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 10-year-old Mohammad was newly displaced with his family from Fo'ah, southwest of Aleppo, where he lived under siege for three years.
 "Back in Fo'ah, I only had a red pen to write my homework, now I have a full pencil case," he says with a smile. "I felt safe walking to school today for the first time in a very long time," he adds.

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Syria Crisis September 2018 Humanitarian Results

SEPTEMBER 2018: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- With the start of the 2018-2019 academic year, UNICEF and partners continue scaling-up outreach efforts to help children access education, focusing on out-of-school children (around one in three school-age Syrian children 5-17 years old in Syria crisis countries in 2017).¹ The education response in Syria and Syrian refugee host countries is 66% (US\$395.3 million) funded against the US\$601.3 million appeal, with the highest gaps recorded in Iraq (69% against US\$13.5 million requirement) followed by Turkey (38% against US\$194.4 million requirement) and Lebanon and Syria (33% each against US\$233 million and US\$79.1 million, respectively) as of 15 October 2018. This includes funds carried from the previous year. Urgent funds are required to support access to quality education to all children.
- In September, the Ministry of Education for the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has announced that Syria's Ministry of Education will recognize all student certificates issued in Iraq, regardless of language used as medium of instruction. This recognition may help to encourage higher levels of formal enrolment among refugee children in Iraq.
- Due to a temporary closure in September, internally displaced Syrians were prevented from accessing the only medical facility for the Rukban camp located three kilometers into the buffer zone with Jordan. The clinic resumed work as of 22 September, following advocacy and protest campaigns in the camp. The overall humanitarian situation inside Rukban remains critical as minimal assistance has been delivered since January 2018.
- Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and partners in Syria and Syrian refugee host countries supported almost 575,000 children and adults to access structured and sustained child protection, psychosocial support and parenting programmes. UNICEF also supported over three million people to access clean water and screened an estimated more than 852,000 children and pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition.

1. Over 2 million OOSC in Syria and over 689,000 in Syrian refugee host countries. Source: Syria crisis education response update, September 2018 & We Made a Promise: Ensuring Learning Pathways and Protection for Syrian Children and Youth, No Lost Generation (NLG) report, April 2018.

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan-Aug 2018 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-Aug 2018 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	2,685,576 ¹	2,952,094 ²	3,929,890	n/a ³
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	395,100 ¹	335,859 ⁴	675,919	458,820 ⁴
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	663,250 ¹	574,965	1,324,871 ⁵	821,056 ⁴
# children reached with routine vaccination	909,759	409,299 ⁶	n/a ³	
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	4,947,000	3,017,115	8,437,257 ⁷	8,202,859 ⁷
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ⁸	1,696,000	852,245	2,377,000	860,653 ⁸

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/ cluster lead agency; 1) Change is due to revised Syria target; 2) Increase is due to Syria result which is yet to be verified; 3) Not available as total is lower than UNICEF due to unavailability of data for some countries; 4) Excludes Egypt; 5) Corrected Egypt target; 6) Excludes Turkey; 7) Excludes Lebanon; 8) Excludes Jordan.

In Syria

5.6 million

of children affected

13.1 million

of people affected
 (HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria

Over 2.5 million

(2,543,830)

of registered Syria refugee children

Over 5.6 million

(5,640,421)

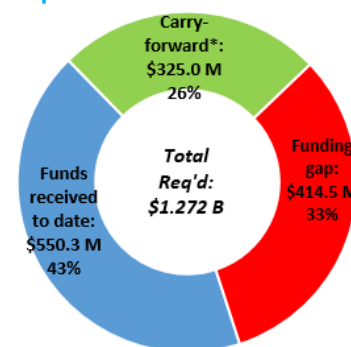
of registered Syrian refugees
 (UNHCR, 14 October 2018)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.272 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 857.2 Million



*Lebanon: \$US55.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs¹: Hostilities against areas controlled by non-state armed groups in North-West Syria that intensified in early September, have significantly reduced from the 17th of the month following a Turkish and Russian agreement to establish a demilitarized buffer zone². Initial return movement of internally displaced people (IDPs) has been reported. Tentatively, the estimated number of returning IDPs has reached around 30,000 people. Return movements have particularly been noted in south-eastern Idlib (Al-Tamana', Jarjanaz towns and northern Hama).³ The education office in Kafar Zita in northern rural Hama Governorate has reportedly announced the suspension of education activities in the town from 2 to 15 September due to security concerns in the area. The decision affected some 2,000 primary and secondary level students.

On 25 September, Abu Al Thohour crossing was re-opened to facilitate the return of IDPs to their places of origin in government-controlled areas in Sinjar, Abu Al Thohour (Idlib) and in Hama and Aleppo Governorates. Emergency food items were distributed to people at the crossing point. UNICEF through, its implementing partner, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), is already responding in areas of reception for previous waves of IDPs from Idlib and is scaling-up its intervention in non-food items (NFIs) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)⁴ to cover the immediate needs of new arrivals.

Local relief actors in Nabul and Zahraa in northern Syria estimate around 5,000 people were displaced towards Aleppo city, and other areas. There have been indications of pre-emptive displacements induced by fears of retaliatory strikes as Idlib military escalation seemed imminent just before the Russian and Turkish agreement on the creation of the demilitarized zone⁵. UNICEF has put in place a response plan with potential scenarios to respond to the humanitarian needs through different modalities. At the time of writing of this report humanitarian access remains possible in Idlib, western Aleppo and northern Hama through cross-border operations. UNICEF and its partners continue to deliver regular programming, while adjusting strategies to the new operational environment.

Furthermore, OCHA's latest reports indicate that 27,000-30,000 IDPs were displaced from Hajin (Deir-ez-Zor Governorate), controlled by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) since June 2018. Most recent estimates indicate about 10,000 people remaining in the enclave being in dire need of humanitarian aid. In the last week of September, UNICEF-supported facilitators visited the area and conducted a rapid needs assessment followed by an emergency response delivering hygiene items, water disinfectants, and preventive nutritional items for children and pregnant and lactating women.

Due to a temporary closure, IDPs were prevented from accessing the only medical facility for the Rukban camp located three kilometres into the buffer zone with Jordan. The clinic resumed work as of 22 September, following advocacy and protest campaigns in the camp. The overall humanitarian situation inside Rukban remains critical as minimal assistance has been delivered since January 2018. OCHA reports that food availability is rapidly decreasing and access to water is currently intermittent. Additionally, an estimated 4,000-5,000 people reportedly left Rukban since May 2018 due to the dire humanitarian situation, paying high informal fees to facilitate their safe passage. An ad-hoc request to reach 50,000 individuals in the Rukban camp with an interagency convoy comprising of multi-sectoral assistance with UNICEF participation is pending approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs despite initial security guarantees from other actors.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,100,000
Children in Need (Under 18)*	5,600,000
Total Displaced Population	6,100,000
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas	1,500,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas**	600,000

*Source 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA.
* Children U18 (42%) - Population dataset update - August 2018.
** Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of 25 April 2018 and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.*

¹ Consolidated reports from OCHA.

² However, no clarification from Turkey and Russia has been provided about unimpeded access guarantees for humanitarian workers, freedom of movements, protection of civilian, etc. About one million people are estimated to live in the demilitarized zones, including 400,000 IDPs.

³ An upsurge in aerial and ground-based bombardment over northern rural Hama and southern rural Idlib led to the displacement of more than 32,000 people, with the majority arriving in different locations in the northern districts of Idlib Governorate.

⁴ Family hygiene kits, lady sanitary napkins and baby diapers.

⁵ The exact number of the displaced is yet to be confirmed as it is also not clear if the IDPs returned to their homes after the Russian and Turkish demilitarized zone agreement.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: As part of the Back to Learning campaign to encourage out-of-school children enrol into formal education, UNICEF has reached 60,000 children with door to door visits with information on formal and non-formal education opportunities and messaging on the importance of re-joining school. Each visit is followed-up with a subsequent visit to monitor whether the child re-enrolled and to provide further support. The target by the end of the 2018-2019 school year is to reach 200,000 children with door to door visits. This initiative has been supported with the dissemination of SMS messages to five million people across the country with a further five million to be reached in the second phase of the campaign planned for January 2019. UNICEF has distributed a total of 30,000 school bags to out-of-school children attending non-formal education activities as an incentive for retention. To prepare children for formal education and improve their capacity to learn, UNICEF enrolled 2,880 children in early childhood education in September (4,300 so far in 2018).

Furthermore, UNICEF has reached nearly 16,600 children in hard-to-reach areas with Self-Learning Programme, Accelerated Learning Programme (Curriculum B), rehabilitation, essential learning materials and Early Childhood Education service in September. Due to the massive destruction of the education infrastructure in Ar-Raqqa and Idlib Governorates, UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 12 schools in the districts of Sabka, Jeidine and Sanjar providing 3,300 children with an improved learning environment. In the newly accessible community of Duma in East Ghouta (Rural Damascus), UNICEF has started the rehabilitation of seven damaged schools. In Homs and Hama Governorates, 800 children benefited from the specialized ALP to enable them to catch-up on missed education. In the Governorates of Aleppo, Ar- Raqqa and eight newly-accessible communities in Qunitera Governorate where children have not had access to formal education for years, 2,000 children benefited from enrolment in SLP. In Duma district- which has been newly accessible after six years of siege- in rural Damascus and in Hama Governorate, 400 pre-school children benefited from a package of education services, including classroom rehabilitation, school furniture and Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits. With an estimated 27 per cent of children dropping-out of primary school partially due to low quality of teaching and overcrowded classrooms, UNICEF supported 1,000 teachers in September with capacity development (18,600 in 2018).

Despite of the reported progress, several challenges remain especially in obtaining government approval/clearance for delivery of education supplies in addition to the lack of public transportation for teachers from the locations/shelters they were displaced to the schools where they will be teaching. Delivery of services by UNICEF has also been significantly impacted by changing authorities leading to loss of partners and limitations of operational partners on the ground which also hinders the capacity to respond.⁶

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): During September, over 670,000 people (over 2.8 million in 2018) had improved and sustained access to safe water through infrastructure interventions, including equipment of 280 wells, and almost 360,000 people (over 900,000 in 2018) had enhanced access to sanitation services. In addition, UNICEF completed the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in 36 schools benefiting over 16,800 school children (171 schools in 2018 for over 90,200 children).

Nearly 125,000 people (around 1.9 million in 2018) were reached through distribution of WASH NFIs (including family hygiene kits, soap and aqua tabs), hygiene awareness sessions and installation of water tanks to support WASH needs, especially in camps and IDP shelters. UNICEF also supported the light rehabilitation of WASH facilities and latrines installation in service centers and IDP shelters and camps reaching over 428,400 people (over 1.2 million people in 2018). Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants supported access of over 14 million people to safe water, including in newly accessible areas in Rural Damascus, Dar'a, and Quneitra.

Also in the reporting month, UNICEF emergency WASH services continued to respond to IDP needs. In Tall Refaat, Nabul, and Zahraa camps and collective shelters in Aleppo that host IDPs from Afrin, UNICEF reached 77,000 people through water trucking, and similarly, 70,000 people in Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza in Aleppo that host IDPs from Idlib. In addition, UNICEF is supporting returnees through provision of emergency water trucking as well as hygiene supplies. In East Ghouta, UNICEF provided safe water to over 124,000 returnees through water trucking in 21 communities. In Dar'a, UNICEF completed repairing and equipping 63 wells which enhanced provision of safe water to 104,450 people in 35 communities. In Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF reached over 150,000 people with hygiene supplies and aqua tabs, hygiene awareness sessions and solid waste collection⁷. In North-West Syria, UNICEF plans to scale-up its WASH intervention to an additional 70,000 IDPs starting October to help address recently identified gaps by WASH Cluster partners.

⁶ In North-West Syria, the new school year started by two weeks early in some areas. This, combined with escalations in violence and fear of a major offensive resulted in Back to Learning campaigns being less effective than anticipated in some areas where teachers and school personnel were hesitant to return due to violence-related fears. With time, school enrolment figures improved. However, the lack of school facilities and the vast under-resourcing of schools continues to limit access to schools and the provision of quality education despite of the high demand. The lack of investment in schools not only results in out-of-school children but makes it less likely that children will return to school. Basics such as textbooks remain very difficult for children to access. In addition, the increased population density in the North-West is pushing people into areas with higher levels of contamination with unexploded ordinances. It is increasingly important to ensure mine risk awareness is integrated into education services. With winter approaching, there is concern that the lack of fuel for heating and inadequately insulated and isolated classrooms will once again result in the closure of schools as it will be too cold for children to attend. Furthermore, short term funding for education and donor conditionality increasingly limit the ability to maintain a need-based response and results in the loss of past education investments.

Health & Nutrition: In September, over 301,000 health consultations were provided to children and women through fixed centers and mobile teams through regular programme and emergency response, and health supplies were distributed to 250,000 beneficiaries through regular programme. In terms of routine immunization, almost 74,000 children under the age of one (U1) were vaccinated with a third dose of diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3). The second round of measles campaign was conducted between 16-27 September for school-age children (grades 1-6) with 1,439,848 out of 1,452,293 (99 per cent) targeted children vaccinated and given a dose of oral vitamin A in Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Al-Hassakeh, Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa Governorates. In addition, 38,145 children were vaccinated against polio in the Afrin district of Aleppo which became accessible to humanitarian assistance recently, and vaccines were provided to 86 Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) centers in northern Syria.⁸

UNICEF through its partners continued to provide emergency curative and preventive nutrition services in 334 accessible communities in Idlib and rural Aleppo. By end of September, nutrition services have reached nearly 500,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under the age of five (U5), most of whom are from highly vulnerable communities. In addition, micronutrients were provided to over one million children U5 and PLW, a total of 1,147 children U5 received treatment for severe acute malnutrition, 64,617 caregivers including PLW benefited from counselling on infant and young child feeding practices, and about 129,858 beneficiaries were served with essential nutrition supplies. However, the newly introduced procedures for obtaining government approvals for the operation of non-governmental organization partners have significantly affected the Infant Young Child Feeding programme implementation. Meanwhile, the receipt of delayed reports from the Ministry of Health for the months of July and August resulted in an increase of all indicator results.

Child Protection: During the reporting month, UNICEF with partners has reached 43,000 children (48 per cent girls) and 4,800 caregivers with structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams in 11 governorates⁹ through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams. In addition, 39,500 children and adolescents (49 per cent girls) and 16,200 caregivers in 11 governorates¹⁰ received awareness-raising on child protection issues. UNICEF partners have also reached 3,529 beneficiaries in nine hard-to-reach areas during September.

In North-West Syria, 336 cases with various vulnerabilities¹¹ were supported by case management teams in 35 locations. Registration, case planning, psycho-social support, and referral to specialized services were being provided for these cases, 88 of them are children with disabilities. UNICEF and partners are scaling-up advocacy for humanitarian access for cross-line and cross-border reunification of UASC with families. In addition, the mobile services approach was scaled-up in IDPs host communities in Afrin and some parts of Euphrates shield through two child friendly spaces and mobile outreach teams in schools and camps reaching 2,810 beneficiaries in hard-to-reach areas.

As part of capacity-building of public service providers and partner NGOs working in case management and integrated social services, 27 participants from public service providers and selected NGOs from six governorates¹² attended a five-days training on coaching and supervising case managers.

Explosive remnants of war pose a constant risk to children and communities across Syria as incidents of injuries and deaths due to unexploded ordnances continue to be reported by UNICEF partners. For example, 16 incidents of deaths and injuries were reported in Dar'a, Idlib and Aleppo in September, all of whom were children. UNICEF's strategy focuses on increasing community-based mine risk education initiatives to the most affected areas such as East Ghouta, Afrin, Deir-ez-Zor and Dar'a.

In the same month, UNICEF in partnership with government and NGO partners provided lifesaving messages to mitigate the risk of Explosive Remnants of War/mines and promote safe behaviours for 42,600 children and adolescents (49 per cent girls) and 5,500 caregivers in 11 governorates¹³. This brings the total of beneficiaries from the beginning of the year to 662,000 children (53 per cent girls) and 311,700 caregivers. In Aleppo, seven children living in the streets were supported by a newly opened drop-in-center, with one was reunified with family.

As one of the major challenges, the case management system is still under preparation leaving some critical issues without being addressed. One example is the contract modality and duration of case managers which is now related to the life span of agreements and not to the need of respective cases they manage. This is reflected in critical cases left unfinished.

In addition, during September, the Child Protection Monitoring Group conducted an assessment of needs and capacities in North-West Syria through 164 interviews with key informants in 56 communities in Idlib and 250 interviews in 76 communities in Aleppo. The recurrent protection risks identified include mental and psychosocial distress, child labor and separation, forced marriage, trafficking and child recruitment. Other challenges highlighted by partners include increased negative coping mechanisms due to increased levels of poverty, suspension of programme in some IDP communities, hampering of humanitarian access due to insecurity, decrease of high technical staff turnover among partners due to security and lack of financial motivation.

⁸ 14,913 children of U1 received BCG, 14,540 received Penta1 vaccine, 9,395 received Penta3 vaccine, 13,047 children received MMR vaccine and 10,796 women and school girls received Td vaccine in September.

⁹ Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Idlib, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ School drop-outs, child labor, mental health and psychosocial support, physical harm, unaccompanied and separated children 'UASC', Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups and other protection issues.

¹² Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Qamishli, Lattakia, Idlib and Rural Damascus.

¹³ Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Idlib, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

Social Protection: UNICEF views social protection as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development, therefore the Cash Transfer Programme is designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. The programme seeks to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families.

Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has reached 8,486 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Al-Hassakeh, Rural Damascus, Lattakia and Tartous Governorates. During the reporting period, UNICEF also launched the Cash Transfer Programme in Homs Governorate targeting around 800 children with disabilities.

The several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households have left many Syrians unable to meet the basic necessities, including decent clothes for their children. This mostly applies to families who have been displaced several times during the conflict and continue to live under dire conditions. The main objective of UNICEF's seasonal support is to meet the basic needs of vulnerable children, especially those affected by the crisis and displacement through provision of children's clothes and e-vouchers. The programme targets children between 0-14 years old, with priority given to children of IDP families living in camps or informal settlements, children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, returnees living in slums and informal settlements, child-headed households and households with children with disabilities. In September, UNICEF has reached 12,562 children with seasonal clothes and new born baby kits in Al-Hassakeh, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Idlib, Lattakia and Rural Damascus. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has reached 623,221 children with seasonal clothes and blankets of which 284,516 were in 74 hard-to-reach and besieged areas. Additionally, UNICEF reached 25,289 children in Tartous, Al-Hassakeh and Aleppo with e-vouchers in 2018 providing their vulnerable families with the choice to decide on the items they need to purchase to cover for their essential needs.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and partners have reached 272,000 adolescents and young people (10-24 years) with a package of age-appropriate services and opportunities among them were out-of-school, disabled, IDPs and host community and young people living in poverty. During September, more than 56,000 young people were reached across Syria, including 4,800 young people in hard-to-reach locations in Aleppo, Homs, Rural Damascus and Idlib. In addition, 18,000 young people were provided with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, including critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills in September. This brings the total reach in 2018 to 138,500 young people (71,500 girls and 67,000 boys).

Furthermore, 2,400 young people (12,000 girls and 8,000 boys) have benefited from vocational training including household electricity, air conditioning and heating maintenance, International Computer Driving Licence, English language and photography (20,000 young people reached in 2018). Also, 82,000 young people (40,500 girls and 41,500 boys) participated in civic and social cohesion activities and opportunities including Sport for Development and youth-led social initiatives. Since the beginning of the year, 157 blogs were published on Voice of Youth (VOY), nine of which were published in September tackling different themes such as hope, inspirations, learning and education.

External Communication and Advocacy: During September, UNICEF marked the start of the new academic year by highlighting its education response to children across Syria, including teachers' training, [Curriculum B](#), learning materials and supplies, through [photo](#) coverage and [statements](#). UNICEF also highlighted the situation of children and their families fleeing violence in [Idlib](#) to makeshift camps, through [statements](#) and social media [albums](#).

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2018)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹			n/a		3,400,000	3,504,956	819,270
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) ²					577,000	277,430 ²	73,679
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) ³					2,340,000	2,367,750	301,222
Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	1,117,259 ⁴	233,318

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ⁵	n/a				3,000,000	2,291,044	371,921
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients ¹	4,605,000	2,906,000	n/a	32,949	2,323,000	1,773,601	994,486
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,605,000	2,350,000	860,653	37,896	1,680,000	828,061 ²	160,590
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	18,700	8,400	6,376	683	8,200	5,214	810
# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ⁴	1,553,000	822,000	427,590	26,450	785,000	398,534	53,712
Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	n/a				838,000	655,557	93,962
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply ¹	14,600,000	8,000,000	8,043,816	1,882,692	4,500,000	2,808,312	636,090
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water ²	14,600,000	14,000,000	15,806,127	0	13,500,000	14,226,429	942,672
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services ³	n/a	5,500,000	2,685,334	870,553	2,000,000	987,662 ³	60,000
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services ⁴	n/a				350,000	90,213 ⁴	16,861
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	7,620,000	7,620,000	3,337,114	759,111	1,900,000	1,930,592	67,623
# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁶	7,620,000	5,000,000	6,989,361	1,599,912	1,800,000	1,205,392	30,979
EDUCATION (Need: 6.1 million people; 5.8 million school-aged children and 300,000 teachers and education personnel)							
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education ¹	n/a	2,588,957	N/A ¹	81,543	1,430,000	1,801,416 ¹	1,194,416 ¹
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	543,389	339,843	74,047	302,500	232,411	30,561
# teachers and education personnel trained ³	n/a	59,616	25,953	4,580	32,700	19,449	908
# children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings ⁴	n/a	300,830	146,323	18,719	67,500	18,617 ⁴	571
# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection ⁵	n/a	2,840	595	60	2,200	223 ⁵	223
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes ¹	5,870,000	885,000	592,219	105,503	295,000	297,262	21,091
# people reached with Risk Education ²	8,200,000	3,400,000	1,077,183	145,696	2,050,000	973,745 ²	47,317

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,300,000	1,500,000	896,736	114,367	850,000	442,599 ³	49,517
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management ⁴	275,000	44,000	79,081	8,609	18,800	17,088	1,740
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	12,000	7,298	768	4,300	1,982 ⁵	208
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities ⁶	13,300,000	1,029,000	596,685	47,886	25,000	77,285 ⁶	1,657
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,200	8,486	1,832
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ²					682,000	623,221	9,149
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers ³					130,000	25,289 ³	0
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION							
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	450,000	82,211 ¹	26,507
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding ²					1,000	121 ²	0
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ³					25,000	19,996	2,367
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes ⁴					250,000	138,430	16,283
FOOTNOTES							
*Sector Results: Sector results are as of August 2018.							
**UNICEF targets: Some UNICEF indicator targets under health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection and ADAP will be subject to change in the next reports. This change will be also reflected in a revised 2018 Syria HAC appeal soon to be published.							
Health 1: In 2018 a total of 4 campaigns planned, two national campaigns and two sub national campaigns.							
Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP ₃ is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. UNICEF result: Due to MoH information system hierarchy, there is a month delay in the routine immunization data reporting, in addition, the lack of access to certain areas in northeast Syria led to low coverage.							
Health 3: Children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies.							
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). Supplies distributed in different locations including hard to reach and besieged areas through convoys. UNICEF result: The low result is due to access constraints especially in the first half of the year.							
Health 5: Estimated number of beneficiaries reached with communication, social mobilization, behaviour change communication, health education and health promotion messages.							
Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A for children under 5.							
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement. UNICEF result: The screening did not reach the target due to lack of partnership agreements with NGOs and the delay in reporting from Ministry of Health.							
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.							
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.							
Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.							
WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.							
WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.							
WASH 3: Including waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year. UNICEF result: The available fund was used							

for emergency sanitation services due to urgent IDP needs in East Gouta, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor, Dar'a, and Aleppo. In addition, there is a delay in reporting some beneficiaries of 75 sewage jets as not all of them are in practical use till now. Program is following up the issue with MoLA.
WASH 4: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene). UNICEF result: The low achievement is due to low funds. However, rehabilitation work is yet ongoing in many schools which will be reported in the next three months.
WASH 5: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.
WASH 6: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.
Education 1: Results include number of children provided with formal education (including bursaries to support 9th and 12th grades examination); children receiving text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kits, stationary, Early Child Development (ECD) kits or other similar kits); children benefiting from rehabilitation of classrooms and temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms). UNICEF result: This is an initial result and may subject to change in the coming month. Also, the big change in one month is explained by verification of partner (MoE) reports for receipt of textbooks.
Education 2: Children benefitting from Remedial classes in informal settings, Self-Learning Programme (SLP), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Accelerated Learning Program (ALP), literacy and numeracy classes in non-formal settings, school supplies in non-formal settings (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture), temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms) in non-formal settings, classroom rehabilitation including WASH, prefabs or rented classrooms in non-formal settings.
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators on New Curriculum, Curriculum B, active learning, self-learning, life-skills, Education in Emergencies and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards.
Education 4: Children and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme. UNICEF result: The programme is working on integrating life skills into teacher training but this has not yet been implemented hence the low result. However, this is expected to take place by end of 2018.
Education 5: Education actors (Government staff, local education authorities, NGO staff, etc.) who complete training on education policy development, data collection methodology and process, sector/cluster coordination or the INEE minimum standards. UNICEF result: Target not achieved due to delays in rolling out of SEMIS (only 25 schools so far are actively using system). The remaining target will be reached in 2019.
Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes. UNICEF result: Large % of MRE target reached in schools by ministry of education, the new agreement with MoE has been signed in May. Training of teachers and the plan with MoE has been completed recently. MoE expected to start MRE activities after the summer vacation, the target is expected to increase in the last quarter. Also, difficulties in receiving approvals from government counterparts caused delay in implementation. Some partners are working on pending 4Ws reports.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. UNICEF result: Difficulties in receiving approvals from government counterparts caused delay in implementation.
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts. UNICEF result: Difficulties in receiving approvals from government counterparts caused delay in implementation.
Child Protection 6: individuals (including women, men, girls and boys) that have been reached through activities to prevent GBV and empower women and girls. UNICEF result: The distribution of 14,000 solar lamps in the camps in Hassakeh continue along with the normal activities, which raised the number of beneficiaries (family members were counted and not individuals).
Social Protection 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and # of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months. UNICEF result: The low implementation rate during the Q1 of 2018 was due to delays in the approval process for the implementing partners. UNICEF could only implement the e-voucher with faith-based NGOs that did not require an approval from MoSAL while in most planned locations implementation was not possible.
Social Protection 2: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.
Social Protection 3: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers. UNICEF result in 2017 is low due to inadequate funding. This intervention is also planned for the winter months of 2017/18, so the interventions against this indicator will be achieved over the final months of 2018.
ADAP 1: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities; through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation. UNICEF result: Low result is due to a delay in the signing of the annual work plan till May 2018. Therefore, the implementation with the four targeted line Ministries has only started after that.
ADAP 2: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship. UNICEF result: Low result due to delay in obtaining official approvals and shortage of funds.
ADAP 3: Youth enrolled in community-based TVET through local NGO partners.
ADAP 4: Adolescents and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal and informal settings.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Jordan hosts 671,919 registered Syrian refugees (50.7 per cent children)¹⁴. Roughly, 126,866 refugees, or nearly twenty per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, are registered in four refugee camps: Za'atari (78,417), Azraq (40,526), Emirati Jordanian Camp (6,840) and King Abdullah Park (533). In addition, approximately 45,000 Syrians reside in remote desert

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 14, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	671,919	M: 333,272; F: 338,647
Child Refugees (Under 18)	340,663	M: 174,699; F: 165,964
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,132	M: 52,410; F: 49,722

¹⁴ [UNHCR data portal](#) accessed on 14 October 2018.

conditions at Jordan's north-east border with Syria. UNICEF maintains daily water supply, and offers basic paediatric health care for infants and young children to those able to access the UN joint service area.

UNICEF Makani centres nationwide, helpline and school facilitators have continued to identify out-of-school children and advocate for their enrolment in school for the 2018-2019 academic year. CARE's seventh annual Needs Assessment Survey '[Eight Years into Exile](#)'¹⁵, published in September, further confirms that children face continuing barriers in accessing education such as violence in schools and costs for transportation and other education-related costs.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: In September, UNICEF's Back to School efforts have continued with the Learning for All campaign, reaching 9,554 vulnerable children and 2,519 parents¹⁶. UNICEF and partners prepared 60 new Drop-Out centres in underserved areas that are scheduled to open in November this year with room for up to 1,500 vulnerable children. Following the pilot of UNICEF's 'Nashatati' extracurricular programme that provides life skills and social cohesion activities in the previous academic year, preparations were finalized to double the programme's reach to an additional 100 schools and 10,000 students during the 2018-2019 year. To monitor instances of rejection of children attempting to enrol in public school, UNICEF has created a dashboard to record and monitor all cases reported by school facilitators, UNICEF's Hotline and Makani partners. By the end of September, 758 cases of rejection, in both formal and non-formal education, were received by UNICEF and reported to the Ministry of Education (MoE). The number of new children enrolled in Double Shift Schools (DSS) has reached 7,477, making the total (including the new) children enrolled 12,191¹⁷. UNICEF remains committed to assist the MoE and stakeholders in the education sector to remove all barriers faced by children with focus on cases of rejection for lack of documentation.

Makani: During the reporting month, UNICEF Jordan's Makani programme continued to provide vulnerable children, young people and parents with access to integrated services, including learning support, community-based child protection and life skills through 172 Makani centres. By the end of September, UNICEF had reached over 176,918 vulnerable individuals, including 144,014 children (53 per cent female) of whom 2,871 are children with disabilities. Of those, 122,074 live in host communities, 4,165 in temporary settlements and 17,775 in camps. Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continued to offer Makani programme's integrated approach through direct implementation by Syrian volunteers. During September, Makani partners in host communities enrolled 2,327 out-of-school children in formal education. Due to funding constraints, by 1 September, 36 Makani centres located in host communities and 18 mobile Makani centres in temporary settlements were closed, affecting access to services for more than 50,000 children.

Child Protection: Since the beginning of the year, 91,441 girls and boys have benefitted from participating in child protection programmes offered through the Makani centres in host communities and in camps. Additionally, a total of 1,722 cases of violence were managed by national partners through the Family Violence Tracking System.¹⁸ UNICEF also continues to provide case management through international non-governmental partners. The evaluation of the case management results indicates that the case management activities, and particularly the awareness-raising and outreach activities, had an impact on enhancing people's awareness of the services available to them. The results also indicate that there is a need to continue more national capacity-building and investment in community-level interventions.

WASH: UNICEF continues the provision of life-saving WASH services and support to the government in expanding the water and wastewater network in remote areas as well as carrying out important rehabilitation works. While UNICEF is on track to reach targets for its annual indicators (standing at above 85 per cent of achievement), the number of people benefitting from access to adequate quantity of safe water remains low at 52 per cent. This number will dramatically increase with the full operation of the networks in Za'atari camp and commencement of construction projects supervised by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation by the end of 2018. As UNICEF continues providing safe water to water tap stands in Azraq, more than 23,000 jerry-cans of 20 litres were distributed across the camp reaching all residents. The distribution took place based on observation and feedback received from the community regarding unclean cans used to carry and store water. During the reporting month, a comprehensive package of WASH services continued to be provided to 2,212 people living in temporary settlements, including the provision of water storage tanks, mobile sanitation facilities, improved solid waste disposal and dissemination of hygiene messages and kits

UNICEF has overachieved the target for the number of beneficiaries experiencing a hygiene promotion session due to blanket distribution of hygiene kits at the north-eastern border through community representatives. In September, UNICEF supplied an average of more than 1,000 m3 per day of treated water to people at the Berm, equating to 23 liters per person per day.¹⁹

¹⁵ "Syrian refugee children face education obstacles due to the double-shift school system, verbal and physical harassment, and financial burdens due to high school fees in the case of private schools and additional related costs and transportation costs in the case of public schools. Syrian youth similarly face financial constraints in pursuing higher education."

¹⁶ Source: Makani partners.

¹⁷ Source: school facilitators.

¹⁸ 1,594 cases by the Family Protection Department, eight by the Jordan River Foundation, one case by the Ministry of Health, one case by the MoE and 118 cases by the Ministry of Social Development.

¹⁹ According to the most recent survey, the number of people at the Berm has dropped to 45,000.

Health and Nutrition: In September, UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,069 children (535 girls) under the age of five (U5) at the Berm with major causes of consultations for children U5 including respiratory tract infections (36 per cent). Through routine immunization; 757 children (327 girls) and 732 women were vaccinated which helped keep zero cases reported for potential disease outbreak. Additionally, 717 children (357 girls) and 950 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the under-five children screened, four children (two boys and two girls) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 20 children (10 boys and 10 girls) were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 16 PLW were found to be undernourished. All cases received treatment.

In Azraq and Za’atari refugee camps, UNICEF continued to support the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for children and PLW identified with MAM and SAM. In Za’atari, UNICEF supported malnutrition screening for 661 children U5, of whom 22 were newly enrolled into SPF and 219 PLW, and the distribution of 483 new-born kits. In Azraq, 2,287 children U5, of whom 24 were newly enrolled into SPF, and 105 PLW were screened for malnutrition and 153 new-born kits were distributed. Additionally, the UNICEF-supported paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq camp provided 5,635 paediatric consultations, 112 admissions and 811 dental consultations. In host communities, 1,296 children U5 were fully covered with routine immunization.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Through Maharati (My Skills) programme, UNICEF has reached 4,281 young people (1,757 males, 2,524 females) through 150 Ministry of Youth centres across Jordan during September. A total of 8,324 young people participated Al Hussain Summer camp which was implemented by the Ministry of Youth. The one-week camp provided life skills, social innovation and engagement activities.

Under the National Youth Engagement Movement, UNICEF has set-up a volunteer operation centre (call centre) to enhance outreach campaigns to boost the number of volunteering opportunities. As of end September, around 5,700 young people were signed-up for volunteering opportunities and 259 entities registered for provision of engagement opportunities, such as internships, for young people. Since the beginning of the year, about 67,200 young people (10-24 years) were engaged in UNICEF’s network of 71 social innovation labs and mobile labs in host communities and eight labs in Za’atari and Azraq camps. In September, 22 vulnerable adolescents and young people (12 males and 10 females) in Za’atari and Azraq camps were enrolled in demand-driven certified technical vocational education, while in host communities, 54 youth (23 males, 31 females) enrolled in the new wave of technical vocational training.

A total of 22 vulnerable young people (four males and 18 females) were employed after graduating from the previous vocational training cycle in host communities. In addition, six students were selected and granted financial assistance to create their own short films, following a UNICEF-supported filmmaking event.

Social Protection and Social Policy: The Hajati Cash for Education programme, was re-launched in September with an initial objective to reach 10,000 children, an 81 per cent decrease compared to the number of children targeted in the previous school year. The downsizing of programme beneficiaries was done through a process that aimed to ensure that the most vulnerable were being considered for cash assistance. As a result, the proportion of Syrian refugees has increased to 91 per cent while Jordanians represent six per cent of the new Hajati caseload. Per the post distribution monitoring (PDM) report in August, UNICEF estimates that 3.5 per cent of children were prevented from dropping-out of school, and 24 per cent of out-of-school eligible children enrolled back to school.

Compounding financial crises, recent increase in taxation and reduced subsidies had a serious impact on the economy which resulted in increased financial burden for the vulnerable population. Hajati proves to damper the effects of this increasingly challenging economic situation in Jordan. Results from the [PDM survey](#) show that six per cent of Hajati children were prevented from falling into poverty.

Furthermore, UNICEF is planning to expand support to Syrian refugee and other highly vulnerable families to cope with specific vulnerabilities and harsh weather conditions, targeting 114,000 most vulnerable children with winterization support during the winter 2018-2019.²⁰ In addition, as a strategic shift to enhance local capacities and empower women, UNICEF is engaging women in the production lines to produce winter baby kits children. Once the new-born kits are assembled by refugee women, they will be distributed to other vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in settlements and host communities.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2018)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 230,000 school-aged children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education	137,206 ¹	130,668 ²	0	137,206	130,668 ²	0

²⁰ The following approaches will be used: 1) In host communities with local market access, unconditional cash assistance of US\$ 32 per child will be provided to Syrian refugee families with children irrespective of nationality and registration; 2) In areas with no access to local markets (defined as being more than 3 kilometres away from a commercial market zones), in-kind (winter clothing and shoes kits) will be distributed to Syrian refugee families with children irrespective of nationality and registration and vulnerable Jordanian families with (e.g. refugees transiting at the Northeast border and refugees living in informal tented settlements) in partnership with Ministry of Social Development and non-governmental organizations; 3) In Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps where a local market exists, cash will be provided to Syrian families with children: UNICEF will provide families with unconditional cash assistance for a value of US\$32 per each child 0-17 years old, to purchase winter clothes and winter shoes. A communication campaign will accompany this support, to make all families including children aware of the purpose of the cash assistance.

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	25,000 ³	11,571 ⁴	3,928	14,500	11,571 ⁴	3,928 ⁵
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁶	4,288 ⁷	462	5,700	2,708 ⁸	453
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	67,000 ⁹	97,739 ¹⁰	14,114	53,600	84,766 ¹¹	12,832
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 471,000 boys and girls including 332,100 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	151,629	102,193	15,578	136,000	91,441 ¹	14,467
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	26,903	12,738	1,716	8,800	5,022 ²	704
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	100,242	44,271	7,463	90,000	42,709 ³	7,451
# women and men trained on child protection	6,883	2,335	142	3,500	1,936 ⁴	112
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.33 million people, including 658,000 registered refugees)						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision ¹	80,000	80,383	0	80,000	79,500 ²	0
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	400,000	135,864	187	252,000 ³	130,386 ⁴	0
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	180,000	124,603	563	145,000 ⁵	124,603 ⁶	563
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁷	30,000	89,476	0	29,000 ⁷	83,635 ⁸	0
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁹	20,000	19,400	4,968	20,000	18,500 ¹⁰	4,689
HEALTH (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)¹						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines				20,000	12,570 ²	2,121
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				20,000	15,361 ³	2,108
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens		n/a		20,000	11,322 ⁴	2,530
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	11,118 ⁵	1,617
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,000 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	27,000	26,949 ²	0	20,000	24,184 ²	3,989
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	80,000 ³	n/a	n/a	30,000	20,801 ³	2,325
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance		n/a		21,000	20,533 ¹	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job				6,200	2,416	76
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills based education in non-formal settings	132,646	n/a	n/a	100,000	58,017 ¹	8,452
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills based education in formal settings	60,000	n/a	n/a	60,000	57,403 ²	0
# 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	202,492	n/a	n/a	120,000	69,193 ³	2,524
FOOTNOTES						

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 March 2018, however, the additional 286 students have not been disaggregated. Disaggregation is based on the previous figure: Enrolment Camps 32,489 (Azraq: 12,310 / Za'atari: 20,179); Enrolment HC: 97,893. Sector and result targets are the same.
Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 15,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 10,000. MoE is not engaging other partners to implement Catch-Up or Drop-Out activities, hence sector and UNICEF results are the same.
Education 4: NFE (Catch-Up and Drop-Out) cumulative total: 11,571 beneficiaries (41% female, 59% male; 66% Syrian, 30% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities). NFE UNICEF current enrolment: Drop-Out (as of August 2018): 4,176 beneficiaries – 55% Syrian, 40% Jordanian, 5% other nationalities; 38% female, 62% male; 24% refugee camps, 76% HC. Catch-Up (as of June 2018 – 2018/2019 enrolment figures not available yet): 3,526 beneficiaries (43% female; 57% male; 89% Syrian, 11% Jordanian; 81% HC, 19% refugee camps).
Education 5: Change in figures from last month's report reflects change in reporting mechanism, not an increase in enrolment (previous reporting was limited only to current enrolment, now reporting is on cumulative enrolment to be aligned with cumulative target). New enrolment since last report is 59 enrollees.
Education 6: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch-Up: 4,500 and NFE Drop-Out is 10,000. The breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target was endorsed by the Education Sector Working Group.
Education 7: Sector Total: 4,288 (2,488 female, 1,800 male). The increase from last month is mainly due to the Nashatati programme training of field coordinators, TOT core team, and Nashatati teachers across Jordan.
Education 8: UNICEF total: 2,708; (1,620 female, 1,088 male). The increase from last month is mainly due to the Nashatati programme training of field coordinators, TOT core team, and Nashatati teachers across Jordan.
Education 9: The target is 67,000 broken down into 53,600 in school and 13,400 OOSC.
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 97,739; 52,243 females, 45,496 males; 90,512 (93%) in-school; 7,227 (7%) out-of-school, 47,185 Jordanian, 50,554 Syrian. Refugee camps: 9,436 (Azraq: 3,193/Za'atari: 6,243); HC 47,117.
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 84,766; 38,233 females, 33,701 males; 79,319 (94%) in-school; 5,447 (6%) out-of-school, (45,794 Jordanians/ 38,972 Syrian): LSS UNICEF refugee camps: 3,975 (Azraq: 298/ Za'atari: 3,677); HC 45,728.
Child Protection 1: 49,488 girls and 41,953 boys. Host: 80,868 / Zaatari: 4,760 / Azraq: 4,869 / EJC: 944.
Child Protection 2: 1,990 girls and 3,032 boys. Host: 3,265 / Zaatari: 839 / Azraq: 885 / EJC: 33.
Child Protection 3: 36,664 women and 6,045 men. Host: 35,920 / Zaatari: 2,862 / Azraq: 3,891 / EJC: 36.
Child Protection 4: 1,088 women and 848 men. Host: 717 / Zaatari: 528 / Azraq: 691.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps.
WASH 2: 49.9% are female.
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq camp, vulnerable communities, and the Berm. (Za'atari water network is now operational in Districts 8 & 9).
WASH 4: 50.4% are female. (14,251 beneficiaries are added since the operation of the Z'atari water network in Districts 8 & 9).
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdullah Park camps, as well as vulnerable communities.
WASH 6: 51.1% are female.
WASH 7: Includes distribution of WASH Non-Food Items in camps and vulnerable communities.
WASH 8: 50.9 % female, 55.4% children. The number of beneficiaries has significantly increased due to the distribution of 10,000 Family Hygiene Kits at the Berm during May reaching 50,000 beneficiaries.
WASH 9: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdullah Park camp, as well as vulnerable communities.
WASH 10: Female percentage: 51.8%, 97% children.
Health 1: Urban and camp results reflect a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.
Health 2: Berm: Boys 287 & Girls 300, Zaatari: Boys 1,034 & Girls 1,124, Azraq: Boys 729 & Girls 694, Others: Boys 4,344 & Girls 4,058.
Health 3: Berm: Boys 1,635 & Girls 1,793, Zaatari: Boys 976 & Girls 1,061, Azraq: Boys 565 & Girls 538, Others: Boys 4,546 & Girls 4,247.
Health 4: Berm: Boys 572 & Girls 491, Zaatari: Boys 868 & Girls 945, Azraq: Boys 521 & Girls 496, Others: Boys 3,841 & Girls 3,588.
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban (Berm).
Nutrition 2: Sector result is pending conformation. Berm: Boys 3,492 & Girls 3,649, Zaatari: Boys 3,232 & Girls 3,516, Azraq: Boys 4,981 & Girls 4,748, Others: Boys 293 & Girls 273.
Nutrition 3: Berm 12,695, Zaatari: 6,360, Azraq: 1,746.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF: 20,533 families; 55,922 children; 50% girls (peak achieved in first half of 2018; beneficiary numbers were reduced as of September 2018, so this figure will likely remain the maximum result for 2018). UNICEF result is lower than the target due to funding constraints and planning for future sustainability of Hajati cash support, which limits reach to beneficiaries.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: Camps: Total 1,630 (1107 Males, 523 Females); Host: Total 786 (360 Males, 426 Females).
Youth 1: girls 31,980, boys 26,037.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Iraq currently hosts 250,184 (107,579 children) registered Syrian refugees.²¹ Around 97 per cent of refugees live in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) - Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah. The remaining three per cent are in the central Iraqi governorate of Anbar. Around 37 per cent (90,000 refugees, including over 40,000 children) live in nine formal camps in the KRI, supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the humanitarian community. The majority (63 per cent) live in host communities. Although Syrian refugees' average employment rate is higher than internally displaced Iraqis and affected host communities, refugees are not eligible for state support and are often employed in informal, insecure, and low-

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 14, 2018.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	250,184	M: 133,848; F: 116,336
Refugee Children (Under 18)	107,579	M: 55,541; F: 52,038
Refugee Children (Under 5)	41,280	M: 20,266; F: 20,015

²¹ UNHCR data portal accessed on 14 October 2018.

paying jobs.²² As the Syrian crisis entered its seventh year, families are struggling to make rent payments, income sources are not sustainable, and many people are in debt.²³ Access to primary healthcare and basic education is free for refugees in the KRI but nonetheless around 20 per cent of refugee households reported at least one member who could not access primary healthcare.²⁴ For basic education, less than half (42 per cent) of school-aged children were enrolled in schools as of spring 2018²⁵. A multi-sectoral assessment of out-of-camp refugees indicated 23 per cent of school-aged children had not attended formal school for at least one full year, and 12 per cent had dropped-out within the 2016-2017 school year.²⁶ In households where at least one child was not anticipated to attend formal school, the most frequent concern was quality of the curriculum (18 per cent), followed by lack of funds to support education expenses (14 per cent) and child labor (14 per cent)²⁷. For boys, earning an income for the family was the most prevalent reason for non-attendance, while for girls - adolescent girls in particular - the long commute to school was a concern. In more recent data, household protection monitoring between April and June 2018 indicated around 80 percent of children aged 6 to 12 were enrolled in school²⁸. Key response focus areas in 2018 are resilience-oriented programmes that empower communities and government staff at local levels to deliver sustainable essential services. An additional strategic element to encourage sustainability in the Iraqi context is community-based approaches, which recognize and enable the central roles played by individuals, families and the host population.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Education: The new academic year has formally started on 30 September 2018, with schools in the KRI opening on 2 October due to the KRG elections taking place on 30 September. A Back to School campaign for the 2018-2019 academic year was rolled-out during the reporting period targeting all school-aged children in the KRI, including an estimated 79,000 Syrian refugee children aged 3 to 17 years. The campaign includes social mobilization and awareness-raising actions at household, school, and community levels to encourage enrolment into formal learning, and will continue into October. As the KRG MoE will continue its policy allowing Syrian refugee children to enrol into Kurdish-language schools at Grade 1 (school entry) level, some Syrian refugee parents have raised concerns as it means their children's education will be in Kurdish, rather than Arabic language. As a key development in September, the MoE KRI has stated the Government of Syria MoE will recognize all student certificates issued in Iraq, regardless of language. This recognition may help to encourage higher levels of formal enrolment among refugee children in Iraq. In September, the DoE Dahuk with UNICEF financial support ran training sessions on updated pedagogy for 80 teachers (48 females) from 17 refugee schools.

The KRG does not have a budget allocation to support refugees specifically, and has faced a significant decrease in its own regional budget allocation in the past four years. There remains a significant need to support continuation of the incentives scheme for Syrian refugee teachers in Iraq - UNICEF has committed to support until December 2018, as other NGO education partners no longer have resources available for this. In a context of continued underfunding, UNICEF Iraq urgently needs US\$3 million to ensure up to 32,000 Syrian refugee children can start school in October. Funds will support learning spaces, supplies, incentives for 700 Syrian refugee education staff, and training for 400 teachers to deliver psychosocial support. The urgent funding will cover critical actions until December 2018, however to ensure support for the entire 2018-2019 academic year UNICEF requires US\$7 million.

WASH: Since January 2018, UNICEF has supported 79,833 Syrian refugees (40,715 females, 38,320 children) with comprehensive WASH services in Dahuk (Domiz 1 and 2 camps) and Erbil (four camps - Basirma, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, and Darashakran) through government partners. In addition, after agreement with UNHCR, in 2018, UNICEF is supporting water quality monitoring in Gawilan and Akre refugee camps, Dahuk. In the same period, as part of needed ongoing operations and maintenance work (O&M), 221 water networks have been repaired, of which 21 took place in September 2018. This enabled UNICEF to maintain a monthly average safe water provision in September of 80 litres per person per day across UNICEF-supported camps. In addition, support included water trucking for around 240 households in Domiz camps due to low network pressure. Expectations of the Syrian refugee community in relation to provision of water have always been high, which is challenging for WASH actors to sustain. The possibility of installing flow metres in Syrian refugee camps is under discussion, initially as an awareness-raising tool, and, potentially, to levy water charges on commercial enterprises in camps.

In Erbil and Dahuk, camp management and government emergency coordination cells²⁹ continued social mobilization activities to reduce illegal water connections to camp water networks, as part of an overall strategy to regulate water use. In September, 91 per cent of the 665 water samples tested in the eight UNICEF-supported camps were confirmed as safe (meeting standards on bacteriological and free chlorine residual tests). Where samples did not meet standards, corrective action was taken including dosing with treatment materials and checks on water storage tanks.

UNICEF partners are maintaining sanitation facilities through regular repair and maintenance along with desludging of cesspools. This ensures a clean and healthy camp environment. Overall in UNICEF-supported refugee camps, 38,605 refugees (19,689 females, 18,530 children) had continued access to sanitation facilities and services in 2018. As an indication of the continued effort needed to ensure proper functioning, in the Domiz camps, Dahuk, the UNICEF supported partner de-sludged 12,366 cesspools and constructed 11 new ones

²² UN, Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2017 Annual Report.

²³ UNHCR and WFP, Joint Vulnerability Assessment, June 2018.

²⁴ Reasons for choosing non-public healthcare options included lack of relevant services in public facilities and lack of trust in quality of public healthcare.

²⁵ January to June 2018 Progress Report, Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019

²⁶ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) III - Data collection took place in August/September 2017; findings published in June 2018.

²⁷ Ibid: Page 72.

²⁸ UNHCR Iraq operational update on Syria situation, second quarter 2018 - Protection monitoring of 3,075 households (HH).

²⁹ Erbil Joint Crisis Coordination Centre 'EJCC' and the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA).

since the beginning of 2018, while 611 black and grey water networks have been constructed or extended (62 in September alone). Additionally, UNICEF supported improvements in WASH services in schools, Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) and in Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) reaching 17,286 children and adults (8,816 females).

In relation to prolonged challenges with electricity supply, there are discussions among WASH sector partners about expanding the introduction of solar-powered pumping systems which would reduce dependence on generators. At least two Syrian camps in Erbil already have solar powered systems supported through WASH sector partners, but no decision has yet been reached on a timeline of expansion to other camps; start of work also depends on fund availability – one solar power unit, which is sufficient to serve one camp, costs an estimated US\$30,000.

Health and Nutrition: Between January and September 2018, UNICEF has supported the national immunization schedule in all nine KRG refugee camps (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah) in addition to non-camp refugees in Dahuk (covered by outreach immunization teams). Through routine services, a total of 2,193 children (1,118 girls) under the age of one (U1) have been vaccinated against measles, and an additional 227 children aged between 1 and 5 years received a measles-containing vaccine (measles, mumps, rubella, or 'MMR'). A total of 10,152 children under the age of five (5,178 girls) were vaccinated against polio. In September, the nine Syrian refugee camps were included in a national measles campaign in response to increases cases of measles in Iraq. The campaign targets all children aged between 9 to 59 months. The first phase ran from 2 to 13 September, reaching 12,150 Syrian refugee children with the MMR vaccine³⁰. Nationwide data on children reached is being finalised by the Ministry of Health (MoH) at time of report preparation. A second phase of the campaign is currently scheduled to take place in early 2019.

Since the start of 2018, at least 6,837 children (3,487 girls) have received Vitamin A supplements alongside their vaccination. In September, trained health worker teams visited 517 newborns in their homes in refugee camps, as part of efforts to improve neo-natal and maternal health, with a total of 1,045 new-borns reached since January 2018. New-borns or mothers displaying risk signs are referred to the closest Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) for follow-up.

As of September, 16,070 Syrian refugee children U5 have been monitored for growth. Of the 2,308 children screened in September, 84 cases of Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM: 3.6 per cent) and 12 cases of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM: 0.5 per cent) were

identified, with children receiving therapeutic foods as needed. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate between January and September is 3.6 per cent, therefore within acceptable range. All MAM and non-complicated SAM cases (91 cases in total) were treated at camp PHC, while all complicated SAM cases (five in total) were referred to nutritional rehabilitation centres (NRC) for management. By September 10,965 mothers had accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling (IYCF) sessions that improve knowledge on child nutrition, while 429 pregnant women and new mothers with infants under six months old attended specific sessions on breastfeeding. In September, there have been no reports of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) received from Syrian refugee camps; acute watery diarrhoea rates were within normal ranges.

Sustainable support to children's nutrition interventions are crucial to reduce morbidity and mortality. A main challenge is shortage of nutritional supplementation in camp PHCs. In September, UNICEF delivered 500 packs of high-energy biscuits to Dahuk refugee camps as short-term support, and is discussing additional supplies for treatment of MAM with the World Food Programme. As part of ongoing social mobilization and awareness-raising activities in September, health promoters reached 5,471 individuals with key health messages delivered via tent-to-tent visits, covering vaccination, food safety, water storage, breastfeeding, health during pregnancy, communicable diseases, and risks of early marriage.

A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside refugee camps is yet to be developed, meaning data availability and quality is not consistent across locations. Capacity-building sessions on information management and use of existing tools are ongoing with Directorate of Health (DoH) staff as needed. In certain cases, mainly immunization, data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH), leading to delays. Additional challenges include need for regular refresher trainings due to high turnover of PHC staff; UNICEF is intending to run refresher courses before the end of 2018.

Child Protection: In September 2018, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 1,049 newly-registered refugee children (479 girls), totaling 8,074 children (3,887 girls) accessing these services since the beginning of 2018. Specialized child protection services reached 249 refugee children (128 girls), for a total of 1,174 (550 girls) reached in 2018. No unaccompanied or separated Syrian children were registered in September, leaving the cumulative 2018 figure at 12 Syrian children (three girls). In addition, social workers from the Erbil Department of Social Affairs (DoSA) carried-out life-skills activities reaching 63 adolescent girls in the four Erbil Syrian refugee camps (Kawergosk, Basirma, Darashakran and Qushtapa).

With low funding levels across all child protection partners, many NGO partner services for Syrian refugees have scaled down or closed, despite ongoing need for parenting support programmes and interventions that discourage and prevent violent discipline. Work has continued by increasing focus on technical support through government partners and through a sector-wide child protection strategy that emphasizes community-based approaches. Government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but ongoing economic

³⁰ Campaign data is not included in the UNICEF Humanitarian Performance Monitoring indicator.

pressure has limited outreach and service delivery capacity. UNICEF's current level of support for Syrian refugee child protection interventions can be maintained until the end of 2018, however, nearly all existing UNICEF funding for refugee child protection work will end by December 2018 if no additional funding is secured, potentially impacting services for at least 16,000 Syrian refugee children.

Social Protection: As of September 2018, UNICEF has supported 3,830 Syrian refugee children (1,877 girls) with cash assistance of US\$30 per child per month. A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment in February 2018 indicated on average 88 per cent of respondents stated cash assistance had sufficient impact on children's needs. For example, children's attendance at school had been maintained at over 97 per cent throughout the intervention. After some delay, due to lack of funds, the KRG election on 30 September, and the fact that enumerators are Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs staff who are fitting assessment work around their existing tasks, the updating of household assessments started in September. By the end of the month, updated information was gathered on the status of 949 families in Dahuk and 704 families in Erbil. Assessments are due to conclude in October.

Basic Needs: In Iraq, extreme summer heat turns to zero-degree temperatures fast. Winter starts in October and lasts until March, bringing with it heavy rains, snow storms, and freezing temperatures. Children are especially vulnerable to cold weather conditions that exacerbate diseases such as pneumonia and other respiratory infections. As of September 2018, UNICEF has secured US\$500,000 to initiate distribution of winter clothing kits for 10,500 refugee children through an e-voucher programme.

Media and External Communications: In September, UNICEF has hosted a visit by UNICEF Spain and Grisart, a photography school in Barcelona. Grisart conducted a ten-day photography training for a total of 40 Syrian refugee and IDP adolescents; photographs produced will be part of an exhibition in Barcelona as part of public advocacy on the situation of children in Iraq.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2018)

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need 727,944 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	97,494 ¹	66	81,149	79,833 ¹	0
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	49,718 ²	98	53,333	38,605 ²	0
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000	49,718 ³	98	41,730	38,605 ³	0
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255	23,179 ⁴	265	15,000	17,286 ⁴	265
EDUCATION (Need: 79,080 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,000	13,531 ⁵	10,561	32,370	971 ¹	0
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,700	1,253 ⁶	243	1,000	519 ²	80
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	58,970	1,028 ⁷	0	35,370	0 ³	0
PTA members trained	70	136 ⁸	0	360	0 ⁴	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 104,231 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	2,499 ⁹	395	1,632	1,174 ¹	241
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	25,000	16,719 ¹⁰	1,343	16,250	8,074 ²	1,049
HEALTH (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)				7,000	2,193 ¹	241
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit		n/a		4,000	1,045 ²	517
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				19,500	10,152 ³	1,631
NUTRITION (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps		n/a		12,300	10,965	2,627
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		4,000	3,830 ¹	0

FOOTNOTES

WASH 1: Sector - females: 49,722, males: 47,772. UNICEF - females: 40,715, males: 39,118. Achievement against WASH indicators shows maximum population reached in 2018. Where 'zero' is reported in the 'change since last report' column, delivery of services has been maintained, but no additional people above the previous maximum have been served. Given the services delivered and the mostly stable Syrian refugee populations in camps, UNICEF reaches its annual target within the first few months of each appeal year. In Iraq, the challenge for WASH is sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding.

WASH 2: Sector - females: 25,356, males: 24,362. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. See footnote under [1].

WASH 3: Sector - females: 25,356, males: 24,362. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. See footnote under [1].

WASH 4: Sector - females: 11,821, males: 11,358. UNICEF - females: 8,816, males: 8,470. See footnote under [1].

Education 1: Sector - females: 6,649, males: 6,882. UNICEF - females: 437, males: 534. Academic year enrolment does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2018. Formal enrolment figures are expected to boost this indicator's progress, dependent on when verified data is available from the KRG MoE.

Education 2: Sector - females: 639, males 614. UNICEF - females: 265, males 254.

Education 3: Sector - females: 535, males: 493. UNICEF - N/A. The next rounds of distribution of school supplies will be undertaken in October 2018.

Education 4: Sector - females: 69, males: 67. UNICEF - N/A. After discussion with the MoE KRG on priorities, PTA trainings supported by UNICEF are not planned to take place in 2018 due to lack of funding and changes in priorities. Instead, UNICEF and the MoE KRG introduced a module training for MoE KRG educational supervisors to update and strengthen skills related to delivery of quality learning.

CP 1: Sector - females: 1,074, male: 1,425. UNICEF - females: 550, males: 624. For the majority of 2018, there have been extremely limited funds for the planned Syrian refugee child protection response, although the contribution from PRM in May 2018 has helped to maintain critical basic interventions including PSS and specialised protection assistance. Work has continued through either utilisation of 2017 carry-over funding or by increasing focus on technical support through government partners and community-based approaches. In parallel, government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but ongoing economic pressure has limited their outreach and service delivery capacity.

CP 2: Sector - females: 8,175; males: 8,544. UNICEF - females: 3,887, males: 4,187. See footnote under [9].

Health 1: UNICEF - females: 1,118, males: 1,075. Progress includes only children reached through routine services. A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations. Capacity building on data management is ongoing with relevant partners. Immunization data must be cleared by Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to delay in receipt.

Health 2: UNICEF - females: 471, males: 574. A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations. Capacity building on data management is ongoing with relevant partners.

Health 3: UNICEF - females: 5,178, males: 4,974. A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations. Capacity building on data management is ongoing with relevant partners. Immunization data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to a delay in data receipt.

Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 1,877, males: 1,953. UNICEF cash assistance takes place during the academic year in support of children's education needs. PRM funds received in July 2018 will support continuation of cash transfer response from October 2018. Household assessments are being updated in the summer period to identify most vulnerable families' status.

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon continues to host a disproportionately large burden of Syrian refugees; more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees (976,002 officially registered with UNHCR), equivalent to one in every four people, in addition to 200,000 Palestinian refugees, half of whom are girls and boys. The situation of refugees and poor Lebanese remained stable, but precarious.

The 2018 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) indicates that Syrian refugees' legal residency rate is only 27 per cent, their birth registration rate is 21 per cent, and the marriage rate for girls aged 15-19 years is 22 per cent, while percentages of 6-14 and 15-17-year-old children attending schools were 69 and 23 per cent, respectively. While the overall situation is stable, significant regional vulnerability disparities exist, as well as indications of aggravating conditions for the most vulnerable, such as increased debt, severe food insecurity, and relocations to Informal Settlements³¹ to decrease living costs. Group returns facilitated by the General Security Directorate, and spontaneous individual returns are ongoing on a limited scale and at a pace comparable to previous years (approximately 8,000 people returned since the beginning of the year). UNICEF and partner humanitarian agencies throughout Lebanon maintain the position that returns should be voluntary and that conditions in Syria are not yet optimal for organized returns.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education: September marked the start of the 2018-2019 school year with all public schools opening for the morning shift, providing fully subsidised enrolment for poor Lebanese and non-Lebanese children (expected at 50 per cent girls, 50 per cent boys) between 03-18 years of age. Where school capacity is reached, second shift schools, solely enrolling Syrian and non-Lebanese girls and boys, are prepared to open on 10 October. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education has set targets to enrol 215,000 Lebanese children and 250,000 non-Lebanese children for this school year. During the 2017-2018 school year, 209,000 Lebanese children and 213,000 non-Lebanese children were enrolled. However, there are growing concerns over almost USD 50 million funding gap in enrolment for the coming school

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 14, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	976,002	M: 463,601; F: 512,401
Child Refugees (Under 18)	541,681	M: 277,185; F: 264,497
Child Refugees (Under 5)	154,208	M: 79,056; F: 75,152

³¹ Since the 2017 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VaSyR), the percentage of people living in informal settlements in Lebanon has increased from 17 to 19 per cent.

year (against a budget of USD 150 million). As a result, public schools have been temporarily instructed to re-enrol only children who were in schools last year, with the exception of new entrants in Grade 1 who are being fully accepted for enrolment.

UNICEF will continue and extend the “Reaching School Programme” (launched in January 2018) to provide a monthly cash transfer of USD 20 per child to families of children who face great challenges getting safely to school. The registration and validation process for this school year started in September, with the aim of supporting 80,000 Syrian children enrolled in second shift school. The first payment to families is expected to be transferred in November 2018.

WASH: On a daily basis, UNICEF and its partners continue to provide clean water and desludging services to some 200,000 children and their families (54 per cent females) residing in informal settlements across Lebanon.

During the past three years, UNICEF has partnered with a national NGO to improve water and sanitation infrastructure in the most disadvantaged suburbs of Lebanon’s northern Tripoli region. Following the technical infrastructural implementation/establishment, residents’ historic reluctance to subscribe to and pay for water service provided by the Water Establishment endured, due mainly to their lack of trust in the governance of public authorities, and a rejection of governmental rule and law. The NGO established and sensitized community-level WASH committees and supported them to approach the Water Establishment to find mutually-agreeable solutions for the varied water billing challenges faced by communities. These activities engendered community engagement, mutual trust-building, and restored relations. Therefore, since 2017, the number of applicants/households to the water establishment from these areas increased from none to 587, and the number of subscribers/households increased from none to 299. A continued increase in these figures is expected as the news of customer service satisfaction is spread throughout communities.

Child Protection: Upon request from the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), UNICEF and a partner conducted two trainings on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and gender-based violence (GBV) core concepts for 26 staff (92 per cent women) from the Social Health Services and Primary Health Care Department in MoPH. The trainings introduced staff to minimum standards, core concepts and updated regional GBV referral pathways. Following the trainings, UNICEF is drafting a concept note for presentation to MoPH that will focus on mainstreaming GBV in 25 public healthcare centres, while also supporting the MoPH to create a framework on PSEA.

In addition, UNICEF and its partners continue to provide case management, psychosocial support and referral services on a daily basis. From January to September 2018, 7,888 Lebanese and 24,672 non-Lebanese children (49 per cent girls) and their families (94 per cent females) have been supported with these services.

Health and Nutrition: By end of September, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) reported 876 measles cases (47 per cent girls, 53 per cent boys/81 per cent Lebanese, 19 per cent Syrian). Among the Lebanese cases, 72.5 per cent occurred among children 1-14 years old, necessitating more surveillance and communication to caregivers of school-aged children. In response to the new measles cases and low-immunization coverage rate areas, UNICEF continued to provide technical support to MoPH including attack rate analysis per cadaster, on-the-job support for immunization canters and IT support for the MoPH immunization platform, with a focus on most at-risk cadasters. In collaboration with six NGO partners, UNICEF has reached 26,106 children in September (48 per cent girls, 52 per cent boys/ 42 per cent Lebanese, 54 per cent Syrian, three per cent Palestinians) with outreach messages on immunization and screening of immunization status and referred them to Public Health Centres (PHCs) for vaccination. In isolated areas, PHC operations occurred via mobile vaccination units, vaccinating 1,140 children (49 per cent females). The Accelerated Immunization Activities (AIA) contributed to the decrease in measles attack rate from 3.9/100,000 in May 2018, to reach 0.3/100,000 by September, with no other detected disease outbreaks within the country in 2018.

Furthermore, UNICEF began a new partnership where 23 youth volunteers and seven health educators, all female, were trained on Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling messages to target mothers and caregivers in communities and PHCs, supported by lactation specialists.

Adolescents and Youth: In September, UNICEF in partnership with ILO launched the national Tracer Study to examine the transition between learning and employment for young people completing skills training programmes offered by UNICEF’s implementing partners. It also aims to generate more information on the youth labour market in Lebanon, including challenges that young people face in accessing decent work opportunities. To date, 1,282 youth (60 per cent girls/women, 40 per cent boys/men) have participated through four regional Tracer workshops, with an additional two events scheduled for October 2018.

On September 25-26, UNICEF supported “Solutions that Work! The Middle East and North Africa Evidence Symposium on Adolescents and Youth” hosted by the American University of Beirut and in coordination with the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative. The event brought together nearly 150 young people, policymakers, civil society actors, donors, and practitioners to share the latest evidence-based solutions³², to inform policy and promote the scale-up of good practices, addressing key issues related to youth and adolescents in MENA. Additionally, Generation Unlimited, a new, ambitious partnership aimed at getting every young person into quality education, training or employment by 2030, was launched at a high-level event of the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly. UNICEF Lebanon will participate in the Youth Challenge taking place in 16 countries worldwide, which calls for applications from young people to create solutions to issues that affect them, as part of the Generation Unlimited.

³² Such as Easing the Education to Employment Transition in Education and Employment and Violence Prevention and Response.

Social Policy: Following the successful implementation of the Min-Ila child-focused social assistance programme that met its target of reaching 50,000 children (47 per cent girls) with cash transfers, tailored household visits, and multi-sectoral referrals, concluding June 2018, an increasingly urgent need is to secure USD 3-5 million funding for the next phase from early 2019. The new programme (being designed by year end) will aim to reach vulnerable non-Lebanese children with an integrated approach of cash transfers, household visits, and multi-sector referral for out-of-school children. UNICEF is also planning a programme providing winter kits to 20,000 boys and girls in hard-to-reach areas. However, USD 3.4 million funding is still urgently required to provide cash transfers to another 80,000 children to support their winter needs.³³

Regarding the national social protection system, UNICEF continues its long-term support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to finalize a roadmap by year end that will guide the country's move toward a national framework for social protection³⁴. UNICEF also facilitated a series of discussions on the introduction of cash transfers to vulnerable Lebanese, which successfully resulted in MoSA's decision to design a pilot cash transfer programme to begin in 2019. In other areas, UNICEF has recruited a full-time gender specialist to support the mainstreaming of gender analysis and programming.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2018)

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 2017-18	Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	210,000	209,409 ¹	0
	Non-Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	217,000	192,374 ¹	8,215
TOTAL	457,682	426,672	0	417,000	401,783	8,215	
# teachers trained	70,000	36,557	10,104	5,000	4,416 ²	2,962	
CHILD PROTECTION							
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	4,308 ¹	846	
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services	24,000	8,280	4,840	4,659	2,175 ²	491	
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	n/a	n/a	n/a	36,000	10,453 ³	2,358	
# boys and girls participating in community based CP activities	91,445	64,117	27,198	50,000	24,604 ⁴	4,033	
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE							
# affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	262,150	168,031	19,148	149,955	206,637 ¹	24,967	
# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	241,550	233,639	36,177	188,175	179,681 ²	26,591	
# affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	n/a	n/a	n/a	180,000	61,131 ³	0	
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	394,000	84,358	25,676	96,370	82,729 ⁴	9,413	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,247	52,675 ¹	0	
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,512	46,599 ²	0	
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements							
	U5	n/a	n/a	n/a	253,044	13,668 ³	0
	PLW	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,175	199 ⁴	0
TOTAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	308,219	13,867⁵	0	
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH							
# adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,600	7,151 ¹	405	
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,301	15,024 ²	1,231	

³³ Funding for winter kits is secured.

³⁴ Social assistance to refugees is integrated in the Lebanon Comprehensive Response Plan.

LEBANON	Sector Target*	Sector Result *	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,644	3,122 ³	436
# youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,467	12,284 ⁴	941
SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS						
# affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash transfer base amount 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	47,500	48,224 ¹	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	10,742 ¹	487
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME						
# boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrollment in ECE schools schoolyear 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	5,641 ¹	2,372
# boys and girls provided with learning retention and homework support for school year 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	3,357 ²	0
# adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,695	967 ³	403
# children engaged in community based child protection activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	14,317 ⁴	2,000
# children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	2,888 ⁵	0
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/ activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	20,024	4,406
Footnotes						
*Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of July 2018.						
Education 1: Lebanese Boys: 49%; Lebanese Girls 51%. Non-Lebanese: Boys 50%; Girls 50%.						
Education 2: Big bulk of trainings started in September 2018.						
Child protection 1: Boys 48%; Girls 52%.						
Child Protection 2: Boys: 57%; Girls: 43%.						
Child Protection 3: Boys: 53%; Girls: 47%.						
Child protection 4: Boys: 50%; Girls 50%. The low result is caused initially by delays in finalizing partnership documents which led to delays in implementation, in addition to measuring completion as opposed to enrolment.						
WASH 1: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%. Overachievement is due to UNICEF taking over WASH services from UNHCR and other organizations.						
WASH 2: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%.						
WASH 3: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%. Low result as funding was received during this year and reporting started in June. The project is ongoing.						
WASH 4: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.						
Health & Nutrition 1: There is a 3-month delay in H&N data from MoPH.						
Health & Nutrition 2: There is a 3-month delay in H&N data from MoPH.						
Health & Nutrition 3: Boys 55%; Girls 44%.						
Health & Nutrition 4: Pregnant Lactating Women: 1%.						
Health & Nutrition 4: UNICEF result: This result is due to PLW not receiving micro-nutrients from their doctors, and they will not accept them from the primary healthcare centres, and there exists a lack of trust by families with regard to the micronutrients. Thus, it is planned to incorporate the micronutrient distribution for children U5 in the coming year within a comprehensive Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme to encourage mothers to give them to their infants.						
Adolescents & Youth 1: Young Men: 36%; Young Women: 64%.						
Adolescents & Youth 2: Young Men: 46%; Young Women: 54%. Figure indicates completion and not enrolment.						
Adolescents & Youth 3: Young Men: 36%; Young Women: 64%.						
Adolescents & Youth 4: Young Men: 48%; Young Women: 52%. Figure indicates completion and not enrolment.						
Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: 53% boys, 47% girls. Indicators are not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).						
Communication for Development 1: Boys and Men 33%; Girls and Women 67%. UNICEF result: Underachievement because the first part of the year is about identifying partners and orienting them. Phase two is outreach.						
Palestinian Programme 1: Boys: 52%; Girls: 48%. The big intake was in January 2018. 2,372 joined recently as part of the 2018-2019 academic year. This is why there is a big increase in numbers.						
Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: 50%; Girls: 50%.						
Palestinian Programme 3: Boys: 52%; Girls: 48%.						
Palestinian Programme 4: Boys: 46%; Girls: 54%.						
Palestinian Programme 5: Boys: 49%; Girls: 51%.						

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Turkish and refugee children across the country returned to school on 17 September for the 2018-2019 academic year. Nearly 616,000 Syrian and other refugee children have registered for the new school year, and more are expected to enrol in the coming months.³⁵ However, due to the growing school-age refugee population in Turkey, the estimated number of children who remain out-of-school stands at 430,000.

As of end September, Turkey remained home to nearly four million refugees and asylum seekers, including over 1.7 million children – the largest refugee population in the world. Nearly 3.6 million Syrians, of whom 1.6 million are children, live in Turkey alongside more than 360,000 nationals primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, of whom almost 120,000 are children.³⁶

In addition, Turkey continues to serve as a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move, many of them seeking greater economic or political opportunities. Seven rounds of re-admissions from Greece to Turkey took place under the EU-Turkey Statement for 76 people; the total number of returns since March 2016 stands at 1,763.³⁷

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education: In September, UNICEF focused on preparing children, teachers and schools for the start of the 2018-2019 school year. School bags and stationery kits were procured and will be distributed to 800,000 refugee and vulnerable Turkish children in October and November. In addition, UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) continued to collaborate on the School-and Classroom-Based Assessment initiative, which equips teachers with the tools and knowledge to more effectively assess student learning.

In September, a five-day training was held in Istanbul for 181 teachers from across the country and included sessions on physical education, classroom teaching, counseling, math, science, and visual arts.

In non-formal education, UNICEF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports expanded their Turkish language programme to nine new provinces³⁸, reaching 24 provinces to date. In addition, over 100 Syrian and Turkish youth volunteers were trained and conducted a non-formal education outreach campaign to increase awareness about the opportunities available to refugee children in the nine provinces, reaching more than 8,600 Syrian refugee children. Among those, around 3,000 children were identified as out-of-school and referred to relevant educational opportunities. UNICEF and MoNE also expanded the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) – designed to help out-of-school refugee children develop the knowledge and skills they need to enroll in the formal Turkish education system – to six new provinces.³⁹ A two-day outreach training for 110 Turkish and Syrian volunteer teachers was also implemented on 27-28 September; these teachers will conduct an outreach campaign across seven provinces in October.

Child Protection: During the reporting month, the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) for refugee children has reached 1,766 girls and boys in 15 provinces, bringing the total number of children reached so far to nearly 46,000. Since the launch of the CCTE in June 2017, 40 per cent of assessed children had protection risks related to schooling, 30 per cent were engaged in child labour, eight per cent had psychosocial concerns and 2.5 per cent were victims (or at high risk) of child marriage. These children have been referred to relevant institutions and services for specialized support.

To further strengthen and harmonize the provision of psychosocial support (PSS) services to refugee children, during September, UNICEF trained 25 technical staff from NGOs and municipalities on the Child Resilience programme, which is designed to increase children's emotional well-being through structured and supervised sessions. In addition, UNICEF trained 33 master trainers from the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policies (MoFLSS) on psychosocial support services in emergency settings, who will in turn train 500 MoFLSS technical staff from all 81 provinces in 2018.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In September, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and MoFLSS to provide social cohesion trainings and activities to more than 2,500 Syrian and Turkish youth – ranging from sports, arts and crafts, circus activities, and peer-to-peer discussions.⁴⁰ UNICEF also facilitated a three-day meeting in Gaziantep for 80 participants from partner organizations including the Southeast Anatolia GAP Administration, the MoYS, the MoNE and Aralık University. The meeting focused on lessons learned and best practices to inform and improve future programming.

Social Protection: In September, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) for refugee children began its second year of implementation, with the aim to reach 450,000 refugee children by July 2019. Nearly 341,500 refugee children benefitted from the CCTE

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 14, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,577,752	M: 1,939,142; F: 1,638,610
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,592,100	M: 830,038; F: 762,061
Child Refugees (Under 5)	554,552	M: 286,220; F: 268,331

³⁵ Ministry of National Education, October 2018.

³⁶ Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), August 2018.

³⁷ EU DG for Migration and Home Affairs, October 2018. The total includes three previously unreported returns in August 2018.

³⁸ Denizli, Aydın, Sakarya, Kocaeli, Konya, Kayseri, Malatya, Diyarbakır, and Şırnak.

³⁹ İzmir, Bursa, Mersin, Kilis, Adana, and Kayseri.

⁴⁰ 1,108 girls and women, 961 boys and men.

payment in September, a nine per cent increase over the previous payment in July 2018.⁴¹ UNICEF also provided children with a 100 Turkish Lira as part of Back-to-School top-up payment to help meet additional expenses at the start of the school year. For the first time, beneficiaries of the September payment included 400 children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme. The next CTE payment will be made in November 2018.

Meanwhile, as part of UNICEF's programme on the elimination of child labour, which aims to strengthen the capacity of local communities and the public and private sectors to identify and respond to child labour cases, UNICEF and the MoNE trained 80 teachers and guidance counsellors on Child Rights and Business Principles in September. To date, approximately 500 MoNE staff have been trained since January 2018.

Basic Needs: During the reporting month, UNICEF signed agreements with two partners to implement the 2018-2019 cash-based winter assistance programme, which aims to reach 10,000 vulnerable refugee and Turkish households in southeast Turkey. Meanwhile, together with NGO partner the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), UNICEF distributed 2,855 family hygiene kits and 332 baby hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and migrant families in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Muğla, Kayseri, Gaziantep, Edirne and Aydin, benefitting almost 8,900 children.

Media and External Communications: In September, UNICEF and ECHO [announced](#) the second year of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme for Syrian and other refugees in Turkey, alongside a social media campaign using the hashtag #KEEPON with the aim to encourage parents to send their children to school and change their future through education. The #KEEPON campaign has reached six million people by end September and engaged 154,000. UNICEF also published a [human interest story](#) covering the work done by the outreach teams of UNICEF and NGO partner ASAM. In addition, UNICEF joined an online campaign to raise awareness about a global UNICEF report entitled [An Everyday Lesson: #ENDviolence in Schools](#) with social media [posts](#) reaching 158,000 people and engaging 5,000 people. UNICEF also participated in amplifying the voice of [Generation Unlimited](#) partnership that was announced on 24 September at the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly through [social media posts](#) with hashtag #genunlimited.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2018)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	51,200	12,645	5,675	50,000	10,497 ¹	3,527
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	650,000	615,989	5,711	650,000	615,989 ²	5,711
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	9,667	3,541	23,000	7,111 ³	985
# teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440	12,994	0	13,000	12,994 ⁴	0
# teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620	n/a	n/a	146,200	0 ⁵	0
# refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	376,326	8,236	325,000	376,326 ⁶	8,236
CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	400,738	116,551	150,000	193,866 ¹	18,249
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	65,654	12,549	80,000	63,793 ²	5,183
# children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	48,478	14,979	77,000	30,680 ³	7,047
# children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	28,133	7,986	20,000	23,940 ⁴	4,412
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes	220,850	77,157	72,905	200,000	68,397 ¹	2,534

⁴¹ The cumulative number of CTE beneficiaries now stands at 376,426 children (188,559 girls and 187,767 boys).

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
BASIC NEEDS (Needs: 10.6 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 3.7 million children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	2,130,650	372,698	372,698	60,000	54,614	0
HEALTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
#Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	1,184	466	1,400	0 ¹	0
# Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000	2,291	127,709	130,000	0 ²	0
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: 5,103 girls and 5,394 boys. This result includes community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries only. The formal ECE statistics are not yet included in this table as the activities under formal ECE will be implemented and reported in Q4 2018.						
EDUCATION 2: 303,673 girls and 312,316 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data for the 2018-2019 school year, and includes pre-primary students 5 years and up.						
EDUCATION 3: 480 girls and 505 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited NFE to date is 7,111 (3,487 girls and 3,624 boys). With the launch of the Accelerated Learning Programme in May (along with the transportation support for OOSC in rural areas), UNICEF expects to meet its target by end year.						
EDUCATION 4: 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in September is 12,838 (6,825 women, 6,013 men).						
EDUCATION 5: With the signing of the RWP in April, UNICEF and MoNE have commenced planning for this intervention; the first round of trainings is expected to take place during Q4 2018.						
EDUCATION 6: 188,559 girls and 187,767 boys. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the planned CCTE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: 9,142 girls/women and 9,105 boys/men. Overachievement is due to larger than expected caseload in 2018.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: Sex disaggregation not available this month.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: Sex disaggregation not available this month. Achievement has been constrained in 2018 due to overstretched partner capacity as well as a focus on strengthening the capacity of case management systems.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: Sex disaggregation not available this month.						
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH 1: 1,177 males, 1,357 females. Partners have begun moving to a new monitoring and reporting system which has created some delays in reporting beneficiaries reached; these issues are being addressed and results achieved are expected to increase in the coming months.						
HEALTH 1: UNICEF remains in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are TBD.						
HEALTH 2: UNICEF provides support to national vaccination campaigns in partnership with the Ministry of Health; the next campaign is TBD.						

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in the country continues to increase progressively and on a monthly basis. As of 30 September, there are 237,389 registered refugees and asylum seekers in the Egypt. 2,449 refugees and asylum seekers were registered in September alone out of which 690 (28 per cent) are Syrian. The other majority comes from Sudan (38,980), followed by Ethiopia (15,444), Eritrea (14,770), South Sudan (13,616) and other nationalities (23,075).⁴² As of 3 September, a total of 3,873 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered, including 2,327 unaccompanied children and 1,455 separated children. UASC face extensive protection issues affecting their safety, well-being, and development. While the Egyptian Child Law outlines the vulnerabilities of minors and establishes Child Protection Committees for vulnerable children, non-Egyptian migrants, refugees and asylum seekers often fail to access government services and national protection systems. Other challenges include lack of resolution of custody and guardianship issues, access to witness protection programmes, or access to asylum for those in need of international protection. Non-Egyptian child victims of trafficking are not provided with shelter services and care arrangements upon identification. Without shelter, children remain in a state of anxiety and are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. In addition, medical and psycho-social problems reported by Egyptian and foreign unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) arise from children's experiences in their countries of origin, including those fleeing war, violent and persecution, during their transit in Egypt en route to European countries and from living conditions within these countries.

Due to UNICEF and partners' advocacy, more non-Syrian refugees are benefiting from primary health care services at all Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) Primary Health Units (PHUs), particularly the 122 PHUs supported by UNICEF. With the higher cost of health services provided by the private sector, the demand to utilize the free of charge public primary health services is markedly increased. This adds additional need for UNICEF to continue its support to MoHP to help address the high demand. In addition, the need to expand the

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 14, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	131,019	M: 67,606; F: 63,413
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,504	M: 28,038; F: 26,466
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,757	M: 7,075; F: 6,682

⁴² Per UNHCR, the total decrease in cases of refugees and asylum seekers is 817 cases. 792 cases were reported closed including 388 Syrian and 404 from other nationalities. No data is yet shared by UNHCR on cases of returnees.

number of PHUs serving refugees and Egyptian host communities becomes essential, therefore UNICEF is coordinating efforts with MoHP and partners to increase the number and quality of PHU primary health care services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: The Ministry of Education (MoE) has announced that they will be working on an education reform package, branded 'Education 2.0', to improve the quality and relevance of the education system and outcomes. This has led to a shift in MoE's priorities, and thus affected the signing of action plans and commencement of the majority of education activities planned by UNICEF and its partners, resulting in a delay in the achievement of targets for 2018.

Since the beginning of the year, 7,792⁴³ refugee children (4,050 males and 3,742 females) received education cash grants to support their enrollment in pre-primary education. This includes 4,534 Syrian children (2,313 males and 2,221 females) while the remainder are from Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan, and Horn of Africa countries including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. In September, 252 vulnerable children (128 sub-Saharan Africans, 119 Syrians, four Yemenis and one Iraqi) were supported with extra cash assistance⁴⁴ based on the conducted vulnerability assessment. In addition, UNICEF has signed a new partnership agreement to prepare for the new round of education cash grant distribution for the new academic year 2018-2019, which will benefit 7,500 Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children. The funds for the education cash grant for the 2018-19 academic year were delayed and therefore, the disbursement will only be done in the last quarter of 2018. Due to these delays, parents, who want to enroll their children in kindergarten, might have to borrow money from relatives and other people to do so. UNICEF and partners have been in contact with the targeted beneficiaries to inform them about the delays and have also agreed to engage more staff to fast-track the disbursement of the education grant.

With UNICEF's support, a total of 60 teachers (39 Syrians, 18 Africans and three from other nationalities) in refugee community and public schools participated in capacity development programmes in September to enhance their knowledge, skills and attitudes for a better learning experience for children. The trainings covered topics such as active learning methods, child pedagogy, and early identification and assessment of mild disabilities. So far in 2018, a total of 330 teachers (149 Syrians, 94 Africans and 87 from other nationalities) were reached with capacity-building. Furthermore, 18 kindergarten (KG) children (14 are Syrian and four African) were reached with textbooks for early childhood education and 25 others (14 Syrian and 11 African) received story kits with each comprising a set of four stories for teachers to engage with children and spark their imagination. In terms of non-formal education, 93 students from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan, who were attending the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) in September, received their monthly stipend of EGP 150 to cover transportation costs and other indirect costs associated to the programme⁴⁵.

Health: During September, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to reach 3,998 children under the age of five (U5) with routine immunization and growth monitoring services and 2,482 women of child bearing age with health care services in addition to 29,988 Egyptians from the host community in 122 UNICEF-supported primary health Units (PHUs). This brings the total reach in 2018 to 21,273 children U5 (10,974 males and 10,299 females), 11,983 adult female Syrian refugees and 501,004 Egyptians, respectively. Compared to the same time of the last two years there has been a notable increase in the number of Syrian children U5 and women covered by the primary health care services provided by MoHP and supported by UNICEF. In 2016, 11,092 children were served with numbers rising to 14,108 in 2017 and 21,274 in 2018. Meanwhile, 7,164 women benefited from these services in 2016, 9,384 in 2017 and 11,984 in 2018.

Furthermore, with the availability of funds, UNICEF continues to support the MoHP to achieve its 2018 target for enhancing the skills of primary health care service providers in the targeted PHUs. In 2018, 100 health teams (physicians, nurses, sanitarians) received capacity-building training in addition to 120 Syrian community health care workers.

Child Protection: UNICEF continues supporting the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) at governorate level by reactivating and strengthening the role of the Child Protection Committees to provide integrated governmental child protection services to children on the move. Training sessions were provided to members of 10 District Child Protection Committees in Damietta governorate on service mapping to strengthen referral of children victims of violence to governmental services including legal assistance.

In addition, UNICEF and partners continue to mainstream community-based psychosocial support through provision of recreational and life skills activities benefiting 55,701 children, youth and adolescents (refugee, migrant and Egyptian), and 11,677 caregivers through positive parenting sessions in 2018. Specialized services (including physical, psychological and mental health services) were provided to 695 children identified with specific needs including disability and necessary follow-up was ensured. UNICEF and partners also continue investing in a case management mechanism currently benefiting 6,235 children and adolescents. Through the mechanism, 77 gender-

⁴³ The reason for overachieving is due to the high number of new comers.

¹⁷ The Child Protection programme has been overreaching majority of the planned 2018 targets despite having received only 33 per cent of appealed funds due to: 1) Strong investment in the outreach strategy, through ad-hoc mobile units composed of social workers and case managers, who conduct a very capillary mapping in the most remote urban areas where refugees are concentrated; 2) Sustainable and cost-effective partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population to mainstream child protection in governmental primary health care units with zero costs of rent for already existing facilities and very minor incentives for nurses and doctors.

⁴⁴ The extra cash assistance is a one-off payment to vulnerable refugee students in addition to the education grant. The amount paid varies from person to person depending on their vulnerability with the maximum amount being EGP 1,225 per student.

⁴⁵ Out of the originally 117 registered students, 10 have dropped-out of the programme due to several reasons such as lack of interest, housing issues, some students were unreachable or transferred to community schools. Only 93 out of the 107 students collected their stipends in September. The others are being followed up by the facilitators.

based violence (GBV) survivors received multi-sectoral assistance and have been followed up, and 1,548 children, youth and adolescents supported with cash-based assistance since the beginning of the year.

To address violence against children in schools, UNICEF provides financial⁴⁶ and technical support to partners to support safeguarding mechanisms in 50 schools to benefit at least 25,000 school children. A new agreement is under process with a local community development association to expand the mechanism to 15 new schools in Alexandria to benefit 15 school children.

Furthermore, UNICEF monitors the situation of children held in detention and advocate for alternatives to detention through the National Taskforce for Children on the Move which has recorded a significant decrease in the number of children in detention. Currently, there have been zero reports of children in detention in the North Coast. As of the time of writing this report, only around 30 children remain in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea. A new draft agreement with a UNICEF partner was developed to monitor children held in detention and provide them with humanitarian assistance including follow-up after release and temporary alternative community care arrangements.

In terms of the key challenges, there remains lack of inclusive community alternative care mechanisms for the 3,873 registered UASC and access to information on child detentions at the Libyan border. This is in addition to lack of alternative options to detention and the practice of deportation without coordination and involvement of the humanitarian actors. UNICEF is in the process of establishing cross-border coordination with Sudan Country Office to address these concerns and advocate for enhanced coordination efforts.

Social Protection: UNICEF planned to support 47,000 asylum seekers and refugee children this year with socio-economic support and/winterization cash grants jointly with UNHCR, which currently has the widest outreach. However, due to shortage of funds, UNICEF has prioritized reaching a more focused group, especially UASC. UNICEF and UNHCR are in the process of finalizing a joint response for the 2018-2019 winter campaign targeting 3,800 African and Syrian UASC with a one-off winterization grant of 1,000 EGP per child, in addition to approximately 300 vulnerable African families with 4+ children with a one-off winterization cash support of 600 EGP per child, based on the minimum expenditure basket set by UNHCR. The grant will reach beneficiaries by using UNHCR's cash delivery mechanisms. Cash disbursement is expected to start in November 2018.⁴⁷ Fundraising efforts are also being scaled-up to participate in the regular cash grants provided by UNHCR.

Furthermore, USD 130,000 USD has been allocated for the winterization programme. The local procurement process is ongoing for 7,000 blankets to be distributed to beneficiaries by earlier November mainly in Greater Cairo and Alexandria.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-September 2018)

EGYPT	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH						
# antenatal care consultations provided		n/a		8,000	11,983 ¹	2,482
# children U5 immunized - Polio National Immunization Days				15,000,000	15,000,000	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				11,000	21,273	3,998
# trained Community Health Workers				350	120 ²	20
EDUCATION (Need: 65,945 Syrian refugee children)						
#children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education		n/a		1,800	1,540	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	48,045			19,000	1,267 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	4,330			1,500	0 ²	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	3,200			150	149 ³	-139 ³
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	77,920			7,000	1,455 ⁴	0
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a			8,300	0 ⁵	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,200	4,534 ⁶	0
CHILD PROTECTION ¹						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	29,500	n/a		25,000	55,701	1,265

⁴⁶ Financial assistance provided to partners through partnership cooperation agreements.

⁴⁷ So far only 4% of the US\$7.4 million requirement for 2018 has been secured. US\$300,000 funds received will be used to cover around 3,800 UASC and 300 families with 4+ children.

EGYPT	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	11,500	n/a		10,000	11,677	661
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	56,118	1,682
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	6,235	657
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300			12,000	1,548	75
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	695	42
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	930			50	99	0
# government bodies activated and strengthened	105			40	414	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600			1,000	77	0
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# vulnerable children reached with one-off cash for winter		n/a		47,480 ¹	42,480 ²	0
FOOTNOTES						
*Sector: Targets and results are pending from the working groups.						
Health 1: UNICEF and MoHP were able to exceed the target due to the marked improvement of the quality of the free of charge public primary health care services provided in MoHP, well equipped, premises by highly skilled and trained health services providers which encouraged the Syrian refugee' women and children to utilize these services. This is in addition to efforts exerted by Syrian community health workers to raise awareness of refugee families regarding the available health services provided in MoHP PHUs.						
Health 2: Low result is due to lack of funds in the first half of the year. Activities will be conducted in the second half to overcome the low achievement.						
Education 1: As the financial shortfall of the first half of the year is now covered, results are expected to increase in the coming months as the action plan with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) has finally been approved and cleared.						
Education 2: Enrolment rates for the non-accredited non-formal education are expected to increase through UNICEF partnership with Save the Children. Save the Children have already completed the mapping and needs assessment of the Refugee Community Schools.						
Education 3: The cumulative figure from last months' report was corrected as it represented the cumulative figure of all teachers trained (Syrians, Africans and other nationalities) and not only Syrians. UNICEF implementing partners identified an increased number of teachers in refugee community and public schools in need of teacher training and were also able to support a greater number of them than originally targeted.						
Education 4: Results are expected to increase in the coming two months as the action plan with the MoETE has finally been approved and cleared.						
Education 5: No result due to delays caused by a reform that is being carried-out by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and shifts in priorities which affected the commencement of several education activities. Delays in obtaining security clearances for national NGOs also slowed progress. Alternatively, a new partnership is being established with an International NGO. Introduction of the new NGO law has also resulted in increased restrictions on implementation at the community level, particularly with regards to the life skills component. Based on discussions with UNICEF implementing partner and mapping of Syrian children needs, the targets for life skills were adjusted to accommodate the increasing demand.						
Education 6: UNICEF implementing partners identified an increased number of children in need within the Syrian communities and were also able to support a greater number of them than originally targeted.						
Child Protection 1: Several key results under Child Protection have been achieved, despite the funding gap. This is due to use of a community-based child protection approach, which has proved extremely efficient in reaching out to refugee children, adolescents and parents in urban settings. Highly cost effective working models have been used wherever possible, such as working through governmental entities like Primary Health Units to deliver child protection services. Costlier ad-hoc mobile units are nevertheless required to reach vulnerable children in more remote areas. Further funding.						
Child Protection 2: Men: 639; Women: 9,476.						
Child Protection 3: Males: 13,510; Females: 14,743. Change result in minus due to verification of last month's result.						
Child Protection 4: The System for collection of number of Egyptian beneficiaries from the primary health care services is now fully functional that is why the result is high.						
Social Protection 1: Target corrected.						
Social Protection 2: 90% of cash assistance has been distributed. The final number of beneficiaries is not available yet, however it is estimated at 42,380 per UNHCR partner.						

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP) Funding Status

As of 15 October 2018, UNICEF appeals for Syria and the Syrian Refugees are 64% and 71% funded respectively, this includes funds carried-forward from the previous year. UNICEF's response to Syrian refugees in Iraq continues to be most underfunded (55%) followed by Egypt (41%), Lebanon and Syria (36% each). Sustained and unearmarked donor funding remains critical to support to one of the world's longest and most complex humanitarian crises.

