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 On 6 July 2018 in Jordan, Ahmad, 2 years old, from Dera'a in Syria, in the UN-supported health clinic at the Jaber Nasib crossing point. Omar and his family fled their home because of violence and moved close to the Jordan border. He was badly burned in a stove accident. "We have nothing. We have no water," said his father.

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Syria Crisis July 2018 Humanitarian Results

JULY 2018: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In July, the entire population of the Syrian towns of Foah and Kafraya (Idleb Governorate) was evacuated, with an estimated 6,900 women, children and men escorted out by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to the Al-Eiss crossing in southern rural Aleppo Governorate, ending close to three years of siege. In the same month, three inter-agency convoys delivered multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance to hard-to-reach areas in rural Damascus, rural Homs and rural Hama. UNICEF contributed with WASH, education, non-food-items, child protection, health and nutrition reaching around 82,500 people.
- In Turkey, UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education raised the monthly incentive rate for approximately 13,000 Syrian volunteer education personnel by nearly 25 per cent matching the Turkish minimum wage and providing a much-needed financial boost for them and their families.
- With donor support, UNICEF's life-saving emergency WASH services in Lebanon have been extended to cover the needs of 182,000 Syrian refugees living in informal settlements this year, which represents 70 per cent of this population.
- In early July, UNICEF responded to the needs of 4,500 vulnerable Syrians displaced at the Nasib-Jaber border crossing through provision of water, hygiene kits, mobile latrines, and installation of WASH blocks equipped with handwashing facilities for all emergency medical clinics.
- Since January 2018, UNICEF supported national routine immunization in all nine refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, in addition to non-camp refugees in the seven health districts of Dahuk. A total of 1,638 children (835 girls) under one year and 7,201 children under five years (3,673 girls) were vaccinated against measles and polio, respectively, through these routine services.

In Syria

5.3 million

of children affected

13.1 million

of people affected
 (HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria

Over 2.5 million

(2,519,704)

of registered Syria refugee children

Almost 5.6 million

(5,599,343)

of registered Syrian refugees
 (UNHCR, 14 August 2018)

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan-July 2018 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-July 2018 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,425,576	1,658,417	3,881,845 ¹	2,575,829 ²
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	416,100	192,537 ²	671,589 ¹	305,675 ³
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	788,250	470,908	1,368,871 ⁴	543,842 ⁵
# children reached with routine vaccination	909,759	308,004 ⁶	n/a ⁷	
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	4,947,000	1,682,293	8,437,255 ⁴	4,166,959 ⁴
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ⁸	1,696,000	632,032	2,377,000	696,611

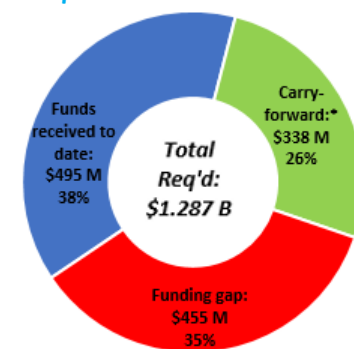
* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/ cluster lead agency; 1) Excludes Egypt and includes revised Syria target; 2) Excludes Egypt; 3) Excludes Egypt and Turkey; 4) Excludes Lebanon; 5) Excludes Egypt and Lebanon; 6) Excludes Turkey; 7) Not available as total is lower than UNICEF due to unavailability of data for some countries; 8) Includes Syria and Jordan only.

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.287 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 832.9 Million



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

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: In July, the civilian population in Idlib, particularly women and children, continued to be negatively impacted by insecurity due to fighting between armed groups. Abduction of civilians, assassinations, increased violence against medical practitioners and injuries due to vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices were reported across the governorate. Aerial bombardments across the governorate and western Aleppo continued to result in casualties and injuries among children.

Contamination from the ongoing conflict including explosive remnants of war and landmines continue to expose children to the threat of grave injuries and death; Presence of explosive hazards remains a lethal barrier to movement, delivery of humanitarian aid, and endangers those seeking refuge from violence. Several deaths and injuries among children caused by unexploded remnants of war continued to be reported. Since April 2018, at least 31 children were killed and injured across Syria due to unexploded remnants of war, with five children reportedly killed and 17 injured in East Ghouta alone. In Late July in Nashabieh, East Ghouta, one nine-year-old boy was killed and another boy and girl, 10 and 12 years old respectively, were injured due to a landmine. Elsewhere in Syria in the past two months, UNICEF received reports of the killing of six children and the injury of three more in Aleppo, Idlib and Hama because of unexploded remnants of war. UNICEF continues to support mine risk education for hundreds of thousands of children and caregivers. Demining activities however need to be accelerated as a matter of urgency as children and families return to their homes in conflict-ridden areas. To date in 2018, UNICEF reached more than 660,000 children and caregivers with mine risk education across Syria. More than 1.9 million children and caregivers were reached in 2017.

As of 19 July, the entire population of besieged towns of Foah and Kafraya in Idlib was reportedly evacuated¹ to Aleppo. An estimated 6,900 people² carried in 120 buses escorted out by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to Al-Eiss crossing in southern rural Aleppo governorate. This includes 17 people in need of urgent medical care were evacuated to hospitals in Aleppo city, accompanied by 21 family members. Around 50 buses crossed Al-Eiss towards Al-Mahalej temporary collective shelter in Aleppo city before heading to their final destinations in Lattakia, Homs and Rural Damascus.

Late July, infiltration by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) fighters and complex attacks on As-Sweida city (southwestern Syria) and the eastern villages have resulted in at least 210 killings and 235 injuries, with higher numbers expected to be reported.

Following a military escalation since 17 June and a series of local agreements, the Government of Syria now controls all of Dar'a and Quneitra governorates. Significant population returns have been reported with hundreds of displaced families returned to their areas of origin in the two governorates. The number of displaced people has reduced significantly, from an estimated 184,000 on 1 August to up to 57,000 people as of 16 August. Life-saving humanitarian assistance and services are being provided by the UN and its partners across the south-west.

Furthermore as of 29 July, a total of 138,275 internally displaced people (27,655 households) have returned³ to 23 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa city⁴ since ISIL was driven out of the city in October 2017. Meanwhile, 5,406 people (1,233 families) in Al Hol camp, 11,955 people (2,509 families) in Ein Essa camp, and 3,988 people (798 families) in Mabrouka camp, mostly from Ar-Raqqa, remain in the camps.

As of end of July, 6,657 IDPs⁵ remain in shelters across Rural Damascus.

Some sectors are currently providing humanitarian assistance to the population inside East Ghouta through implementing partners while direct access by UN and international non-governmental organizations remains challenging leading to inter-agency convoys being the main modality for delivering assistance and gaining access. Lack of sustained access to East Ghouta and the IDP sites to conduct assessments and to deliver regular assistance and services are also a concern.

Despite enormous challenges, the UN and its humanitarian partners continue to deliver life-saving assistance and support to millions of people across the country every month.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,100,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,300,000
Total Displaced Population	6,100,000
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas	1,483,964
Children in Hard to Reach Areas*	593,586
People in Besieged Areas	8,100
Children in Besieged Areas*	3,240

Source 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA.
*Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of 20 June 2018, and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.

¹ The United Nations was not party to the negotiated agreement or its implementation, but remained ready to provide all people in need with humanitarian assistance wherever they are.

² Estimated 2,760 children based on 40% applied child population per OCHA dataset/general population age-gender percentage.

³ Return movement started on 10 September 2017.

⁴ Ar-Raqqa city is currently under the control of the SDF and is managed by Ar-Raqqa Civil Council (RCC) which is affiliated with the Kurdish Self-Administration.

⁵ 2,202 children under the age of 18, 1,304 women and 3,151 men.

UNICEF's Response to Besieged (BSG) and Hard-to-Reach (HTR) locations: In July, three inter-agency convoys delivered multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance to the hard-to-reach areas in rural Damascus, rural Homs and rural Hama. UNICEF contributed with WASH, education, non-food-items, child protection, health and nutrition⁶ assistance reaching around 82,500 people.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

WASH⁷: During July, over 233,000 people (1.5 million in 2018) had improved and sustained access to safe water through infrastructure interventions including equipping over 120 wells, and about 112,500 people (910,000 in 2018) to sanitation services. In addition, UNICEF completed the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in 11 schools benefiting over 5,000 school children (95 schools benefiting nearly 47,500 school children in 2018). Over 451,500 people (51 per cent female) (1.8 million in 2018) 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 some 439,000 people (1.0 million people in 2018). Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants supported 13.3 million people to access to safe water.

In July, UNICEF emergency WASH services continued to respond to the needs of emerging IDP influx in different locations; in Eastern Ghouta UNICEF responded to over 60,000 IDPs in Duma city and other collective shelters (Harjal, Najha, and Adra) through water trucking, provision of hygiene supplies and aqua tabs, and daily cleaning and maintenance of water and shower facilities. In Tall Refaat, Nabul, and Zahraa camps and collective shelters in Aleppo that host IDPs from Afrin, UNICEF reached 77,000 people through water trucking, desludging septic tanks (Fafin camp), and provision of hygiene supplies. In Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza in Aleppo that host IDPs from Idlib, UNICEF reached 70,000 people through water trucking. During the Dar'a response, UNICEF trucked water to some 4,500 people in Jbab site and provided hygiene supplies to almost 30,000 IDPs in Bsir and Izra'.⁸

UNICEF had also pre-positioned two shipments comprising of WASH essential items (family hygiene kits, immediate WASH and dignity kits, water testing kits and water purification materials for water community systems and household use) prepared for Idlib contingency planning, while a third shipment of prepositioned WASH items will ensure safe water storage for the potential displacement covering over 200,000 individuals.⁹

Education: With UNICEF support in July, 153,500 children had access to education. This includes 11,000 children reached in hard-to-reach areas, including 5,850 children through convoys, bringing the total to about 700,000 children reached since the beginning of the year. In addition, 7,700 children had access to new learning spaces through installation of 71 pre-fabricated classrooms in Al-Hassakeh, while 59,000 children benefited from school rehabilitation in Idlib, Aleppo, Hama and rural Damascus (more than 142 classrooms rehabilitated in 2018). UNICEF in partnership with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent has reached 5,850 children with educational materials, including school in a carton and recreational kits, in Taldu city in Homs, with an additional 132 children from hard-to-reach areas such as Sanjar village in Idlib governorate reached with school bags to encourage school attendance

For children who have no access to formal education¹⁰ due to schools being destroyed, damaged and/or lack of available learning spaces in overstretched host communities, UNICEF continued provision of non-formal education alternatives including the Self-Learning Programme (SLP) to enable children to continue learning. In July, 7,700 children enrolled in the programme¹¹. Access to non-formal education was also provided to 588 students at risk of dropping out in hard-to-reach areas like Harasta and Zakyeh in rural Damascus, bringing the total of children benefiting from non-formal education in 2018 to 110,000. The continued need for formal approvals for national NGOs as part of the new and lengthy approval mechanisms poses challenges to implementation.

⁶ Rural Damascus: in Duma: 35,000 beneficiaries and in Bait Jen: 10,000 /Rural Homs and Hama: Kafr Laha (Alhouleh)& Hor beNafsieh: 37,500.

⁷ In Aleppo, Idlib and Hama governorates, UNICEF-supported water trucking, installation of communal water tanks/ tab stands benefitting over 36,240 people (17,300 children) settled in 84 collective shelters with 25 liters per capita per day and ensuring the quality of water served to those population is safe for drinking through regular testing for free residual chlorine. In the same context, supporting over 22 water systems in Ariha, Idlib, Ma'ara, Harim, Jebel Saman, Azaz through provision of water chemicals. Ongoing 'quick fixes' to water supply systems likewise continue, as UNICEF delivered equipment, fuel and generators for water system repairs, rehabilitation of water systems, wells, benefitting 54,908 affected population (24,298 children) in IDP centres, camps, and host communities, while 53,420 affected population (25,641 children) reached through construction of latrines and showers, regular garbage collection and disposal campaigns, provision of communal garbage bins as well as desludging services. Over 65,628 population in hard to reach locations benefitting from distribution of essential WASH items.

⁸ During July, UNICEF has supported 210,321 vulnerable displaced population (100,000 children) in the north-west living in collective shelters, return areas and sub-standard accommodation, focusing on recently conflict-affected areas, with emergency services and restoration for water systems along with provision of water chemicals including emergency water trucking, provision and installation of communal water storage tanks with different capacities, desludging services, solid waste management, provision of hygiene items along with regular hygiene awareness raising sessions.

⁹ Good coordination at field and sector level enabled UNICEF WASH to adequately prepare contingency plans for each scenario especially for East Ghouta, Dar'a and Afrin emergency responses.

¹⁰ Since the end of 2017, an estimated 180,000 school-aged children have been displaced into or within northwest Syria. Most of these children have been out-of-school or have been in school under conditions that make learning extremely difficult. Communities continue their commitment to keep children in school but these additional children place increasing pressure on already overstretched and under resources education services.

¹¹ In 2018, 110,000 were reached with non-formal education. including around 16,000 children through SLP.

To ensure the capacity for delivery of quality education, 6,100 teachers were trained during the reporting month on active learning methods, self-learning, use of Curriculum B¹², the newly revised curriculum, life-skills, early childhood care and education (ECCE), specialized training in psychosocial support and mine risk education in areas such as Ar-Rastan City in Homs governate and Muhradah village in Hama governorate to address the needs of returnee children (11,200 teachers trained in 2018).

Education Sector partners and UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Education also supported 796 children from hard-to-reach areas where children would have risked their safety, crossing active conflict lines to undertake and certify their 9th and 12th grade exams. The support included facilitating safe locations to sit for the exams. Furthermore, early childhood care education activities were provided to 398 pre-school children in Tartous.

Health & Nutrition: In July, 343,500 primary healthcare consultations were provided to children and women through fixed centers and mobile teams through regular programme and emergency response. Most of pending agreements with NGOs received government approval with implementation starting from the last two months. Health supplies were distributed to 89,500 beneficiaries through three inter-agency convoys and regular programmes.

With UNICEF support, 201,000 children under the age of one were reached with diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization since the beginning of the year. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Health to implement a measles campaign from 15-27 July 2018 for children aged 6 months to five years in Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hassakeh, Aleppo, Homs and Hama. A total of 1,142,817 children were vaccinated, representing 86 per cent of the over 1.3 million target

In north-west Syria, UNICEF and its partners continued to strengthen the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) to increase population immunity. A total of 84 EPI centres in accessible areas in Aleppo, Idleb and Hama were re-established and now provide immunization services. UNICEF delivered all required vaccines for the remaining months of 2018 and ordered Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)-supported vaccines (inactivated polio vaccine, penta, measles, mumps and rubella) for the first quarter of 2019.¹³ UNICEF continues to enhance the cold chain system through solarisation. In the reporting period, 33 out of total 51 Solar Direct Drive refrigerators for vaccine storage were installed in EPI centres in Aleppo and Idleb governorates. Assessment of the 20 Public Health Centres and five cold rooms for the solarisation were completed. Furthermore, UNICEF continues to enhance communication capacities for routine immunization with over 50 social mobilizers engaged to inform and motivate caregivers and communities about renewed routine immunization services provided through UNICEF financial and technical assistance.

In July, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients to 59,500 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and the screening of 273,500 children and PLW for acute malnutrition. Of the screened children, 2,500 received treatment for severe acute malnutrition. A total of 167,500 PLW benefited from counselling on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF), and around 155,000 beneficiaries (including in hard-to-reach areas) were served with essential nutrition supplies. The new procedures introduced for obtaining government approvals for the operation of NGO partners have significantly affected the attainment of targets during the first half of the year, with delayed reporting reflected in some of the indicators such as the reported number of malnutrition cases treated to date.

UNICEF is planning to increase its geographic coverage in north-west Syria to at least 200 additional communities, in 28 sub-districts. UNICEF also will ensure enough rapid response teams are on the ground to maximize programmatic coverage especially in high severity areas. UNICEF is launching the second IYCF campaign which will be implemented across 200 underserved communities and will launch integrated child spaces where nutrition and child protection services, health education and hygiene promotion will be provided.

Child Protection: During the reporting month, UNICEF reached 39,000 children (50 per cent girls) and 14,000 caregivers with structured psychosocial support services and parenting programme through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams in 11 governorates¹⁴. In addition, 38,600 children and adolescents (50 per cent girls) and 20,500 caregivers received awareness raising on child protection issues in 12 governorates¹⁵. In July, UNICEF partners have reached 55,700 beneficiaries in 35 hard-to-reach areas with psychosocial support, awareness raising and risk education initiatives, including 37,000 reached through convoys.

UNICEF continued to support local communities, NGOs, UN agencies and government institutions with delivery of lifesaving information and materials on mine risks to promote safe behaviours and prevent civilian casualties. A total of 85,700 children and adolescents (49 per cent girls) as well as 41,500 caregivers were reached with mine risk education (MRE) in 13 governorates (about 841,000 since January 2018). Explosive remnants of war remain a major risk for children in the newly accessible areas especially in East Ghouta and in rural areas of Aleppo hosting Afrin IDPs. To further expand MRE activities in affected areas, UNICEF supported the training of 41 teachers inside East Ghouta and 28 teachers to support Afrin response in July. In addition, UNICEF sent 37,000 MRE awareness material through convoys to children in rural Damascus, Homs, Hama (Duma, Kafar Lahah, Harbanifse) to raise awareness of unexploded ordinances and promote safe

¹² Curriculum B (accelerated learning) is 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.

¹³ In addition, 1.72 million oral polio vaccines were procured and delivered for the polio outbreak response campaigns planned for October and November 2018.

¹⁴ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Tartous, Rural Damascus and Idleb.

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

behavior. Furthermore, UNICEF provided a three-day training on case management to 23 participants from public service providers from six governorates.

Movement remains restricted in newly accessible areas, such as in Dar'a governorate, which are now under government control, with exception of two towns that remain under ISIL control. As most people have left Jbab shelter, child protection activities have been suspended and NGOs remain with no access to areas newly controlled by the government. Afrin IDPs, hosted in government and Kurdish-controlled areas in Tall Refaat, Zyara and Nabul, are still facing constraints of movement towards Aleppo city.

In Deir-ez-Zor city and the suburbs, children were reached with different protection services including psychosocial support, MRE, case management and referral to specialized services. Similar services were also provided in five schools in rural Deir-ez-Zor, and two schools in Deir-ez-Zor city.

In north-west Syria, 32 (10 girls, 22 boys) unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were referred for family tracing and reunification services. 14 UASC (nine girls and five boys) have been reunified with family members.

During July, five child protection partners conducted 191 interviews with key informants in 58 communities of Idleb and Aleppo as part of 316 interviews conducted by the Child Protection Monitoring Task Force in 79 communities to obtain information on child protection issues mainly psychosocial distress, child labor and separation.

Social Protection: UNICEF views social protection as a key component for sustainable peace and development. To advance on this objective, 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 and to prepare the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. During the reporting month, around 5,000 children with disabilities benefited from cash assistance and case management services in Rural Damascus (3,800 children) and Tartous (1,200 children) governorates, including 570 children living in different hard-to-reach areas.

Under the basic needs support programme, UNICEF's seasonal support aims to meet the needs of vulnerable children through provision of children clothes and e-vouchers. The programme targets children between 0-14 years old, with priority given to children of IDP families living in camps or informal settlements, children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, returnees living in slums and informal settlements, child-headed households and households with children with disabilities. Since January, UNICEF has reached 582,500 children with seasonal clothes and blankets of which 262,700 were in 96 hard to reach areas. In July, UNICEF reached 41,500 children with seasonal clothes in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Dar'a and Idleb. Since January 2018, UNICEF benefitted 25,000 children in Tartous, Al Hassakeh and Aleppo through the distribution of e-vouchers to vulnerable families.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and partners reached a total of 125,000 adolescents and young people¹⁶ aged 10-24 years (25,000 in July) with a package of age-appropriate services and opportunities. This includes 5,500 young people (500 in July) reached in hard-to-reach locations, mainly in Aleppo, Hama and Rural Damascus.

Over 105,000 young people were provided with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programs across Syria, including critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills (16,000 young people were provided with life skills in July).

Furthermore, over 15,600 young people aged 15-24 years (over 1,700 in July) were provided with vocational trainings¹⁷, including household electricity, air conditioning and heating maintenance, computer, English language, photography and occupational safety.

In addition, over 41,500 young people (11,000 in July) participated in civic and social cohesion activities, including Sport for Development and youth-led social initiatives. Digital engagement of youth was also supported with more than 138 blogs posted on Voice of Youth since the beginning of the year (17 blogs in July) on different topics such as education, hopes and dreams.

External Communication and Advocacy: During the reporting month, UNICEF highlighted its response to children and families displaced in [south-western](#) Syria, including those living in collective shelters. UNICEF also documented the humanitarian situation of families across Syria and its support including to those in [hard-to-reach](#) and [newly-accessible](#) areas who were reached through inter-agency convoys. Additionally, regular programming across the country was covered highlighting support to children and families returning to war-ravaged areas in [north-eastern Syria](#) as well as those still living in tented [camps](#) for [displaced](#) families.

Summary of Programme Results (January-July 2018)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH							

¹⁶ Among them out-of-school, disabled, IDPs and host community and young people living in poverty.

¹⁷ UNICEF NGO partners then link the graduates with businesses owners. About 5 to 10 per cent of graduates find a work opportunity upon finalizing the vocational training courses.

# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,900,000	3,466,258	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) ²					577,000	201,460 ²	32,725
WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) ³	n/a				2,100,000	1,770,262	343,359
Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	729,558 ⁴	89,468
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	1,847,863	204,381
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients ¹	4,605,000	2,906,000	772,658	73,144	2,323,000	758,310 ¹	41,278
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,605,000	2,350,000	672,234	73,408	1,676,000	615,141 ²	127,763
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	18,700	8,400	3,880	687	8,200	4,005	1,413
# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ⁴	1,553,000	822,000	329,330	62,039	785,000	318,689	81,478
Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	n/a				410,000	516,409	109,828
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply ¹	14,600,000	8,000,000	4,012,035	0	4,500,000	1,477,422 ¹	143,108
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water ²	14,600,000	14,000,000	15,806,127	0	13,500,000	13,270,537	0
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services ³	n/a	5,500,000	1,814,781	0	2,000,000	909,759	61,920
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services ⁴	n/a				350,000	47,349 ⁴	5,031
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	7,620,000	7,620,000	2,229,358	63,316	1,700,000	1,763,925	345,238
# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁶	7,620,000	5,000,000	4,036,349	-2,297,329	1,525,000	1,051,942	70,967
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	1,405,241	162,523	2,170,000	577,337	53,656
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	543,389	222,409	25,917	323,500	109,588	20,264
# teachers and education personnel trained ³	n/a	59,616	15,603	811	25,800	11,400 ³	5,278
# 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	108,641	18,307	112,000	13,557	1,961

# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection ⁵	n/a	2,840	319	0	2,200	0 ⁵	0
WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes ¹	5,870,000	885,000	409,501	69,589	380,000	233,135	41,968
# people reached with Risk Education ²	8,200,000	3,400,000	n/a	112,414	2,550,000	840,873	114,824
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,300,000	1,500,000	673,297	88,239	1,000,000	341,959	52,001
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management ⁴	275,000	44,000	54,667	23,004	18,800	13,516	1,005
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	12,000	5,726	446	5,000	1,549	157
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities ⁶	13,300,000	1,029,000	462,181	54,753	25,000	9,331	7
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				12,200	6,652	786
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ²					682,000	582,465	41,541
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers ³					130,000	25,289 ³	0
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION							
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ¹	n/a				450,000	41,509	7,364
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding ²					2,000	121	0
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ³					25,000	15,605	1,748
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes ⁴					250,000	105,004	12,873
FOOTNOTES							
*Sector Results: Sector results are as of June 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.							
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.							
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. Low UNICEF result is due to delayed reports from MoH.							
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement. 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.							
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.
WASH 6: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.
***Education: 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).
Education 2: Children benefitting from Remedial classes in informal settings, Self-Learning Programme (SLP), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Accelerated Learning Program (ALP), literacy and numeracy classes in non-formal settings, school supplies in non-formal settings (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture), temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms) in non-formal settings, classroom rehabilitation including WASH, prefabs or rented classrooms in non-formal settings.
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators on New Curriculum, Curriculum B, active learning, self-learning, life-skills, Education in Emergencies and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards.
Education 4: Children and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme. Low UNICEF result: Numbers are expected to increase with the start of the school year.
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 planned to start in September.
Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour, Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions.
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.
Child Protection 6: individuals (including women, men, girls and boys) that have been reached through activities to prevent GBV and empower women and girls
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.
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 668,123 registered Syrian refugees (50.6 per cent children).¹⁸ 125,749 refugees, or nearly 19 per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, reside in four refugee camps: Za'atari (78,558), Azraq (40,846), Emirati Jordanian Camp (6,831) and King Abdullah Park (495). Eighty per cent of Syrian refugees living outside of camps are living below the poverty line, and approximately 50 per cent of refugee households show some level of food insecurity¹⁹. Moreover, one in five Syrian refugees in Jordan are between the ages of 15 to 24, with 84 percent out-of-school or

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on August 14, 2018.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	668,123	M: 331,389; F: 336,734
Child Refugees (Under 18)	338,738	M: 173,712; F: 165,026
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,555	M: 52,114; F: 49,441

¹⁸ UNHCR data portal accessed on 14 August 2018.

¹⁹ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019.

unemployed. More than 80 per cent of four and five-year-old children have no access to kindergarten (KG) education in Jordan²⁰. A vulnerable population of an estimated 50,000 Syrians remain in very difficult living conditions at the north-east desert border, of whom 80 per cent are believed to be women and children. An estimated 60,000 Syrians fleeing violence in the southwestern Syrian governate of Dar'a bordering Jordan to the Nasib-Jaber border crossing point were also in need of assistance in July. UNICEF Jordan continued deploying staff and supplies as part of the unified inter-agency UN response to the displaced population, delivering urgent humanitarian assistance to women and children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: In July, UNICEF started preparations in tandem with the Ministry of Education for the new academic school year due to begin in early September. In Za'atari and Azraq camps, work continues on the establishment of 63 new kindergarten (KG) classrooms to provide 1,615 children with access to education. UNICEF is also upgrading 11 former Makani centres as stand-alone KG campuses (54 KG classrooms) to support universal access to early childhood education. Life skills training through the Nashatati programme will continue to benefit students in 200 schools at the start of the new academic year. Despite funding constraints, all 28,000 children attending formal education in camps will continue to have access to education.

Quality of education may be impacted this year owing to funding constraints necessitating the termination of a supervisor unit that formerly trained new teachers, the halting of plans to expand school infrastructure to relieve overcrowding, and potentially the termination of some support provided by Syrian volunteer teachers. Considering an anticipated decrease in funding levels, the Education Sector Working Group is working on an adapted education response plan that will focus on long-term recovery and development, a month ahead of the preparations for 2019 regional refugee and resilience plan and the Jordan response plan.

Makani: In July, UNICEF continued to offer Makani programme's integrated services that include learning support and community-based child protection and life skills training to vulnerable children, youth and parents through 226 centres²¹. By end of July, UNICEF had reached over 143,167 vulnerable individuals, including 117,807 children (53 per cent female). Of those, 101,014 live in the host community, 3,862 in temporary settlements and 12,931 in camps. In close consultation with Makani partners, and based on the completion of a rationalization review that aims to deliver better quality and more sustainable services, a total of 78 centres will be discontinued. Meanwhile, Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continued to offer Makani programme's integrated approach through direct implementation by Syrian volunteers.²²

Adolescent Development and Participation: UNICEF supports the Government and civil society in providing opportunities for active civic engagement and leadership development programmes for adolescents and youth. Through Maharati ("My Skills" in Arabic) programme, UNICEF supported regional trainings for 600 members from the Ministry of Youth, where participants received life skills training and participated in a variety of activities such as sport for peace, outreach campaigns, communications and monitoring and evaluation. With support from UNICEF and partners, the 35th International Arab Youth Congress was held from 10 to 16 July with over 100 young people from 12 countries engaged in cultural exchange, peacebuilding exercises and social activities.

By the end of July, around 61,365 young people (10-24 years old) were engaged in UNICEF's network of 71 social innovation labs across Jordan. Also in the same period, UNICEF and the Sound and Audio Engineering (SAE) institute launched a one-month technical training boot camp for over 50 adolescents (14-18 years old) from UNICEF's network of 50 innovation hubs across the country. Under the Volunteering Incentives Programme²³ "Tatawa3", around 5,450 young people have signed-up for volunteering opportunities and 134 companies and organizations registered for providing volunteering opportunities. During the reporting month, 429 vulnerable adolescents and young people (226 males and 203 females) in Za'atari and Azraq camps were enrolled in demand-driven certified technical vocational education. In host communities, 195 vulnerable young people (65 males and 130 females) were enrolled in job training opportunities.

Child Protection: In July, UNICEF focused on accelerating capacity-building of community-based child protection in Za'atari and Azraq camps through the delivery of a series of trainings. This included community-based child protection training on child protection compendium for Makani staff in both Za'atari and Azraq camps as well as provision of orientation sessions on child protection.²⁴ Similar sessions were also held by the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation as a follow-up to a previously held training of trainers

²⁰ 2015/2016 Ministry of Education data.

²¹ 113 centres in host communities, 91 in temporary settlements, and 22 in refugee camps (total number after one centre was closed in July). These centres are located in the 23 most vulnerable districts in Jordan.

²² This community-based management now in place in refugee camps offers increased sustainability of the programme. The location of Makani centres were chosen based on the 23 most vulnerable districts in the country.

²³ The Volunteer Incentives Programme (VIP) aims at making volunteer opportunities available to as many youth as possible through an online portal and mobile application. Youth can work in these companies as volunteers and earn points which can be converted to non-cash benefits like job reference letters, vocational training courses, gift vouchers, job counselling / mentoring and even direct employment.

²⁴ Other activities included outreach, and mandate of specialized governmental organizations for Makani site managers, in coordination with the Family Police Department and the Juvenile Police Department; in addition to three workshops on the Child Labour Assessment tool and a refresher on referrals for sexual and gender-based violence/protection cases as per the standard operating procedures conducted in partnership with IMC for Makani volunteers in Za'atari and Azraq camps; and Child Protection Basics Principle Training for schools and KGs guards.

on mine risk education. Through mine risk education, 1,750 people were reached indirectly through dissemination of information, education and communication materials, while 1,545 Syrian students (50 per cent female) were reached directly through face to face sessions.

Social Protection and Social Policy: Through its Cash for Education programme (Hajati), UNICEF supported throughout the 2017-2018 school year about 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. Additionally, 5,000 households, whose children have recurring school absences were reached through behavioural change messages and Makani home visits, followed by referrals to specialized services. The recently completed Hajati post-distribution monitoring survey (PDM) results showed that 24 per cent of eligible children were enrolled back in school and nearly 2,000 children were prevented from dropping-out. While poverty incidence increased substantially in the country it remained stable amongst programme beneficiaries, suggesting recipients were buoyed from further economic shocks.

UNICEF continues to strengthen national capacities and governmental social protection systems. With UNICEF support, the National Aid Fund is running a PDM to measure the impact of the cash for education pilot that provides monthly assistance to 2,000 Jordanian children. The outcome of the PDM will be further used to collect lessons learnt and aspects for improvement around equity-based targeting.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD) and UNICEF are developing an updated social protection and poverty reduction strategy (SPS) that is linked to long-term sustainable broad-based economic growth. The structure, key pillars and sub-pillars of the strategy have been defined by the steering committee, co-chaired by the Ministers of Planning (MOPIC) and MOSD.²⁵ Additionally, UNICEF is supporting MOPIC in the development of a vulnerability analysis including district level disaggregation to provide a geographic mapping of multidimensional socio-economic vulnerabilities with the aim to design adaptation and mitigation policies for vulnerable populations in Jordan.

WASH: As the water and wastewater network installation progresses towards completion in Za'atari refugee camp, evidence of cost efficiency in operation was observed. Partial operation of the wastewater network has eliminated the need to transfer wastewater to Akaidar waste water treatment plant (WWTP) as all wastewater is now being treated at the Za'atari WWTP. In addition, trucking of wastewater has so far dropped by 60 per cent and will cease by October 2018.

In Azraq camp, UNICEF has successfully operated the new Water Treatment Plant for Borehole 3 during July, ending the need for mixing water prior to distribution and allowing for direct supply to all villages in response to the increase in temperature during the month and the arrival of 422 additional Syrians to the camp.

In Rukban, major maintenance of the borehole was completed, increasing the yield to the highest monthly average reached since that start of its operation.

Health and Nutrition: In July, UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,962 children (942 girls) under the age of five (U5) at the berm at the north-eastern border. Major causes of consultations for children U5 included respiratory tract infections (37 per cent). UNICEF also reached 906 children (472 girls) and 1,090 women with routine immunization services, and 1,326 children (678 girls) and screened 1,581 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for malnutrition at the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the children screened, 12 children (six girls) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 21 children (11 girls) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 34 PLW with malnourishment. All identified cases enrolled for treatment.

In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF continues to support the Supplementary Feeding programme (SFP) for children and PLW with MAM and SAM. UNICEF has screened 802 children U5, 152 PLW for malnutrition in Za'atari camp, as well as 835 children U5 and 118 PLW in Azraq camp. In addition, 415 new born kits (290 in Za'atari and 125 in Azraq) were distributed to all new born babies in camps.

The UNICEF-supported hospital paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq camp provided 5,766 paediatric consultations and addressed 218 admissions and 1,129 dental consultations. Moreover, UNICEF conducted a training on first aid to 100 volunteers along with the distribution of 100 first aid kits in schools in Za'atari and Azraq camps.

Summary of Programme Results (January-July 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	2,359 ⁴	254	14,500 ⁵	7,643 ⁴	5,538
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁶	2,670 ⁷	1,587	5,700	1,295 ⁸	888

²⁵ UNICEF has advocated for the development of this programme to enable this pilot to examine government-run and supported social protection mechanisms that benefit children.

# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	67,000 ⁹	80,907 ¹⁰	21,576	53,600	69,570 ¹¹	17,645
JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
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	82,978	10,166	136,000	74,184 ¹	8,683
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	26,903	10,128	886	8,800	3,904 ²	481
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	100,242	34,091	7,690	90,000	32,734 ³	7,264
# women and men trained on child protection	6,883	2,083	615	3,500	1,824 ⁴	598
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	80,883	942	80,000	80,000 ²	500
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	400,000	132,010	2,267	252,000 ³	126,719 ⁴	1,270
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	180,000	124,319	1,656	145,000 ⁵	124,319 ⁶	1,656
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁷	30,000	90,302	5,668	29,000 ⁷	84,461 ⁸	5,470
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁹	20,000	14,092	585	20,000	13,811 ¹⁰	304
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 US children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines	n/a			20,000	8,771 ²	2,035
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				20,000	10,964 ³	2,519
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				20,000	7,451 ⁴	1,465 ⁴
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	8,141 ⁵	1,855 ⁵
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,000 US children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children US screened for malnutrition	27,000	24,377	2,332	20,000	16,891 ²	3,239
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	80,000 ³	n/a	n/a	30,000	15,775 ³	3,274
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a			21,000	20,533 ¹	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job				6,200	2,154 ²	624 ²
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	44,452 ¹	10,574
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills based education in formal settings	60,000	n/a	n/a	60,000	57,403 ²	0
# of adolescents (10-18 years) and youth (19-24 years) (age disaggregated) involved in or leading initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and reducing social tension	202,492	n/a	n/a	120,000 ³	63,693 ³	2,544
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: As per JRP Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown is 102,687 (RES 3.2) and 34,519 (Ref 3.1).						

Education 2: This figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in March 2018, however, the additional 286 students have not been disaggregated. Disaggregation is based on the previous figure: Enrolment Camps 32,489 (Azraq: 12,310 / Zaatari: 20,179); Enrolment HC: 97,893. Sector and UNICEF results 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: NFE Sector and UNICEF total: 2,359; Drop out: 1,434 (837 males, 597 females/ 320 Jordanian, 1,114 Syrian); Camps: 708 (Azraq: 83/ Za'atari: 643); HC: 708. This reflects new enrolment under the Drop Out program. With second semester enrolment opening for new students, 925 new students have been registered for Catch up (Disaggregation has not been released from MOE).
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: 2670; 1081 males, 1589 females.
Education 8: UNICEF total: 1,295; 415 males, 880 females.
Education 9: The target is 67,000 broken down into 53,600 in school and 13,400 OOSC.
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 80,907; 38,099 males, 42,808 females; 74,485 (92%) in-school; 6,422 (8%) out-of-school, 36,609 Jordanian, 44,298 Syrian. Camps: 8389 (Azraq: 3111/ Zaatari: 5278).
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 69,570; 32,547 males, 37,023 females; 64,529 (93%) in-school; 5,041 (7%) out-of-school, (36,021 Jordanians/ 33,549 Syrian): LSS UNICEF Camps: 3,064 (Azraq: 298/ Zaatari: 2,766); Demand continues to increase planned targets, UNICEF will reach out to partners to target more out of school children.
Child Protection 1: 39,919 girls and 34,265 boys; Host: 66,358 / Zaatari: 3,274 / Azraq: 3,608 / EJC: 944 .
Child Protection 2: 1,546 girls and 2,358 boys Host: 2,541 / Zaatari: 608 / Azraq: 722 / EJC: 33.
Child Protection 3: 29,130 women and 3,604 men Host: 29,351 / Zaatari: 1,269 / Azraq: 2,078 / EJC: 36.
Child Protection 4: 1,037 women and 787 men Host: 717 / Zaatari: 416 / Azraq: 691 .
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps (in addition to emergency response at Nasib-Jaber border).
WASH 2: UNICEF total: 80,000 of which 49.9% are female.
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq camp, vulnerable communities, and the Berm. (Za'atari water network is now operational in District 8).
WASH 4: 50.5% are female. (9,438 beneficiaries are added since the operation of the Z'atari water network in District 8).
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdullah Park camps, as well as vulnerable communities (and emergency response at Nasib-Jaber).
WASH 6: 50.2% are female.
WASH 7: Includes distribution of WASH Non-Food Items in camps and vulnerable communities.
WASH 8: 50.9 per cent are female, 55.4 per cent are children. The number of beneficiaries has significantly increased due to the distribution of 10,000 Family Hygiene Kits at the Berm during May reaching 50,000 beneficiaries (Berm was not originally accounted for when targets were set).
WASH 9: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdullah Park camp, as well as vulnerable communities.
WASH 10: 53.6% are female. 97 per cent are children.
Health 1: Urban and camp results for June will be reported in August, reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.
Health 2: Berm: Boys 184 & Girls 192, Zaatari: Boys 670 & Girls 728, Azraq: Boys 563 & Girls 537, Others: Boys 3,049 & Girls 2,848.
Health 3: Berm: Boys 1,167 & Girls 1,279, Zaatari: Boys 702 & Girls 763, Azraq: Boys 415 & Girls 396, Others: Boys 3,227 & Girls 3,015.
Health 4: Berm: Boys 133 & Girls 115, Zaatari: Boys 598 & Girls 650, Azraq: Boys 388 & Girls 370, Others: Boys 2,687 & Girls 2,510. UNICEF result: low result is due to access constraints at the Berm.
Health 5: Berm: 3,685, Zaatari: 1,988, Azraq: 787, Others: 1,681. UNICEF result: low result is due to access constraints at the Berm.
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban (Berm).
Nutrition 2: Berm: Boys 2,678 & Girls 2,799, Zaatari: Boys 2,308 & Girls 2,510, Azraq: Boys 3,087 & Girls 2,943, Others: Boys 293 & Girls 273.
Nutrition 3: Berm 9,667, Zaatari: 4,942, Azraq: 1,166.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF: 20,533 families; 55,922 children; 50% girls. UNICEF result is lower than the target due to funding constraints which is limiting reach to beneficiaries.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: Camps: 429 (226 Males/203 Females: Zatari 382/ Azraq 47); HC: 195 (65 Males/130 Females) Total Cumulative until July: Camps: 1,422 (973 Males/449 Females); Host: 732 (337 Males/395 Females).
Youth 1: 44,452 young people (24,631 Girls, 19,821 Boys).
Youth 2: UNICEF: Direct beneficiaries: 9,839 (children regularly attending the weekly sessions), UNICEF only achieved 96 per cent of the target because some children dropped out mid-way through the program. Those children could not have been replaced as students participating in this program should commit to the one year duration to see some behavioural change. Implementation has to follow a total of 40 structured sessions to achieve the desired outcomes. UNICEF will continue to reach same beneficiaries throughout the year. Indirect beneficiaries: 50,161 (additional children attending the Saturday open days/sessions).
Youth 3: UNICEF total 63,693; 44,321 Girls, 19,373 Boys.

Iraq

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Iraq hosts 249,123 (106,884 children) registered Syrian refugees.²⁶ Around 97 per cent of refugees live in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah; three per cent are in the central Iraqi governorate of Anbar. Population movement of Syrian refugees continues, between governorates in the KRI, between Syria and Iraq at the Peshkhabour border crossing, and as Syrian refugee families seek settlement opportunities in other countries. Return movements take place both officially and unofficially.

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	249,123	M: 133,281; F: 115,842
Refugee Children (Under 18)	106,874	M: 55,056; F: 51,818
Refugee Children (Under 5)	40,607	M: 20,926; F: 19,681

²⁶ UNHCR data portal accessed on 14 August 2018.

Most Syrian refugees (63 per cent) live in host communities in the KRI, with the remaining 37 per cent - over 90,000 refugees (40,000 children) – living in the nine formal camps supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the humanitarian community.

Syrian refugees' average employment rate is higher than internally displaced Iraqis and affected host communities; in Erbil governorate 80 per cent of male refugees aged between 15 and 64 are employed, while 53 and 70 per cent of male IDPs and men from the host community respectively have jobs, however, Syrian refugees do not benefit from additional financial security because they are not eligible for Iraqi state support and are often employed in informal, insecure, and low-paying jobs.²⁷

According to a recently-published multi-sectoral assessment of out-of-camp refugees revealed that 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 school year. As their refugee status becomes increasingly protracted, households have exhausted resources and accruing debt, leaving them vulnerable to economic shocks - 23 per cent of households reported being unable to meet their basic needs at some point since arriving in their current location; data gathered from refugees living in host community locations indicates that 18 per cent of boys aged 12 to 17 years were working to earn income for the family.²⁸ Government capacity to sustainably address issues faced by the refugee population remains stretched due to prevailing economic difficulties, internal conflict in the past four years, and continuing large-scale internal displacement.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has supported 79,833 Syrian refugees (40,715 females, 38,320 children) with comprehensive WASH services in Dahuk (two Domiz camps) and Erbil (four camps – Basirma, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, and Darashakran) through government partners. In addition, after agreement with UNHCR, in 2018 UNICEF is supporting water quality monitoring in Gawilan and Akre camps, Dahuk. In July, 693 water samples were tested in the eight camps supported by UNICEF – 91 per cent 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 water with additional treatment materials (e.g., chlorine, alum sulphate) and checks on water storage tanks. Average provision of water in July was 99 litres of water per person per day across UNICEF-supported camps – provision slightly increased between June and July to respond to higher demand for water in Iraq's hot summer months, where temperatures regularly rise above 45 degrees centigrade.

In Domiz camps, a small amount of supplementary water trucking continued for around 1,300 Syrian refugees to compensate for network pressure losses at high elevation areas of the camp; pressure loss is caused by continued illegal connections made by households to the camp network. Social mobilization actions are ongoing intending to change this behaviour. Across the KRI, summer heat is placing pressure on government electricity supply and frequent cuts increase the use of electricity generators to provide supplementary power for water pumping and chlorination dosing in camps, meaning more fuel and repairs are needed. In July, UNICEF partners in Domiz camps emptied 1,525 cesspools, continued solid waste collection and disposal covering 33,927 refugees (14,589 children), and constructed or extended 59 black and grey water networks, supporting good hygiene conditions within the camps.

UNICEF supported hygiene promotion events in coordination with the Directorate of Health (DoH) in Domiz camps, reaching 885 individuals in communities and 1,209 children (617 girls) in Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) with key messages including handwashing with soap, safe water treatment/storage practices, and menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

Education: The majority of 2018 interventions, including distribution of learning materials and training for education staff, are planned to take place prior to the start of the new academic year in late September/early October 2018. Since the start of 2018 UNICEF has maintained its incentives programme of support for 639 teaching and non-teaching staff (417 females) in Syrian refugee schools in camps in Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah; there is a gap for the coming academic year, as the NGO partner covering Erbil has no funding to continue. As of July, UNICEF continues to advocate with both Ministries of Education during high-level meetings, but a complementary partner and resources to support the incentives intervention are still being sought; an estimated US\$1.92 million is needed to maintain the programme for the 2018-2019 academic year. If funding for the total planned intervention is not secured, alternative advocacy options may be developed. In July, UNICEF has supported the Directorates of Education (DoE) in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah to pay incentives to 49 Syrian school guards, ensuring that premises remain secure over the summer break.

Language of instruction (the language in which the curriculum is delivered) has presented an ongoing challenge. While access to basic education is free for Syrian refugee children in Iraq, in the KRI state schools teach in Kurdish and not Arabic language. In July, Education sector, government and NGO partners agreed to conduct a review of the first year of implementation of the MoE KRG policy on integrating Syrian refugee students from Grade 1 into Kurdish-medium schools. The policy was intended to encourage parents to enroll younger Syrian refugee children directly into the Kurdish language system, to reduce the parallel systems that have grown up since the start of the refugee crisis in Iraq. However, uptake by Syrian parents in the 2017/2018 has not been significant, and education partners requested a review to gather lessons learned for the 2018/2019 year. The MoE agreed, and partners are developing assessment tools. In a context of continued underfunding for Education response for Syrian refugees, UNICEF leverages its position to advocate 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,

²⁷ 3RP 2017 Annual Report.

²⁸ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III (MSNA III) – Data collection took place in August and September 2017; findings published in June 2018.

and has faced a significant decrease in its overall regional budget allocation in the past four years due to prolonged economic downturn, large-scale internal armed conflict, and further internal political tensions. This has affected national budgets for essential services, including education. For example, teacher salaries have not been paid regularly for any teachers in the KRI in the 2016/2017 or 2017/2018 academic years.

Health and Nutrition: Between January and July 2018, UNICEF has supported national routine 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 1,638 children (835 girls) under one year have been vaccinated against measles, and 7,201 children under five years (3,673 girls) against polio through these routine services. Since the start of 2018 at least 4,327 children (1,804 girls) have received Vitamin A supplements alongside their vaccination. In July, vaccination continued at the Peshkhabour border crossing between Iraq and Syria, with 1,363 Syrian refugee children under 15 years and 1,201 Syrian refugee children under 15 years vaccinated against polio and measles respectively²⁹. In July, trained health worker teams visited 360 newborns (169 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.

In the first seven months 15,256 Syrian refugee children under 5 years (7,781 girls) have been monitored for growth. Of the total screened, 425 cases of Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM: 2.79 per cent) and 119 cases of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM: 0.78 per cent) have been identified, with children receiving therapeutic foods as needed. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate between January and July is 3.57 per cent, within acceptable range. To help prevent malnutrition in children under 6 months, by July, 6,468 mothers had accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling (IYCF) sessions that improve knowledge on child nutrition. In July, health promotion teams ran information sessions for 5,412 individuals (2,677 females) including on vaccination, food and water safety, breastfeeding, health during pregnancy/health risks of early marriage for girls, and prevention of communicable diseases. Also in July, cholera taskforces led by the KRG Directorates of Health (DoH) have been activated in each governorate to respond to increases in acute watery diarrhea cases inside Syrian refugee camps. Task forces are working to set 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 improved. However, a comprehensive PHC 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. Additional challenges include need for regular refresher trainings due to high turnover of PHC staff.

Child Protection: In July 2018, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 762 newly-registered refugee children in July, totaling 6,261 children (3,003 girls) since the beginning of 2018. Specialized child protection services reached 91 refugee children in July, with a total of 759 children (335 girls) accessing services since 2018. No additional unaccompanied or separated children were registered in July, with a cumulative figure for 2018 at 12 Syrian refugee children (3 girls).³⁰ In July, UNICEF continued technical support to the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) to improve community, parent and adolescent girl participation in child protection activities; in July, 50 community members (21 females) in the four Erbil refugee camps participated in awareness-raising interventions on prevention of child abuse, child labour, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). In the first half of the year, there have been very limited funds for child protection, although the contribution received from PRM is maintaining critical basic interventions including PSS and specialized protection assistance. Work has continued by increasing focus on technical support through government partners and community-based approaches. In parallel, government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but ongoing economic pressure has limited outreach and service delivery capacity.

Social Protection: As of July 2018, UNICEF has supported 3,830 Syrian refugee children (1,877 girls) with direct cash assistance of 30 US dollars per child per month. A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment carried out 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 has been maintained at over 97 per cent throughout the intervention.

During the summer break, UNICEF is updating household needs assessments and preparing updated agreements with partners and service providers to ensure a re-start of cash transfer support in the new school year. Newly-received PRM funds are allocated to UNICEF cash transfer programming to support an estimated 2,500 vulnerable children in Dahuk and Erbil. Exact recipients will be confirmed once assessments are completed.

Summary of Programme Results (January-July 2018)

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
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²⁹ At the border, children up to 15 years old are vaccinated, per health guidelines in emergencies.

³⁰ Data cleaning by child protection partners in July has resulted in correction to the number of Syrian refugee children identified as Unaccompanied or Separated (UASC) from 20 children to 12 children. The eight cases that were checked were Iraqi IDP children, not Syrian refugee children.

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	97,411 ¹	8,338	81,149	79,833 ¹	0
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	49,545 ²	0	53,333	38,605 ²	0
IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000	49,545 ³	0	41,730	38,605 ³	0
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255	22,914 ⁴	11,334	15,000	17,021 ⁴	8,051
EDUCATION (Need: 79,080 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,000	2,970 ¹	260	32,370	971 ¹	0
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,700	890 ²	149	1,000	427 ²	0
# 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	113 ⁴	0	360	0 ⁴	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 104,231 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	1,864 ¹	187	1,632	759 ¹	91
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	25,000	14,167 ²	3,284	16,250	6,261 ²	762
HEALTH (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)	n/a			7,000	1,638 ¹	421
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit				4,000	360 ²	101
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				19,500	7,201 ³	3,458
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	6,468	2,066
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers	n/a			4,000	3,830 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector - females: 49,680, males: 47,731. UNICEF - females: 40,715, males: 39,118.						
WASH 2: Sector - females: 25,268, males: 24,277. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916.						
WASH 3: Sector - females: 25,268, males: 24,277. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916.						
WASH 4: Sector - females: 11,686, males: 11,228. UNICEF - females: 8,681, males: 8,340.						
Education 1: Sector - females: 1,324, males: 1,646. UNICEF - females: 437, males: 534. The next round of general enrolment will take place at the start of the next academic year, in late September/early October 2018						
Education 2: Sector - females: 454, males: 436. UNICEF - females: 218, males: 209.						
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: 58, males: 55. UNICEF - N/A. PTA trainings are usually undertaken as part of School-Based Management (SBM) roll-outs which would not normally be initiated at the end of a school year (time of this report). Trainings focus on roles and responsibilities of PTA members.						
CP 1: Sector - females: 776, male: 1,088. UNICEF - females: 335, males: 424.						
CP 2: Sector - females: 6,887, males: 7,280. UNICEF - females: 3,003, males: 3,258. Limited funds for child protection in 2018 means UNICEF has increased focus on technical support through government partners and through community-based approaches, rather than work through NGOs. Government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but economic pressure has limited outreach and service delivery capacity.						
Health 1: UNICEF - females: 835, males: 803. 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.						
Health 2: UNICEF - females: 169, males: 191. 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: 3,673, males: 3,528. 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. Household assessments will be undertaken in the summer period to identify most vulnerable families' status.						

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Although small numbers of Syrian refugees continue to return to Syria, Lebanon still has the highest per capita³¹ concentration of refugees globally. Rhetoric and initiatives on return of Syrian refugees have recently increased. Lebanon is still under a caretaker government three months following parliamentary elections. It is not certain when a new government will be formed, which affects UNICEF's upstream work with ministries. With multi-dimensional vulnerabilities increasing, the humanitarian response is insufficient to meet the needs of the affected children and their families. Fortunately, recent funding will enable most emergency WASH needs in informal settlements to be covered until the end of the year. Large gaps remain for disadvantaged children and their families in urban areas and Palestinian camps throughout the country.³²

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: In the context of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) guidelines to prevent gender-based violence risks related to WASH facilities, a monitoring tool analysis – developed by UNICEF and adopted by implementing partners to monitor WASH behaviour and availability of services - showed that 76 per cent of women and 75 per cent of men feel safe while using WASH facilities in informal settlements. As part of UNICEF efforts to implement the guidelines, partners across Lebanon implemented related activities with more than 1,500 young girls, women and men participating in the promotion of healthy behaviours and hygiene best practices. In menstrual hygiene management, UNICEF sensitized three groups of males (80 persons) on providing support to their daughters/wives, to ensure privacy and dignity. These initiatives target misconceptions and concerns and aim at reducing stigmatization. UNICEF's Emergency WASH programme, now fully funded until the end of the year³³, is extended to cover a life-saving WASH package for 182,000 Syrian refugees living in informal settlements this year (70 per cent of total population in informal settlements).

Education: For formal education, growing concerns exist over the US\$50 million funding gap for enrolment for the coming school year against a budget of US\$150 million. Such a significant funding gap has caused uncertainty in the ability of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to enroll returning and additional children. As a result, the Education sector has decided not to launch a large-scale Back-to-School campaign similar to last year, and limited the outreach to the identification of pockets of vulnerability and community engagement activities.³⁴

During July, in cooperation with an implementing partner, UNICEF conducted a five-day training on special needs assessment and intervention planning for 18 special educators and trainers of nine non-formal education providers. This comes within efforts to enhance capacity of UNICEF partners to include children with disabilities in non-formal education programmes. The training will facilitate the special educators' use of a standardized approach in assessing children's needs and in planning to ensure children's access to the necessary support services.

Child Protection: Implementation of the Child Protection Policy for the Protection of Students in the School started in the North governorate with the identification of five schools, where UNICEF implementing partners reported several cases of violence. Implementation of the policy to date includes determining possible interventions in these schools, in addition to providing capacity-building for UNICEF education partners through trainings on the policy in the North and Akkar governorates. Furthermore, a joint project between UNICEF, UN Habitat, UN Women and implementing partners addressing child labour in the Tebbeneh, North governorate, has been initiated with the identification of 30 boys and girls in child labour. These children will receive a full package of child protection services, and referrals to other services based on family assessments and case plans. UNICEF is providing technical support throughout the project.

Affected Population

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

M:Male; F: Female

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

³¹ 30.9 per cent of the Syrian and Palestinian refugee population (LCRP population package 2017-2020).

³² In large urban areas like Beirut and Tripoli, there are a multitude of vulnerabilities. The large population of school-going children, coupled with a limited number of public schools, results in many schools operating at maximum student capacity. Urban areas also accommodate high proportions of young people and adolescents, restricting the ability of the most vulnerable among them to secure safe and decent paying jobs. In the current context of economic recession, promising policies exist but are not implemented due to such actions as the freezing of the national poverty targeting programme and a lack of social safety net programmes/initiatives. Such circumstances lead to families and individuals resorting to negative coping mechanisms, like school drop-out and child entry into the job market. Palestinian camps face significant gaps in early childhood development and early education services. UNICEF's support to children for the current package of services is not yet adequate and there is a dire need for retention support due to low completion rates.

³³ Nonetheless, insufficient funding is a high risk for early 2019 and UNICEF continues to actively fundraise, while implementing technical solutions to reduce costs associated with water trucking.

³⁴ UNICEF continues fundraising efforts for school enrolment and advocating for the best result for children.

UNICEF, in partnership with Balamand University, rolled-out the focused psychosocial support training based on the Adolescent Emotional Wellbeing curriculum for the 12-17 age group. The four-day training targeted an average of 76 (15 male, 61 female) focused psychosocial support facilitators from UNICEF implementing partners representing different governorates, and included both theoretical and practical tools. Participants will use the acquired knowledge in their respective organizations, through their daily implementation of focused psychosocial support activities to medium-high risk children.³⁵

Health and Nutrition: The case count of measles has been increasing with more than 813 cases recorded and the outbreak spreading in more than 170 cadasters due to population movement. In response, UNICEF has developed new partnerships to reach more children with immunization and to support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in controlling the outbreak. In addition to that and as part of the accelerated immunization activities in coordination the MoPH, UNICEF has trained 410 outreach workers contracted by implementing partners in Bekaa, Baalbeck, Hermel, Beirut and Mount Lebanon. As a result, UNICEF, through its implementing partners, has reached 47,570 children under 15 years of age (49 per cent female, 51 per cent male). Vaccination documents of these children were screened, caregivers were provided with information on routine immunization and management of acute diarrhea, and children defaulting from routine immunization were referred to the nearest health center. Due to the accelerated immunization activities, the measles response helped decrease of the measles attack rate by 2.8/100,000 between May and July 2018.

On 30 July, MoPH, in partnership with UNICEF, has launched a one-month national campaign for early hearing screening in newborns. The campaign aims to raise awareness about early detection and intervention of hearing impairments, and to provide free early screening in six public hospitals and discounted screening in 13 private hospitals.

Adolescents and Youth: In July, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Youth and Sports for the establishment of three Innovation Labs across Lebanon, housed within the campuses of the Lebanese University, to serve at least 1,000 youth per year. In addition, UNICEF, through its implementing partners has reached 8,821 young people with competence-based skills training (55 per cent female, 45 per cent male; 52 per cent Lebanese, 48 per cent non-Lebanese) supporting their education and skills building to enhance their employability. Of those receiving skills training, almost 20 per cent, or 1,485 young people (52 per cent female, 48 per cent male) benefitted from employment support services such as internships, apprenticeships and job referrals. The Youth Literacy and Numeracy programme has benefitted 5,287 young people (60 per cent female, 40 per cent male) by July, the majority of whom are non-Lebanese (83 per cent). Another 4,919 young people (54 per cent female, 46 per cent male) completed Life Skills trainings, with many applying the life skills acquired to design and implement community projects in youth-identified priority areas. In these programme areas, a total of 538 young people with disabilities have been engaged in learning and self-empowerment activities.

Social Policy: During the reporting month, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to develop a draft road map for the elaboration of a national framework for social protection. Technical capacity in the area of social protection was recruited for MoSA, including a Social Protection Coordinator. In addition, UNICEF led discussions across the UN, within the Outcome Group on Social Protection, on UN's work in and support to MoSA Social Development centres, with the aim to develop a common position and support to the Government.

UNICEF also initiated a series of discussions led by MOSA on the potential role of cash transfers in Lebanon. The draft of the Lebanon Social Safety Nets Study was produced and shared widely among partners and MoSA staff. In relation to social assistance programming for non-Lebanese, UNICEF entered a phase of reflection and planning for the establishment of a new programme that builds on the impressive impact of its "Min Ila" child-focused cash programme and better targets children and families with the most multi-dimensional vulnerabilities.

Summary of Programme Results (January-July 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 ¹	Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	210,000	175,299	0
	Non-Lebanese ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	217,000	162,597	0
	TOTAL	457,682	426,672	0	417,000	337,896	0
# teachers trained		70,000	30,784	4,331	5,000	1,454 ²	0

³⁵ A recent assessment report of the training indicates that participants expanded their knowledge on child development and gained more information regarding types of emotions, and how to conduct proper case management when facing critical cases of trauma. In addition, they broadened their knowledge regarding the toolkits given in the sessions, while increasing their knowledge and personal skills on communication, self-care, and resilience.

LEBANON	Sector Target*	Sector Result **	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
CHILD PROTECTION						
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	2,597 ²	1,201
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services	24,000	4,258 ³	818	4,659	1,506 ³	352
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	n/a	n/a	n/a	36,000	6,636 ⁴	2,361
# boys and girls participating in community based CP activities	91,445	36,919	0	50,000	13,129 ⁵	6,254
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	152,145	3,262	149,955	174,721 ¹	4,366
# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	241,550	197,462	3,571	188,175	148,388 ²	11,181
# 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	52,631
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	394,000	67,802	9,120	96,370	78,222 ⁴	5,676
HEALTH AND NUTRITION						
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,247	44,952	4,159
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,512	39,201	5,901 ¹
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements						
U5	n/a	n/a	n/a	253,044	13,668	200
PLW	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,175	199	0
TOTAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	308,219	13,867²	200
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	4,365 ¹	24
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,301	11,751 ²	2,930
# 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	1,786 ³	301
# youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,467	8,471 ⁴	17
SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS						
# affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash transfer base amount 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	47,500	48,224 ¹	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	9,939 ¹	2,190
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 schoolyear 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	3,343 ²	565
# 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	36,919	9,1445	9,1445	23,042	12,524 ⁴	2,287
# 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	13,400	1,286
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 May 2018.						
Education 1: Sector indicator refers to # of non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school, year 2017-2018), retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard compiled by the Inter-agency coordination organization (Lebanon).						

Education 2: underachievement is due to delays at the institutional level that have been resolved through a series of negotiations.
Child protection 1: Low results were caused by delays in finalizing PDs and consequently delays in implementation, in addition to measuring completion as opposed to enrolment.
Child protection 2: Actual service delivery starts later this year.
Child protection 3: The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).
Child protection 4: The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Male: 58%; Female: 42%.
Child Protection 5: Male: 20%; Female: 15%.
WASH 1: Male: 48%; Female: 52%. Overachievement due to UNICEF taking over WASH services from UNHCR and other organizations
WASH 2: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.
WASH 3: No funding received to this date to implement this activity. Ongoing project since last year that was not finalized yet.
WASH 4: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.
Health & Nutrition 1: There is a 3-month delay in H&N data from MoPH.
Health & Nutrition 2: Efforts to integrate micro-nutrient supplements into the IYCF distributions are currently ongoing as part of the MOPH plan.
Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 7%; Female: 4%.
Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 7%; Female: 6%. Figure indicates completion and not enrolment.
Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 3%; Female: 3%.
Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 7%; Female: 11%. Figure indicates completion and not enrolment.
Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: Targets almost achieved in January because indicators are not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).
Communication for development 1: underachievement because the first part of the year is about identifying partners and orienting them. Phase 2 is outreach.
Palestinian Programme 1: Male: 49%; Female: 47%. The big intake was in January, and only few new children are expected to join ECED in the coming months.
Palestinian Programme 2: Male: 21%; Female: 23%. the big intake was in January, and only few new children are expected to join retention support in the coming months.
Palestinian Programme 3: Male: 4%; Female: 3%.
Palestinian Programme 4: Male: 16%; Female: 18%.
Palestinian Programme 5: Male: 13%; Female: 15%.

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In July, Turkey remained home to nearly 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including almost 1.7 million children – the largest refugee population in the world. Nearly 3.6 million registered Syrians, including over 1.6 million children, live in Turkey together with more than 360,000 nationals from countries like Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran who are also under international protection, of whom some 116,000 are children.³⁶

The scale and scope of these crises places a significant burden on Turkey’s infrastructure and basic services, particularly in host communities, where over 94 per cent of registered refugees reside.

Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, two rounds of returns of refugees and migrants trying to reach Greece by sea took place in July for 19 people, bringing the total number of returns to 1,624 since the Statement came into effect in 2016.³⁷

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In addition to the continued provision of child protection and psychosocial services, UNICEF focused in July on strengthening the capacity of government and NGO partners to respond to child protection needs. Together with the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family (MoLSSF), UNICEF trained 39³⁸ healthcare professionals and youth volunteers from the Turkish Red Crescent Society on the national parenting programme for refugees. This eight-week programme aims to equip refugees with a set of positive parenting skills, enhance bonding and mitigate child behaviour challenges. The programme aims to reach 2,000 parents in UNICEF-supported TRCS community centres across 10 provinces by December 2018.

To facilitate enhanced collaboration and dialogue between government and civil society, UNICEF and NGO partner delivered child protection trainings to 39³⁹ new staff from the Ministries of LSSF and Health working in camps in the province of Osmaniye. The trainings focused on child protection legislation and regulatory frameworks, child marriage, psychosocial first aid, violence against women and child-friendly communication techniques.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on August 14, 2018.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	3,540,135	M: 1,918,753; F: 1,621,382
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,568,280	M: 817,771; F: 750,509
Child Refugees (Under 5)	534,560	M: 276,131; F: 258,430

³⁶ Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), July 2018.
³⁷ European Commission, Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs, July 2018.
³⁸ 20 women, 19 men.
³⁹ 25 women, 13 men.

UNICEF and MoLSSF also organized a Psychosocial Support Training of Trainers for 43 staff from the Ministries of Health and National Education, the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency and TRCS. This programme provides frontline workers with the skills to deliver quality and timely psychosocial support services during natural disasters and emergencies. These trainees will now serve as master trainers and provide similar trainings to local authorities and NGOs.

Education: Following a request by the MoNE and with generous support of donors, UNICEF raised in July the incentive rate paid to approximately 13,000 Syrian volunteer education personnel from 1,300 to 1,603 Turkish Lira⁴⁰ – a nearly 25 per cent increase – to align with the national minimum wage and provide a much-needed financial boost for them and their families.

UNICEF continued to provide educational opportunities to vulnerable refugee and Turkish children while preparing teachers and students alike for the upcoming school year. By end July, 2,650 Syrian and Turkish children⁴¹ were enrolled in Early Childhood Education summer schools in camps and host communities across Turkey. The 10-week long programme, taught by 140 bilingual teachers, aims to provide young children with the social and educational skills needed to enter the formal Turkish primary school system.

UNICEF and the MoNE have also been expanding the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), which is designed to help out-of-school refugee children enter the Turkish educational system. As of end July, more than 1,640 children⁴² were enrolled in the ALP in six provinces. UNICEF aims to reach some 20,000 children via the ALP by end year, and an agreement was reached with the MoNE and other stakeholders to extend the Conditional Cash Transfer Programme for Education (CCTE) to ALP enrollees at the beginning of the coming school year.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): During the reporting month, UNICEF worked with the MOYS to provide social cohesion trainings and activities – ranging from sports, arts and crafts, and peer-to-peer discussions, reaching more than 6,000 young Turkish and Syrian participants.⁴³ Together with the Southeast Anatolia (GAP) Administration and the Development Foundation of Turkey, UNICEF also began preparations for a community-based initiative known as the ‘Social Circus’ to promote social cohesion and youth participation in Sanliurfa and Mardin provinces. The Circus, scheduled to open in August, involves Turkish and Syrian youth developing performances that break cultural barriers and bring young people together to celebrate the arts in their communities.

In addition, UNICEF worked with partners on the use of a new monitoring and evaluation framework to strengthen their capacity to implement UNICEF-supported youth programmes. UNICEF delivered a technical training to 21 staff from six organizations⁴⁴ on how to create indicators, input data, and track and analyse progress. The training also provided a timely forum for identifying and addressing some of the monitoring and reporting bottlenecks.

Social Protection: With UNICEF support in July, almost 313,000 refugee children benefitted from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months, a 15 per cent per cent increase over the previous payment in May.⁴⁵ Approximately 82 per cent of children receiving the CCTE in July also benefitted from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme, which provides cash assistance to families to cover basic needs, demonstrating that the complementarity of the two programmes continues to work as intended. To date, the number of cumulative CCTE beneficiaries⁴⁶ stands at just over 368,000 children.⁴⁷ The next payment will be made in September 2018.

Basic Needs: In July, UNICEF began planning for the upcoming 2018-2019 winter season together with UNHCR, IOM and other members of the Winterization Task Force. Implementing partners and target provinces for UNICEF winter assistance programme are currently being identified, with the aim of reaching 10,000 vulnerable refugee households with unconditional cash assistance. Within the context of the migrant crisis in Europe, UNICEF and partners distributed more than 1,000 hygiene kits to vulnerable children and families on the move in seven provinces⁴⁸, benefitting an estimated 3,500 people.

Media and External Communications: UNICEF launched a photography exhibition in Brussels entitled "[Education Our Future](#)," which tells the [story](#) of six Syrian children benefiting from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education. The exhibition was inaugurated with speeches by high-level dignitaries from the Government of Turkey, the EU, the TRCS and UNICEF. As part of this campaign, 19 digital screens will showcase these stories in the departure hall of the Brussels International Airport, with an expected reach of 2 million people. The exhibition was featured across UNICEF’s [social media](#) channels, reaching 260,000 people and engaging 12,000, and numerous local and international print and online media published articles about the event.

⁴⁰ Turkish Lira

⁴¹ 1,331 boys and 1,319 girls.

⁴² 796 girls and 845 boys

⁴³ 3,169 girls and women, 2,927 boys and men

⁴⁴ MoYS, MoLSSF, GAP Administration, TRCS, RET International and ASAM.

⁴⁵ 157,708 girls and 154,579 boys. This payment also included retroactive corrective payments for over 25,000 children who missed the May payment due to technical complications with the Integrated Social Assistance Information System.

⁴⁶ Those who have received at least one payment since the launch of the extension in May 2017.

⁴⁷ 184,568 girls and 183,522 boys.

⁴⁸ Edirne, Gaziantep, Adana, Kayseri, Muğla, Izmir and Ankara.

In addition, UNICEF and the [EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey](#) introduced a “Day in the Museum” initiative, which aims to support the creativity of [children](#) and strengthen social cohesion between the Turkish and Syrian communities.

Summary of Programme Results (January-July 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	n/a	n/a	50,000	6,970 ¹	2,650
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	650,000	610,278	1,853	650,000	610,278 ²	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	n/a	n/a	23,000	5,736 ³	853
# teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440	12,994	0	13,000	12,994 ⁴	0
# teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620	n/a	n/a	146,200	0 ⁵	0
# refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	368,090	11,479	325,000	368,090 ⁶	11,479
CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	284,187	40,028	150,000	124,370 ¹	15,165
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	53,105	5,168	80,000	36,752 ²	2,708
# children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	33,499	11,383	77,000	19,627 ³	3,087
# children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	20,147	3,615	20,000	16,531 ⁴	1,850
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	1,074	200,000	69,890 ¹	12,187
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	218,859	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	1,184	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-July 2018).						
EDUCATION 1: 3,384 girls and 3,586 boys.						
EDUCATION 2: This data reflects the latest data shared by MoNE in July for 2017-2018 school year end. 302,305 girls and 307,973 boys. This data also includes pre-primary school children aged 5 years and up.						
EDUCATION 3: 457 girls and 396 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education year to date is 5,736 (2,815 girls and 2,921 boys). With the ALP start in May (along with the provision of transportation support for OOSC in rural areas), UNICEF expects to meet its 23,000 target in non-formal education 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 expected to take place during summer 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: Disaggregation unavailable this month due to an ongoing review of partner data; updated figures will be reported next month.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: Disaggregation unavailable this month due to an ongoing review of partner data; updated figures will be reported next month. In the first half of the year, funding for PSS interventions was limited and UNICEF focused investments on data collection and verification; sufficient funding has now been received and progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate.						

CHILD PROTECTION 3: Disaggregation unavailable this month due to an ongoing review of partner data; updated figures will be reported next month. UNICEF faced some delays securing key partnerships, and in the meantime focused on investing in strengthening data collection and verification. These partnerships have now been established, and progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate.
CHILD PROTECTION 4: Disaggregation unavailable this month due to an ongoing review of partner data; updated figures will be reported next month. This indicator also includes children identified in 2017 and now referred in 2018.
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH 1: UNICEF partners faced delays due to technical challenges with the online data tracking system; UNICEF is supporting partner capacity and results achieved should increase accordingly. TRCS also faced technical problems this month and their updated numbers will be captured next month.
HEALTH 1: UNICEF is currently in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are TBD.
HEALTH 2: UNICEF provides support to national vaccination campaigns in partnership with the Ministry of Health; the next campaign is TBD.

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Egypt hosts 230,340 registered refugees and asylum seekers⁴⁹, including 130,300 registered Syrians⁵⁰ mainly arriving through the Sudan border. The other majority comes from Sudan (37,657), followed by Ethiopia (15,088), Eritrea (13,942), South Sudan (12,401) and Somalia (21,515). As of 2 July 2018,

2,327 unaccompanied children and 1,455 separated children were registered in the country.⁵¹ Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) are particularly at risk as they often arrive in Egypt without family and community support systems, and remain without assistance while they await registration by the UNHCR. Although refugees in Egypt are permitted to access public services, including education and health⁵², however, financial, social and awareness persist as barriers.

Nearly two thirds of Syrian refugees in Egypt come from Damascus and rural Damascus, which are now Government of Syria control. With voluntary returns expected, a Durable Solutions Sub-Working Group was established by UNHCR to facilitate voluntary repatriations, similar to other Syrian refugee host countries, in accordance with international standards. UNICEF will play an active role in the Sub-Working Group when it is activated and ensure protection thresholds are upheld.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: During July, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) have reached 2,942 children under the age of five (U5) with routine immunization and growth monitoring services, and supported 1,457 women of child-bearing age with health care services through 122 supported primary health Units (PHUs). Furthermore, 200 Syrian community health volunteers received capacity-building training to enhance outreach on hygienic practices, the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and the use of the new reporting system⁵³. UNICEF health and child protection teams continued support for 38 MoHP family clubs, established within PHUs, through capacity-building⁵⁴ of facilitators, case workers, and case managers to enhance delivery of psychosocial and health services.

UNICEF and MoHP are keen, as a lesson learned, to expand the referral system to secondary health care by training staff and strengthening communication between the different layers of the health services and improving feedback mechanisms. Cooperation with UNHCR and other NGOs providing health care services is ongoing.

Due to Egypt's recent refusal of a European proposal to set-up refugee camps for the resettlement of refugees fleeing crises in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, the integration of refugees in host communities and their movement within the country is creating a challenge in terms of their allocation and reach with services. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health are therefore planning for the recruitment of more than 230 Syrian and non-Syrian community health volunteers who will be allocated in more than 16 governorates with high concentration of refugees. They will be tasked with allocating refugees and assessing their health needs, as well as sensitizing on key health issues, in support of their awareness of and access to health services.

Education: Due to increased demand for education from the refugee community, UNICEF increased its targets to meet the emerging needs. Since the beginning of the year, 7,646 refugee children (4,050 males and 3,742 females) received education cash grants to support their enrollment in pre-primary education. This includes 4,534 Syrian children (2,365 males and 2,169 females) with the remaining being from other nationalities⁵⁵. About 1,325 children (676 males and 649 females) receiving education cash grants were supported with extra-

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	130,300	M: 67,235; F: 63,065
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,465	M: 28,015; F: 26,451
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,812	M: 7,036; F: 6,776

⁴⁹ UNHCR as of 30 June 2018.

⁵⁰ UNHCR data portal accessed on 14 August 2018.

⁵¹ UNHCR.

⁵² Within the current national health system and policies dealing with refugees, and following UNICEF advocacy, all non-Syrian refugees can now access public primary health services through 122 UNICEF-supported PHUs alongside Syrian refugees who already benefit.

⁵³ Used to monitor the performance of Syrian community health workers.

⁵⁴ This will be done by covering topics such as child protection code of conduct, child protection policy, convention on the rights of the child, as well as the psychosocial initiative objectives and plan of action.

⁵⁵ Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan and Horn of Africa countries including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia.

cash assistance based on a vulnerability assessment that considers factors such as child protection risks, disability and livelihood. Of the 1,325 children reached, 930 are Syrians (460 males and 470 females).

To support the physical learning environment of 1,267 Syrian children in Damietta, resource rooms were established in nine public schools and equipped with UNICEF support with supplies including self-learning toolkits, edutainment materials, textbooks and computers. 2,434 children, including 1,540 Syrians, received kindergarten textbooks to support their learning and cover partial education costs. This comes in addition to the 1,455 Syrian refugee children who received school supplies since the beginning of the year.

With UNICEF support, 192 teachers (105 Syrians, 33 Egyptians and 54 from other nationalities) in refugee community and public schools participated in capacity development programmes to enhance quality of teaching for children. The trainings covered topics such as active learning methods, child-centered pedagogy and early identification and assessment of mild disabilities.

With the introduction of the new NGO law⁵⁶ coupled with the shifting priorities of the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) due to its newly-initiated sector reform, various UNICEF education programme activities were delayed causing underachievement in some targets, particularly provision of school supplies, life skills education in non-formal settings, and children's enrollment in public schools. UNICEF is establishing new partnerships with international NGOs and aligning interventions with the new education reform plan to accelerate implementation and increase funding utilization. Recently, a new partnership agreement was finalized to undertake the life skills component of the action plan agreed with the MoETE targeting 6,450 children from August 2018 to September 2019, while another partnership will help scale-up reach with school supplies.

Child Protection: UNICEF continued to mainstream community-based psychosocial support through 40 PHUs, 12 family centers and mobile teams. This includes provision of recreational and life skills activities for 46,929 children, youth and adolescents (refugee, migrant and Egyptian), and positive parenting sessions for 9,790 caregivers since the beginning of the year.

With support from UNICEF partners 5,040 children, adolescents and youth benefited from multi-sectoral case management services, and 1,377 others received cash assistance in 2018. Sixty-four survivors of sexual and gender based violence were identified and referred to appropriate psychosocial support services and 616 cases of children with special needs including disabilities were provided with specialized services.

UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and partners continues to address violence against children in public schools. During the reporting month, a new partnership agreement was signed with an NGO to extend the programme to 50 schools to benefit an estimated 35,000 students and school staff including social workers.

UNICEF monitored children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea and provided them with assistance, including non-food items, psychosocial care as well as referral to the appropriate services as needed. Eight detained children were supported during July, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 197 in 2018. This includes 157 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in seven detention centers in Aswan and the Red Sea coast.

Social Protection: UNICEF planned to provide 47,000 refugee and asylum seeker children with socio economic support this year including winter cash transfers jointly with UNHCR, which currently has the widest outreach. However, due to lack of funds prioritization will be undertaken to reach the most vulnerable groups. Discussions are ongoing with UNHCR to join the 2018-2019 winter response targeting 3,700 UASC⁵⁷ with one-off winterization cash transfer of 1,000 Egyptian Pounds per child based on the minimum expenditure basket set by UNHCR. Fundraising efforts are also being scaled-up to participate in the regular cash grants provided by UNHCR.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 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	8,468	1,457
# 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	14,940 ¹	2,942
# trained Community Health Workers				350	20 ²	20

⁵⁶ A new NGO law was passed by the Egyptian government in May 2017. In order to operate under the new NGO law, executive bylaws are required, which have not yet been issued, therefore leading to significant delays in granting the necessary clearances for NGOs.

⁵⁷ This represents the total UASC registered caseload for UNHCR.

EGYPT	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (Need: 65,945 Syrian refugee children)						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	48,045	n/a		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	192	54
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	77,920			7,000	1,455 ³	0
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a			8,300	0 ⁴	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,200	4,534 ⁵	144
CHILD PROTECTION ¹						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	29,500	n/a		25,000	46,929	1,711
# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	11,500			10,000	9,790	665
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	28,526	2,413
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	5,040	679
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300			12,000	1,377	103
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	615	47
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	930			50	64	10
# government bodies activated and strengthened	105			40	99	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600			1,000	254	0
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: Results are expected to increase over the coming three months as the action plan with the MoETE has been approved.						
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: Results are expected to increase over the coming three months as the action plan with the MoETE has been approved.						
Education 4: No result due to delays caused by a reform that is being carried-out by the MoETE 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. 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.						
Education 5: UNICEF implementing partners identified an increased number of children in need within the Syrian communities and were also able to support a greater number of them than originally targeted.						
Child Protection 1: Several UNICEF key results under Child Protection have been achieved despite the funding gap. This is due to use of a community-based child protection approach, which has proved extremely efficient in reaching-out to refugee children, adolescents and parents in urban settings. Highly cost-effective working models have been used wherever possible, such as working through governmental entities like Primary Health Units to deliver child protection services. Costlier ad-hoc mobile units are nevertheless required to reach vulnerable children in more remote areas. Further funding is needed to support the response across all governorates.						
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 August 2018, UNICEF appeals for Syria and the Syrian Refugees are 62% and 66% funded respectively, this includes funds carried-forward from the previous year. UNICEF's response to Syrian refugees in Iraq continues to be most underfunded (58%) followed by Egypt (55%) and Jordan (40%). Sustained and unearmarked donor funding remains critical to support to one of the world's longest and most complex humanitarian crises.

