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 On 29 August 2018 in the Syrian Arab Republic, Yamen (left), 11, was displaced with his family from Al-Houla in northern rural Homs and now lives in a tented camp in northern rural Idlib. Yamen has developmental delays and requires specialized medical care that has been impossible to obtain due to multiple displacements.

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Syria Crisis August 2018 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Many children will head back to school to begin another year of learning next month. UNICEF and partners are scaling-up outreach efforts to help children access education, focusing on out-of-school children (over 2.6 million children in Syria crisis countries). The education response in Syria and Syrian refugee host countries is 49% (US\$302.7 million) underfunded against the US\$614.3 million appeal with the highest gaps recorded in Lebanon (72% against US\$233 million requirement) followed by Iraq (69% against US\$13.5 million requirement) and Syria (43% against US\$92.1 million) as of 15 September 2018. This includes funds carried over from the previous year. Urgent funds are required to support access to quality education to all children.
- In Syria, UNICEF and its humanitarian partners expanded measures to prepare for possible large-scale civilian displacement linked to potential military operations in Idlib. The UN estimates that 2.1 million people need humanitarian assistance in the area, including 1.4 million internally displaced people, half of whom are children.
- In August, UNICEF and Development Workshop published a new report on agricultural intermediaries and child labour in Turkey. This is the first report to examine the role of these intermediaries and their impact on child labour. The report will be disseminated to key stakeholders to promote the elimination of child labour in seasonal agriculture.
- UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,415 Syrian children under the age of five and the provision of routine immunization for 778 children and 621 women at the Berm area (Jordan-Syria border) in August. Additionally, 947 children and 1,201 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the children screened, six cases of severe acute malnutrition and 17 cases of moderate acute malnutrition received treatment.
- Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and partners in Syria and Syrian refugee host countries supported over 544,000 children and adults to access structured and sustained child protection, psychosocial support and parenting programmes. UNICEF also supported 2.4 million people to access clean water and screened an estimated 693,000 children and pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition.

In Syria

5.3 million
 # of children affected

13.1 million
 # of people affected
 (HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria

**Over 2.5 million
 (2,526,821)**
 # of registered Syria refugee children

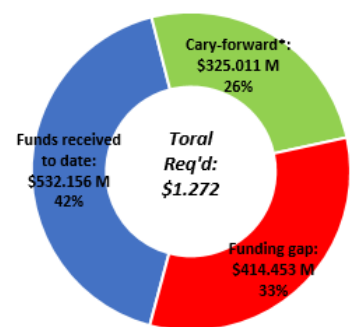
**Over 5.6 million
 (5,615,157)**
 # of registered Syrian refugees
 (UNHCR, 17 September 2018)

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	3,425,576	1,740,940	3,929,890 ¹	2,733,992 ²
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	416,100	256,338 ²	675,919 ¹	363,190 ²
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	788,250	544,438	1,368,871 ³	543,842 ⁴
# children reached with routine vaccination	909,759	367,216 ⁵	n/a ⁶	
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	4,947,000	2,380,760	8,437,253 ³	6,319,715 ³
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ⁸	1,696,000	692,936	2,377,000	849,706

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/ cluster lead agency; 1) Includes Egypt and includes revised Syria target; 2) Excludes Egypt; 3) Excludes Lebanon; 4) Excludes Egypt and Lebanon; 5) Excludes Turkey; 6) Not available as total is lower than UNICEF due to unavailability of data for some countries; 8) Includes Syria and Jordan only.

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 Needs: Concern around the prospect of military operations in the Idlib de-escalation area grew significantly during the reporting month, with more than 100 civilians killed and many more wounded in airstrikes and explosions in Idlib and Aleppo governorates between 10 and 12 August. Reports were received of attacks impacting several health facilities and school activities in a number of areas were suspended. The humanitarian response operation continued across Idlib and the north-west, drawing on cross-border assistance from Turkey delivered under the framework of Security Council resolution 2393. The United Nations estimates that some 2.1 million people need of humanitarian assistance in the Idlib de-escalation area, including 1.4 million internally displaced people, half of whom are children. The United Nations and its humanitarian partners also expanded measures to prepare for the possibility of large-scale civilian displacement linked to potential military operations in the area. A readiness plan was developed requesting US\$311 million to provide multi-sectoral assistance up to 900,000 newly displaced people¹, including up to 700,000 people expected to remain within the current de-escalation area. However, humanitarian organizations continued to stress that a worst-case scenario in Idlib would result in needs that would overwhelm response capacities.

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	2,800,000
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 – Aug 2018*
***Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of 27 July 2018, and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.*

In the south-west of the country military activity reduced significantly with government and allied forces reported to have regained control of the vast majority of Dar'a, Qunaitra and As-Sweida governorates. Large numbers of people who had fled their homes between late June and July were reported to have returned to their areas of origin. However, an estimated 60,000 people remained displaced and high levels of humanitarian needs persisted, including among returnees.²

In eastern Deir-ez-Zor governorate, fighting continued to impact civilians, with reports that more than 20,000 people were displaced to makeshift camps between late July and early August. Humanitarian access to many of these sites was not possible, while there were also reports that the majority of the displaced people were prevented from leaving the area by conflicting parties.

In Eastern Ghouta, return of displaced people and the resumption of commercial activities continued to be reported. However, access for humanitarian organizations to the area remained limited, hindering efforts to scale up assistance and provide much-needed services, including for returnees. Humanitarian assistance continued to be channeled through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and directorates of Ministries.

The humanitarian situation of some 45,000 people at Rukban, at the Syria-Jordan border, remained of concern. Several hundred families were reported to have moved out of the camp due to poor living conditions. With the provision of humanitarian assistance increasingly urgent, discussions and preparations for an inter-agency humanitarian convoy to the area continued.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: As sector lead in WASH, education, nutrition, and sub-sector lead in child protection, UNICEF continues to enhance coordination and information management capacity both at the Whole of Syria and hub level, including at sub-national levels in Syria. Continued security challenges, access restrictions and heavy administrative processes imposed by all parties in the conflict is delaying all possible response and services to the internally displaced people and host population living in hard-to-reach/besieged areas in particular.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's 2018 strategy is anchored in the Whole of Syria (WoS) Humanitarian Response Plan. UNICEF operates through its field presence inside Syria³, as well as through cross-border interventions from Amman and Gaziantep. Working in close collaboration with implementing partners, UNICEF WASH support includes increasing access to safe water, rehabilitating WASH facilities, restoring critical WASH infrastructure and promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of WASH-related morbidity. The overall strategy of the Health and Nutrition programme remains focused on providing emergency lifesaving health and nutrition packages through streamlined interventions with NGOs in prioritized areas, and government in the rest of the country, while working to boost early recovery and development of the sector in key areas of UNICEF's comparative advantage.⁴ The Education programme's response

¹ The majority of those displaced will likely move towards the Turkish border, to Turkish-controlled Afrin, in northern Aleppo, or to Idlib city. Conditions in receiving locations/host communities are likely to be dire, and humanitarian needs will almost certainly be extensive.

² Since the end of the operations in southwest Syria, the GoS and allies have been reinforcing forces in north/northwest Hama, south/southeast Idlib and west Aleppo.

³ In Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous.

⁴ During the first half of 2018, UNICEF supported comprehensive lifesaving nutrition interventions including screening for malnutrition, provision of preventive and curative nutrition supplies and counselling on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) for vulnerable children U5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The Health programme facilitates the provision of child and maternal health care and expanding quality immunization services. UNICEF continues to advocate for the vaccination of children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and the restoration of immunization services in newly accessible areas and in camps. The Nutrition programme focuses on the prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting), the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, the prevention of micronutrient deficiency among mothers and children under the age of five, and treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

addresses disparities among out-of-school children by strengthening alternative learning opportunities using Curriculum B⁵ and self-learning programmes, and scale-up equitable access to early learning for pre-primary school children. In addition, UNICEF aims to expand teacher development, support for inclusive education and life-skills and citizenship education.

In 2018 child protection in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative continued to on the investment of previous years to improve equitable access to quality child protection services. Improving the quality of community-based child protection through support to community structures and psychosocial support interventions and expanding the reach and the quality of child protection specialised services for children most at-risk and survivors of violence⁶, exploitation and abuse are at the core of the strategy together with the development of national capacities to ensure sustainability of quality service delivery. Adolescents and youth are supported with cross-sectoral services, skills and opportunities, focusing on life-skills, technical and vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF also supports Sport for Development and social and civic engagement initiatives. UNICEF views social protection⁷ as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development. In Syria, social protection interventions are crucial to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable families in the face of adversities of crisis and displacement, to strengthen the continuum of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, and to preserve the social protection space in the country. Therefore, UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme is designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. The programme seeks to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families.

UNICEF's Response to Besieged (BSG) and Hard-to-Reach (HTR) locations: During the reporting period, three inter-agency convoys delivered multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance into the hard-to-reach areas in Rural Damascus and the newly accessible area in Dar'a⁸. UNICEF contributed with WASH, Education, NFIs, Child Protection, Health and Nutrition reaching over 50,000 beneficiaries.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

WASH: During August, nearly 700,000 people, including 294,000 children had improved and sustained access to safe water through infrastructure interventions, including equipping over 185 wells, and about 18,000 people including 7,560 children to sanitation services. In addition, UNICEF completed the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in 40 schools benefiting nearly 26,500 school children (135 schools benefiting nearly 73,500 school children in 2018).

Over 128,000 people were reached through distribution of WASH non-food items (NFIs) including family hygiene kits, soap and aqua tabs, in addition to hygiene awareness sessions and installation of water tanks to support family WASH needs especially in camps and IDP shelters. UNICEF also supported the light rehabilitation of WASH facilities and latrine installations in service centers and IDPs shelters and camps reaching over 122,500 people including 51,450 children. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants supported 13.3 million people including 5.6 children to access to safe water.

In August, UNICEF emergency WASH services continued to respond to the needs of IDPs. In Tall Refaat, Nabal, and Zahraa camps and collective shelters in Aleppo that host IDPs from Afrin, UNICEF reached 77,000 people including 32,340 children through water trucking. In Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza in Aleppo that host IDPs from Idleb, UNICEF reached 70,000 people including 29,400 children through water trucking. UNICEF is also supporting the returnees by provision of emergency water trucking as well as resilience work; in Eastern Ghouta, UNICEF provided water to over 125,000 returnees including 52,500 children through water trucking in 23 communities. Moreover, UNICEF in cooperation with SARC, completed the rehabilitation of two wells in Buwayda and three wells in Harasta as well as rehabilitation of the pipeline from Kaboon pumping station to Harasta enabling over 42,500 returnees including 17,850 children to have access to safe drinking water. In Dar'a, UNICEF completed repairing and equipping 34 wells supporting about 90,000 people including 37,800 children in 34 communities with safe drinking water. In addition, UNICEF provided 32,500 people including 13,650 children with hygiene supplies in Dar'a city.

UNICEF-WASH has continued to pre-position essential WASH items in Idleb, working with partners to ensure safety and security of the warehouse according to emerging risk scenarios. UNICEF continued support to partners to review the status of rehabilitated water services and to intensify efforts on operation and maintenance management (including cost recovery) for better preparedness of host communities and sustainability of WASH services.

Education: In preparation for the new school year, the Back to Learning campaign delivered 23,600 schoolbags to children in Hassakeh and Aleppo governorates. A total of 130,000 schoolbags were distributed since beginning of the year. A further 4,000 children were reached through door-to-door community mobilization in Hassakeh, Sweida, Rural Damascus and Tartous governorates to encourage return to formal education. Also in the reporting month, UNICEF reached nearly 141,000 children and teachers with education services of which around 20,800 children were in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. More specifically, 15,800 children were enrolled in a specialized accelerated learning programme (Curriculum B) to enable them to catch-up on missed education due to the conflict (10,200 of these children were reached in areas where there are acute and immediate humanitarian needs in accordance with the education sector severity

⁵ A condensed basic education curriculum for accelerated learning for children who have missed classes due to repeated displacement and to help them catch up and ultimately reintegrate into formal schools.

⁶ In the 251 most vulnerable communities.

⁷ Social protection schemes combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities. Furthermore, seasonal clothes and blankets are provided to the most vulnerable children through direct distribution and e-vouchers.

⁸ Rural Damascus: Arbin and Zamalka reaching 10,500 people in need/ Dar'a: Dara el Balad reaching 32,500 people in need/ Dar'a: Busra Esh- Sham: reaching around 7,500 people in need.

scale). A further 17,900 children were reached with remedial classes in Homs and Tartous including in previously besieged areas of Harasta and Kafr Batna in East Ghouta.

UNICEF rehabilitated 40 schools reaching 22,200 children with an improved learning environment (around 9,500 residing in very high severity areas in Al Hassakeh and Rural Damascus). During the reporting month, around 4,000 teachers have been trained on active learning methodology, Curriculum B and life-skills to provide children with a better-quality education (15,200 trained in 2018 alone).

The local education authorities moved the start date of the academic year forward two weeks so that the school year will now start the first of September. Non-government area of Aleppo and Idleb have a significant shortage of school textbooks. The Education Cluster finalized its Northwest readiness plan. One critical issue flagged in the plan is that schools in communities that are most likely to receive large numbers of IDPs (and have already received more than 300,000 IDPs this year) have a high degree of commitment to educate IDP children but have little to no capacity to absorb more students. This means that IDP children could be denied their right to education and the quality of education could be further reduced for IDP and resident children alike. Apart from expanding school capacity through additional spaces, UNICEF will support improved planning and readiness.

UNICEF remains 43 per cent under-funded for the education response with a funding gap of US\$40.1 million (US\$92.1 million requirement) needed to address critical education needs of two million out-of-school children.⁹

Health & Nutrition: In August, 295,718 health consultations were provided to children and women through fixed centers and mobile teams through regular programme and emergency response. Health supplies were distributed to 154,500 beneficiaries through one Inter-Agency convoy and regular programmes.

For Routine immunization, 40,400 children under of the age of one(U1) were vaccinated with diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3), and 40,000 children U1 were vaccinated against Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR).

In August, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients¹⁰ to 25,600 children under the age of five (U5) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and 69,600 children and PLW have been screened for acute malnutrition. A total of 399 children U5 were treated for severe acute malnutrition in August and 26,456 PLW benefited from Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling. Around 59,000 beneficiaries (including besieged and hard-to-reach areas) were served with essential nutrition supplies¹¹. Overall, the new procedures introduced for obtaining government approvals for the operations of NGO partners have significantly affected the attainment of UNICEF targets, even as the situation is now improving with the commencement of implementation by most partners. Delayed reporting from the Ministry of Health is also affecting most indicators, with reported figures that are not fully up to date.¹²

UNICEF has activated a network of rapid response teams using twelve partners to cover 17 sub-districts that might be affected by any escalations in Idleb. UNICEF also pre-positioned enough nutrition supplies to cover the need for at least 100,000 children U5 and PLW. Despite all these efforts, nutrition services have been impacted by the ongoing targeting of health facilities, and as a result UNICEF is focusing on strengthening its community-based access to population. This is very essential not only to ensure response but also allows integration. Nutrition surveillance data shows that acute malnutrition trends in Idleb are deteriorating fast. UNICEF is activating an integrated response with WASH, Health and Nutrition for which also the Nutrition Cluster received a US\$1 million allocation from the Turkish Humanitarian Fund.

Child Protection: UNICEF and its partners reached 38,000 children (51 per cent girls) and 11,500 caregivers with structured psychosocial support (PSS) services through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams and multi service platforms in 13 governorates¹³ during the reporting month. This brings the total number of children and caregivers reached with structured PSS to 213,800 children (51 per cent girls) and 62,500 caregivers (93.6 per cent of the annual target) in 13 governorates. Child protection reached 29,500 beneficiaries in nine hard-to-reach areas with PSS and awareness raising services.

Awareness-raising activities were implemented in 13 governorates¹⁴ reaching 38,000 children and adolescents (51 per cent girls) together with 18,700 caregivers. Over 281,000 children and adolescents (50 per cent girls), and over 112,200 caregivers (46 per cent of the annual target) benefited from awareness-raising in 14 governorates¹⁵.

The roll-out of case management continued in August and 30 participants from public service providers and selected NGOs, from Hassakeh, Qamishli, Ras Alein, and Deir-ez-Zor, attended a three-day core training on integrated social services and case management. Participants were introduced to the concept of Integrated Social Services (ISS) and Case Management and were equipped with the needed tools and skills to help them assess the needs of families and define individual care plans.

Explosive remnants of war pose a constant risk to children and communities all over Syria and incidents of injuries and deaths due to unexploded ordnances continued to be reported by UNICEF partners, including 35 incidents of deaths and injuries in Dar'a, Rural Damascus and Aleppo. More than 50 per cent of the victims were children. UNICEF strategy focuses on increasing community-based risk education initiatives in area most affected by the crisis such as East Ghouta, Afrin, Deir-ez-Zor and Dar'a.

In August, UNICEF in partnership with governmental and non-governmental partners provided lifesaving messages to mitigate the risk of explosive remnants of war/mines and promote safe behaviors for 66,000 children and adolescents (49 per cent girls) as well as 22,500

⁹ This includes funds carried from the previous year.

¹⁰ Multiple Micronutrient Powder for children U5 and Multiple Micronutrients Tabs for PL.

¹¹ For hard-to-reach areas, a full package of nutrition supplies is distributed while High Energy Biscuits and Fortified spreads are distributed through the regular programme.

¹² UNICEF is working more with faith-based organizations that are excluded from the new government procedures and that have wide reach geographically. This is in addition to scaling up advocacy with the Ministry of Health.

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

¹⁴ Ibid.

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

caregivers in 13 governorates¹⁶. This brings the total of beneficiaries of mine risk education this year to 620,000 children (53 per cent girls) and 306,500 caregivers.

In relation to preparedness and response plan, and to respond to an increasing demand within the child protection sub-cluster for a common understanding on the activation of the integrated emergency response package, UNICEF in collaboration with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) supported the organization of a workshop on explosive hazards in Arabic language for 27 active Syrian NGOs in child protection and education. Despite the staggering security environment, UNICEF partners continue to respond to the overwhelming needs in Idlib. The child protection programme has prepositioned supplies to address a minimum of 250,000 possible caseloads in Idlib and Aleppo. Additional supplies in the pipeline include identification name wrist bracelets, first aid kits, adolescents and recreational kits¹⁷. In several facilities, there is a growing number of children living with disabilities in need of mobility and communication devices.

Social Protection: UNICEF views social protection as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development, and UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme is designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. 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 6,660 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Rural Damascus, Lattakia and Tartous governorates. During the reporting period, UNICEF also launched the Cash Transfer Programme in Homs and Al Hassakeh governorates targeting around 3,000 children with disabilities.

Basic Need Seasonal Support Programme: The several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households have left many Syrians unable to provide for the basic necessities of life including decent clothes for their children. This is particularly true about families who have been displaced several times during the conflict and continue to live under dire conditions. The main objective of UNICEF's seasonal support is to meet the basic needs of vulnerable children especially those affected by the crisis and displacement through provision of children clothes and e-vouchers. The programme targets children between 0-14 years old, with priority 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 August, UNICEF has reached 31,607 children with seasonal clothes and new born baby kits in nine governorates¹⁸. In 2018, UNICEF has reached 614,000 children with seasonal clothes and blankets, of which 282,000 were in 72 hard-to-reach and besieged areas. In addition, UNICEF reached 25,000 children in Tartous, Al Hassakeh and Aleppo with e-vouchers to provide vulnerable families with the choice to decide on the items they need to provide for the basic needs of their children to decent clothes.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In August, 43,000 young people were reached with a package of age-appropriate services and opportunities¹⁹. This includes 6,000 young people in hard-to-reach locations in Aleppo, Homs and Rural Damascus. This brings the total reach in 2018 to 145,000 adolescents and youth (10-24 years). In addition, 122,000 young people participated in life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, including critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills (18,000 young people were provided with life skills in August only). Furthermore, 2,190 young people (15-24 years) benefited from vocational training opportunities such as household electricity, and heating maintenance, English language and photography (17,500 young people in 2018), and 19,500 young people participated in civic and social engagement activities and opportunities including sport for development, youth-led social initiatives (55,700 young people in 2018).

External Communication and Advocacy: During August, UNICEF continued to highlight the situation of children and their families across Syria, and the impact of UNICEF's programmes and interventions. Ahead of the new school year, UNICEF focused its multimedia products on education, highlighting successful [partnerships](#) with other UN agencies, UNICEF's self-learning programme for out-of-school children through [stories](#) and [photos](#), school [rehabilitation](#) and early childhood care and [education](#). UNICEF also marked key global dates, including world [breastfeeding](#) week and international [youth](#) day with multimedia products.

¹⁶ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

¹⁷ UNMAS and UNFPA are also prepositioned with supplementary MRE materials and dignity kits.

¹⁸ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous

¹⁹ Young people who benefited from the services include out-of-school, disabled, IDPs and host community and young people living in poverty.

Summary of Programme Results (January-August 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				2,900,000 ¹	3,466,258 ¹	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) ²					577,000	241,873	40,413
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) ³					2,100,000 ³	2,066,641 ³	295,718
Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	883,941	154,383
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	1,919,123	71,260
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients ¹	4,605,000	2,906,000	856,228	83,570	2,323,000	779,628 ¹	21,318
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,605,000	2,350,000	822,757	150,523	1,676,000 ²	672,741	59,997
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	18,700	8,400	5,693	1,813	8,200	4,404	399
# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ⁴	1,553,000	822,000	401,140	71,810	785,000	345,145	26,456
Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	n/a				410,000 ⁵	562,237 ⁵	45,828
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply ¹	14,600,000	8,000,000	6,161,124	2,149,089	4,500,000	2,172,222	694,800
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water ²	14,600,000	14,000,000	15,806,127	0	13,500,000	13,283,757	13,220
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services ³	n/a	5,500,000	1,814,781	0	2,000,000	927,662	17,903
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services ⁴	n/a				350,000	73,352	26,003
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	7,620,000	7,620,000	2,578,003	348,645	1,700,000 ⁵	1,862,969 ⁵	99,168
# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁶	7,620,000	5,000,000	5,389,449	1,353,100	1,525,000 ⁶	1,174,413 ⁶	122,471
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	1,563,404	158,163	2,170,000 ¹	604,188	27,647
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	543,389	265,796	43,387	323,500 ²	170,635	61,635
# teachers and education personnel trained ³	n/a	59,616	21,373	5,770	25,800 ³	15,147	3,747

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# 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	127,604	18,963	112,000 ⁴	18,046 ⁴	4,489
# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection ⁵	n/a	2,840	535	216	2,200	0 ⁵	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes ¹	5,870,000	885,000	486,716	77,215	380,000 ¹	276,171	43,036
# people reached with Risk Education ²	8,200,000	3,400,000	931,487	159,058	2,550,000 ²	926,428 ²	85,555
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,300,000	1,500,000	782,369	109,072	1,000,000 ³	393,082 ³	51,123
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management ⁴	275,000	44,000	70,472	15,805	18,800	15,348	1,832
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	12,000	6,530	804	5,000 ⁵	1,774 ⁵	225
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities ⁶	13,300,000	1,029,000	548,799	86,618	25,000	77,215 ⁶	67,884
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,200	6,654	2
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ²					682,000	614,072	31,607
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers ³					130,000	25,289	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	55,704	14,195
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding ²					2,000 ²	121	0
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ³					25,000	17,629	2,024
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes ⁴					250,000	122,147	17,143
FOOTNOTES							
*Sector Results: Sector results are as of July 2018.							
**UNICEF targets: Per the mid-year review of the Joint Operational Plan for the WoS, some 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. UNICEF target is pending change approval.							
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. Data are usually reported by partners with a delay of 2-3 months. MoH Reports reach by UNICEF one month later, so the coverage is for end of June.							
Health 3: Children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies. UNICEF target is pending change approval.							
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. Low UNICEF 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. UNICEF result: Low result is due to delayed reports from MoH including Vitamin A figures.							

Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement. UNICEF target is pending change approval. Low UNICEF result is due to limited active partnership agreements due to governmental new procedures.
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. UNICEF target is pending change approval. UNICEF result: The distribution has increased due to two major responses in East Ghouta and Dar'a in 2018.
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. Low UNICEF result: Some of the rehabilitation work will be reported after the final handover with water authority.
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.
WASH 4: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene). Low UNICEF result: Work in progress to identify schools to be rehabilitated with the MoE.
WASH 5: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys. UNICEF target is pending change approval. UNICEF result: Slight over achievement due to scale-up of emergency responses inside and outside of East Ghouta and Afrin.
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. UNICEF target is pending change approval. UNICEF result: The needs pattern has changed i.e. fewer people are served for a longer period. In addition, the dynamic situation is hard to be anticipated. For example, UNICEF has planned for life-saving interventions in Dar'a but practically it was more about resilience and service restoration.
***Education: WoS education sector targets are revised per the mid-year review exercise.
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 target is pending change approval.
Education 2: Children benefiting 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. UNICEF target is pending change approval.
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. UNICEF target is pending change approval.
Education 4: Children and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme. Low UNICEF result: Numbers are expected to increase with the start of the school year. UNICEF target is pending change approval.
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: Training is ongoing with result to be reported next month.
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. UNICEF target is pending change approval.
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 target is pending change approval. UNICEF result: Target is pending change approval from 2,550,000 to 1,600,00. 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 expects start of MRE activities after the summer vacation, the result is expected to increase in the last quarter of the year.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. UNICEF target is pending change approval. 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 target is pending change approval. UNICEF result: Low result due to delays in obtaining approvals from the government for NGOs to implement the activities.
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 raised the number of beneficiaries, as they counted family members not individuals. Also, the reporting came a bit late.
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.
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. UNICEF result: Low result is due to delays in government approvals of NGO partners. UNICEF expects to catch-up with the planned target to a significant extent during quarter 4 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.
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 target is pending change approval.
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 670,429 registered Syrian refugees (339,908 children)²⁰. Roughly 126,866 refugees, or nearly twenty per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan reside in four refugee camps: Za'atari (78,609), Azraq (40,901), Emirati Jordanian Camp (6,835) and King Abdullah Park (521). Eighty per cent of Syrian refugees living outside of camps in Jordan are living below poverty line, and approximately 50 per cent of refugee households show some level of food insecurity²¹. Moreover, one in five Syrian refugees in Jordan are between the ages of 15 to 24, with 84 per cent out-of-school or unemployed.

UNICEF has maintained its focus on building cost-efficient and sustainable approaches to service delivery both Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. The construction and commissioning of the water and waste water networks in Za'atari, currently at over 80 per cent completion, has already resulted in a significant decrease in operational costs with the near elimination of desludging services, and has had a positive impact on water conservation and equity in access to water. The transition to a community-based approach to Makani in camps, wherein all centres are now managed and run by refugees, brought about efficiency gains as well as enhancing ownership of the refugees. In the education sector, UNICEF continues to support and build capacity of the Ministry of Education in the day-to-day administration of camp schools.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF works in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN agencies and civil society organizations to realize the rights of children. In 2018, UNICEF leads the education and WASH sectors, and co-leads the child protection sector with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and co-leads the nutrition sector with Save the Children Jordan. UNICEF continues to lead the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG). Through the sector, the [No Lost Generation \(NLG\) report](#) was produced and disseminated highlighting key updates and challenges of access, quality and system strengthening as well as the importance of alignment of humanitarian response/Jordan Response Plan (JRP) to the newly released development framework of the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) 2018-2022 of the Ministry of Education. As one of the leading agencies at the Berm, UNICEF is involved in the coordination efforts for the border response within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). UNICEF operates within the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), which embeds the refugee response in the Jordanian development plans aiming to implement sustainable delivery systems that meet the needs of refugees and host communities. The Makani programme, with 226 centres across Jordan, continues to provide the hardest to reach out-of-school children and children attending school (including 1,790 children with disabilities) with learning support services. Makani centres also offer community-based child protection services, youth and parents' well-being programmes, youth programming such as innovation labs, and access to WASH services. Building a child protection environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children in Jordan continues to be one of UNICEF's primary objectives in Jordan.

Humanitarian Strategy: Continuing its partnership with the Government of Jordan under the framework of the Jordan Response Plan and the No Lost Generation Initiative (NLG), UNICEF focuses on integrating its humanitarian and development programming to reach the most vulnerable children. In 2018, UNICEF focuses on completing the Wastewater Network in the Za'atari refugee camp, piloting the National WASH School Standards and increasing support to the Government in relation to water safety planning and sustainable development goals monitoring. In addition, UNICEF supports the routine immunization and 24/7 medical services for asylum seekers along Jordan's north-eastern border with Syria at the clinic at Rukban. Furthermore, UNICEF continues to provide medical, immunization and nutrition services for vulnerable children and child-bearing age women in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In terms of nutrition support, UNICEF continues to strengthen equitable access of children under the age of five (U5) and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) to integrated life-saving preventive and curative nutrition interventions through systematic identification, referral and treatment of cases of acutely malnourished children. Promotion of breastfeeding and nutrition practices remains a key priority. Under the NLG, UNICEF's education strategy²² focuses on system strengthening, access and quality²³. This includes expanding access to kindergarten, infrastructure development to support early childhood education and expansion of non-formal education programmes. UNICEF and partners continue to address challenges faced by adolescents and young people by enhancing their life skills, building transferrable skills and creating linkages to employment opportunities, through different programmatic interventions. Child protection interventions continue to leverage emergency resources to build and enhance national systems to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect of children. In 2017, UNICEF re-designed its Cash Transfer programme to enhance school attendance. This new programme, Hajati, was launched as an

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 17, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	670,429	M: 332,533; F: 337,896
Child Refugees (Under 18)	339,908	M: 174,312; F: 165,596
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,905	M: 52,293; F: 49,612

²⁰ UNHCR data portal accessed on 17 September 2018.

²¹ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019.

²² In alignment with the three key priorities for the Education Sector outlined in the JRP 2018-2020.

²³ To achieve this, UNICEF will prioritize four programmes including teacher development and teacher certification; scale-up of education access for out-of-school children through Catch-Up and Drop-Out programmes in host communities and refugee camps; construction of new classrooms in camps and host communities to address classroom congestion; and, Early Childhood Education (ECE) to support MOE's goal for universalization of kindergarten.

equity-driven, integrated social protection programme at the start of the 2017-2018 academic year. Hajati is a labelled cash transfer for education programme with a strong focus on school attendance monitoring, behaviour change communications, as well as home visit and case management activities in synergy with Makani²⁴.

Recognizing the protracted nature of the crisis, UNICEF has shifted focus to a broader vulnerability-based approach that will aim to reach all vulnerable children in the country. UNICEF's shift to a vulnerability approach is enabling the organization to further promote social cohesion between the various nationalities, backgrounds and between boys and girls.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: As part of ongoing focus to universalize Kindergarten (KG2) across Jordan, UNICEF and partners shared results from a recently-completed KG Data for Decision Making Study which indicate that 84 per cent of five to six year olds have access to KG or KG-like services, an increase from earlier figures which cited 59 per cent of children accessing KGs. The difference lies in the number of unlicensed KGs or community centres in the country. UNICEF and partners support Ministry of Education's (MoE) goal of universalisation of KG2 and plan to support the ministry to license all KG providers (providing standards and requirements are met), while also supporting the ministry to reach the remaining 16 per cent of children that do not have access to KG2.

In August, UNICEF prepared with MoE and Education Sector Working Group for the start of the 2018-2019 school year on 3 September across the country. A total of 240 school facilitators were hired and deployed by UNICEF in 204 double-shifted schools to support registration and provide guidance and advice to encourage school enrolment and attendance. The facilitators will also help schools to collect data on enrolment and attendance data, as part of improving timely data collection for OpenEMIS²⁵. UNICEF remains focused on supporting out-of-school children (including an estimated 73,000 out-of-school Syrian children) with pathways back to integration and formal certification within the education system.

For the UNICEF-supported Catch-Up programme, UNICEF and MoE will seek to re-integrate as many non-formal education students into the system as possible and begin scaling-back the programme owing to less demand than anticipated and cost efficiency concerns, while the Drop-Out programme will become a focal programme wherein UNICEF will support MoE with capacity-building training to strengthen ministry's service delivery. In 2018, a total of 7,643 children have accessed non-formal education through drop-out and catch-up programmes.

UNICEF is concerned about the quality of education and the retention of children in school in 2018-2019 owing to funding cuts that have affected 45,000 of 55,000 children who received UNICEF's Hajati education-linked cash assistance, and 5,000 children who received UNICEF supported transportation to schools (a safety concern for parents of girls and young children as large-scale school transportation is lacking in Jordan). In addition, UNICEF has reduced the number of Syrian assistant teachers serving some 30,000 students in double-shifted schools in camps, with an end result of Jordanian teachers having more administrative duties and less teaching time as more time is needed to oversee tasks such as attendance taking, mediating conflicts, cleaning or the distribution of snacks.

Makani: In August 2018, UNICEF's Makani programme continued to provide vulnerable children, youth and parents with access to integrated services that include learning support, community-based child protection and life skills through 226 Makani centres including 1,790 children with disabilities. By the end of the month, UNICEF had reached over 149,048 vulnerable individuals including 120,773 children (53 per cent female). Of those, 103,817 live in host communities, 4,031 in temporary settlements and 12,931 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. In addition to the regular Makani programme services, UNICEF and its Makani implementing partners have focused on enrolling out-of-school children who are attending Makani services in public education.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Through Maharati (My Skills) programme UNICEF has reached 4,396 young people (2,094 males, 2,302 females) through 150 Ministry of Youth supported centres across Jordan. UNICEF also supported Ministry of Youth Hussain Summer camps which were organized across Jordan benefiting 4,823 of young people (2,512 males, 2,311 females) where young people had access to a one-week long boot camp on life skills, social innovation and engagement activities. Under the National Youth Engagement Movement, as of the end August, 5,000 young people (53 per cent females) signed-up for volunteering opportunities and 156 entities registered for providing young people with engagement opportunities.

Since the beginning of the year, approximately 64,000 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 Azraq and Za'atari camps, UNICEF launched a new training programme for youth on Human-Centered Design (HCD). The training course runs for 12 weeks and youth are expected to determine a challenge in their community, find a solution and turn the solution (a product or a service) into an entrepreneurial opportunity. Currently, there are 147 participants (57 per cent females).

In August, 186 vulnerable adolescent and youth (122 males, 64 female) in Za'atari and Azraq camps were enrolled in demand-driven certified technical vocational education, while in host communities, 797 youth enrolled in the new wave of technical vocational training. A total of 47 vulnerable young people (42 males, five females) were employed after graduating from the previous vocational training cycle in host communities.

²⁴ UNICEF-supported Makani centers offer a package of services, including learning support, community-based child protection and life skills and youth engagement opportunities. Each Makani centre also does community outreach to access the most vulnerable children as well as referral services to support vulnerable children with specific needs with appropriate services.

²⁵ Ministry of Education's database for tracking enrolment data.

Child Protection: The Early Childhood Development (ECD) component is now active in all Makani centers, both in host community and the refugee camps. The Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) has recruited 20 ECD facilitators, all of whom have been trained by UNICEF and partners. UNICEF is continuing to support the implementation of the National Tracking System for Family Violence (FVTS) where cases of violence are now managed by UNICEF's national partners. UNICEF continues to carry-out capacity-building where, in partnership with the National Council of Family Affairs, 36 staff of the Ministry of Health have been trained on FVTS in Bashir Hospital, and in partnership with MoH, 900 public health professionals from five governorates received one day orientation on MoH internal procedures for dealing with gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC) cases.

The planned end of support for 100 Makani centres in host communities by end of 2018 will result in a potentially significantly lower number of children reached by child protection services, affecting access for some 60,000 children.

Social Protection and Social Policy: Through its Cash for Education programme (Hajati), UNICEF supported throughout the 2017-2018 school year 20,533 vulnerable families (86 per cent Syrians, 11 per cent Jordanians) to cover direct and indirect costs of education for a total of 55,922 children. Due to a funding shortage, the programme was put on hold in June 2018. As of September, the programme is resuming for 10,000 children during the 2018-2019 school year, representing a decrease of 81 per cent compared to the number of children covered in the last school year.

WASH: UNICEF continues to support WASH interventions reaching more than 97,000 children and their families living in camps and the northeast border, while simultaneously working towards reducing water shortages and supply modalities in selected host communities. In Za'atari, the operation of the water network began covering District 9 in August, now reaching a total of 14,251 people in the camp with safe and sustainable water supply. As for the wastewater network, seven of the 12 districts are fully connected, reducing tinkering by more than 80 per cent. Wastewater is fully treated at the Za'atari treatment plant. At the north-east border, optimization of the water network operation has increased quantities of water supplied to 21 liters per person per day for 50,000 people at Rukban.

With support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation finalized construction works for delivering treated water from a local source through networks to approximately 80,000 people, 54 per cent of whom are children, in Der Allah. Once operational, the project will enhance water supply for northern governorates of Jordan which face challenges receiving adequate amounts of water.

In August, UNICEF entered a partnership with Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST), for establishing a WASH innovation hub within the university aiming at developing and implementing pilot designs on interventions and new technologies related to water, sanitation and wastewater treatment, and climate change.

Health and Nutrition: In August, UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,415 children (707 girls) under the age of five (U5) at the Berm. Major causes of consultations for children U5 included respiratory tract infections (32 per cent). UNICEF supported routine immunization, reaching 778 children (51 per cent girls) and 621 women. Additionally, 947 (49 per cent girls) and 1,201 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the screened children, six (all boys) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 17 children (53 per cent girls) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 19 PLW with malnourishment. All identified cases received treatment.

In the refugee camps, UNICEF continued to support the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for children and PLW with MAM and SAM. UNICEF reached a total of 1,050 children U5 and 300 PLW with malnutrition screening, and distributed 250 new born kits in Za'atari camp. In Azraq camp, 1,307 children U5 and 148 PLW were screened for malnutrition, and 121 new born kits were distributed. The UNICEF-supported paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq camp provided 5,486 paediatric consultations, 150 admissions and 759 dental consultations.

Summary of Programme Results (January-August 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	0	137,206	130,668 ²	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	25,000 ³	7,643 ⁴	0	14,500 ⁵	7,643	0
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁶	3,826 ⁷	1,156	5,700	2,255 ⁸	960
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	67,000 ⁹	83,625 ¹⁰	2,718	53,600	71,934 ¹¹	2,364
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	86,615	3,637	136,000	76,974 ¹	2,790
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	26,903	11,022	894	8,800	4,318 ²	414

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	100,242	36,808	2,717	90,000	35,258 ³	2,524
# women and men trained on child protection	6,883	2,193	110	3,500	1,824 ⁴	0
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	-500 ¹	80,000	79,500 ²	-500
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	400,000	135,677	3,667	252,000 ³	130,386 ⁴	3,667
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	180,000	124,040	-279 ⁶	145,000	124,040 ⁶	-279 ⁶
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁷	30,000	89,476	-826 ⁸	29,000 ⁷	83,635 ⁸	-826 ⁸
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁹	20,000	14,432	340	20,000	13,811 ⁹	0
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 US children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	10,449 ²	1,678
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				20,000	13,253 ³	2,289
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				20,000	8,792 ⁴	1,341
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	9,501 ⁵	1,360
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,000 US children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children US screened for malnutrition	27,000	26,949	2,572	20,000	20,195 ²	3,304
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	80,000 ³	n/a	n/a	30,000	18,476 ³	2,701
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,000	20,533 ¹	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job				6,200	2,340 ²	186
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	49,565 ¹	5,113
# 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	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 ³	66,669 ²	2,976
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: As per JRP Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown based on the previous number 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 / Zaatari: 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 Sector and UNICEF total: 7,643 (3,098 female; 4,550 male); Drop-Out: 4,117 (1,575 female, 2,542 male); Catch-Up: 3,526 (1,518 female, 2,008 male); 6,017 HC, 1,626 refugee camps. NFE centres scheduled to open in September.						
Education 5: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch Up: 4,500 and NFE Drop Out is 10,000.						
Education 6: The breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target was endorsed by the ESWG.						
Education 7: Sector Total: 3826 (1562 males, 2264 female). Location breakdown is awaiting verification, increase due to correction on AI extracts which previously excluded LSS and remedial training activities. August saw a big increase of training of teachers on Life skills with 349 trained during the month.						

Education 8: UNICEF total: 2255; (852 males, 1403 female, due to correction on AI extracts which previously excluded LSS and remedial training activities. . August saw a big increase of training of teachers on Life skills with 349 trained during the month.
Education 9: The target is 67,000 broken down into 53,600 in school and 13,400 OOSC.
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 83,625; 39,329 males, 44,296 females; 76924 (92%) in-school; 6701 (8%) out-of-school, 38,655 Jordanian, 44970 Syrian. Camps: 8502 (Azraq: 3133/ Zaatari: 5369; HC 3,115).
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 71,934; 33,701 males, 38,233 females; 66819 (93%) in-school; 5115 (7%) out-of-school, (37,869 Jordanians/ 34,065 Syrian): LSS UNICEF Camps: 3115 (Azraq: 298/ Zaatari: 2,835); HC 68,819; Demand continues to surpass planned targets, UNICEF will reach out to partners to target more out of school children.
Child Protection 1: UNICEF: 41,573 girls and 35,401 boys Host: 69,026 / Zaatari: 3,396 / Azraq: 3,608 / EJC: 944.
Child Protection 2: UNICEF: 1,702 girls and 2,616 boys Host: 2,818 / Zaatari: 674 / Azraq: 793 / EJC: 33.
Child Protection 3: UNICEF: 31,082 women and 4,176 men Host: 31,327 / Zaatari: 1,516 / Azraq: 2,379 / EJC: 36.
Child Protection 4: 1,066 women and 823 men Host: 717 / Zaatari: 481 / Azraq: 691.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps as well as vulnerable communities. Change result is in minus due to verification of last month's result.
WASH 2: Female percentage: 49.9 %.
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq Camp, vulnerable communities, and the Berm (Za'atari water network is now operational in Districts 8 and 9).
WASH 4: Female percentage: 50.4 % (14,251 beneficiaries are added since the operation of the Z'atari water network in Districts 8 and 9).
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps as well as vulnerable communities.
WASH 6: Female percentage: 51.1 %. Change result is in minus due to verification of last month's result.
WASH 7: Includes WASH Non-Food Items Distribution in camps and vulnerable communities.
WASH 8: Female percentage: 50.9 %, 55.4% children. UNICEF result: 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 (Berm was not originally accounted for when targets were set). Change result is in minus due to verification of last month's result.
WASH 9: Female percentage: 53.6 %, 97% children
Health 1: Urban and camp results are for April, reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.
Health 2: Berm: Boys 251 & Girls 262, Zaatari: Boys 742 & Girls 807, Azraq: Boys 659 & Girls 629, Others: Boys 3,670 & Girls 3,429
Health 3: Berm: Boys 1,470 & Girls 1,612, Zaatari: Boys 813 & Girls 885, Azraq: Boys 496 & Girls 472, Others: Boys 3,880 & Girls 3,625.
Health 4: Berm: Boys 165 & Girls 141, Zaatari: Boys 708 & Girls 771, Azraq: Boys 447 & Girls 427, Others: Boys 3,171 & Girls 2,962.
Health 5: Berm: 4,306, Zaatari: 2,237, Azraq: 888, Others: 2,070
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban (Berm).
Nutrition 2: Berm: Boys 3,141 & Girls 3,283, Zaatari: Boys 2,811 & Girls 3,057, Azraq: Boys 3,757 & Girls 3,580, Others: Boys 293 & Girls 273.
Nutrition 3: Berm 11,342, Zaatari: 5,658, Azraq: 1,1476.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF: 20,533 families; 55,257 children; 50% girls. UNICEF result is lower than the target due to funding constraints which is limiting reach to beneficiaries. Those children have been reached in May. UNICEF will resume assistance to only approximately 10,000 families in September.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: UNICEF: Camps: Total 1608 (1095 Males/513 Females) Host: Total 732 (337 Males/395 Females).
Youth 1: Total: 49,565 (27,477 Girls, Boys 22,088).
Youth 2: UNICEF total 61,149 (42,654 Girls, 18,495 Boys).

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: As the Syria crisis enters its seventh year, refugee families are struggling to make rent payments, income sources are not sustainable, many people are in debt, and school enrolment rates for Syrian children, especially in urban areas, are low.²⁶ Despite prolonged displacement and some improvement of security in Syria, fewer than eight per cent of households indicated plans to move locations within the coming three months; of those, half reported they plan to go to a third country, and 6.8 per cent (only four households out of every 1,000) plan to return to Syria. For those intending to move, nearly 70 per cent said the main reason was high cost of living in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. 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-paying jobs.²⁷

Prevailing economic difficulties, internal political tension, and prolonged mass internal displacement caused by Government of Iraq (GoI) military operations against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has increased humanitarian needs since 2014, and stretched government capacity to sustainably address issues faced by the refugee population. Iraq currently hosts 248,698 (106,443 children) registered Syrian refugees.²⁸ Around 97 per cent of refugees live in the three northern governorates of the 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 humanitarian community – the majority (63 per cent) live in host communities.

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, with reasons including unavailability of relevant services, cost of

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 17, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	248,698	M: 133,053; F: 115,645
Refugee Children (Under 18)	106,443	M: 54,962; F: 51,480
Refugee Children (Under 5)	40,538	M: 20,891; F: 19,647

²⁶ UNHCR and WFP, Joint Vulnerability Assessment, June 2018.

²⁷ UN, Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2017 Annual Report.

²⁸ UNHCR data portal accessed 17 September 2018.

medicine/treatment, or – in cases where refugees accessed non-public facilities - inability to pay doctor's fees.²⁹ In relation to basic education, 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 last 2016-2017 school year.³⁰ Of households where at least one child was not anticipated to attend formal school, the most frequently given concern was the quality of the curriculum (18 per cent), followed by lack of funds to support education expenses (14 per cent) and the family sending the child to work (14 per cent)³¹.

For boys, earning an income for the family was the most frequent reason for non-attendance, while for girls - adolescent girls in particular - long distances to school were 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 school³².

On 26 August, an earthquake of 6.2 magnitude struck western Iran, with tremors felt across the Iraq border in the KRI, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Baghdad governorates of Iraq. No reports of damage in Iraq were received.

Critical water scarcity, excessive water salinity, and a resultant outbreak of gastrointestinal illness which affected more than 22,000 people, prompted renewed violent protests in Basrah, southern Iraq in August. Given the scale and complexity of the issue, UNICEF is focusing on supporting government efforts on treating and managing cases to overcome escalation; investigating the causative agent of the outbreak, and supporting immediate and medium-term measures to alleviate fresh water stress in the south of the country. As of August, no KRI areas have reported similar issues, and response in Syrian refugee camps continued without interruption.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF co-leads the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector and the child protection sub-sector with UNHCR. In the education sector, UNICEF co-lead with Save the Children International. Response is implemented under overall leadership of the Government, in close coordination with the donor community. A key bottleneck to response to Syrian refugees in Iraq in 2018 has been the low levels of funding received. Where possible humanitarian partners including UNICEF are working to streamline humanitarian support through government partners to improve coordination, support national ownership, and ensure sustainability of interventions.

Humanitarian Strategy: Outcomes of recent assessments have indicated the need to continue strengthening refugees' self-reliance. Key areas of focus for 2018 are resilience-oriented programmes that empower communities and government staff at local levels to deliver sustainable essential services. An additional key element to encourage sustainability are the community-based approaches have become a strategic element for Iraq's response, as they recognise the central role that individuals, families and the host population play. In 2018, UNICEF works through government partners to sustain WASH services in Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil with continuing focus on durable water and sanitation systems. For education, UNICEF focuses on increasing access to and quality of education, including expansion or upgrade of learning facilities, teacher training and improving KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) educational supervision, and strengthening the education system to deliver timely, appropriate responses. The response is aligned with the No Lost Generation strategic framework to ensure refugee children and youth in Iraq are not denied their right to education and are protected. In health and nutrition interventions, UNICEF supports access to Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) services for Syrian refugees in camps, as well as work to strengthen institutions to increase child survival. This includes routine immunization and growth monitoring services, health education including home visits, and feeding counselling for pregnant women and new mothers³³. UNICEF is focusing on community-based approaches for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues, as well as technical support to government partners. UNICEF's cash assistance is unconditional, but aims to support removal of barriers to children's access to education. Households are selected based on UNHCR standard vulnerability criteria, through a tool endorsed by the Cash Working Group. UNICEF includes child-sensitive criteria; generally, criteria include focus on female-headed households, households with unaccompanied minors, and disability/illness.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

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, UNICEF is supporting in 2018 water quality monitoring in Gawilan and Akre refugee camps, Dahuk.

Average safe water provision in August was 96 litres per person per day across UNICEF-supported camps. Expectations of the Syrian refugee community in relation to provision of water have always been high, which is a challenge for WASH actors. UNICEF and the WASH sector are currently leading discussion with local authorities on potentially initiating a pilot water metering system in some KRI refugee camps to enhance sustainability of the WASH intervention through cost recovery; this may include charging water fees from commercial shops inside camps. However as of August 2018, there is no final decision on the issue.

In the reporting month, 91 per cent of water samples tested in the eight camps supported by UNICEF were confirmed as safe (meeting standards in both 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. In Domiz camps, social mobilization has been ongoing for many months to stop households making illegal water network connections, but behaviour of camp residents has not shown improvement. In August, the Dahuk Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) - the governorate-level emergency coordination

²⁹ Reasons for choosing non-public healthcare options included lack of relevant services in public facilities and lack of trust in quality of public healthcare.

³⁰ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) III - Data collection took place in August/September 2017; findings published in June 2018.

³¹ Ibid: Page 72.

³² UNHCR Iraq operational update on Syria situation, second quarter 2018 - Protection monitoring of 3,075 households (HH).

³³ This intervention will only be supported in camps.

body - formed official committees in Dahuk camps to follow-up on this and to take necessary actions. Committees consist of representatives of camp management, police, and Directorates of Water, Municipalities, and Electricity.

Overall in UNICEF-supported refugee camps, 38,605 refugees have continued access to sanitation facilities and services in 2018. Over 17,201 children and families in schools, Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) and in Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) have access to UNICEF-supported WASH services.

Across the KRI, summer heat is placing pressure on government electricity supply and frequent cuts increase use of generators to provide supplementary power for water pumping and chlorination dosing in camps, meaning more fuel and repairs are needed. There are discussions in relation to shifting to solar-powered pumping systems, but no decision has yet been reached.

Education: In preparation for the 2018-2019 academic year, partners have begun working on a Back-to-School campaign targeting all school-aged children in the KRI, including an estimated 79,000 Syrian refugees (aged 3 to 17 years), Iraqi IDPs, and Kurdish host community children. This will include social mobilization and awareness-raising actions encouraging enrolment.

The KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) announced in August that it will continue its policy to integrate Syrian refugee children into KRG Kurdish language schools at Grade 1 level (school entry level) for the 2018-2019 academic year. The Syrian state education system is run in Arabic language, meaning many of the Syrian refugee parents in the KRI were initially not willing to enter their children into Kurdish-language schooling. The small number of Arabic-language schools in the KRI had been insufficient to host the non-camp Syrian refugee children in the KRI (the majority of Syrian refugee children live outside camps). This lack of access is one factor contributing to high rates of Syrian refugee out-of-school children (OOSC) in non-camp locations in the KRI. Since building more schools was not a sustainable solution, also there is a lack of qualified teaching staff across Iraq, the KRG MoE decided in September 2017 to allow Syrian refugee children at Grade 1 to enter KRI schools – hopefully supporting their learning of Kurdish language, their overall integration into the KRI, and a reduction in what has become two parallel state-supported systems in recent years in the KRI. An Education sector taskforce has been dedicated to reviewing the integration policy's progress so far and has developed tools to draw lessons learned from teachers and communities; data collection is ongoing as of August, and will help inform the MoE on areas for improvement.

As part of ongoing strengthening for the KRI education system, with UNICEF technical and financial support as of August, 100 per cent of KRI Syrian refugee schools are part of the online data system called the e-Perwerd' (a locally-developed Education Management Information System, or 'EMIS'). Schools have been entering data for several months, including profiles of all students and teachers, and the system represents a step forward in overall improvements in quality of education data.

UNICEF advocates with the MoE for improvements to quality of education for all children; however, 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. This has affected budgets for essential services, including education. For example, teacher salaries have not been regularly paid in the KRI in the 2016-2017 or 2017/2018 academic years. 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. US\$3 million will cover critical actions until December 2018; to ensure support for the entire 2018-2019 academic year, UNICEF requires US\$7 million.

Health and Nutrition: Since January 2018, UNICEF has supported the national immunization schedule in all nine KRG refugee camps in addition to non-camp refugees in the seven health districts of Dahuk (covered by outreach immunization teams). A total of 1,952 children (996 girls) under the age of one (U1) have been vaccinated against measles, and 8,521 children (4,346 girls) under the age of five (U5) against polio through routine services. Additionally, at least 5,224 children (2,664 girls) have received Vitamin A supplements alongside their vaccination.

In August, vaccination continued at the Peshkhabour border crossing between Iraq and Syria, with 1,361 Syrian refugee children under 15 years (U15) and 1,204 Syrian refugee children U15 vaccinated against polio and measles respectively³⁴. In the same month, trained health worker teams visited 168 new borns (86 girls) in their homes in refugee camps, as part of efforts to improve neonatal and maternal health. New borns or mothers displaying risk signs are referred to the closest Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) for follow-up.

As of August, 13,762 Syrian refugee children U5 (6,729 girls) have been monitored for growth. Of the 1,961 children screened in August, 57 cases of Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM: 2.9 per cent) and 10 cases of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM: 0.5 per cent) have been identified, with children receiving therapeutic foods as needed. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate between January and August is 3.4 per cent, within acceptable range. To help prevent malnutrition in children under six months, by August, 8,338 mothers had accessed infant and young child feeding counselling (IYCF) sessions that improve knowledge on child nutrition. As cholera season approaches, taskforces led by the KRG Directorates of Health (DoH) have been activated since July. In the reporting month, there have been no reports of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) received from Syrian refugee camps. Task forces have worked to update and reinforce clear case management standards and referral pathway guidance for partners encountering suspected incidences of cholera.

With improved data collection in certain locations, reporting on health and nutrition interventions has been strengthened. However, a comprehensive primary health center tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations. Capacity building sessions on information/data management and use of existing tools are ongoing with Directorate of Health (DoH) staff. In certain cases, data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH), leading to delays. Other challenges include need for regular refresher trainings due to high turnover of PHC staff.

³⁴ At the border, children up to 15 years old are vaccinated, per health guidelines in emergencies.

In addition to its planned requirements for 2018, UNICEF has agreed to provide further support MoH to ensure that critical immunization campaigns can take place in the KRI. UNICEF Iraq needs US\$550,000 to ensure that two rounds of polio vaccination (targeting all children between 9-59 months) and one round of measles vaccination (targeting all children U1) can take place before December 2018.

Child Protection: In August 2018, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 764 newly-registered refugee children (405 girls), totalling 7,025 children (3,408 girls) accessing services since the start of 2018. Specialized child protection services reached 166 refugee children (87 girls), with a total of 925 children (422 girls) reached in 2018. With low funding levels across all child protection partners, many NGO partner services for Syrian refugees have scaled-down or closed, meaning that government partner responsibility for expansion of services is increasing. In the same month, the Erbil Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA), a UNICEF-supported partner, increased outreach of services to vulnerable Syrian refugee children in Kasnazan and Shawes, Erbil governorate through an additional mobile child protection team. In the same areas, there are also vulnerable Iraqi IDP children and families, therefore DoLSA-delivered interventions are based on vulnerability, not nationality. No unaccompanied or separated Syrian children were registered in August, leaving the cumulative 2018 figure at 12 Syrian children (three girls).

In 2018, there have been very limited funds for child protection. Work has continued by increasing focus on technical support through government partners and through a child protection sector-wide strategy that emphasizes community-based approaches. Government partners are increasing responsibility for services but ongoing economic 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 to sustain the activities for the next year.

Social Protection: As of August 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. During the summer break, UNICEF is updating household assessments and preparing agreements with partners and service providers to ensure a re-start of cash transfer support in the new school year. PRM funds received in July are allocated to UNICEF cash transfer programming to support an estimated 2,500 vulnerable children in Dahuk and Erbil, but without an additional US\$433,000 for cash assistance before October 2018, UNICEF may not be able to support an additional 1,170 vulnerable Syrian refugee children and their families to meet the hidden costs of learning.

Summary of Programme Results (January-August 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	97,428 ¹	17	81,149	79,833 ¹	0
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	49,620 ²	75	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	49,620 ³	75	41,730	38,605 ³	0
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255	22,914 ⁴	0	15,000	17,021 ⁴	0
EDUCATION (Need: 79,080 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,000	2,970 ¹	0	32,370	971 ¹	0
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,700	1,010 ²	120	1,000	439 ²	12
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	58,970	1,028 ³	0	35,370	0 ³	0
PTA members trained	70	136 ⁴	23	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	2,104 ¹	240	1,632	925 ¹	166
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	25,000	15,376 ²	1,209	16,250	7,025 ²	764
HEALTH (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)	n/a			7,000	1,952 ¹	314
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit				4,000	528 ²	168

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)		n/a		19,500	8,521 ³	1,320
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	8,338	1,870
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		4,000	3,830 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector - females: 49,688, males: 47,740. 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.						
WASH 2: Sector - females: 25,306, males: 24,314. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. 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.						
WASH 3: Sector - females: 25,306, males: 24,314. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. 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.						
WASH 4: Sector - females: 11,686, males: 11,228. UNICEF - females: 8,681, males: 8,340. 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.						
Education 1: Sector - females: 1,324, males: 1,646. UNICEF - females: 437, males: 534. Current data only reflects enrolment from January 2018. The next round of enrolment will take place at start of 2018/2019 academic year; final data will be available from KRG MoE after verification.						
Education 2: Sector - females: 515, males 495. UNICEF - females: 224, males 215.						
Education 3: Sector - females: 535, males: 493. UNICEF - N/A. The next rounds of distribution of school supplies will be undertaken in September/October 2018 for the 2018/2019 academic year.						
Education 4: Sector - females: 69, males: 67. UNICEF - N/A. PTA trainings are usually undertaken as part of School-Based Management (SBM) roll-outs which are not normally initiated at the end of a school year (time of this report). Trainings focus on responsibilities of PTA members.						
CP 1: Sector - females: 897, male: 1,207. UNICEF - females: 422, males: 503.						
CP 2: Sector - females: 7,533; males: 7,843. UNICEF - females: 3,408, males: 3,617. Limited funds for child protection in 2018 means UNICEF has increased focus on technical support through government partners and community-based approaches, rather than work through NGOs. Government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but economic pressure has limited outreach/service delivery capacity.						
Health 1: UNICEF - females: 996, males: 956. 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: 231, males: 297. 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: 4,346, males: 4,175. 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 continued to host a disproportionately large burden of Syrian refugees. The more than 1.5 million refugees in the country amount to one in every four people, in addition to 200,000 Palestinian refugees. Half of them are children. The situation of refugees and poor Lebanese remained stable, but precarious. Recently released vulnerability assessment³⁵ indicates only 27 per cent of refugees have legal residency and birth registration rate is 21 per cent, and 22 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married. Percentage of 6-14 years-old and 15-17-year-old children attending schools were 68 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

During the reporting month, several initiatives for the return of Syrian refugees, including one from Russia, combined with media reports, increased generalized sentiment and pressure on refugees to return. Humanitarian agencies operating throughout Lebanon maintain their position that returns should be voluntarily and that conditions in Syria are not optimal for organized returns. The anticipated formation

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 17, 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

³⁵ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2018.

of the government has been delayed, following disagreement between the president and Prime Minister designate over the line-up, possibly until the end of the year, which could have potential consequences for the country's stability as well as the ailing economy.³⁶

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF leads the coordination of the education, water, and child protection sectors in support of the Government in the inter-agency humanitarian response, playing key roles in the health and gender-based violence sectors. Planning for 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) has begun, which expects to bring humanitarian and development streams closer. In response to funding gaps for key interventions, UNICEF Sectors focused on needs prioritization. In the water sector, UNICEF led the development of a prioritization and targeting approach for provision of services in informal settlements that will enable efficient utilization of funds. In education and child protection, outreach efforts continue to target the most vulnerable girls and boys. Transition to true government leadership remains a challenge in all sectors, as does political sensitivity related to refugee presence, which hinders certain cost-efficient and sustainable solutions (i.e., connecting informal settlements to water and sewage networks). While overall funding for WASH services in informal settlements is secured, seven cadasters in North Bekaa have not received WASH services since early July due to funding shortages. UNICEF led the WASH sector group discussion to identify how to provide services to 7,000 individuals.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF is transitioning towards strategic and longer-term systems strengthening, while maintaining urgent humanitarian interventions through NGOs and contractors in situations where long-term solutions are not available (e.g. water trucking to some informal settlements). To address immediate humanitarian needs in the Lebanese community and Syrian refugees, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 focuses on four strategic objectives - ensuring protection of vulnerable populations; provision of immediate assistance; supporting service provision through national systems; and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability. Working closely with the Government of Lebanon, UNICEF is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action through national and regional frameworks and strategies.

In health and nutrition, UNICEF focuses on the most vulnerable children who are not included in the primary healthcare system, the priority being immunization, strengthening of the public health care system and the integration or re-integration of defaulted children in the immunization system. UNICEF also supports public health services including the routine vaccination programme while procuring and monitoring utilization of essential medication. UNICEF continues to provide temporary safe water and wastewater services to more than 65 per cent of refugees living in informal settlements, in addition to sustained access to safe water in poor areas with a higher concentration of Syrian refugees, while strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water for improved service delivery. In child protection, UNICEF continues to support direct service delivery for children and women survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse through case management, psychosocial support (PSS) and safe spaces for women and girls, while looking at community-based interventions for longer-term service provision, as well as scale-up of outreach activities on issues of protection, justice for children and gender-based violence. In addition, UNICEF supports the Ministry of Social Affairs and other line ministries to help strengthen the child protection system in Lebanon. The education programme focuses on the improvement of education quality and inclusive schools to reach the most marginalized and hard-to-reach out-of-school children. Linkages with cash-based social protection and adolescent programming is further strengthened for an integrated education-based inclusive response to address multiple deprivations of children that affect their well-being and learning outcomes. UNICEF continues to focus on its partnership with the Government, to address system strengthening, as well as working with local communities to build capacity of youth and adolescents so that they can play a positive role in their communities and have better employability opportunities. Furthermore, UNICEF is expanding its social protection assistance to the most vulnerable affected groups by providing humanitarian unconditional cash transfers and cash top-ups for children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: During August, UNICEF's WASH coverage was channelled through a cash programme. The unrestricted and unconditional modality was adopted in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and started in January 2018 covering 21 Informal Settlements in Aley (Mount Lebanon) reaching 830 Syrian refugees³⁷. The amount given was for drinking water and desludging. To measure the impact and to evaluate the expansion to other informal settlements, a monitoring exercise was conducted. The use of unsafe wells along with the usage of water trucking have seen a decrease. Despite the reported 94 per cent of beneficiaries desludging their pits, 51 per cent spent more than 100 per cent of the cash on water supply, only 43 per cent reported that the amount is adequate, and six per cent are spending less than 50 per cent of the amount on water. Ninety-nine per cent of the recipients have not faced any protection problems, though a few cases of tension on the level of household and hosting community were reported. Results show that the cash for WASH initiative has had a positive return. A second monitoring exercise will be performed at year-end to inform decision making on potential scale-up.

Education: In formal education, growing concerns exist over the USD50 million funding gap for enrolment for the coming scholastic year against a budget of USD150 million. Such a significant funding gap has caused uncertainty in MEHE's ability to enrol returning and additional children. As a result, the Education Sector decided not to launch a large-scale Back-to-School Campaign like last year, and limited the outreach to the identification of pockets of vulnerability and community engagement activities.

³⁶ In addition, the United States' announcement to discontinue all the funding to UNRWA will have significant immediate and longer-term impact on assistance to Palestinian refugees in the country.

³⁷ 183 women, 157 men, 190 girls, and 300 boys.

UNICEF, in partnership with UNHCR and UNESCO, is conducting an out-of-school child mapping exercise³⁸, to locate and profile out-of-school children in Lebanon's most vulnerable cadasters, using multiple vulnerability/deprivation indicators, including child labour, mother's education, child marriage. As of August 2018, 309 of 1,549 cadasters in Lebanon were identified as vulnerable of which 61 were categorized as most vulnerable. Over the coming months, further evaluations will support development of a comprehensive Child Profile for each cadaster, which will be shared with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and the Education Sector. Children identified will require referral to appropriate education services.

The second round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) 2018 has started in August. The ALP typically targets all girls and boys (7-17 years) who have missed two or more years of formal schooling. Each round of three-months duration provides an abridged, 'accelerated' programme of study equivalent to one full scholastic year, preparing children for re-entry into the formal education system. This ALP round targeted children requiring one final round before referral to second shift schools for the 2018-2019 scholastic year, where they can learn alongside children of their age and literacy level. To optimize registration, the round was eventually made available to children requiring two or more rounds of ALP to be ready for formal education; it registered approximately 2,500 children (estimated 48 per cent girls).

Child Protection: UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) organized a roundtable donor meeting during which the ministry's new Strategic Plan on Child Protection and Gender-based Violence³⁹ along with related progress was presented, in addition to donors' strategic priorities for 2019 and beyond as well as their feedback on the draft strategic plan.⁴⁰ Furthermore, UNICEF and the International Rescue Committee initiated the roll-out of two five-day training-of-trainers workshops on Child Labour Risk Mitigation Tools. Thirty-eight frontline workers (29 women, nine men) in direct contact with street and working children, and children engaged in field or agriculture activities received tailored training to better identify and mitigate the risks that working children are exposed to.

Health and Nutrition: By end of August, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) reported 844 measles cases (47 per cent girls); 80.1 per cent Lebanese and 19.1 per cent Syrian. Among the Lebanese cases, 70 per cent occurred among children 5-14 years old, while 62 per cent of the cases were recorded among non-Lebanese children (5-14 years), calling for 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 support⁴¹ to MoPH, with a focus on most at-risk cadasters.

In collaboration with eight local and international partners, UNICEF is operating in 171 cadasters, and has reached 61,040 girls and boys; one fourth of the target set for six months were screened before referral to public healthcare centres (PHCs) to update their immunization status. In isolated areas, PHC operations occurred via mobile vaccination units.

Furthermore, UNICEF supported the MoPH in developing an e-health application to improve the quality of immunization data collection, and supported supervision of data collectors trained in the field to reinforce quality data collection, who were equipped with tablets.⁴² Furthermore, UNICEF Lebanon was part of an in-depth regional Landscape Analysis of Adolescent Health and Nutrition programmes through key informant interviews from ten different stakeholders.⁴³

Adolescents and Youth: In August, UNICEF made progress on facilitating several high-level meetings to implement the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Strategic Framework, including a workshop to discuss the Modernization of the TVET Qualification System. The meeting was attended by the Directorate General of Technical and Vocational Education (DGTVE) and staff, as well as the General Labour Federation, Association of Lebanese contractors, and the Syndicate of Lebanese contractors. The DGTVE stressed the importance of working in cooperation with the employers and the international organizations to modernize the Qualification System and to ensure its compatibility with international best practices to meet the needs of the labour market and the aspirations of young people. The DGTVE also approved the UNICEF-supported plan to improve the performance of the TVET institutes by establishing a self-evaluation process directly related to the quality of education and training provided.⁴⁴ In addition, UNICEF and partners have established two new Innovation Labs in Akkar as part of the Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL) programme⁴⁵.

Social Policy: Regarding the national social protection system, UNICEF supported MoSA to draft a roadmap to elaborate a national framework on social assistance. UNICEF and partner drafted a National Study on Social Safety Nets which highlighted the weaknesses of the system in need of strengthening which will also inform the development of the national strategy. In addition, a series of reflections and assessments were initiated on the potential to introduce cash transfers for vulnerable Lebanese population.

UNICEF also initiated an analysis of the Government of Lebanon's national budget to feed into national discussions on efficient and effective allocations, particularly for children. Discussions with the Ministry of Finance indicate a need for support in this area.

³⁸ Data collection should be completed by December 2018, but data analysis will take place in 2019, prior to sharing with the Ministry.

³⁹ The strategic plan was developed by the Ministry with technical support from UNICEF and financial contributions from the EU/MADAD Trust Fund.

⁴⁰ These MoSA/donor high-level meetings are expected to be organized regularly to enhance the coordination efforts between MoSA, UNICEF and the donor community.

⁴¹ Mapping most of risk cadasters to control measles outbreak while strengthening the immunization system including near real time monitoring with quality data collection.

⁴² The Expanded Programme on Immunization platform will soon support the generation of nationality, age and gender disaggregated data on immunization.

⁴³ UN agencies, ministries, and NGO partners.

⁴⁴ The first self-evaluation workshop will include 14 TVET school Directors and will be held in September 12-13, 2018.

⁴⁵ Generation of Innovation Leaders - GIL is UNICEF's Innovation Labs in Lebanon under the name of " to provide youth with the skills needed to develop innovative income-generating solutions to problems in their communities and access opportunities in the digital economy.

The Min Ila child-focused social assistance programme which provided cash transfers, tailored household visits, and multi-sectoral referrals for around 50,000 non-Lebanese children (about 47 per cent girls) aged 5-15 years, concluded in June. The impact evaluation of the programme has been finalised, and data review shows important impact⁴⁶ on a range of indicators for children.

The Min Ila programme is now being revised to better target extreme poor households and funding is urgently needed for its roll-out. The approximate funding gap is between US\$7-15 million to help reach between 8-16,000 children depending on funding accessible.⁴⁷

Summary of Programme Results (January-August 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	34,110
	Non-Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	217,000	184,159 ¹	21,562
TOTAL	457,682	426,672	0	417,000	393,568	55,672	
# teachers trained	70,000	31,415	4,962	5,000	1,454 ²	0	
CHILD PROTECTION							
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	3,462 ¹	865	
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services	24,000	6,112	2,672	4,659	1,684 ²	178	
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	n/a	n/a	n/a	36,000	8,095 ³	1,459	
# boys and girls participating in community based CP activities	91,445	36,919	14,690	50,000	20,571 ⁴	7,442	
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	155,922	7,039	149,955	181,670 ¹	6,949	
# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	241,550	204,774	7,312	188,175	153,090 ²	4,702	
# 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	75,226	16,544	96,370	82,729 ⁴	4,507	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,247	52,675 ¹	7,723	
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,512	46,599 ¹	7,398 ¹	
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements	U5	n/a	n/a	n/a	253,044	13,668 ²	0
	PLW	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,175	199 ³	0
	TOTAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	308,219	13,867⁴	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	6,746 ¹	2,381	
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,301	13,811 ²	2,060	
# 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	2,686 ³	900	
# youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,467	11,343 ⁴	2,872	
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	

⁴⁶ Examples include an increase in school attendance of 20 days per year at midline, increases in spending on health and education of children, 19 per cent increase in likelihood of eating breakfast, plus significant improvements in optimism of beneficiary children.

⁴⁷ Key donors to UNICEF's policy work, especially for the Min Ila cash assistance programme, include the US, Swiss, Japan, Kuwait and core thematic funding.

LEBANON	Sector Target*	Sector Result *	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	10,255 ¹	316
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	3,268 ¹	0
# 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	14
# adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,695	564 ³	0
# children engaged in community based child protection activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	14,317 ⁴	1,793
# 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	15,978	2,578
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 June 2018.						
Education 1: Underachievement is due to delays at the institutional level that have been sorted out through a series of negotiations.						
Education 2: Lebanese Boys: 49%; Lebanese Girls 51%; Non-Lebanese: Boys 50%; Girls 50 %. UNICEF result: Only a small percentage of the trainings started in May instead of January. However, targets are expected to be reached by year-end.						
*Child Protection: UNICEF results reflected in the table are different from those achieved by the CP programme. Child Protection also funds PPL activities, which means that results are higher than shown. Progress on achievements has been picking up in the past couple of months as a result of the outreach activities that were initiated following the approval of the SDC local action plans by MoSA. Moreover, first rounds of activity sessions implemented by partners are being finalized, however there continues to be some delay in reporting in ActivityInfo, especially for safe space activities. Results are expected to increase during the coming period.						
Child protection 1: Boys 48%; Girls 52%. There has been some delay in reporting thus explaining the low result.						
Child Protection 2: Boys: 58%; Girls: 42%.						
Child Protection 3: Boys: 10%; Girls: 90%.						
Child protection 4: Boys: 50%; Girls 50%. Initially, low results were caused 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 due to UNICEF taking over WASH services from UNHCR and other organizations. UNICEF results are as of August 2018, whereas the sector numbers are as of the June Multi-Sectoral Dashboard.						
WASH 2: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%.						
WASH 3: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%. Funding were received during this year and reporting started in June. The project is ongoing.						
WASH 4: Male: 48%; Female: 52%. UNICEF results are as of August 2018, whereas the sector numbers are as of the June Multi-Sectoral Dashboard.						
Health & Nutrition 1: a) there is a 3-month delay in H&N data from MoPH.						
Health & Nutrition 2: Boys 55%; Girls 44 %						
Health & Nutrition 3: Pregnant Lactating Women: 1%						
Health & Nutrition 4: At AIA Initial stage, micro-nutrients were to be systematically distributed to every child reached. However, this decision was reversed by the Ministry. Meanwhile, micro-nutrients is not systematically distributed with antenatal care due the lack of demand; the pregnant women are not accepting to take it at the PHCs.						
Adolescents & Youth 1: Young Men: 38%; Young Women: 62%.						
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. Indicator is not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).						
Communication for Development 1: Boys and Men 33%; Girls and Women 67%. UNICEF low result is because the first part of the year is about identifying partners and orienting them. Phase two is outreach.						
Palestinian Programme 1: Boys: 50%; Girls: 50%. The big intake was in January, and only few new children had to join in the next few months.						
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: As of August, Turkey remained home to nearly 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including 1.7 million children – the largest refugee population in the

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 17, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,555,464	M: 1,927,061; F: 1,628,403
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,578,626	M: 824,868; F: 753,758
Child Refugees (Under 5)	543,986	M: 280,882; F: 263,104

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.⁴⁸

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. Almost 3,200 people successfully journeyed from Turkey to Greece by sea in August – the highest number reported so far in 2018 – and another 2,350 people were rescued or intercepted by Turkish authorities at sea and on land.⁴⁹ There were no reported re-admissions from Greece to Turkey under the EU-Turkey Statement in August; the total number of returns since 2016 stands at 1,684.

While the size of the refugee population in Turkey has remained relatively stable, the scale and scope of the crisis continue to place a significant burden on Turkey's infrastructure and basic services. This is particularly acute in host communities across the southeast and in large cities to the north and west, where 95 per cent of registered refugees reside. In August, as part of a long-standing policy to build and encourage resilience among refugees, the government began closing five camps in southeast Turkey.⁵⁰ The 31,000+ refugees living in these camps (including 12,500 children) were given the option of relocating to another camp, or to live in host communities. A dedicated inter-agency UN Task Force was established to support the government during this process and help the affected refugees with the transition.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response and remains the largest provider of humanitarian aid to Syrians as well as other refugee and migrant groups. In 2018, the United Nations Country Team continues to support national efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), as well as those related to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe. Overall leadership of the inter-agency response continues through the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination taking place through the Syria Task Force. UNICEF actively participates in all relevant working groups (WG), co-leading the Education WG, the Education and Child Protection Sub-WGs, and the South-East Turkey Education and Child Protection WGs.

In August, UNICEF trained the CP Sub-WG and the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sub-WG on the UN Joint Programme for the Prevention of Child, Early and Forced Marriage. Over 50 participants from the UN and NGOs benefitted from the one-day session, which focused on techniques and approaches to better identify and respond to cases of child marriage.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's work is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and through its close partnership with the Turkish government. Under the frameworks of the 3RP and the "No Lost Generation" Initiative, UNICEF focuses on five priority areas – Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Health and Basic Needs – to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis.

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and other partners to strengthen existing child protection systems to expand the identification of vulnerable refugee children and improve the coverage and the quality of child protection services. In close collaboration with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other partners, UNICEF uses a multi-pronged strategy to increase demand, expand access and improve the quality of educational opportunities for refugee and migrant children in Turkey, with a focus on reaching the estimated 350,000 Syrians who remain out-of-school. Under the framework of the "No Lost Generation" strategy, UNICEF works closely with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth⁵¹ and promote social cohesion by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education. Furthermore, in collaboration with the MoFSP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen the social protection system for vulnerable children, while providing targeted education, child protection and social services for child workers. In Basic Needs, UNICEF and NGO partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide core relief items and one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. Additionally, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other partners to strengthen the national health system to meet the needs of refugees and migrants in Turkey, with a focus on immunization, maternal health and child nutrition. The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2018, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. In light of the restricted operational space for NGOs on the ground, UNICEF continues to explore opportunities with new partners, such as local municipalities and social assistance foundations, to ensure the needs of vulnerable children are being met.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In 2018, UNICEF initiated a new programme with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) in all 35 Youth Centres across 25 provinces to improve the identification of refugee and Turkish adolescents with protection concerns. As part of this programme, in August UNICEF conducted the first of several planned trainings for 136 MoYS staff, including centre managers, teachers, social workers and outreach workers. An inter-sectoral team of trainers from UNICEF and NGO partners delivered a four-day, multi-disciplinary workshop on international and national child protection legal frameworks, temporary protection law, child protection mechanisms, psychosocial support, case management and child rights. Over the next year, these staff will provide strengthened child protection services to 8,000

⁴⁸ Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), August 2018.

⁴⁹ UNHCR Mediterranean Situation Online Portal & Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, August 2018.

⁵⁰ Islahiye, Nizip 1, Karkamis, Midyat and Adiyaman.

⁵¹ Defined age as 12-24 years.

adolescents who are also benefiting from UNICEF-supported adolescent engagement and informal education opportunities in the MoYS Youth Centres.

Meanwhile, the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme for refugees in Turkey has reached nearly 44,000 children in 15 provinces since it began in June 2017. The child protection component, which is implemented by the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) with support from UNICEF and the MoFLSS, is designed to identify and address CCTE beneficiary children's protection concerns and facilitate their access to specialized services.

Education: In August, UNICEF focused on preparing for the upcoming 2019/2020 school year in September. A "Back to School" Guidebook was prepared by the Education WG Child Protection Sub-WG to support 3RP partners to conduct community outreach and encourage refugee children to enrol in formal education. The guide includes key advocacy messages for refugee families and children, as well as a set of recommended activities to be implemented by Education and Child Protection actors. Results from this outreach campaign will be shared after the campaign concludes in October.

To support the Government of Turkey's goal of ensuring at least one year of early childhood education (ECE) for all children in Turkey, UNICEF held three national ECE planning meetings with 480 MoNE representatives from all 81 provinces. The purpose of these meetings was to identify the key challenges faced in expanding access to pre-school (particularly for the most vulnerable children, including refugee children), and begin developing practical solutions to address them.⁵²

In addition, as part of a strategy to mitigate non-attendance and drop-out at the upper-secondary level, UNICEF and the MoNE organized a two-day workshop to evaluate the results of the first nationwide implementation of the School Orientation Programme for Grade 9. The programme, which was piloted throughout the last school year, is designed to support vulnerable refugee and Turkish children to successfully transition into high school. The workshop was attended by over 120 MoNE officials, school principals and teachers from all 81 provinces. Based on the workshop's positive findings, the MoNE decided to formally implement the programme every year going forward.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Under the framework of the "No Lost Generation" strategy, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), the MoLSSF and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education throughout the country.

In August, in addition to providing technical support to the MoYS training workshop mentioned earlier (see Child Protection section, above), UNICEF worked with the MoYS to provide social cohesion trainings and activities to Syrian and Turkish youth – ranging from sports, arts and crafts, and peer-to-peer discussions – reaching more than 2,069 participants.⁵³

Together with the Southeast Anatolia (GAP) Administration and the Development Foundation of Turkey, UNICEF also organized 17 circuses in Sanliurfa and Mardin to promote social cohesion and youth participation in host communities. The circuses featured Turkish and Syrian adolescents and youth who design and participate in performances that break cultural barriers and bring young people together to celebrate the arts in their communities.

Social Protection: In collaboration with the MoLSSF as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen and expand existing social protection systems for vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children in Turkey.

UNICEF published a [new report](#) on agricultural intermediaries and child labour in August in partnership with Development Workshop. This is the first report in Turkey to examine the crucial link between agricultural intermediaries and child labour, and shows that these intermediaries play an active role in determining the degree of child labour in seasonal agricultural production through their ability to organise the labour force, as well as their influence on working and living conditions of seasonal workers. The report will be disseminated widely to key stakeholders to promote awareness and understanding of this issue. UNICEF and partners will also work to build intermediaries' capacity to identify and respond to cases of child labour, and strengthen referral mechanisms with relevant local authorities.

In partnership with Support to Life and in cooperation with the local authorities and community leaders, UNICEF reached more than 100 refugee and Turkish children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in the province of Zonguldak with targeted PSS activities; of these, 30 children were identified as having protection concerns and referred to specialized services.

As part of UNICEF's Child Friendly Cities initiative – which supports local municipalities to develop more child-friendly and child-responsive budgets and programmes – UNICEF and the Izmit Municipality opened the My House Child Support Centre in April 2018. The centre provides targeted PSS activities as well as the identification and referral of at-risk children. As of August, the centre had identified and assessed more than 360 Turkish and refugee children working on the street, of whom almost 280 were referred to specialized services and 32 benefitted from PSS activities.

Basic Needs: UNICEF and NGO partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide core relief items and one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. In August, UNICEF continued to develop and finalize plans for the 2018/2019 cash-based winter assistance programme, which aims to reach 10,000 vulnerable refugee and Turkish households. Implementing partners and target provinces were identified, and UNICEF met with local authorities in the provinces of Hatay, Diyarbakir,

⁵² Two key challenges are insufficient learning spaces to accommodate pre-primary children and high ECE tuition fees. To address the lack of space, participants recommended exploring alternative ECE models at the local level, such as 'mobile teachers'. As for tuition fees, MoNE is looking into the feasibility of waiving them for vulnerable families.

⁵³ 1,108 girls and women, 961 boys and men

Mardin and Batman to discuss the programme. Meanwhile, together with NGO partner ASAM, UNICEF distributed 1,314 family hygiene kits and 693 baby hygiene kits to vulnerable families on the move in Ankara, Izmir, Gaziantep and Kayseri, benefitting 4,635 children.

Media and External Communications: In August, UNICEF Turkey participated in two global social media campaigns: World Breastfeeding Week (1-7 August) and World Water Week (26-31 August). World Breastfeeding Week seeks to raise awareness about the importance of breastfeeding as the foundation of life, and asked UNICEF followers and the public to support breastfeeding mothers; the campaign reached 212,000 users and engaged 8,900 across UNICEF Turkey's social media outlets. World Water Week offered a unique opportunity to exchange views, experiences and best practices between the scientific, business, policy and civic communities on positive action toward water-related challenges and their impact on the world's environment, health, climate and economy. As part of UNICEF Turkey's contribution to the campaign, a video entitled "[Water is a right, not a privilege](#)" was translated into Turkish and disseminated on social media, reaching 117,000 users and engaging 6,800.

Summary of Programme Results (January-August 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	6,970	6,970	50,000	6,970 ¹	0
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	650,000	610,278	0	650,000	610,278 ²	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	6,126	6,126	23,000	6,126 ³	390
# 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	0	146,200	0 ⁵	0
# refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	368,090	0	325,000	368,090 ⁶	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	284,187	0	150,000	175,617 ¹	51,247
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	53,105	0	80,000	58,610 ²	21,858
# children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	33,499	0	77,000	23,633 ³	4,006
# children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	20,147	0	20,000	19,528 ⁴	2,997
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	72,905	0	200,000	65,863 ¹	-4,027 ¹
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	0	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	0	1,400	0 ¹	0
# Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000	2,291	0	130,000	0 ²	0
FOOTNOTES						
* Results: Sector and UNICEF results are cumulative (January-August 2018).						
Education 1: 3,384 girls and 3,586 boys. This result includes community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries only. No formal ECE is yet included in this result as the activities under formal ECE will be implemented and reported on in Q4 2018.						
Education 2: 302,305 girls and 307,973 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data for the 2017-2018 school year, and includes pre-primary students 5 years and up.						

Education 3: 457 girls and 396 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited NFE to date is 5,736 (2,815 girls and 2,921 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 July is 12,892 (6,855 women, 6,037 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: 184,568 girls and 183,522 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 CTE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.
Child Protection 1: 26,133 girls and 25,114 boys. The increase is due to the review of partner data, including of partners who have recently started new IT systems to track more accurately results.
Child Protection 2: 11,038 girls and 11,197 boys. 26,133 girls and 25,114 boys. The increase is due to the review of partner data, including of partners who have recently started new IT systems to track more accurately results.
Child Protection 3: 1,904 girls and 2,102 boys. In 2018, UNICEF and partners have focused on establishing a new, comprehensive case management system with standardized tools and guidelines. This effort, the first in Turkey, has been time and resource intensive; once fully functional, however, it will enable partners to categorize child protection cases by risk level, and improve reporting on identification and assessment.
Child Protection 4: 1,317 girls and 1,678 boys.
Adolescents and Youth 1: The decrease this month is due to partner error in data collection and has now been corrected.
Health 1: UNICEF remains in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are 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 31 August, there are 235,397 registered refugees and asylum seekers in the country, including 131,019 Syrians⁵⁴ (56 per cent) mainly arriving in the country through the Sudan border. 32,449 were registered in August; out of which 748 (31 per cent) are Syrian. The other majority comes from Sudan (38,583) followed by Ethiopia (15,283), Eritrea (14,577), South Sudan (13,283) and other nationalities (22,652). As of 3 September 2018, a total of 3,873 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered, including 2,327 unaccompanied children and 1,455 separated children.⁵⁵ UASC face extensive protection issues affecting their safety, well-being, and development. While Egyptian Child Law outlines the vulnerabilities of minors and establishes Child Protection Committees for vulnerable children (non-Egyptian migrant, refugee and asylum seekers) often fail to access government services and national protection systems with other challenges including 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.⁵⁶ Furthermore, two thirds of Syrian refugees are from Damascus and rural Damascus that now fall under the control of the Government of Syria, which could encourage voluntary returns. UNICEF is a member of the Durable Solutions Sub-Working Group, established by UNHCR to facilitate voluntary returns. As a result of UNICEF and partners' advocacy, more non-Syrian refugees are benefiting from primary health care services at all Ministry of Health and Population's (MoHP) Primary Health Units (PHUs), particularly the 122 PHUs supported by UNICEF.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to co-lead the Education Working Group (EWG) to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian efforts for refugee children in Egypt. In the EWG meeting on August, UNHCR presented its recent in-house survey showing that 11 per cent of Syrian refugee children were out-of-school.⁵⁷ As the prime supporter to the public primary health care services, UNICEF continues to coordinate with WHO, UNHCR, and NGOs and liaises between partners and the MoHP. Discussions are focusing on supporting the national health system to accommodate the largest number of refugees and migrants. In addition, UNICEF continues to lead support to PHUs and refer cases to secondary health care services supported by UNHCR and WHO as necessary. Additionally, UNICEF continues to co-chair the child protection sub-sector working group with UNHCR.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's response strategy focuses on the governorates with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees¹ in addition to refugees, migrants and asylum seekers from other countries including Sudan and the Horn of Africa. UNICEF's humanitarian support extends to all vulnerable populations in these areas, including host-communities, to address the needs of the most at-risk, and promote social integration. The support encompasses the provision of pre-primary education grants, education supplies, teacher training and life skills programmes.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 17, 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

⁵⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed on 14 August 2018.

⁵⁵ UNHCR.

⁵⁶ In addition, medical and psycho-social problems reported by Egyptian and foreign unaccompanied and migrant children 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.

⁵⁷ Another survey will be conducted in October focusing on the number of out-of-school children among African refugees. Furthermore, it was also confirmed that the Government of Egypt will allow refugee children from Yemen to enroll in public schools starting from this academic year.

In 2018, UNICEF continues to support Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children with education grants and to strengthen the public-school system to provide quality and inclusive formal education to refugee and migrant children, as well as Egyptian host communities. In term of child protection, UNICEF is focused on ensuring that all children in Egypt, regardless of their national origin or legal status, are protected from violence at home, school and while on the move. UNICEF offers an integrated package of child protection interventions to children on the move which comprises community-based child protection interventions,¹ prevention and response to violence,¹ specialized services¹ and humanitarian assistance. UNICEF assists children on the move and their families through family centres, mobile units, as well as through Primary Healthcare Units (PHUs) to cope with the increased number of people seeking primary health care services and psychosocial support. Furthermore, UNICEF is working on strengthening of the national child protection system to respond to irregular migration and trafficking. UNICEF Egypt's health response targets the strengthening of quality healthcare provision through PHUs in areas with high refugee and migrant populations, thus providing healthcare access to both migrant and host communities. In addition, it provides specific training to Syrian and non-Syrian community health workers to raise awareness within refugee communities on their right to access public health services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: During August, UNICEF supported the MoHP to reach 2,337 children under the age of five (U5) with routine immunization and growth monitoring services and supported 1,003 women of child bearing age with health care services in addition to 201,148 Egyptians from the host community in the 122 UNICEF-supported primary health Units (PHUs).

UNICEF continues to provide technical and financial support to the MoHP to strengthen primary health care services in the targeted PHUs. The MoHP with UNICEF trained 20 health workers (physicians, nurses, sanitarians) on providing primary health care to refugees and 80 Syrian community health workers to mobilize and support Syrian refugees to access health services.

Due to lack of funding for the emergency health programme, the MoHP and UNICEF agreed to delay the implementation of the agreed plan to increase the number of PHUs providing health services to Syrian refugees from 122 to 135, as well as the increment of family clubs from 39 to 60 to the last quarter of the year.

Syrian refugees in Egypt continue coming through the Sudan boarder and temporarily stay in the southern governorates before resuming their way to Cairo and the northern coast governorates. As a result, health partners have been facing challenges in locating these refugees at the entry points and provide them with necessary health services. To address this challenge, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health use community health volunteers to identify those refugees and raise awareness on where health services could be located.

Education: Through coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE), the ministerial decree granting Syrian refugee children access to public schools on the same footing with Egyptian students was renewed.⁵⁸ A series of advocacy meetings took place with the MoE to ensure all governorates actively continue to ensure flexible enrolment procedures for Syrian refugee children into public schools. Additionally, 600 refugee children received education supplies in the past month, including school bags, copybooks, pens and t-shirts as part of the support to the most vulnerable children to resume education in the new school year.

Since the beginning of the year, 7,646 refugee children (4,050 males; 3,742 females) received education cash grants to support their enrollment in pre-primary education. This includes 4,534 Syrian children (2,365 males; 2,169 females) while the remaining children are from Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan, and Horn of Africa countries including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. 1,325 children (676 males and 649 females) receiving education cash grants were supported with extra-cash assistance based on the conducted vulnerability assessment. Of the 1,325 children reached, 930 are Syrians (460 males; 470 females). UNICEF and a partner are preparing for the new round of education cash grant distribution for school year 2018-19, which is scheduled for the 4th quarter of this year and will benefit 7,500 Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children.

With UNICEF support, 288 teachers (160 Syrians, 40 Egyptians and 88 from other nationalities) in refugee community and public schools participated in capacity development programmes to enhance their knowledge and skills for a better learning experience for children. The trainings covered topics such as active learning methods, child-centered pedagogy, and early identification and assessment of mild disabilities.

In terms of non-formal education, 117 drop-out refugee children from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan continue to participate in UNICEF's Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) to enhance their integration into the public education system. All children attending the ALP received monthly stipends to cover transportation costs and other indirect costs associated to the programme.

The announcement of the MoE that a full education sector reform, which is branded as 'Education 2.0' is needed for the country to improve the quality and relevance of the education system and outcomes has led to shifts in priorities for the MoE, which as a consequence affected the signing of action plans and commencement of several education activities planned by UNICEF and its implementing partners. Furthermore, a new law introduced in May 2017 to regulate non-government organisations (NGOs) in Egypt, has placed additional and lengthy restrictions on NGOs seeking the necessary security clearances required to commence project activities. In some cases, this has taken months before the successful approvals have been granted. This has led to delays in project implementation as well as underachievement of 2018 targets.

Child Protection: UNICEF and partners continued to mainstream community-based psychosocial support through provision of recreational and life skills activities benefiting 48,570 children, youth and adolescents (refugee, migrant and Egyptian), and 10,115

⁵⁸ For the first time, refugee children from Yemen are also granted access to public schools.

caregivers through positive parenting sessions in 2018. Specialized services including physical, psychological and mental health services were provided to 653 children identified with specific needs including disability and necessary follow-up was ensured.

In addition, UNICEF and partners continued technical support to improve existing case management mechanism benefiting 5,538 children and adolescents. Through the mechanism put in place, 71 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors received multi-sectoral assistance and follow-up and 1,473 children, youth and adolescents were supported with cash-based assistance.

To address violence against children in schools, UNICEF provided financial and technical support to partners and the child safeguarding mechanism has been extended to 38 schools in five governorates benefiting 25,000 students while 500 social workers and school staff received training to support implementation.

UNICEF continues to monitor children held in detention and advocating for alternative care arrangements through the national taskforce for children on the move.⁵⁹

Lack of inclusive community alternative care mechanisms for the 3,873 UASC registered by UNHCR in Egypt and access to information on child detentions at the Libyan border as well as deportation without coordination and involvement of the humanitarian actors is one of the major challenges refugee and migrant children are facing.

Social Protection: UNICEF planned to support 47,000 asylum seekers and refugee children this year with socio economic support and or winterization cash grants jointly with UNHCR, which currently has the widest outreach. However, due to shortage of funds⁶⁰ prioritization will be undertaken to reach a more focused group. UNICEF and UNHCR are in the process of finalizing a joint response for the 2018-2019 winter campaign targeting 3,700 UASC (total UNHCR UASC registered caseload) with a one-off winterization cash transfer of 1,000 Egyptian Pounds (EGP) based on the minimum expenditure basket set by UNHCR. Cash disbursement is expected to start in November 2018. UNICEF fundraising efforts are also being scaled-up to participate in the regular cash grants provided by UNHCR.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 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	9,501 ¹	1,033
# 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	17,277	2,337
# trained Community Health Workers				350	100 ²	80
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	288 ³	96
# 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						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	29,500	n/a		25,000	48,570 ¹	1,641
# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	11,500			10,000	10,115 ²	325
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	28,253 ³	-273 ³
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	5,538	498

⁵⁹ As of 2 August, two new cases of children were reportedly detained at the Libyan boarder and shortly released with zero cases currently remaining in detention in the north.

⁶⁰ Funding request was originally US\$7.3 million under the 3RP, with total funding of US\$300,000 received to date.

EGYPT	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300	n/a		12,000	1,473	96
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	653 ⁴	38
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	930			50	71	7
# government bodies activated and strengthened	105			40	99	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600			1,000	414	160
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# vulnerable children reached with one-off cash for winter		n/a		47,200	42,480 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
*Sector: Targets and results are pending from the working groups.						
Health 1: Due to the rising cost of private sector healthcare and improved trust in the public primary health system, utilization of the PHU services by refugee communities has increased.						
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 over the coming three two months as the action plan with the 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: UNICEF implementing partners identified an increased number of teachers in refugee community and public schools in need of teacher training were also able to support a greater number of them than originally targeted.						
Education 4: Results are expected to increase over 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. There is no change in the reported numbers since a new programme document is being developed for the new academic year.						
Child Protection 1: Boys: 24,397; Girls: 24,173.						
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: 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 September 2018, UNICEF appeals for Syria and the Syrian Refugees are 60% and 70% funded respectively, this includes funds carried-forward from the previous year. UNICEF's response to Syrian refugees in Iraq continues to be most underfunded (57%) followed by Egypt (55%), Lebanon and Jordan (29% each). Sustained and unearmarked donor funding remains critical to support to one of the world's longest and most complex humanitarian crises.

