 13,474 individuals (6,900 females) have been visited by community health promoters delivering messages on vaccination, breastfeeding and child nutrition, care of pregnant women, and prevention of communicable diseases. In the first two months of 2019, 2,900 mothers and caregivers accessed specific infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions in refugee camp 'Baby Huts'. In these Huts a further 80 seminars on IYCF practices reached an additional 1,226 women of child-bearing age and new mothers. Trained health workers teams visited 985 new-borns (448 girls) and their mothers/caregivers since January as part of

⁴¹ The Adolescent Girls Toolkit is a collection of learning sessions and tools designed to empower adolescent girls from IDP, refugee and host communities in Iraq to address key issues on life skills, Reproductive Health, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Financial Education.

efforts to improve neo-natal and maternal health. Surveillance of acute watery diarrhoea cases continues, but no cholera cases were reported in Syrian refugee camps in 2019 so far.

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. A total of 1,116 vulnerable refugee households with around 2,600 children have been pre-selected across Dahuk and Erbil, with the first transfer expected to take place in March 2019.

Basic Needs: In the 2018-2019 winter response, which closed in January 2019, UNICEF has reached 12,887 children under 14 years old (6,650 girls) with winter clothes in Kawergosk and Darashakran camps, Erbil, and Arbat camp, Sulaymaniyah.⁴² Of these, 6,328 children (3,265 girls) were reached in January 2019. Distributions were carried-out using a pilot e-voucher system, which allowed parents to purchase clothes according to the family's need, rather than receiving pre-chosen kits. Although the pilot of the e-voucher distribution meant slower than anticipated distribution rates, the level of reported satisfaction among families using this approach (97 per cent) was higher than those who received pre-packaged kits (88 per cent), according to UNICEF Post-Distribution Monitoring data. The slower rate of distributions is attributed to the fact that each family gets to choose the items they want, and that the e-voucher system facilitated a system for returns or exchanges for items that were found not be suitable for the children.

Media and External Communications: In January and February, UNICEF focused on protection of vulnerable children in Iraq, including Syrian refugees during winter months. UNICEF produced two [human interest stories](#) and a [video](#) highlighting the distribution of winter clothes to refugee children. UNICEF also supported a visit by the [German Foreign Affairs delegation](#) led by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to a refugee camp in Dahuk. This was an opportunity to further advocate for the needs of refugee children with a key donor. UNICEF's [Executive Director](#) issued a news note calling for the protection of vulnerable children, which was well received in the [local media](#) in Iraq.

Summary of Programme Results (January-February 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	77,713 ¹	0	75,000	68,813 ¹	0
# 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	16 ²	0	925	0 ²	0
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	8,000	0 ³	0	8,000	0 ³	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Children in need: 103,500)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	621 ¹	0	1,557	18 ¹	0
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	23,455	5,462 ²	0	12,370	3,052 ²	0
HEALTH (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)				3,000	637 ¹	0
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit		n/a		3,000	1,066 ²	0
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				15,000	3,327 ³	0
NUTRITION (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of U5 children provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, nutrition screening) - in camps				15,000	4,562 ¹	0
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding - in camps.		n/a		6,000	2,900 ²	0

⁴² Original target for Syrian refugee winter response per 2018 HAC was 10,500 Syrian children. Thanks to funds from thematic humanitarian pools, among others, UNICEF Iraq was able to surpass its plan by 2,387 children, for 12,887 children reached.

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		4,000	0 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector - males: 38,079, females: 39,634. UNICEF - males: 33,218, females: 35,095. 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.						
WASH 3: Sector - males: 17,836, females: 18,564. UNICEF - males: 17,836, females: 18,564.						
WASH 4: Sector - males: 8,307, females: 8,646. UNICEF - males: 4,411, females: 4,592.						
Education 1: Sector - males: 15,839, females: 15,636. 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. UNICEF - males: 3,319, females: 3,223. The academic year does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2019.						
Education 2: Sector - males: 6, females: 10. UNICEF - males: 0, females: 0. Teacher training activities are planned to start later in 2019; training has to fit around the school year to minimise disruption to learning.						
Education 3: 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: 331, female: 290. UNICEF - males: 10, females: 8.						
CP 2: Sector - males: 2,970; females: 2,492. UNICEF - males: 1,582, females: 1,470.						
Health 1: UNICEF - males: 312, females: 325. Progress includes only children reached through routine services.						
Health 2: UNICEF - males: 537, females: 529.						
Health 3: UNICEF - males: 1,630, females: 1,697. 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: 2,343, females: 2,219.						
Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 0, males: 0. A total of 1,116 refugee households with around 2,600 children have been pre-selected across Dahuk and Erbil, with the first transfer expected to take place in March 2019. Pre-selection was based on pre-committed funding from 2018.						

Lebanon

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon continues to host the highest number of refugees per capita globally⁴³ with an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees.⁴⁴ This includes 946,291 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR.⁴⁵ Return remains sporadic and humanitarian agencies are not facilitating it due to current conditions in Syria.⁴⁶ Only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees are registered at birth; while 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married⁴⁷. In addition, 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-school.⁴⁸ While almost nine in ten Syrian refugee households have debts with an average of 1,000 USD per household, 69 per cent of Syrian households remain below the poverty line⁴⁹ and 27 per cent of Lebanese are considered poor.⁵⁰ Significant regional vulnerability disparities exist considering almost 1.4 million Lebanese and non-Lebanese children live under the poverty line.⁵¹ High-level of national debt, a low GDP growth rate and declining activity in key industries could potentially undermine broader national stability.

Bad weather hit again the Bekaa valley mid-February affecting 15,500 people⁵² forcing 1,000 people to relocate to safer sites⁵³. UNICEF and partners immediately responded⁵⁴ particularly in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene. In addition in the South, around 40

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on March 24, 2019.

M:Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	946,291	M: 449,488; F: 496,803
Child Refugees (Under 18)	520,555	M: 266,002; F: 254,552
Child Refugees (Under 5)	145,729	M: 74,757; F: 70,972

⁴³ <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/2520>.

⁴⁴ 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>.

⁴⁵ UNHCR data portal accessed on 24 March 2019.

⁴⁶ During 2018, 8,210 people returning on their own and 5,286 people returning within group movements. As verified by UNHCR, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/68209>.

⁴⁷ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASYSR), 2018.

⁴⁸ MEHE/PMU data; February 2019.

⁴⁹ UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2018), Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon.

⁵⁰ UNDP (2016), Rapid Poverty Assessment in Lebanon for 2016.

⁵¹ US\$3.84/day. Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, LCRP 2019.

⁵² Estimated at 3,100 households.

⁵³ Safer sites such as: URDA, Sawa for Development and Aid, and Damma.

⁵⁴ Details on the response under the WASH component.

families were evicted in Zihrani and resettled to existing informal settlements and residential buildings, while 140 measles cases⁵⁵ among Lebanese children were reported in Akkar and the North governorates.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to lead the coordination of the Education, Water, and Child Protection sectors in support of the Government in the inter-agency humanitarian response, while playing key roles in the Health and Gender-Based Violence sectors. Transition to Government lead remains a challenge in all sectors, as well as political sensitivity over refugees which hinders cost efficient sustainable solutions. Sustaining adequate coordination function in three sectors that UNICEF leads at national and local level has been a challenge in the absence of a dedicated funding for coordination.

Humanitarian Strategy: With the Syrian refugee response currently in its eighth year, UNICEF is transitioning towards strategic and longer-term national systems strengthening for humanitarian preparedness and response, including at the local level, while maintaining urgent humanitarian interventions through NGOs and the private sector in situations where long-term solutions are not available (i.e. water trucking to some informal settlements). To address immediate humanitarian needs in the Lebanese community and Syrian refugees, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020, a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners to respond to the Syrian crisis and the needs of the vulnerable Lebanese, focuses on four strategic objectives: Ensuring protection of vulnerable populations; provision of immediate assistance; supporting service provision through national systems; and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

Working closely with the Government of Lebanon, UNICEF is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action through national and regional frameworks and strategies, based on a three-pillar approach: Responding to humanitarian needs and emergency needs with civil society actors, ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems, and strengthening government systems and infrastructure in education, child protection, health, nutrition and WASH.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The North and Akkar governorates have faced several winter storms end of February 2019 which partially affected a total of 48 sites and 160 households. UNICEF responded through the distribution of 51 hygiene kits, 35 children's kits and the desludging of 20 sites, benefiting a total of 1,165 individuals including 609 children. More than 21,898 individuals in the Nabatieh Governorate⁵⁶ benefited from an increased water supply through the equipping of three new wells and connecting them to the village reservoirs/ networks, benefiting 21,898 people.

In Hnaider (Wadi Khaled area in Akkar governorate) and following a critical gap in staff, hygiene promoters supported the Health sector in the measles emergency campaign through the participation in Accelerated Immunization activities as part of an integrated WASH/Health response. They were first trained with the Ministry of Public Health and then carried-out house to house visits for the identification and referral of measles cases to the closest Primary Health Care centers and hospitals. Simultaneously, community mobilizers continued delivering hygiene promotion sessions in different areas. In total, 48 caregivers were reached with health sessions and 96 children benefited from improved access to maternal, child, and adolescent health services.

Education: The first round of the Education Basic Literacy and Numeracy Programme (BLN) programme for 2019 started in February, catering for 2,600 children and implemented by four partners across Lebanon. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) certified BLN programme now includes two levels that extend over 250 hours each and for a duration of five to six months. In addition, UNICEF completed the full technical review and update of the revised and upgraded MEHE assessment tool for the Community-Based Early Childhood Education (CB-ECE) programme for the Education sector. The revised tool assesses language, cognitive, social-emotional, psychomotor and artistic development of children enrolled in the CB-ECE programme.⁵⁷

Between February 18 and 20, UNICEF organized an inclusive education study visit to Portugal with participants from MEHE, the Center for Education Research and Development (CERD) and the Ministry of Social Affairs. The objective of the study visit was to learn from Portugal's successful experience in inclusive education reform, including policy-making, teacher training, and its practical implementation. The participants visited the Portuguese Ministry of Education, teacher training institute, inclusive school clusters, and the Resource Center for Inclusion. They returned with strengthened understanding on the principles and practices of universal inclusion, as well as concrete ideas⁵⁸ that can be replicated in Lebanon and reflected in the inclusive education policy.

Health and Nutrition: Compared to January 2019, a higher number of measles cases among children was reported in February (140 cases); most of them from Akkar and North governorates (96 per cent of the cases are Lebanese; 45 per cent are girls). To control further spread,

⁵⁵ Constituting one of the highest attack rates seen in years. More info in the health section.

⁵⁶ Zefta, Habboush and Ansar villages.

⁵⁷ The original tool has actually been redesigned to provide a more holistic assessment of the development of child learning.

⁵⁸ Concrete ideas include: Adaptation of the current legal framework with the public education system to proactively include children with disabilities into public schools; components of a potential inclusive education policy (which is in UNICEF's annual work plan with the MEHE); and the ways and means to include children with severe disabilities into public schools, thereby reducing the need for institutionalization.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) response through accelerated immunization activities in affected areas, which entailed the training of 63 health workers, and outreach to 17,881 children under 15 years, out of whom 9,005 were vaccinated through Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) and Mobile Vaccination Units in the North and Akkar by end of February 2019.

To improve national immunization coverage reporting in Lebanon in the Joint Reporting Form (JRF), UNICEF Country Office with the support of the Regional Office, participated in World Health Organization's mission on Joint Reporting Form with the MoPH and discussed how to better estimate the denominator of children in Lebanon to get more accurate JRF reporting.

Furthermore, a partnership was established with the Lebanese American University (LAU) and MoPH to support health education and outreach in five selected PHCs.⁵⁹ In total, 37 interns from the university's community nutrition department were trained by MoPH, LAU and UNICEF (health and Communication for Development). Interns will regularly rotate to support health education on infant and young child feeding practices, immunization, oral health at PHCs over a period of one year.⁶⁰

Child Protection: The month of February saw good progress in child protection programming which continued providing technical support for advancing the reform process of alternative care in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). Following the 2017 study on children separated from their parents in institutional care and aligning with the developed action plan, MoSA and UNICEF continued to take steps towards the strengthening of the family-based care system as well as reform of the alternative care system. This works falls within the scope of the MoSA's Strategic Plan on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence which the Ministry is planning to finalize in the months to come.

Adolescents and Youth: In the reporting month, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund continued their support to the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) to finalize the National Action Plan (NAP) of the National Youth Policy (NYP). MoYS will establish a Youth Committee to provide oversight and input into the implementation, also highlighting the importance of public-private partnerships and the role of the private sector and civil society organizations in the implementation of the NYP.

Within Generation Unlimited's⁶¹ Youth Challenge⁶², seven winning groups from Lebanon pitched their solutions around promoting youth empowerment, access to secondary education and increased employment developed through an intensive four-week incubation programme. Two teams were selected to represent Lebanon in the Global Youth Challenge. The winning projects include an employment support platform, called Build.Outsource.Transform (B.O.T), that connects youth to companies and organizations looking to hire interns and a peer-to-peer mentorship platform that connects youth to graduates from their major of interest.

In addition, all 21 NGO partners were trained on the new individual level monitoring tool for programme results monitoring; to be piloted in 2019. Partners provided input on the standardizing and streamlining of evaluation tools and processes that will begin to be rolled -out in the second quarter of 2019.

Social Policy: Following the successful implementation of the 'Min-Ila' child-focused social assistance programme, which concluded in June 2018 reaching 50,000 children (47/53 per cent girls/boys) with cash transfers, household visits, and multi-sectoral referrals, the Min Ila impact evaluation found widespread positive outcomes on health, education, food security and 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 early 2019. The new programme, now being designed in scope and scale, aims to reach out-of-school non-Lebanese children with integrated package of learning, child protection and social assistance.

Moving forward in 2019, and with the establishment of the new Government, UNICEF is initiating work in collaboration with a range of partners to create a national dialogue on inclusive development, child poverty and inequality. Furthermore, UNICEF continues its long-term support to the Ministry of Social Affairs to implement a new roadmap in 2019 to guide the country's move toward 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. Support is now being discussed for the Ministry of Finance to strengthen the accountability of national expenditure to disadvantaged children.

Media and External Communication: The reporting month started with a two-weeks response content plan to mark the heavy storms that hit Lebanon. This included the production of videos ([video 1](#), [video 2](#)), [photos](#), [stories](#) and news releases dispatched on the local, regional and international level along with regional and international interviews conducted from the field.

⁵⁹ Since affordability of staffing cost is the biggest challenges that prevent PHCs to offer health education for mothers; the pilot allows academia (interns and fresh graduates) to support the vulnerable PHCs.

⁶⁰ With the technical support of MoPH and UNICEF and supervision by LAU.

⁶¹ Generation Unlimited is a global partnership that aims to ensure that every young person is in education, learning, training or employment by 2030. Generation Unlimited brings together the private sector, governments, international and local organizations – and young people – to identify and scale up the best solutions for three major challenges: access to secondary age education, acquisition of employability skills and empowerment, especially of girls.

⁶² The Youth Challenge in Lebanon is the first initiative launched under Generation Unlimited and it aims to engage young people from 16 countries (Nicaragua, Brazil, Sudan, Hungary to name a few) in the co-design of promising solutions to three main challenge areas - education, training and skills and empowerment. The Youth Challenge has supported young women, young men and all young people to identify, understand and solve challenges they and their peers face. In April 2019, 5 Global Winners will be selected to receive up to 20,000 USD in seed funding each.

Furthermore, six donor visits and events were organized to promote UNICEF Country Office's programmes and to support new funding opportunities. Additionally, UNICEF Lebanon's new [website](#) was successfully launched to improve and fuel communication's cross-sectoral support and overall goals to strengthen trust and reputation among the target audiences. To mark the 30th anniversary of convention on the rights of the child (CRC@30), UNICEF joined the global plan to raise awareness and understanding of the CRC through an advocacy plan and a public conversation starting with weekly social media posts. There was a total of 188 mentions in national, regional and international media for January and February, reaching an audience of over 188 million while the Facebook total reach was 711,258 people.

Communication for Development: As part of efforts to strengthen the capacity of municipalities, a one-day workshop was held in Zouk Mikael sharing a mapping linking the Municipal law with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). The meeting engaged key stakeholders based on the outcome of the analysis, documented practices and agreed on the way forward. A total of 61 participants representing Lebanese and European authorities and government, NGOs and UN agencies participated in sharing their experience around local governance and decentralization. The dialogue resulted in key recommendations to support local authorities achieve child rights. As part of the Integrated advocacy and outreach, the UNICEF Zahle field office and Balamand University organized a two-days meeting with 12 municipalities in Bekaa and Baalbak-Hermel governorates. UNICEF programmatic shift was introduced with an emphasis on strengthening local governance for children, key programme future priorities and UNICEF messages.

Summary of Programme Results (January-February 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	n/a	n/a	230,000	0	0
	Total	497,171			465,000¹	0	0
# children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE)	ALP	78,000	n/a	n/a	20,000	0	0
	CB-ECE				15,000	0	0
	BLN				8,000	0	0
	Total				43,000	0	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS	16,000	n/a	n/a	10,000	2,713 ¹	1,723	
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services	8,000			4,400	603 ²	404	
# women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces	140,000			27,000	4,584	2,519	
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	n/a	n/a	184,674	171,979 ¹	19,646	
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	262,150			164,338	157,024 ²	27,388	
# 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			386,191	0 ³	0	
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity	n/a			77,786	15,444 ⁴	5,327	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,000	0	0	
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	90,000	0	0	
# of children U5 receiving micro-nutrient supplements	n/a	n/a	n/a	254,000	0	0	
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	153 ¹	77	
# 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	4,773 ²	3,573	
# 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	98 ³	90	
# of youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,000	2,304 ⁴	1,375	

LEBANON	Sector Target*	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
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	0
# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000	0	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000	123 ¹	123
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	3,041 ¹	0
# 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	2,613 ²	342
# of adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000	123 ³	13
# of girls and boys engaged in community-based child protection activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	2,793 ⁴	2,501
# of children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	0 ⁵	0
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioural change session/activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	0 ⁵	0
Footnotes						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the Lebanon 3RP 2019.						
Education 1: Results are pending. Education Target agreed with MEHE is 450,000						
Child protection 1: Boys 52%; Girls 48%.						
Child Protection 2: Boys: 41%; Girls: 59%.						
WASH 1: Boys and Girls: 58%; Females: 54%, Male 46%.						
WASH 2: Boys and Girls: 58%; Females: 54%, Male 46%.						
WASH 3: Results are pending.						
WASH 4: Male: 28%; Female: 68%.						
Health & Nutrition 1: Results are pending. Data will be reported once received from Ministry of Health.						
Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 46%; Female: 54%.						
Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 46%; Female: 54%.						
Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 40%; Female: 60%.						
Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 46%; Female: 54%.						
Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: footnote missing here... Results are pending.						
Communication for development 1: Male: 35%; Female: 65%.						
Palestinian Programme 1: Results were reported in the old AI Database and they represent 2019 Scholastic year.						
Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: 47%; Girls: 53%.						
Palestinian Programme 3: Boys: 22%; Girls: 78%.						
Palestinian Programme 4: Boys: 46%; Girls: 54%.						
Palestinian Programme 5: No results reported yet.						

Turkey

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Turkey remains home to the largest registered refugee population in the world. Over four million refugees and asylum-seekers are registered in Turkey, of whom nearly 1.7 million are children.⁶³ 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.⁶⁴ In addition, Turkey remains a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on March 24, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,646,889	M: 1,976,614; F: 1,670,275
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,575,456	M: 882,050; F: 754,906
Child Refugees (Under 5)	499,624	M: 258,929; F: 240,695

⁶³ The decrease in the number of refugees compared to last month is due to ongoing cleaning of registration rolls by the Government of Turkey.

⁶⁴ Source: The Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), February 2019. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers remains unchanged as of October 2018.

Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, 28 people were re-admitted to Turkey in January and February; the total number of re-admissions stands at 1,835 since the Statement came into effect in 2016.

The situation for refugee children in Turkey remains particularly challenging. An estimated 400,000 Syrian children remain out-of-school and face difficulties such as a lack of awareness of available services, language barriers, socio-economic obstacles, and dropout. Refugee and migrant children, particularly those out-of-school, are also acutely susceptible to numerous protection risks, including isolation, discrimination, and various forms of exploitation. Moreover, years of conflict and displacement continue to have a significant impact on their psycho-social well-being which, if not addressed, can have a lasting negative impact on their development.

UNICEF, together with the Government of Turkey and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of vulnerable refugee and Turkish children affected by this crisis. The Government of Turkey leads the overall refugee response and shoulders most of the financial burden – more than US \$30 billion to date, according to latest government estimates. Despite the significant progress achieved since the crisis began, its immense scale and scope continues to place enormous strain on the country's basic services and infrastructure.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response and remains the largest provider of humanitarian aid to Syrians as well as other refugee and migrant groups. The United Nations Country Team supports national efforts to respond to the Syria crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), as well as those related to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe. Overall strategic leadership of the inter-agency response continues through the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination taking place through the Syria Task Force.

UNICEF actively participates in all relevant coordination mechanisms and Working Groups, co-leading the Education WG, the Education and Child Protection Sub-WGs, and the South-East Turkey Education and Child Protection WGs. UNICEF is also a member of the newly-established Durable Solutions Working Group and Working Group on Contingency Planning.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and implemented in partnership with the Turkish government. Under the frameworks of the 3RP and the No Lost Generation Initiative, UNICEF focuses on five priority areas – education, child protection, adolescents and youth, health, and basic needs – to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. UNICEF also provides targeted protection and basic needs support to vulnerable children and families on the move across Turkey.

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and other partners to strengthen national child protection systems with the aim to expand the coverage and quality of services for vulnerable children across the continuum of care. In addition, UNICEF works 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. UNICEF also works 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. 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.

The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2019, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. UNICEF continues to explore opportunities for multi-sectoral programming with new partners – particularly local municipalities and foundations – to ensure continued access to the most vulnerable and underserved children and their families.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In February, UNICEF worked with MoFLSS on the implementation of the government's National Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Prevention of Early and Forced Marriage, with a focus on capacity building and training. Sixty-five MoFLSS staff were trained on key issues related to child marriage such as gender equality, gender-based violence, the causes and consequences of child marriage and case management. These staff will in turn train service providers working at provincial directorates of MoFLSS, social service centres, violence prevention centres and women's shelters in all 81 provinces of Turkey. In addition, UNICEF trained approximately 300 directors of women's shelters and violence prevention centres across the country on the same issues.

UNICEF also continued to support the Ministry of Justice and the Child Protection Centres Support Society (ÇOKMED) on strengthening child-friendly interview processes for vulnerable children in contact with the law. In February, UNICEF initiated a new training programme for Arabic-language translators who support judicial interviews of refugee children. Two trainings took place for 30 translators, covering topics such as juvenile justice, the ethics of working with children, and child-friendly approaches to communication and interviewing children. The initiative is being piloted in eleven cities with high concentrations of refugee children in the judicial system, with the aim to reach 150 translators by March 2019.

Furthermore, UNICEF organized a third technical workshop on Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR).⁶⁵ The workshop focused on key principles, processes and best practices surrounding FTR of Syrian refugee children and provided a platform for identifying and addressing ongoing gaps in coverage.

Education: During the reporting month, UNICEF focused on expanding access to and improving the inclusivity of early childhood education (ECE). In partnership with the Yuregir Municipality, in Adana Province, six new Early Childhood Education (ECE) playrooms were established in community centres, which will benefit a total of 240 Syrian and Turkish children.

In addition, UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) finalized a new assessment framework with the aim to improve the quality of ECE and primary education services for refugee and Turkish children with disabilities (CwD). A Training of Trainers was organized on how to use this framework, with the participation of 96 teachers from 12 provinces in which the new framework will be piloted. The training also covered subjects such as educational assessment best practices, inclusive education, and teaching techniques for children with disabilities. Following the training, these 96 teachers then trained more than 680 teachers.

UNICEF also focused on expanding access to non-formal educational opportunities for vulnerable and out-of-school refugee children. In February, more than 400 children⁶⁶, 85 per cent of whom were out-of-school, registered for Turkish Language courses offered by UNICEF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS). Nearly 5,200 children have benefitted from Turkish Language courses since the programme launched in January 2018.

In addition, UNICEF and the MoNE conducted education outreach campaigns in six provinces to raise awareness among refugee communities about the services available to them, and to identify and refer out-of-school children. Outreach teams identified 10,500 children⁶⁷ (nearly 40 per cent of whom were out-of-school) and referred them to provincial directorates of MoNE and MoFLSS for additional follow-up, including registration to formal education or non-formal opportunities such as the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP).⁶⁸ By end February, nearly 1,100 children had registered for the ALP in 12 provinces – more than 7,600 children have enrolled since the programme launched in May 2018.

Adolescent Development and Participation: In February, more than 6,300 Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth⁶⁹ benefited from social cohesion activities – such as peer-to-peer empowerment trainings, social action projects, sports and community events, etc. – implemented together with MoYS, MoFLSS, the Development Foundation of Turkey (TKV) and the South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Administration. UNICEF also organized a Social Cohesion Learning Workshop for implementing partners, with the aim to share experiences, best practices and lessons learned in designing and delivering social cohesion programmes for adolescents and youth in Turkey. Nearly ten participating partner organisations presented their highlights from their programmatic approaches and discussed the challenges and successes they have faced during implementation.

Social Protection: UNICEF and NGO partner Support to Life provided targeted psychosocial support to over 400 children⁷⁰ engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in the provinces of Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır in February 2019. In the municipality of İzmit, in Kocaeli Province, 147 children⁷¹ working on the streets were identified and referred to specialized services for additional support and counselling, and 35 children⁷² received psychosocial support and child protection services at the UNICEF-supported My House Child Support Centre.

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 response programme, UNICEF is targeting those families who are not yet enrolled in the nationwide Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for refugees⁷³, as well as a smaller caseload of highly vulnerable non-Syrian and Turkish households. In February, UNICEF partners assessed 2,300 households in the province of Hatay, of whom 1,265 households received cash cards. As of end February, UNICEF and partners have supported almost 3,200 households⁷⁴, benefitting over 16,200 people including approximately 9,500 children.

Media and External Communications: In the reporting month, as part of the Youth Lens Project, an initiative of the Non-Formal Education Programme, UNICEF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports organized three photography workshops in Istanbul, Gaziantep and Izmir. Approximately 60 Syrian and Turkish adolescents participated in each workshop, which were led by internationally renowned photographer Reza Deghati. UNICEF also published two human interest stories showcasing the [Accelerated Learning Programme](#) for out-

⁶⁵ The first two workshops were held in October 2017 and July 2018.

⁶⁶ 182 girls, 229 boys.

⁶⁷ 5,003 girls, 5,495 boys.

⁶⁸ The ALP provides access to education for out of school refugee children who require special support to transition into formal, technical or vocational education.

⁶⁹ 3,208 girls, 3,094 boys.

⁷⁰ 212 girls, 204 boys.

⁷¹ 54 girls, 93 boys.

⁷² 20 girls, 15 boys.

⁷³ 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.

⁷⁴ 1,580 Syrian, 129 non-Syrian.

of-school children, as well as the child protection work done with ASAM at the [Al-Farah Child and Family Support Centre](#) in Ankara. UNICEF also highlighted a number of key partnerships with donors such as [KfW](#), [ECHO](#), and [Japan](#) on social media.

Summary of Programme Results (January-February 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 ¹	59,280	n/a	n/a	42,000	37,084	5,022
# of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 12) ²	615,000	648,592	2,361	615,000	648,592	2,361
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education ³	91,278	n/a	n/a	60,000	3,110	1,726
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	12,593	-15	13,000	12,593	0
# of teachers and other education personnel trained ⁵	57,799	n/a	n/a	54,400	0 ⁵	0
# of refugee children benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education ⁶	450,000	n/a	n/a	450,000	487,089	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of individuals (men, women and children) benefitting from child protection services in camps and host communities ¹	606,160	n/a	n/a	150,000	25,041	14,608
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ²	74,900	n/a	n/a	74,900	10,826	4,020
# of children assessed for protection needs ³	121,063	n/a	n/a	77,000	17,394	10,707
# of children who are referred to specialized services ⁴	36,186	n/a	n/a	25,000	8,766	4,756
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	6,302
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	16,222	8,122
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: 18,204 girls and 18,880 boys. This result includes formal, community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries.						
Education 2: 319,278 girls and 329,314 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data as of 04.03.2019 and includes 32,103 pre-primary students 5 years and up. Also, it includes 56,191 Iraqi students.						
Education 3: 1,473 girls and 1,637 boys.						
Education 4: 12,593 (6,698 women, 5895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number supported in February was 12,583 (6,696 women, 5,887 men).						
Education 5: UNICEF is in discussions with MoNE to plan and schedule teacher trainings.						
Education 6: 243,074 girls and 244,015 boys. CTE result represents a cumulative number of children receiving the CTE cash-assistance.						
Child Protection 1: 7,437 girls and 7,171 boys.						
Child Protection 2: 2,046 girls and 1,974 boys.						
Child Protection 3: 5,129 girls and 5,578 boys.						
Child Protection 4: 2,138 girls and 2,618 boys.						
Basic Needs 1: Results are for the current 2018-2019 winter season. 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: Planning of trainings with MoH is underway.						

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 Syrians⁷⁵ (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).⁷⁶ Out of the total number of refugees and asylum seekers, approximately 39 per cent are children under 18 years. Of these 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 separated are separated. 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.⁷⁷

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on March 24, 2019.</i>		
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

Among refugees, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, UASC and persons with disabilities face additional risks. Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. As per the 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals. In this context, resilience activities are crucial to support Government's efforts to provide health and protection services to Syrian refugees and further enhance the capacity of national institutions to absorb and respond to the increasing demand on public services. As a direct response to the increased demand of refugees utilizing the free public primary health services, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to increase the number of Primary Health Units (PHUs) from 120 in 2018 to 162 in 2019 and increase the number of family clubs⁷⁸ from 40 in 2018 to 80 in 2019 to expand provision of psychosocial services.

While considerable progress has been made towards improving school enrolment rates⁷⁹, some barriers related to access to education remain. The main reasons for Syrian refugee children not being enrolled or attending school is poverty and child labour. Due to the current economic situation in the country and the increase in commodity prices, a growing number of refugee families struggle to cover the daily costs of living and direct and indirect costs of education. Overcrowded classrooms, depleted resources, dialect barriers and long distances to schools are some of the additional challenges cited by Syrian families and members of impacted communities alike, especially women and girls. Other challenges include the lack of sufficient involvement and support of social workers to vulnerable refugee youth, boys and girls as well as corporal punishment in schools and other forms of violence.

Structural economic changes in Egypt significantly affect all aspects of the lives of refugees and asylum-seekers. The difficult socio-economic conditions and increases in the cost of living have reduced households' purchasing power and exacerbated the levels of vulnerability. This has resulted in refugee households not being able to meet their basic needs and, therefore, their dependence on humanitarian assistance has increased.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF, in line with the 2019-2020 Refugee Resilience Response Plan (3RP), leverages existing programme mechanisms and partnerships with relevant government and non-government partners to address access to and quality of services to refugee and migrant children in child protection, education, health and social protection. While providing humanitarian assistance to refugee and migrant children, UNICEF also supports the strengthening of national systems to ensure that these systems are increasingly inclusive of the refugee and migrant population. As co-chair of the Education Working Group (EWG) and the Child Protection Sub-Sector Working Group (CPWG) as well as a member of the Health Working Group (HWG) and Cash for Basic Needs Working Group, UNICEF contributes to identifying coordination mechanisms that strengthen synergies among humanitarian actors and enhance effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian efforts for refugee and migrant children in Egypt. UNICEF provides technical support to the National Taskforce on Children on the Move/National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) to finalize and adopt annexes to the national SOPs addressing migrant children, refugee children, and victims of trafficking. The guidelines will be officially launched in the first quarter of 2019.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF and partners are working towards ensuring inclusive access to early learning and education through the provision of education and vulnerability grants to refugee children (3-6 years). UNICEF also provides support to improve the quality

⁷⁵ UNHCR data portal accessed on 24 March 2019.

⁷⁶ UNHCR Egypt Monthly Statistical Report as of 28 February 2019.

⁷⁷ The updated figures were provided by UNHCR during the Child Protection Working Group meeting in March 2019.

⁷⁸ A Family Club is a child-friendly space through which additional child protection services (such as providing recreational activities, psychosocial support, positive parenting, case management, specialized services and life skills training) are provided to refugee, migrant and host community children and their families seeking health services. The modality of integration Family Clubs into the national health system represents a great achievement and value for money.

⁷⁹ Reaching 89 per cent per latest UNHCR internal survey in 2018.

of teaching and learning in refugee community and public schools and to create a safe learning environment through the establishment of safeguarding mechanisms. The provision of life skills trainings aims at enhancing the resilience and strengthening of social cohesion among refugee and host community children. At national policy level, UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the NCCM's Children on the Move (CoM) National Taskforce, particularly in terms of drafting of the Annex to the national Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that provides guidelines on Protection and Assistance for CoM integrating comments from the different government line ministries which is under final review and endorsement.⁸⁰

Given the protracted nature of the Syria crisis, UNICEF agreed with partners (WHO, UNHCR, and national/international NGOs) to build the capacity and providing related equipment and supplies to the national health system to accommodate the largest number of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants possible. In addition, UNICEF continues to lead the support to primary health care services provided at MoHP PHUs by training health care providers and encouraging Syrian families to utilize the public health services in addition to refer cases to secondary health care services supported by UNHCR and WHO as necessary. UNICEF is also working on expanding the cash for basic needs programme through increasing the value of the grant, depending on the availability of funds, and increasing the number of beneficiaries with focus on unaccompanied and separated children.

Due to the mixed migration in Egypt and the high number of refugees and migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa and other countries (45 per cent), UNICEF continues to advocate for a 'one refugee' approach to ensure equity for all refugees and migrants.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: In February, UNICEF continued its support to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) by training 70 health workers and providing supplies to relevant primary health units. 849 refugees, asylum seekers and migrant children benefitted from routine immunization and growth monitoring services as a result. Furthermore, 1,250 women of child-bearing age and 376,503 Egyptians from the host community have received health care services through UNICEF-supported PHUs this year.

Education: During the reporting month, UNICEF provided five students (four Syrians and one African) from Cairo with education grants to support their enrollment in pre-primary education⁸¹. The education grants partially cover the direct and indirect costs of education such as school fees and transportation.

UNICEF conducted follow-up coaching visits to eight kindergarten managers (two Syrians and six Africans) in Greater Cairo, who previously received training on quality and human resource management, leadership skills and information technology. The purpose of the visits was to maintain good school governance, and to ensure consistent management, cohesive policies and processes for the different areas of responsibility. Additionally, 30 Egyptian basic subject supervisors in Al Obour district of Qalyubia governorate participated in a three-day Training of Trainers workshop on critical thinking and problem solving.⁸²

Furthermore, 455 children (203 Syrians, 69 Africans and 183 Egyptians) from both community and public schools participated in various life skills trainings through workshops and camps.⁸³ Moreover, 215 parents (18 Syrians, 128 Africans and 69 Egyptians) participated in a five-day life skills camp. The topics of the parents' camp tackled skills such as communication and how to identify and express feelings, enhancing their self-awareness and relationship with their children.

Child Protection: During February, UNICEF and partners continued to mainstream community-based psychosocial support through the provision of recreational and life skills activities benefiting 10,344 refugees, migrant and host community children and 1,650 caregivers through positive parenting sessions. Additionally, 1,950 refugee and migrant children benefitted from case management. 15 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors received multi-sectoral assistance and have been followed-up and 185 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 170 children identified with specific needs, including disabilities.

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 in February, 74 Public Health Unit facilitators from 16 governorates received training on prevention/response to sexual and gender-based violence, irregular migration awareness and a

⁸⁰ A cross-border collaboration initiative with UNICEF Sudan Country Office started in 2018, focusing on the issue of CoM. The initiative will consider the situation of CoM in Sudan and Egypt; deportation of migrant and refugee children; family tracing and reunification and cross-border case management; services available along the migratory routes; data gathering and analysis; advocacy/coordination; and involving governmental authorities of the two countries to better address rights and protection CoM needs.

⁸¹ A total of 9,134 students (5,131 Syrians, 3,813 Africans, and 190 from other nationalities) from Cairo, Damietta and Alexandria have received the education grant for the 2018-2019 academic year.

⁸² Topics included basic skills of training, thinking types, mind maps, different aspect classroom observation protocol tools and planning their way forward.

⁸³ The life skills trainings covered topics such communication, self-expression/ self-awareness, relations with others to promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, among other topics. Through the trainings and activities, children's awareness of their identity was enhanced, they learnt how to express themselves freely and discuss their feelings, and also understand the negative effects and consequences of discrimination and the importance of mutual acceptance.

refresher training on online database management. 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. Also in the reporting month, UNICEF signed a memorandum of understanding with the governor of Aswan to continue activation of District CPCs and partnerships with MoETE (ending violence against children 'EVAC' in schools) and MoHP (PHU-Family Clubs).

Furthermore, UNICEF supported 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. The implementing partner for Alexandria, El Riddayah CDA received Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) clearance at the end of February, enabling the upcoming activation of 15 schools (and an estimated student population of 8,000 individuals) with the EVAC in school programme.

UNICEF continued to monitor the situation of children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea, with no detention cases reported in the North Coast this month. UNICEF and its partners managed to access, advocate for release and provide humanitarian assistance to 16 children in detention in Aswan (10) and the Red Sea (six). Twelve of the cases were newly detected in February, 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. As part of its humanitarian assistance, UNICEF provided individual case management, distribution of non-food items and provision of psychosocial care as well as referral to appropriate services to all children held in detention. The 16 children also received dignity kits. UNICEF successfully advocated for MOSS social workers under CPCs to have regular access to detention centers for enhanced monitoring and follow-ups. Through the 2018/2019 winter response campaign, UNICEF and partners distributed more than 55,000 winterization kits (training suit clothing) to the most vulnerable refugee and migrant children in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Dakhlya governorates. The remaining 18,115 kits will be distributed in Greater Cairo by the end of March 2019.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-February 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	1,250	429
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model		n/a		120	155	155
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days				15,000,000	0*	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				15,000	2,170	849
# 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	2 ¹	2
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies				5,000	0*	0
# of children benefitting from life skills education		n/a		7,100	203 ²	203
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers				4,500	775 ³	4
# 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	14,058 ¹	10,344
# women and men participating in positive parenting programmes				15,000	2,851	1,650
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community-based PSS and CP activities				50,000	13,925	10,964
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management				5,000	1,950	937
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash-based interventions				2,000	185	102
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support				500	170	73
# government bodies activated and strengthened				130	237 ²	237

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	n/a			1,000	217 ³	74
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services				100	33	15
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of households received winterization support outside camps	n/a			3,786	0*	0
# of refugee households received multipurpose cash assistance on monthly basis				2,000	0*	0
FOOTNOTES						
*Total results: For all zero results, no activities were conducted since January.						
Education 1: In total, 32 KG managers and teachers received training during February, out of which 2 were Syrian and 30 were Egyptian.						
Education 2: A total of 455 children (203 Syrian, 69 Africans and 183 Egyptians) from both community and public schools participated in various forms of life skills training workshops and camps.						
Education 3: 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 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.						
Child Protection 2: The 237 government bodies activated and strengthened are PHUs. The number surpasses the 130 target for the year due to the partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) who invited UNICEF to expand the programme reach. Through this partnership, implementation is at a sustainably low cost, hence UNICEF is able to reach higher numbers than anticipated. UNICEF result is pending validation.						
Child Protection 3: UNICEF result is pending validation.						
Social protection 1: The final report regarding the distribution of winterization cash assistance is expected in March 2019.						

