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 Families fleeing escalating violence in Deraa setting up tents on the southwestern borders of Syria. The escalating hostilities in southwest Syria endanger an estimated 750,000 people - almost half of them children. The recent violence has also reportedly displaced over 45,000 people. UNICEF and partners continue to provide health, nutrition and water & sanitation relief support to hundreds of thousands of families across southwest Syria.

Syria Crisis Mid-Year 2018 Humanitarian Results

MID-YEAR 2018: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- During the reporting period, UNICEF through regular programmes, emergency responses and Inter-Agency convoys has reached approximately 1.6 million people in hard-to-reach and besieged (BSG) locations across Syria with life-saving interventions and critical services in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development.
- UNICEF continued to support the vulnerable Syrian population at Jordan's north-east border, whereby 6,288 children under the age of five accessed the clinic in Rukban for medical consultations (32.5 per cent for respiratory tract infections and routine immunization). At least 1,540 children and 2,595 women were vaccinated since the introduction of this service in early March 2018. In addition, 4,151 children and 5,468 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition. 19 cases of severe acute malnutrition and 33 cases of moderate acute malnutrition cases among the screened children and 102 malnourished PLW received treatment.
- Through funds received from donors in 2018, UNICEF and implementing partners in Syria and neighbouring refugee host countries supported over 1.6 million children to access formal education and over 148,000 others to non-formal or informal education. In addition, about 362,000 children and adults accessed structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes, 260,000 children accessed routine immunization services, and 520,000 children and pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition. Meanwhile, almost 1.5 million people benefitted from improved water supply.
- As of 15 July 2018, UNICEF appeals for Syria crisis response is 44 per cent underfunded, this includes funds carried-forward from the previous year. UNICEF's response to Syrian refugees in Iraq continues to be most underfunded (71 per cent) followed by Jordan (59 per cent) and Egypt (55 per cent). Sustained and unearmarked donor funding remains critical to support to one of the world's longest and most complex humanitarian crises.

In Syria

5.3 million

of children affected

13.1 million

of people affected
 (HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria

**Over 2.5 million
 (2,525,027)**

of registered Syria refugee children

**Over 5.6 million
 (5,611,172)**

of registered Syrian refugees
 (UNHCR, 17 July 2018)

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan-June 2018 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-June 2018 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,425,576	1,603,185	4,202,933	2,411,193 ¹
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	416,100	148,237 ¹	677,530	257,928 ²
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	788,250	361,529	1,368,871 ³	463,296 ⁴
# children reached with routine vaccination	909,759 ⁵	259,632 ⁵	n/a ⁶	
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	4,947,000	1,477,233	8,437,257 ⁷	4,153,358 ⁷
# # children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ⁸	1,696,000	519,680	2,377,000	620,871

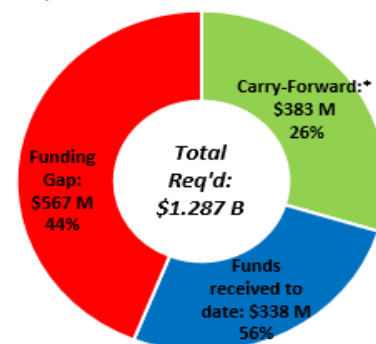
* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/ cluster lead agency; 1) excludes Egypt; 2) excludes Egypt and Turkey; 3) excludes Lebanon; 4) excludes Lebanon and Egypt; 5) includes Penta 3 targets and results for Lebanon; 6) not available as total is lower than UNICEF due to unavailability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

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.287 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 720.9 Million



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

Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In north-western Syria¹, particularly in Idleb, the humanitarian situation is increasingly dire with more than a half a million people displaced to and within Idleb since late 2017. Idleb governorate is home to roughly 2.4 million people, of whom half are internally displaced (IDPs)². The sustained influx of IDPs into Idleb governorate³ continues to put additional strain on the already overburdened and underserved community. By mid-July 2018, an agreement was reached between Government of Syria forces (GoSF) and armed opposition groups (AOGs) to evacuate the entire population of the besieged Foah and Kafraya towards Aleppo as a first destination which ended the besiegement of the two towns. Improvised explosives remain a threat with over 22 incidents reported in May and June. Concerns remain around the influence of armed groups in Idleb governorate and any potential impact on programmes.

Prolonged military operations in Afrin district of Aleppo governorate culminated in the Turkish take-over of nearly all of Afrin district and resulted in the displacement of an estimated 138,800 individuals⁴. Additionally, 15,485 individuals have been registered inside Aleppo city, but numbers could be much higher. Returns to Tall Refaat is still expected (from Euphrates Shield areas), as well as returning movement to Afrin (from current IDPs) might increase if controlling parties allow. Humanitarian access in Afrin district is improving and while Turkish authorities provide the majority of the response, the UN cross-border humanitarian partners are also contributing. The recent multi-sector rapid assessment considered needs to be high, with most health facilities and schools in rural areas closed, service providers having fled, and high risk of explosive remnants of war. Additional assistance is needed particularly for people in rural areas and the IDP sites.

Approximately 295,823 people from and within Ar-Raqqa governorate were displaced due to military operations in 2017. An estimated 138,000 individuals returned to Ar-Raqqa city since October 2017. An additional 188,000 returned to Deir-ez-Zor governorate since November 2017,⁵ although conditions for returns remain unsafe due to high levels of explosive hazards. Explosive hazards also continue to hamper humanitarian access, particularly in Ar-Raqqa city, although access to basic services continues to improve, including through repair of the water network. Only 50 per cent of Raqqa city is reported to receive water through the network. Explosive hazard clearance operations continue to be focused on critical infrastructure, with many residential areas still contaminated. Stabilization actors are clearing key infrastructure from mines in Ar-Raqqa city, with coordination mechanisms established to ensure that humanitarian considerations are reflected in the prioritized areas.

The prolonged siege of East Ghouta in Rural Damascus came to an end, with parties reaching local agreements in some areas which led to the evacuation of combatants and their families to the north. A large proportion of the population of East Ghouta remained displaced throughout the reporting period, including an estimated 93,373 people in IDP sites in Rural Damascus governorate, of whom 78,938 people moved out through a sponsorship system, following security clearance.

In May, several local agreements were established resulting in the evacuation of about 5,000 combatants and their families. Following the local agreements and evacuations from East Ghouta and East Qalamoun, new agreements were reached in southern Rural Damascus and Yarmouk camp. While conflict between the GoSF and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in areas of Yarmouk and surrounding areas continues, several reports indicated death tolls and casualties among civilians in the contested areas.

In Rural Homs, after years of armed conflict, a reconciliation agreement was reached in mid-May which resulted in the evacuation of combatants and their families from the hard-to-reach (HtR) areas of northern rural Homs. Around 35,648 people⁶ were reportedly evacuated towards western Rural Aleppo⁷.

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 Idleb, Aleppo and northern Hama. Response to the humanitarian needs is increasingly challenging with many of the IDPs displaced multiple times, while services available in the host communities already overstretched. Ongoing inter-factional fighting, high crime rates and air strikes have continued to hamper the humanitarian response.

² As per the latest IDP task force data as of June 2018.

³ Whether from East Ghouta, northern Rural Homs, Yarmouk or other parts of Idleb governorate itself.

⁴ Of these, some 67,892 individuals are in Tall Refaat and surroundings, some 24,475 individuals are estimated to reside in Fafin and the surrounding villages, some 9,885 individuals were registered in the camps and farms around Fafin, and some 19,250 individuals are registered in Nubul and Zahraa. OCHA latest update per the 53rd Secretary General (SG) report on Syria.

⁵ OCHA latest update per the 53rd SG report on Syria.

⁶ This is a different group than the 78,938 evacuees.

⁷ OCHA.

UNICEF Syria Crisis Humanitarian Result Mid-Year 2018

On the southern region front, since mid-June, the military operations in the south-west lead to a maximum displacement of an estimated 320,000 individuals. The situation remains dire.

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

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's 2018 strategy is anchored in the Whole of Syria (WoS) Humanitarian Response Plan. UNICEF operates through its field presence inside Syria⁸, as well as through cross-border interventions from Amman and Gaziantep. Working in close collaboration with implementing partners, UNICEF WASH support includes increasing access to safe water, rehabilitating WASH facilities, restoring critical WASH infrastructure and promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of WASH-related morbidity. The overall strategy of the Health and Nutrition programme remains focused on providing emergency lifesaving health and nutrition packages through streamlined interventions with NGOs in prioritized areas, and government in the rest of the country, while working to boost early recovery and development of the sector in key areas of UNICEF's comparative advantage.⁹ The Education programme's response addresses disparities among out-of-school children by strengthening alternative learning opportunities using Curriculum B¹⁰ and self-learning programmes, and scale-up equitable access to early learning for pre-primary school children. In addition, UNICEF aims to expand teacher development, support for inclusive education and life-skills and citizenship education.

In 2018 child protection in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative continued to on the investment of previous years to improve equitable access to quality child protection services. Improving the quality of community-based child protection through support to community structures and psychosocial support interventions and expanding the reach and the quality of child protection specialised services for children most at-risk and survivors of violence¹¹, exploitation and abuse are at the core of the strategy together with the development of national capacities to ensure sustainability of quality service delivery. Adolescents and youth are supported with cross-sectoral services, skills and opportunities, focusing on life-skills, technical and vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF also supports Sport for Development and social and civic engagement initiatives. UNICEF views social protection¹² as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development. In Syria, social protection interventions are crucial to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable families in the face of adversities of crisis and displacement, to strengthen the continuum of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, and to preserve the social protection space in the country. Therefore, UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme is designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. The programme seeks to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

UNICEF's Response to Besieged (BSG) and Hard-to-Reach (HtR) Locations: During the reporting period, UNICEF through regular programmes, emergency responses and Inter-Agency (IA) convoys has reached around 1.6 million people in need in hard-to-reach (HtR) and besieged (BSG) locations. In addition, UNICEF participated in seven IA convoys and delivered multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance to HtR areas and previously BSG locations in East Ghouta¹³.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In the first half of 2018, UNICEF provided 1.3 million people with access to improved water supply, through critical repairs and rehabilitation of water systems and equipping of over 100 wells. While this progress is slightly below the targets, efforts are underway to recruit additional capacity to scale-up project formulation and tender processes. Moreover, almost 0.8 million people have gained improved access to sanitation services since January 2018 through UNICEF supported repair of the damaged municipal sewage system and the provision of sewage jets to unblock clogging.

⁸ In Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous.

⁹ During the first half of 2018, UNICEF supported comprehensive lifesaving nutrition interventions including screening for malnutrition, provision of preventive and curative nutrition supplies and counselling on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) for vulnerable children U5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The Health programme facilitates the provision of child and maternal health care and expanding quality immunization services. UNICEF continues to advocate for the vaccination of children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and the restoration of immunization services in newly accessible areas and in camps. The Nutrition programme focuses on the prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting), the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, the prevention of micronutrient deficiency among mothers and children under the age of five, and treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ In the 251 most vulnerable communities.

¹² Social protection schemes combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities. Furthermore, seasonal clothes and blankets are provided to the most vulnerable children through direct distribution and e-vouchers.

¹³ Estimated reach: East-Ghouta: 7,000 people in Nashabyeh, 13,100 people in Duma, Western Aleppo: 50,000 people in Tall Refaat:, Rural Homs, Al Dar Al-Kabira (HtR): 33,500 people, Rural Homs-Talbieh (HtR): 11,000 people, Rural Damascus: 24,150 people in Yalda, Babila and Beit Sahem (YBB), Ar-Rastan: 25,000 people.

UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in 84 schools¹⁴ and initiated the formulation of minimum standards for water and sanitation facilities in schools and learning centers. Overall, WASH in schools' activities will be further scaled-up during the school summer break.

UNICEF supplied 2,577 tons of water disinfectants (sodium hypochlorite) to local service providers, who in turn provided safe water through the existing public water supply network to over 14 million people across Syria. In addition, projects to establish local production capacity for sodium hypochlorite are under implementation with the expectation that one third of its national demand will be produced locally by 2019.

With the continuation of the emergency response to emerging humanitarian needs, UNICEF provided essential WASH non-food-items (NFIs¹⁵) as well as hygiene awareness sessions to almost 1.4 million people. Moreover, over 800 million liters of water were trucked in total to over 500,000 people¹⁶ in the first half of 2018. Additionally, UNICEF provided water trucking¹⁷, WASH NFIs, and installed latrines and showers with daily cleaning and maintenance to over 184,000 IDPs of eastern Ghouta¹⁸ and almost 200,000 people as part of the Afrin response. UNICEF supported over 75,000 IDPs in Deir-ez-Zor city and rural areas¹⁹ of the Euphrates river both through short term interventions²⁰ and support to restoration of basic and equitable services. WASH needs remain high in northwest Syria, specifically for the new IDPs in northern and western Aleppo, Afrin and Idlib governorate, as well as returnees and rehabilitation of sewerage networks. Despite the WASH programme achievements, the needs are still significant due to the overstretching of existing infrastructure, malfunctioning of water projects, shortages in fuel, lack of hygiene awareness and severe shortages of electricity. Hence, short and long term planning and response is needed to cover the funding gap and to address the increasing needs caused by increased influx of IDPs into northwest Syria.

Education: A total of six million children need education support with over 2.1 million children out-of-school. The situation for children caught-up in the escalation of violence in East Ghouta, Afrin, northern rural Homs and Dar'a is especially challenging. In these areas, access to education has been disrupted due to large scale displacement and destruction of infrastructure with humanitarian access limited. UNICEF supported the official extension of the school year for up to 92,000 children in conflict hotspots²¹ by providing financial incentives to 4,000 teachers. In response to the large-scale emergencies in East Ghouta and Afrin, UNICEF provided a total of 18,180 children with emergency education services including provision of essential learning materials, provision of catch-up curriculums and establishment of learning spaces. Where access was possible, there were challenges in providing quality education due to limitations on capacity of teachers, language barriers (particularly for children displaced from Kurdish controlled areas) as well as limited humanitarian space for partners to operate and provide needed services.

Overall, UNICEF made progress reaching 639,637 children with education services since January 2018, main challenges include lack of capacity of teachers and partners, administrative hurdles, in addition to reduced resources and restrictive conditions on existing funding. UNICEF supported 125,524 children with access to new learning spaces through rehabilitation of both formal and non-formal education facilities, including school rehabilitation and provision of pre-fabricated classrooms (69 schools and 81 pre-fabs). For children who have no access to formal education²² UNICEF is providing non-formal education alternatives such as the Self-Learning Programme (SLP) to enable children to continue learning. Training is also provided to relevant education personnel. Since January 2018, UNICEF has supported 89,324 children with non-formal education including enrolling 13,652 in the SLP. UNICEF has faced obstacles in scaling-up its reach in non-formal education due to difficulties obtaining required approvals for national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the context of the introduction of new and lengthy approval mechanisms. In response, UNICEF has increased partnerships with international partners not affected by the new procedures however these partners have become over-stretched.

As a joint effort, Education Sector partners and UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Education, supported over 15,000 children from HtR areas to take their 9th and 12th grade examinations in safer areas. Many of the children risked their safety, crossing active lines of conflict and risking family separation to take their exams and certify their education. Support provided includes accommodation, meals, education bursaries learning materials, extra-curricular support and medical services as necessary.

In February, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) launched Early Childhood Education (ECD) focusing on establishing pre-school classes in formal schools, which contribute to an improved quality of learning for children. As part of this initiative,

¹⁴ Catering for over 30,000 school children.

¹⁵ Including: family hygiene kits, soap, water tanks, aqua tabs, jerrycans.

¹⁶ Key target groups: IDPs and returnees in Aleppo, Hama, Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, and Al-Hassakeh

¹⁷ Water trucking is provided as temporarily or as a last resort pending repairs of existing systems.

¹⁸ In shelters like Adra, Harjal, Nashabiyeh, and Najha.

¹⁹ Abu Khashab, Kharmushiyeh, Jazaret Elbuhmaid, Jazaret Milaj, Kasra, Sur.

²⁰ Such as water trucking, distribution of WASH NFIs including aqua tabs, installation of latrines and metal garbage containers.

²¹ Including Rural Damascus, Raqqa, Idlib, northern Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor.

²² Due to lack of access to schools (either destroyed, damaged or used for other purposes) or lack of available learning spaces in over-capacitated host communities as well as children displaced and on the move with their families.

UNICEF Syria Crisis Humanitarian Result Mid-Year 2018

857 children below six were reached with Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) activities and 128 classrooms were established and fully equipped to receive 3,840 pre-school children for the new school year in September. The ECE in Syria is not part of the official education system. It is center-based and covered by the private sector in limited locations. The current enrolment rate in pre-school education as per MoE figures is eight per cent only. So far, 5,224 teachers have been trained on active learning methods, use of Curriculum B²³, the newly revised curriculum, life-skills, ECCE and self-learning.

Health & Nutrition: UNICEF provided over 1.4 million primary health care consultations to children and mothers through health centers and mobile teams run by local NGO partners and the Ministry of Health (MoH) including emergency response in Ar-Raqqa and North eastern governorates, Idleb and North-West, East Ghouta, Yalda, Babila and Beit Sahem (YBB), Rural Aleppo, Rural Hama, Homs and Dar'a. Health supplies were distributed to 640,090 affected population through partners and IA convoys. The shortage in funding prevented the extension of health agreements with partners, limiting reach to children and mothers in need of health services.

No new circulating vaccine derived polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2) cases have been reported in the past nine months, with the total number of cVDPV2 cases remaining at 74; nearly 3,37 (116 per cent) million children under the age of five (U5) were vaccinated with polio vaccine through two immunization campaigns, one national and one sub-national in March and April. In addition, some 184,000 children under the age of one (U1) were vaccinated against measles²⁴.

Disrupted health systems and the destruction of health infrastructure and food shortage due to accessibility, availability and affordability, have compounded the poor nutrition situation in northern Syria among the most vulnerable population (including pregnant and lactating women as well as children U5). Also, the temporary closure of the border crossings disrupted the flow of health supplies, which delayed the provision of some supplies to areas of need. The multi-faceted causes started to translate into increased trends of malnutrition especially among newly displaced children where screening results have shown a proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) that reaches 10-11 per cent. Even though malnutrition rates remain below the WHO international emergency thresholds, the trend is of great concern. Co-existing morbidities among children and mothers such as measles outbreaks and maternal anemia inter-play to fast track wasting and stunting among children having a longer-term impact children. Stunting trends show high prevalence in Idleb and Aleppo, which if not responded to through integrated nutrition sensitive approach, would have long term cognitive and productive impacts on children. Similarly, surveillance data for rural Aleppo shows increasing trends of both acute and chronic malnutrition coupled with an increasing humanitarian need especially in the Euphrates Shield area.

UNICEF responded to the emerging situation in Raqqa, and north-eastern governorates and to the new emerging situation in Rural Damascus (East Ghouta) and Aleppo (Afrin) and in YBB in Rural Damascus. Since January 2018, UNICEF provided micronutrients to 717,032 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), screened 506,028 children and PLW for acute malnutrition, treated 2,592 children for acute malnutrition (SAM) and provided counselling for 239,192 caregivers including PLW on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Around 406,581 beneficiaries (including HtR and BSG areas) were served with essential nutrition supplies. UNICEF reached beneficiaries through IA convoys in Rural Damascus²⁵ and Homs²⁶ delivering necessary health and nutrition supplies.

Due to new government regulations, the renewal of some major partnerships was delayed; in addition, the funding gap led to a rationalization of partnerships which affected service delivery to children and mothers in need. Services requiring limited financial resources such as IYCF counselling, were carried-out and met targets, and due to the emergency response in East Ghouta and Afrin, blanket distribution was adopted to reach the maximum number of beneficiaries for one time rather than reaching the same beneficiaries several times, per the regular protocol. In Northern Syria, partners are few and geographically confined to certain areas, which has prompted UNICEF to coordinate with other clusters²⁷ to increase nutrition coverage. Funding for scale-up of health and nutrition support remains critical.

Child Protection: In the first six months of the year UNICEF supported the delivery of specialized training sessions to 149 case managers from public service providers, national and international NGOs in 11 governorates. The trainings focused on improving their capacities to assess needs and define individualized response plans to address children's vulnerabilities.

In the framework of the implementation of the national workplan on prevention and response to child recruitment, UNICEF supported the delivery of a three-day awareness-raising workshop on child recruitment to 70 participants from the State Ministry for National Reconciliation and local reconciliation committees, together with national NGOs. This workshop was the last of four²⁸ awareness workshops on child recruitment targeting national NGOs, Ministries, and journalists.

²³ Curriculum B is an innovative programme designed for children who have missed-out on years of education to catch-up with their peers in half the required time.

²⁴ A measles outbreak has extended throughout Idleb, linked to the arrival of IDPs from areas like Deir-ez-Zor and Eastern Ghouta, where there have been no immunization services for several years; in response, a measles campaign was held in April where 541,261 children aged 6-59 months received the measles vaccine. The number of new cases has diminished, but not stopped. Most new measles cases were seen in children over five years old, hence plans were drawn to vaccinate those 5 to 15 year olds, but the operational funds have not been fully identified, and only around 60,000 children (5-15 years old) were vaccinated in 304 IDPs camps in Idleb.

²⁵ Nashabiyeh, Yalda, Babella and Beit Sahm.

²⁶ Dar Kabira, Talbiseh and Ar-Rastan.

²⁷ Such as Food Security.

²⁸ The other three workshops were conducted in 2017.

From the beginning of the year, over 157,000 children received structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams and 35,000 caregivers were reached through parenting programme. The apparent reach beyond the planned target in this area is linked to reporting cycles whereby partners' reports of the last quarter of the year are submitted within the first three months of the new year. Furthermore, over 213,000 children and adolescents and over 76,800 caregivers benefited from awareness-raising on child protection issues such as child marriage, prevention of separation, child labour among other topics. In addition, UNICEF partners reached 24,000 beneficiaries in 37 hard-to-reach areas, through Mobile Teams. UNICEF reach for this activity is below the planned target due to delays in government approval for new agreements. Revised plans are in place for the remainder 2018.

To scale-up child protection interventions linked to gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response, around 9,300 children and caregivers have been supported with series of prevention and empowerment activities in several locations in Syrian governorates²⁹. In the first six months of the year, 424 girls and 388 boys living in the streets in Rural Damascus, Damascus and Homs benefited from specialized services provided in the temporary centers such as accommodation, specialized psychological support, case management, family tracing and reunification services, re-enrolment in school, and health promotion.

UNICEF continued to expand community-based Mine Risk Education (MRE), school-based MRE in addition to MRE through media in partnership with governmental and NGO partners to mitigate the risk of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)/mines and promote safe behaviour. Capacity-building initiatives were at the core of the MRE interventions to foster widespread coverage³⁰. A total of 1,216 teachers and staff from MoE were engaged in MRE awareness sessions and capacity-building activities to promote behavioural change for students and caregivers. In response to the reports of deaths and injuries caused by unexploded ordinances in East Ghouta, UNICEF, in coordination with the MoE, trained 41 teachers working inside East Ghouta to disseminate lifesaving messages on ERW/mines. The delays in government's approvals for new agreements with NGOs has had an impact on the overall implementation of MRE activities³¹, while activities planned through ministries³² had to be renegotiated and reduced due to limited flexible funding.

Since January 2018, UNICEF partners were able to identify 316 separated (36 per cent girls) and 24 unaccompanied children (nine per cent girls) in major IDP sites in north-east Syria (Areeshah camp, Ein Assa camp, Mabruka Camp and in Deir-ez-Zor), as well as in Rural Damascus and Aleppo regions. Most of the children (309) are under the care of relatives and neighbours, while eight of them are living with their siblings and under regular supervision of UNICEF-supported case managers. In addition, UNICEF partners reunited 142 children with their families during the reporting period.

Social Protection: As of June 2018, UNICEF has reached 5,866 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Rural Damascus, Latakia and Tartous governorates, including around 650 children living in 17 different HtR areas in Rural Damascus governorate. This represents around 48 per cent of the annual target. As for the basic needs programme (seasonal support), the several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities since the beginning of the crisis, combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households, have left many Syrians unable to provide for the basic necessities of life including clothing for their children. This is more evident in families facing multiple displacements during the crisis and who live under dire conditions. The main objective of UNICEF's seasonal support³³ is to meet the basic needs of vulnerable children especially those affected by the crisis and displacement through provision of children clothes and e-vouchers. The programme targets children between 0 to 14 years old, with priority to IDP children living in camps or informal settlements, children in HtR and besieged areas, returnees, child-headed households and households with children with disabilities living in slums and informal settlements.

During the reporting period, UNICEF has reached 540,924 children across the country with seasonal clothes and blankets, representing around 79 per cent of its annual target. Of those reached in 2018, 219,183 were in 53 HtR and besieged areas. Furthermore, 25,289 children in Tartous, Al-Hassakeh and Aleppo benefited from e-vouchers for children's clothing. This represents around 19 per cent of the annual reach target. During the reporting period, lengthy approval processes hampered the implementation of the e-voucher programme in some of the target governorates during the winter season. In addition, the social protection programme in north-west Syria suffered from severe funding gaps in the first half of the year. With the already increasing displacement to the north-west and the potential displacement in light of possible military operations in Idlib, winter NFIs are likely to be critical, making the NFI programme and funding contingency planning a priority.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 108,094 adolescents and young people (10-24 years) with a package of age-appropriate services and opportunities (life skills, vocational

²⁹ Including, but not limited to East Ghouta, Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Qamishli, Homs and Hama.

³⁰ For instance, 48 TV and radio programme developers, media specialists and TV drama script writers received MRE trainings to integrate MRE into TV and Radio programmes.

³¹ Only partner NGOs with project agreements carried-over from 2017 were able to implement these interventions during the reporting period.

³² Ministry of Health, Ministry of Religious Endowments (Awqaf), and the Ministry of Interior (MoI).

³³ Due to lack of fuel and proper heating materials, the distribution of winter clothing is critical to help save children's lives, especially in camps and the people who have been displaced multiple times.

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and entrepreneurship education and seed funding), among them were out-of-school, disabled, IDPs, young people living in poverty, as well as 3,071 young people living in HtR locations, mainly in Rural Damascus. At least 45 blogs were published on Voice of Youth (VOY) on varying themes including **education** for all, **woman's strengths** and **World Refugee Day**. Additionally, an inspiring **video** was produced about the five Syrian young people who won the regional VOY blog challenge competition early this year. Furthermore, UNICEF participated in the review of the Multi-Sectoral National Framework of Action on Adolescent and Youth Development and Participation³⁴ which it initiated and led its drafting last year in collaboration with UNFPA and the Syrian Commission for Family Affairs and Population (SCFAP). UNICEF, UNFPA and the MoH together revised the Adolescents' Health Manual³⁵ based on emerging youth issues. Meanwhile, delays in signing the annual work plan and new governmental procedures for NGO partners postponed the implementation of programme activities. In addition, delays in obtaining the official approvals to run seed funding has delayed activities in Aleppo and Damascus and obstructed the implementation in other governorates such as Al-Hassakeh. UNICEF continues to work with partners to address these challenges.

External Communication and Advocacy: During the reporting period, child protection advocacy was a main focus of external communication at the onset of the year, with two **statements** issued on the protection of children generating wide **media coverage** and prompting over 20 **interviews** with the UNICEF Country Office **Representative** and other staff members. UNICEF continued to highlight the deteriorating humanitarian situation of families fleeing violence in **East Ghouta** and **Afrin** seeking safety in crowded and unequipped collective shelters, as well as those displaced in northeastern Syria and **returnees** to conflict-affected areas. UNICEF's response was documented through web stories, field diaries and social media content such as **videos** and **photos**. Furthermore, UNICEF's response during the evacuation of East Ghouta was mentioned in 19 articles in international media³⁶. During the week marking seven years of conflict in March, UNICEF secured strong media exposure with a focus on **children with disability**.

Summary of Programme Results (January-June 2018)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹		n/a			2,900,000	3,466,258 ¹	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) ²					577,000	168,735	28,578
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) ³					2,100,000	1,418,219	188,246
Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	640,090 ⁴	334,223
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	1,643,482	1,609,579
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients ¹	4,605,000	2,906,000	n/a	299,205	2,323,000	717,032	59,541
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,605,000	2,350,000	598,826	187,836	1,676,000	506,028	87,301
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	18,700	8,400	3,193	1,156	8,200	2,592	374
# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ⁴	1,553,000	822,000	267,291	77,190	785,000	239,192	46,584

³⁵ This manual, once approved by the MoH, will be used in upcoming training to strength the capacity of health workers and providers and improve adolescents' health activities and services.

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Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	n/a				410,000	406,581	93,614
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply ¹	14,600,000	8,000,000	4,012,035	661,674	4,500,000	1,334,314	171,400
WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water ²	14,600,000	14,000,000	15,806,127	464,957	13,500,000	13,270,537	0
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services ³	n/a	5,500,000	1,814,781	219,329	2,000,000	847,839	206,913
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services ³	n/a				350,000	42,318	8,327
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	7,620,000	7,620,000	2,166,042	205,636	1,700,000	1,418,563	194,664
# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁶	7,620,000	5,000,000	6,333,678	1,885,643	1,525,000	980,975	70,214
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	2,862,000	1,242,718	653,192	2,170,000	523,681	66,589
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	545,000	196,492	155,090	323,500	89,324	18,587
# teachers and education personnel trained ³	n/a	80,000	14,792	12,733	25,800	6,122	161
# children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings ⁴	n/a	315,000	90,334	73,637	112,000	11,596	990
# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection ⁵	n/a	4,500	319	319	2,200	0 ⁵	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes ¹	5,870,000	885,000	339,912	261,741	380,000	191,167	18,688
# people reached with Risk Education ²	8,200,000	3,400,000	n/a	443,074	2,550,000	726,049	94,844
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,300,000	1,500,000	585,058	494,553	1,000,000	289,958	41,096
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management ⁴	275,000	44,000	31,663	24,796	18,800	12,511	5,258
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	12,000	5,280	4,330	5,000	1,392	190
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities ⁶	13,300,000	1,029,000	407,428	83,081	25,000	9,324	672
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				12,200	5,866	1,250
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ²					682,000	540,924	35,101
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers ³					130,000	25,289	0
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION							

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# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ¹	n/a				450,000	34,145	5,591
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding ²					2,000	121	3
WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target**	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ³	n/a				25,000	13,857	662
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes ⁴					250,000	92,131	15,826

FOOTNOTES

*Sector Results: Sector results are as of May 2018.

** UNICEF targets: Per the mid-year review of the Joint Operation 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.

Health 1: In 2018 a total of 4 campaigns planned, two national campaigns and two sub national campaigns. UNICEF target for this indicator was underestimated and therefore will be revised to 3.4 million.

Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP₃ 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.

Health 3: Children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies.

Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). Supplies distributed in different locations including hard to reach and besieged areas through convoys. UNICEF result is low as many IA convoys were not approved during the first quarter of 2018, in addition to delayed reports from the MoH.

Health 5: Estimated number of beneficiaries reached with communication, social mobilization, behaviour change communication, health education and health promotion messages.

Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A for children under 5.

Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.

Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.

Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.

Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.

WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.

WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.

WASH 3: Including waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.

WASH 4: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).

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: UNICEF reporting on TVET indicator has ceased per the WoS JoP mid-year review.

Education 1: Children receiving Text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture) curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs, school furniture, temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents).

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.

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: the SIMIS pilot/pre-test in 25 schools was delayed because the testing phase took more time than expected but it is now on track for conclusion by 15 August. The roll-out to all governorates including training of the 2,000 personnel starts this August.

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.
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 666,596 registered Syrian refugees including 337,964 children³⁷. 80 per cent of Syrian refugees living outside of camps are below the poverty line, and approximately 50 per cent of refugee households show some level of food insecurity.³⁸ Moreover, one in five Syrian refugees in Jordan are between the ages of 15 to 24, with 84 percent out-of-school or unemployed. More than 80 per cent of four and five-year-old children have no access to kindergarten (KG) education in Jordan³⁹. A vulnerable population of an estimated 50,000 Syrians remain in very difficult living conditions at the border, of whom 80 per cent are believed to be women and children. As one of the leading agencies at the Berm (Jordan’s north-east border), UNICEF is involved in the coordination efforts for the border response within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). UNICEF operates within the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), which embeds the refugee response in the Jordanian development plans aiming to implement sustainable delivery systems that meet the needs of refugees and host communities. The Makani programme, with 227 centres⁴⁰ across Jordan, continues to provide the hardest to reach out-of-school children and children attending school with learning support services. Makani centres also offer community-based child protection services, youth and parents’ well-being programmes, youth programming such as innovation labs, and access to WASH services. Building a child protection environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children in Jordan continues to be one of UNICEF’s primary objectives in Jordan.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on July 17, 2018.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	666,596	M: 330,632; F: 335,964
Child Refugees (Under 18)	337,964	M: 173,315; F: 164,649
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,323	M: 51,994; F: 49,328

Humanitarian leadership and coordination: UNICEF works in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN agencies and civil society organizations to realize the rights of children. UNICEF leads the education and WASH sectors, and co-leads the child protection sector with UNHCR, and co-leads the nutrition sector with Save the Children. As one of the leading agencies at the Berm, UNICEF is involved in the coordination efforts for the border response within the United Nations Country Team. UNICEF operates within the Jordan Response Plan, which embeds the refugee response and the development plans aiming to implement sustainable delivery systems that meet the needs of refugees and host communities.

Humanitarian Strategy: Continuing its partnership with the Government of Jordan under the framework of the Jordan Response Plan and the No Lost Generation Initiative (NLG), UNICEF focuses on integrating its humanitarian and development programming to reach the most vulnerable children. Inclusive approaches enable programme initiatives to promote social cohesion between children from diverse backgrounds and nationalities, which continues to be a key priority for UNICEF’s work in the country under NLG. In 2018, UNICEF focuses on completing the Wastewater Network in the Za’atari refugee camp, piloting the National WASH School Standards and increasing support to the Government in relation to water safety planning and sustainable development goals monitoring. In addition, UNICEF supports the routine immunization and 24/7 medical services for asylum seekers along Jordan’s north-eastern border with Syria at the clinic at Rukban.

³⁷ UNHCR data portal accessed on 17 July 2018.

³⁸ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019.

³⁹ 2015/2016 Ministry of Education data.

⁴⁰ Current total: 114 centres in host communities, 91 in temporary settlements, and 22 in refugee camps. Seven centres in vulnerable settlements were closed due to lack of funds.

Additionally, it continues to provide medical, immunization and nutrition services for vulnerable children and child-bearing age women in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In terms of nutrition support, UNICEF continues to strengthen equitable access of children under the age of five (U5) and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) to integrated life-saving preventive and curative nutrition interventions through systematic identification, referral and treatment of cases of acutely malnourished children. Promotion of breastfeeding and nutrition practices remains a key priority. Under the NLG, UNICEF's education strategy⁴¹ focuses on system strengthening, access and quality⁴². This includes expanding access to kindergarten, infrastructure development to support early childhood education and expansion of non-formal education programmes. UNICEF and partners continue to address challenges faced by adolescents and young people by enhancing their life skills, building transferrable skills and creating linkages to employment opportunities, through different programmatic interventions. Child protection interventions continue to leverage emergency resources to build and enhance national systems to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect of children. In 2017, UNICEF re-designed its Cash Transfer programme to enhance school attendance. This new programme, Hajati, was launched as an equity-driven, integrated social protection programme at the start of the 2017-2018 academic year. Hajati is a labelled cash transfer for education programme with a strong focus on school attendance monitoring, behaviour change communications, as well as home visit and case management activities in synergy with Makani⁴³.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education⁴⁴: In the first half of the year, UNICEF has worked closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and partners to expand access to education opportunities across all-sub-sectors. In March, an early childhood education (ECE) launching event marked a milestone of public private partnership to scale-up services in Kindergartens (KG) and nurseries. This event was a result of the long-term plan developed by the MoE with support from UNICEF⁴⁵. In terms of non-formal education, UNICEF has teamed-up with new partners to implement the Drop-out programme supporting more out-of-school children to access certified education. Meanwhile, children attending formal education in camp schools in Azraq and Za'atari will benefit from decongestion in the coming school year with the addition of 21 classrooms. Since 2017, UNICEF and partners implemented the "Nashatati programme" to improve life skills and enhance social cohesion inside and outside schools. Demand for learning support services (LSS) has continued to exceed the planned target, with many students participating in the service currently enrolled in formal school. UNICEF plans to shift focus to encourage more out-of-school children to attend LSS.

Makani: By June 2018, UNICEF had reached over 118,673 individuals through the integrated services provided in the Makani centers, of which nearly 103,006 were vulnerable children⁴⁶. UNICEF is currently working closely with partners to rationalize the Makani approach, to ensure sustainability. Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continue to undergo a strategic shift to a community-based approach structured to empower community members and shift leadership, ownership and engagement to Syrian refugees, with Makani managers reporting an increased sense of ownership and leadership six months after the transition to direct implementation.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Since the beginning of the year, around 59,823 young people (10-24 years old) were engaged in UNICEF's network of 71 social innovation labs across Jordan. Of these, 34,890 adolescents (70 per cent females) (10-18 years old) were reached through the 10 mobile vans equipped with the latest emerging technology⁴⁷. Approximately 14,227 adolescents (60 per cent females) received training on the UPSHIFT⁴⁸ social innovation curriculum. In June 2018, partners continued establishing the physical space of the new labs and 20 have completed renovations. In addition, the volunteering incentives programme "Tatawa3"⁴⁹ is at a final stage to completing a web-portal for matching system between volunteers and opportunities, with the official launch rolling out in August. UNICEF conducted an outreach campaign for the Amaluna⁵⁰ programme in collaboration with UNHCR reaching 547 young people.⁵¹

⁴¹ In alignment with the three key priorities for the Education Sector outlined in the JRP 2018-2020.

⁴² To achieve this, UNICEF will prioritize four programmes including teacher development and teacher certification; scale-up of education access for out-of-school children through Catch-Up and Drop-Out programmes in host communities and refugee camps; construction of new classrooms in camps and host communities to address classroom congestion; and, Early Childhood Education (ECE) to support MOE's goal for universalization of kindergarten.

⁴³ UNICEF-supported Makani centers offer a package of services, including learning support, community-based child protection and life skills and youth engagement opportunities. Each Makani centre also does community outreach to access the most vulnerable children as well as referral services to support vulnerable children with specific needs with appropriate services.

⁴⁴ Due to the funding shortfall during the reporting period, LSS service delivery and teacher training were scaled-down with prioritization given to NFE and ECE programmes.

⁴⁵ UNICEF support included working closely with the MoE to set the targets based on the needs and create the long-term plan. This plan serves as a blueprint for ECE.

⁴⁶ 54 per cent females), 87,300 in host community, 3,328 in temporary settlements and 12,378 in camps.

⁴⁷ Such as Escape the Room through coding, augmented reality sandbox, and virtual reality headsets.

⁴⁸ UPSHIFT is a social innovation curriculum developed based on design thinking, prototyping, and measuring impact.

⁴⁹ "Tatawa3" is a national volunteer incentives programme in Jordan, it aims to expand opportunities for young people to by facilitating opportunities for youth to volunteer to increase their engagement with their communities, expose them to new ideas and increase their skills and employability. UNICEF is facilitating opportunities for youth to volunteer to increase their engagement with their communities, expose them to new ideas and increase their skills and employability. This is done through providing them with skills needed to ensure positive engagement, raise awareness on their rights, in addition to upstreaming policy work with Gov't to strengthen the institutional frameworks for youth volunteerism, volunteer management and youth volunteering incentives mechanisms.

⁵⁰ Amaluna is a pilot project of providing vulnerable youth with accredited demand driven technical and vocational training courses.

⁵¹ 344 females and 203 males; 111 Jordanians and 436 Syrians.

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The campaigns were held in nine governorates⁵² while the online campaign reached almost 304,384 people with 1,795,518 impressions. Key challenges include building the capacity of national partners in addition to establishing sustained mechanisms for mentoring and supporting a youth network. The youth programme in Jordan was rationalized and aligned with the Youth Pyramid: Pathway to Engagement vision for 2018-2022⁵³. Further investments will be built on existing structures and capacities within national systems and the Government of Jordan, through Ministries of Youth, Education and Social Development, to achieve scale and sustainability. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to expand partnerships with centres of excellence (private sector, local NGO partners, academic Institutions, and innovation hubs) to sustain engagement of graduates throughout pyramid's progressive levels of opportunities.

Child Protection: In the first six months of 2018, 65,501 children (48 per cent) have been reached through structured, sustained child protection interventions including psychosocial support programmes. The highest risks include engaging in child labour, dropping-out of school, and violence. The specialized services include one-on-one counselling, home-based early intervention services for children with disabilities in Zarqa governorate, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, and unification of separated children. Through a partner in June cases of 343 new children (148 females) who are at risk and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) have been reached. The indicator regarding adults participating in psychosocial support (PSS) or parenting education programmes have only been reached by 28 per cent, or 25,470 adults. This involves both better parenting training as well as outreach to parents and community-based child protection sessions for parents. Early Childhood Development (ECD) is a new component that has been integrated into Makani in 2018. To date, over 150 newly recruited facilitators and volunteers have been trained.

UNICEF faced a challenge in community-based child protection sessions for parents and is working currently with implementing partners to find ways to speed-up implementation. Contingency plans have been developed with partners to ensure that more parents benefit from the programme. Since many child protection interventions are implemented through the Makani centres, a possible reduction in the number of Makani centres due to funding constraints could affect reaching the 2018 target.

Social Protection and Social Policy: Under the cash transfer programme (Hajati) from January to May 2018, UNICEF transferred 20 Jordanian Dinars per child each month to 20,533 vulnerable families⁵⁴, supporting a total of 55,922 children⁵⁵ to cover direct and indirect costs of education. Additionally, 3,763 parents were contacted through SMS and 1,217 home visits were carried-out by Makani partners. Hajati post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey results show that the programme has met its objective in terms of educational outcomes: over the full school year, 24 per cent of eligible children were enrolled back to school; since July 2017, the Hajati cash-transfer programme successfully brought 3,241 previously out-of-school children back to school.⁵⁶ Furthermore, the programme contributed to lowering the burden of the hard-economic conditions on families. Additionally, the PDM survey shows that among children enrolled at school, 3.5 per cent did not withdraw from schools due to programme's support. While poverty incidence increased substantially in the country, it remained relatively stable for beneficiaries, meaning that six per cent of children covered were kept out of poverty due to the Hajati programme. In light of current funding levels, for the 2018-2019 school year, UNICEF will be scaling-down the programme to cover an estimated 10,000 children with cash assistance to continue to gather evidence of the effectiveness of this education-labelled cash support.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has reached more than 125,000 people, 80 per cent of whom are women and children, delivering life-saving WASH interventions to the most vulnerable in camps and host community. Currently, 9,438 people are connected to the water network and 33,841 to the wastewater network, ensuring equitable and sustainable service delivery at household level, and eliminating trucking within some areas of the camp. The full operation is expected by the end of 2018. UNICEF Jordan is still struggling with a significant funding shortfall urgently required for the operation of its life-saving WASH interventions to support Syrian refugees in Jordan. Despite the limited funds, UNICEF continued strengthening national sustainability in coordination with government entities by supporting the connection of 13 schools and surrounding communities to the municipal water network in Irbid, Jerash Ajloun, Mafraq and North Badeya reaching a 100 per cent connectivity and ensuring accessibility to safe water to 1,924 students, 220 teachers, and 3,864 individuals from surrounding communities. In informal tented settlements, more than 6,700 people were reached with improved water, sanitation, and solid waste services in 2018. UNICEF also continues to provide treated water to all 50,000 vulnerable Syrian population stranded at the north-eastern border, Rukban, reaching an average supply of 950 m³/day during hot days, equating to 19 liters per person per day.

Health and Nutrition: During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the treatment of 6,288 children (3,213 girls) under the age of five (U5) at the Berm. Major causes of consultations for children U5 included respiratory tract infections (32.5 per cent) and routine immunization. At least 1,540 children (805 girls) and 2,595 women have been vaccinated since the introduction of this service at the UNICEF-supported clinic in Rukban in early March 2018. Additionally, 4,151 children (2,121 girls) and 5,468 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition at the clinic. Of the children screened, 19 children (12 girls) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 33 children (20 girls) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 102 PLW were found to be undernourished. All identified cases received treatment.

⁵² in Amman, Irbid, Balqa, Jerash, Ajloun, Zarqa, Mafraq, Madaba, and Tafleeh.

⁵³ The pyramid model starts with life and employability skills, moving on to engagement and participation (volunteering and innovation), then career essentials (counselling and guidance), internship apprenticeship and externship, and reaching employment at the top of the pyramid.

⁵⁴ 86.3 per cent Syrians, 11 per cent Jordanians.

⁵⁵ 50 per cent girls, 8.7 per cent children with disabilities.

⁵⁶ This result does not include children who have been at risk of dropping-out but were able to be retained in schools through Hajati.

In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF supported the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) for children and PLW identified with MAM and SAM. UNICEF reached a total of 4,016 children U5 and 2,153 PLW with screening for malnutrition in Za'atari camp, while 5,195 children U5 and 371 PLW were screened for malnutrition in Azraq camp. UNICEF-supported Hospital's paediatric ward in Azraq camp provided 39,064 paediatric consultations, 1,352 admissions and 2,928 dental consultations, as well as distributed health supplies as baby kits⁵⁷ along with 420 First Aid Kits. In the reporting period, UNICEF reached over 6,000 children with full immunization, around 5,000 child-bearing age women with Tetanus vaccine in addition to screening of 12,748 children for malnutrition and counselling almost 11,000 women and caregivers with best infant and young child feeding approaches. In remote communities, UNICEF reached 3,088 children with basic primary health services with a mobile clinic and referral services, and raised health and nutrition awareness among 2,585 people.

Summary of Programme Results (January-June 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	2,105 ⁴	-5	14,500 ⁵	2,105 ⁴	-105 ⁴
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁶	1083 ⁷	-348	5,700	407 ⁸	-164 ⁸
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	67,000 ⁹	59,331 ¹⁰	-7,192	53,600	51,925 ¹¹	-6,209 ¹¹
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	72,812	13,854	136,000	65,501 ¹	13,426
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	26,903	9,242	1,448	8,800	3,423 ²	725
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	100,242	26,401	9,128	90,000	25,470 ³	8,940
# women and men trained on child protection	6,883	1,468	151	3,500	1,226 ⁴	158
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	79,941	0	80,000	79,500 ²	0
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	400,000	129,743	11,620	252,000 ³	125,449 ⁴	10,623
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	180,000	122,663	1,661	145,000	122,663 ⁶	1,661
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁷	30,000	84,634	65	29,000 ⁷	78,991 ⁸	0 ⁹
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁵	20,000	13,507	0	20,000	13,507 ¹⁰	0 ¹¹
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines				20,000	6,736 ²	1,799
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				20,000	8,445 ³	2,285
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens		n/a		20,000	5,986 ⁴	1,640
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	6,286 ⁵	1,323
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,000 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	27,000	22,045	2,970	20,000	13,652 ²	3,201
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	80,000 ³	n/a	n/a	30,000	12,501 ³	2,277

⁵⁷ 2,375 in refugee camps and 478 in vulnerable hosting communities.

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	1,530 ²	54 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	33,878 ¹	8,949
JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# 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	61,149 ³	25,643
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: As per JRP Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown based on the previous number is 102,687 (RES 3.2) and 34,519 (Ref 3.1).						
Education 2: This figure reflects data officially released from the MoE in March 2018, however, the additional 286 students have not been disaggregated. Disaggregation is based on the previous figure: Enrolment Camps 32,489 (Azraq: 12,310/Zaatari: 20,179); Enrolment Host Community (HC): 97,893. Sector and result targets are the same.						
Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 15,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 10,000.						
Education 4: NFE Sector and UNICEF total: 2,105; Drop out: 1,180 (667 males, 513 females/221 Jordanians, 959 Syrians); Camps: 628 (Azraq: 57/Za'atari: 571); HC: 552. This reflects new enrolment under the Drop Out programme. With second semester enrolment opening for new students 925 new students have been registered for Catch-Up (Disaggregation is pending from the MoE). UNICEF result is low due to funding shortfalls. Change in UNICEF result is due to validation of last month's result.						
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: 1,083; 417 males, 666 females; Camps: 74 (Azraq 0; Za'atari: 74) HC: 1,009.						
Education 8: UNICEF total: 407; 133 males, 274 females; Camps: 72 (Azraq: 0/Za'atari: 72); HC: 335. UNICEF low achievement is due to funding shortfalls which led to prioritization of other activities. Change in UNICEF result is due to validation of last month's result.						
Education 9: The target is 67,000 broken down into 53,600 in school and 13,400 OOSC.						
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 59,331; 27,625 males, 31,706 females; 28,045 Jordanians, 31,286 Syrians. Camps: 6,120 (Azraq: 3243/ Za'atari: 2877); 5575 (91%) in school children and 545 (9%) out-of-school children LSS HC: 53,211 (including 521 from ITS communities); 51,267 (96%) in-school children and 1,944 (4%) out-of-school children.						
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 51,925; 24,109 males, 27,816 females; (27,744 Jordanians/24,181 Syrians): LSS UNICEF Camps: 3,347 (Azraq: 1,858/ Za'atari: 1,588); 3,204 (96%) in school children and 143 (4%) out-of-school children. LSS UNICEF HC: 48,578 (including 521 from ITS communities); 46,902 (97%) in-school children and 1676 (3%) out-of-school children. Change in UNICEF result is due to validation of last month's result.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF: 25,569 girls and 21,678 boys HC: 40,643 / Za'atari: 2,001 / Azraq: 3,659 / EJC: 944.						
Child Protection 2: UNICEF: 892 girls and 1310 boys; Host: 1,466 / Za'atari: 348 / Azraq: 355 / EJC: 33.						
Child Protection 3: UNICEF: 9,393 women and 1,116 men; HC: 9,790 / Za'atari: 370 / Azraq: 313 / EJC: 36.						
Child Protection 4: 405 women and 181 men; HC: 433/Za'atari: 35/Azraq: 118.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps as well as vulnerable communities.						
WASH 2: Females:49.9 %.						
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq Camp, vulnerable communities, and the Berm (Za'atari water network is now operational in District 8).						
WASH 4: Female percentage: 50.5 % (9,438 beneficiaries are added since the operation of the Za'atari water network in District 8).						
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps as well as vulnerable communities.						
WASH 6: Females: 50.2 %						
WASH 7: Includes WASH Non-Food Items distribution in camps and vulnerable communities.						
WASH 8: Females: 50.9 % - 55.4% children. The number of beneficiaries has significantly increased due to the distribution of 10,000 Family Hygiene Kits at the Berm during May 2018 reaching 50,000 beneficiaries.						
WASH 9: No change since last report due to ceasing of all hygiene promotion activities and distribution of hygiene kits and soap.						
WASH 10: Females 53.6 % - 97% children.						
Health 1: Urban and camp results are for April, reflecting a two-months' reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.						
Health 2: Berm: Boys 120 & Girls 126, Za'atari: Boys 520 & Girls 565, Azraq: Boys 356 & Girls 339, Others: Boys 2,435 & Girls 2,275.						
Health 3: Berm: Boys 735 & Girls 805, Za'atari: Boys 569 & Girls 618, Azraq: Boys 334 & Girls 319, Others: Boys 2,619 & Girls 2,446.						
Health 4: Berm: Boys 95 & Girls 82, Za'atari: Boys 475 & Girls 517, Azraq: Boys 317 & Girls 302, Others: Boys 2,170 & Girls 2,028.						
Health 5: Berm: 2,595, Za'atari: 1,663, Azraq: 688, Others: 1,340.						
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban.						
Nutrition 2: Berm: Boys 2,030 & Girls 2,121, Za'atari: Boys 1,924 & Girls 2,092, Azraq: Boys 2,660 & Girls 2,535, Others: Boys 150 & Girls 140.						
Nutrition 3: Berm: 7,369, Za'atari: 4,213, Azraq: 919.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF: 20,533 families; 55,257 children; 50% girls. UNICEF result is lower than the target due to funding constraints which is limiting reach to beneficiaries. Those children have been reached in May 2018. UNICEF was not able to reach those children again in June.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: UNICEF: 1,530 youth; 1,012 males, 518 females; 993 in camps and 537 in host communities.						

Youth 1: UNICEF total 33,878; 18,956 Girls, 14,922 Boys. The low UNICEF result is due to shifted UNICEF programmatic approach towards investing more in exiting structure and systems. Implementation of life skills was transitioned to the Ministry of Youth, and this required a lot of capacity-building in the beginning of the year for scaled implementation (over 150 youth centers, 600 facilitators). The capacity-building and outreach will be completed by July, and the roll-out of life skills activities will be initiated in August. UNICEF expects to reach its target by end 2018.
Youth 2: UNICEF: Direct beneficiaries: 9,839 (children regularly attending the weekly sessions), UNICEF only achieved 96% of the target because some children dropped-out mid-way through the programme. Those children could not have been replaced as students participating in this programme should commit to the one year duration to see some behavioural change. Implementation must 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 61,149; 42,654 Girls, 18,495 Boys.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Iraq hosts 251,157 (107,746 children) registered Syrian refugees, a slight increase from the start of the year figure of 247,379 individuals (105,631 children).⁵⁸ Around 97 per cent of refugees live in the three northern governorates of the

Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The remaining three per cent are in central Iraq. Around 37 per cent of the refugee population in the KRI, over 90,000 refugees (40,000 children), live in nine formal camps supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the humanitarian community. The remaining 63 per cent live in KRI host communities. 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. Overall, 7,215 Syrian refugee children in Iraq are considered to be at risk⁵⁹; 19 per cent are unaccompanied or separated; 23 per cent are living with disabilities and 38 per cent are out-of-school children. With a significant portion of Syrian refugees living outside formal camps, a persistent challenge that has continued in the first half of 2018 is to ensure this community has equitable access to services. Despite access to free primary healthcare for Syrian refugees in the KRI, and while average employment rates among refugees in the KRI are higher than for displaced Iraqis and affected host communities, refugees do not benefit from additional financial security as they are not eligible for Iraqi state support and their employment is usually informal, insecure, and low-paying.⁶⁰ The findings of a recently-published multi-sectoral assessment of out-of-camp refugees revealed 23 per cent of school-aged children had not attended formal school for at least one year and 12 per cent had dropped-out within the last school year. Furthermore, 23 per cent of households reported being unable to meet their basic needs at some point since arriving in their current locations.⁶¹ As their refugee status becomes increasingly protracted, households have been exhausting resources and accruing debt, leaving them vulnerable to economic shocks. Government capacity to sustainably address issues faced by the refugee population remains stretched due to prevailing economic difficulties, internal conflict, and large-scale internal displacement.

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	251,157	M: 134,369; F: 116,788
Refugee Children (Under 18)	107,746	M: 55,506; F: 52,241
Refugee Children (Under 5)	40,436	M: 20,846; F: 19,590

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF co-leads the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector and the Child Protection sub-sector with UNHCR. In the Education sector, UNICEF co-lead with Save the Children International. Response is implemented under overall leadership of the Government in close coordination with the donor community. In April 2018, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRG) with the United Nations and humanitarian partners convened a high-level joint conference on the priority needs of refugees. A key bottleneck to response to Syrian refugees in Iraq in the first half of the year has been the low levels of funding received. Where possible humanitarian partners including UNICEF are working to streamline humanitarian support through government partners to improve coordination, support national ownership, and ensure sustainability of interventions.

Humanitarian Strategy: Outcomes of recent assessments and monitoring of vulnerabilities have indicated the need to continue strengthening refugees' self-reliance. Key areas of focus for 2018 are resilience-oriented programmes that empower communities and government staff at local levels to deliver sustainable essential services. Community-based approaches have become a strategic element for Iraq's response, as they recognise the central role that individuals, families and the host population play. In 2018, UNICEF works through government partners to sustain WASH services in the eight Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil (the ninth camp in Sulaymaniyah is supported through other partners), with continuing focus on durable water and sanitation systems. For education, UNICEF focuses on increasing access to and quality of education, including expansion or upgrade of learning facilities, teacher training and improving KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) educational supervision, and strengthening the education system to deliver timely, appropriate, and evidence-based responses. In health and nutrition interventions, UNICEF supports access to Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) services for Syrian refugees in camps, as well as work to strengthen institutions to increase child survival. This includes routine immunization and growth monitoring services, health education including home visits, and feeding counselling for pregnant women and

⁵⁸ Syria Regional Refugee Response, Interagency Information Sharing Portal, accessed on 17 July 2018.

⁵⁹ UNHCR proGres database, Iraq 3RP Country Chapter 2018-2019.

⁶⁰ 3RP 2017 Annual Report

⁶¹ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III (MSNA III) – Data collection took place in August and September 2017; findings published in June 2018.

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new mothers⁶². UNICEF is focusing on community-based approaches for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues, as well as technical support to government partners. UNICEF's cash assistance is unconditional, but aims to support removal of barriers to children's access to education. Households are selected based on UNHCR standard vulnerability criteria, through a tool endorsed by the Cash Working Group. UNICEF includes child-sensitive criteria; generally, criteria include focus on female-headed households, households with unaccompanied minors, and disability/illness within the household. UNICEF works alongside the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to identify additional protection-related concerns in targeted households, and to refer cases to government social workers.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In the first half of 2018, UNICEF has supported 79,833 Syrian refugees (40,715 females, 38,320 children) with comprehensive services in Dahuk (two Domiz camps) and Erbil (four camps) through sustained support through government partners. In addition, in agreement with UNHCR, since the start of 2018, UNICEF is supporting water quality monitoring in Gawilan and Akre. Average provision of water is 90 litres of water per person per day across UNICEF-supported camps, well above minimum humanitarian standards. In all camps, routine operation and maintenance (O&M) of water systems is ongoing. Overdependence on groundwater sources has caused concern about water levels both in 2017 and in the first half of 2018. Construction of a new water supply plant leading from the Mosul Lake to the Domiz camps in Dahuk and surrounding areas has been initiated by a WASH sector partner to provide a more durable solution. During the reporting period, 545 grey and black water networks⁶³ have been completed in Domiz 1 and 2 camps, helping maintain a sanitary environment for 43,590 individuals (20,923 children). In the same camps, UNICEF's partner is ensuring regular emptying of cesspools and solid waste collection.

In Erbil, UNICEF's government partner completed extension of a 400-meters pipeline in Qushtapa camp in June, which is supporting continued access to safe water for 2,962 individuals (1,422 children). Cumulatively since January 2018, 6,108 individuals have participated in hygiene promotion and awareness-raising sessions, at least 3,800 of them children in child-friendly spaces (CFS). A recurrent challenge in Iraq is the inadequate treatment of waste water, a common issue throughout the country, and which has environmental implications; discussions are ongoing among sector partners about potential site assessments to gather more information. Funding availability has been restricted in the year and for this reason UNICEF has been able to support only basic service delivery, such as ongoing water quality monitoring through government partners, while longer-term solutions or resilience-building work has been limited. With contributions from Kuwait, Poland, and the US Bureau of Population Refugees and Migration (PRM), UNICEF will be able to sustain its current support until September 2018. To maintain current levels of support to 79,800 individuals until December, UNICEF requires a minimum additional US\$185,000.

Education: Most of the 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 or early October 2018. In the first half of the year, a pilot training and mentoring project for building capacity of 60 KRG educational supervisors (nine females) concluded. Feedback has been positive, with teachers and principals found to be more accountable and committed to perform tasks in a positive and collaborative manner; while 188 Syrian refugee children (85 girls) participating in an e-learning pilot project successfully completed their second term exams (English, Arabic, and maths) in June. One of the challenges has been ongoing movement of Syrian refugee families, either between different locations in the KRI or due to families leaving Iraq. This has caused some fluctuations in the number of participants in the pilot, especially in Dahuk. UNICEF has maintained its support for 639 teaching and non-teaching staff (417 females) in Syrian refugee schools in Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah through an incentives programme; however, there is a gap anticipated for this programme for the coming academic year, as the NGO partner covering Erbil has no funding to continue. The Education Sector and UNICEF are trying to identify solutions to this issue. As of June, a complementary partner and resources to support the incentives intervention are 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 cannot be found, alternative advocacy options may be developed. UNICEF continued school transportation services for 935 Syrian refugee children (401 girls) in Sulaymaniyah; support is given to those who live more than five kilometres from the nearest school.

In a context of continued underfunding for the education response for Syrian refugees, UNICEF leverages its position to advocate with the Ministry of Education (MoE) for improvements to quality of education for all children; however, the KRG does not have a budget allocation to support refugees specifically, which challenges sustainability. From September 2017, the MoE-KRG started allowing refugee children from Grade one to enrol in KRG-curricula (Kurdish language) schools; integration is ongoing but is partial, and there remains a parallel Arabic-medium system serving refugee children in the higher grades. UNICEF is planning Kurdish language classes for Syrian refugee teachers and students to support and speed up the process.

⁶² This intervention will only be supported in camps.

⁶³ Channelling wastewater away from households to main sewage networks; vary in length/capacity.

Health and Nutrition: Between January and June 2018, UNICEF has supported immunization of 1,217 children under the age of one against measles (621 girls), and 3,743 children under the age of five (1,909 girls) against polio. In the first six months, at least 3,538 children (1,804 girls) have received doses of Vitamin A alongside their vaccination. Trained health worker teams have visited 259 new-borns (120 girls) and mothers in their homes, as part of efforts to improve neo-natal and maternal health. New-borns or mothers displaying risk signs are referred to the closest Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) or similar for follow-up.

For nutrition support during the reporting period, 10,186 Syrian refugee children U5 have been monitored for growth, of whom 9,444 children (4,600 girls) have accessed UNICEF-supported growth monitoring services. Of the total screened by all partners in the first half of the year, 293 cases of Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM: 2.88 per cent) and 71 cases of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM: 0.7 per cent) were identified and received therapeutic foods. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in the first half of the year is 3.57 per cent, within acceptable range. To help prevent malnutrition in children under 6 months, in the first half of the year 4,402 mothers have accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling (IYCF) sessions that improve knowledge on child nutrition, including good breastfeeding practice.

UNICEF has prioritised allocation of flexible thematic humanitarian funding to health and nutrition for refugees in the first half of the year, with contributions from UNICEF Netherlands and Italy, as well as the global thematic pooled fund. In addition, contributions from the United Arab Emirates, Poland, and US (PRM⁶⁴) have helped ensure basic service provision through government partners. UNICEF's 2018 targets were based on progress reported during 2017; with improved data collection in certain locations, reporting 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 or data management and use of existing tools are ongoing with Directorate of Health (DoH) staff. In certain cases, it 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: During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners provided psycho-social support services (PSS) to 5,499 refugee children (2,577 girls). In addition, 20 separated or unaccompanied children (8 girls) have been identified, with no new cases in June. Government social workers trained and mentored with UNICEF technical support continue to deliver child protection case management services. In June, UNICEF support continued in Erbil refugee camps in Qushtapa, Kawergosk, Darashakran and Basirma through its government partner, delivering skills-building sessions for children and adolescents on communication skills, and information sessions for adolescent girls on puberty, menstrual hygiene, and life skills; 84 children (63 girls) in these camps participated.

In the first half of the year, there have been extremely limited funds for child protection, although the contribution received from PRM in May 2018 is maintaining critical basic interventions including PSS and specialised protection assistance. Work has continued through either utilisation of 2017 carry-over funding or by increasing focus on technical support through government partners and community-based approaches. In parallel, government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but ongoing economic pressure has limited their outreach and service delivery capacity.

Social Protection: In the first half of 2018, UNICEF has supported 3,830 Syrian refugee children (1,877 girls) with direct cash assistance of US\$30 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. Over 97 per cent of children's attendance at school has been maintained throughout the intervention. Funds received in 2016 and 2017 have supported cash assistance interventions to date; however, unless additional funding is received for cash assistance, UNICEF will have to reprioritise its intervention before the coming academic year. To expand to the total planned caseload of 8,000 refugees, UNICEF urgently needs an additional US\$2.3 million.

Media and External Communications: In the first half of 2018, UNICEF has focused on the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq and UNICEF response, including **good infant care practice** as well as provision of **water and sanitation services in camps**. Advocacy for **quality education** for refugee children, including **e-learning** to support increased access, is ongoing. **UNICEF provided teachers training** for approximately 300 refugees from Syria. For World Refugee Day, UNICEF profiled a **young Syrian girl**, Safa, who has been a refugee in Iraq for the last six years.

⁶⁴ Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

UNICEF Syria Crisis Humanitarian Result Mid-Year 2018
Summary of Programme Results (January-June 2018)

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need 727,944 including 240,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps	95,000	89,073 ¹	497	81,149	79,833 ¹	0
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	49,545 ²	60	53,333	38,605 ²	30
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000	49,545 ³	60	41,730	38,605 ³	30
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255	11,580 ⁴	894	15,000	8,970 ⁴	0
EDUCATION (Need: 79,080 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,000	2,710 ¹	24	32,370	971 ¹	0
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,700	741 ²	71	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	27	360	0 ⁴	0
IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 104,231 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	1,677 ¹	45	1,632	668 ¹	0
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	25,000	10,883 ²	1,318	16,250	5,499 ²	80
HEALTH (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)				7,000	1,217 ¹	265
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit		n/a		4,000	259 ²	107
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				19,500	3,743 ³	520
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	4,402	1,561 ¹
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		4,000	3,830 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector - females: 45,427, males: 43,646. 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: 5,906, males: 5,674. UNICEF - females: 4,575, males: 4,395.						
Education 1: Sector - females: 1,184, males: 1,526. UNICEF - females: 437, males: 534. The next round of general enrolment will take place at the start of the next academic year, which will be in late September/early October 2018						
Education 2: Sector - females: 378, males 363. 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).						
Child Protection 1: Sector - females: 707, male: 970. UNICEF - females: 308, males: 360.						
Child Protection 2: Sector - females: 5,294; males: 5,589. UNICEF - females: 2,577, males: 2,922.						
Health 1: UNICEF - females: 621, males: 596.						
Health 2: UNICEF - females: 120, males: 139.						
Health 3: UNICEF - females: 1,909, males: 1,834.						
Nutrition 1: May progress value (not 'change since previous report') was 2,841 mothers reached with IYCF. Difference (i.e., the 'change') between 2,841 and 4,402 is 1,561.						

Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 1,877, males: 1,953. Funds were received in 2016 and 2017 that supported the current caseload to the end of the 2017/2018 academic year. UNICEF has funds to support the current caseload until May 2018, however further funds will be needed to continue support from September 2018 onwards.

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Lebanon continued to shoulder a disproportionate burden of Syrian refugees with over 1.5 million refugees⁶⁵ in addition to 200,000 Palestinian refugees (one in five people is a refugee). While limited spontaneous individual and self-organized group returns have happened, it remains sporadic and the number is below 5,000 for the first half of the year, with no effect on overall situation. The country is facing low and declining economic growth in recent years, translating into high poverty levels in the region, with approximately one in four Lebanese and three in four non-Lebanese living in poverty and increasing multiple vulnerabilities. Households with children, persons with disability and those headed by women are at even greater risk of being poor and of subsequently reverting to negative strategies to cope with their circumstances, such as marrying off girls and sending girls and boys out to work. Half of the Syrian children, approximately 250,000 remain out of certified education, the situation especially notable among adolescents. Vaccination rate is suboptimal among Syrians as well as Lebanese, as has been reflected in higher numbers of Lebanese (80 per cent of total cases) infected with the measles in this year's outbreak. Over 60 per cent and 70 per cent of 270,000 Syrian refugees residing in Informal Settlements rely on water tinkering and desludging services respectively.

While the caretaker government at the highest level maintained some commitment to international humanitarian/refugee laws throughout the elections period, the anti-refugees' rhetoric sentiment has been re-emerging in the media. Arising anxieties among the refugees on occasions such as the issuance of new directives that further restrict Syrian refugees' employment (rescinded in April) and the new property law, known as article 10 in Syria⁶⁶, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs claim that UNHCR is preventing refugees from returning and threats to take measures in response. While the tensions have calmed following high-level interventions, these incidents attest to the precarious status of refugees in the country. Significant funding challenges for UNRWA and uncertainty over the assistance to Palestinians also add to the complexity.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to lead the coordination of the education, water, and child protection sectors in support of the Government in the inter-agency humanitarian response, while playing key roles in the health and gender-based violence Sectors. In response to funding gaps for key interventions, UNICEF sectors focused on needs prioritization. In the water sector, UNICEF led the development of prioritization and targeting approach; in education and child protection, outreach efforts continue to reach the most vulnerable girls and boys. Transition to full government lead remains a challenge, with sensitivities over refugees at times hinders cost efficient sustainable solutions (e.g. connecting informal settlements (ISs) to water and sewage networks). UNICEF also engaged with Government partners to advance the finalization of new strategies, policies and standard refinements for improved protection of children in the country. Additionally, arrangements were finalized to advance systematic and capacity-building initiatives with key government stakeholders. Furthermore, the technical support for the roll-out of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Based Violence (GBV) Guidelines continued during February, with the development of tools, such as guidance notes and checklists, to put in place the GBV risk mitigation measures agreed upon with each sector.

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

Affected Population

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

M:Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	986,942	M: 468,797 F: 518,145
Child Refugees (Under 18)	544,792	M: 278,318; F: 266,474
Child Refugees (Under 5)	157,911	M: 80,929; F: 76,981

⁶⁵ The number of registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon is 986,942, including 544,792 children per UNHCR data portal accessed on 17 July 2018.

⁶⁶ The Law 10 gives authority to local administration in some areas regained by the government to designate development zones, upon which the property owners will need to prove their ownership for compensation. This raised concerns among refugees over requirements and timelines; for humanitarian agencies this may serve as a "pull" factor for refugees to return and refugees property rights, one of the key concerns for refugees; and for Lebanese government hindering refugees' return. While there remain concerns over procedures as well as political and demographic implications, it has been clarified that the law applies to specific areas, timelines will differ from location to location, which will commence only once an area designated, approved by the parliament and a decree issued. The period to prove the ownership of a property has been extended from one month to one year.

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: UNICEF WASH partners continued to provide basic WASH services for Syrian refugees living in informal settlements targeting 79,234 males and 87,575 females. UNICEF is negotiating solutions with the Ministry of Energy and Water on reducing water trucking costs through extension of water networks. In the reporting period, UNICEF has designed a sanitation technology that will be tested in 44 sites during the second semester. A cash transfer pilot project aiming at transferring cash to more than 200 households living in IS to pay for the WASH services has been piloted in Mount Lebanon since April 2018. In addition, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and municipalities has concluded the extension of 8,000-meters wastewater collector linked to the main wastewater treatment plant in Tripoli, which needs to be more affluent for more efficient operation. Besides the major positive environmental impact of cleaning the river/storm water channel from waste water and improving the efficiency of the treatment plant, 16,601 beneficiaries (including 3,215 registered Syrian refugees) are benefiting directly from better sanitation infrastructure. More than 100 kilometers long of water pipes were distributed to the Water Establishments to be installed by them with monitoring from UNICEF. These pipes attend to prioritized requests from multiple municipalities asking to extend and rehabilitate their networks. Nonetheless the objective in term of beneficiaries is underachieved due to shortage of funding.

Education: June 2018 marked the end of the 2017-2018 school year during which 422,767 children, with UNICEF support, were enrolled in public formal education, of which 209,409 Lebanese (KG- Grade 9) and 213,358 non-Lebanese (KG-Grade 9), against targets set by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in February 2017 to enroll 210,000 Lebanese and 220,000 non-Lebanese. This represents a two per cent increase among Lebanese and 12 per cent increase among non-Lebanese children enrolled since the 2016-2017 school year. UNICEF, through funding from donors, is covering the registration fees of all 209,409 Lebanese and 94 per cent of non-Lebanese (200,586), noting that there remains a funding gap of US\$7.7 million to support 12,763 children. In addition, since January 2018, UNICEF provided cash support to 85,398 children to reach second shift schools, and supported the Quality Assurance Department of the MEHE to conduct academic monitoring visits to all second-shift schools across six academic subjects. Moreover, in May 2018, the MEHE, with the support of UNICEF, launched the inclusive education pilot⁶⁷ to promote the development of inclusive education in Lebanon and ensure quality education for all children. In parallel, over the first half of the year, UNICEF supported the enrolment of 24,123 children in non-formal education programmes as a pathway to formal education and 14,659 children in the homework support programme.

Child Protection: In the reporting period, UNICEF signed new partnership agreements with 15 implementing partners covering child protection and GBV interventions, including case management, psychosocial support, and the provision of safe spaces for women and girls at risk of/or survivors of violence. Some challenges related to the implementation of activities were observed, as delays in the signing process and finalization of approvals with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) meant that partners started implementation of activities later than expected and thereby affected meeting of programme targets. This is especially the case of structured cycle-activities such as focused psycho-social support activities, which haven't finalized the first cycle yet. In the past months, UNICEF has continued providing technical and financial support to system-strengthening, service delivery, and capacity-building of ministries, Social Development Centers (SDCs) and implementing partners, to support quality implementation of child protection activities. In that regard, UNICEF has been part of developing the implementation of the CPIMS⁶⁸, organizing trainings on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) toolkits and GBV core concepts and safe referrals, working with the MEHE on the launch of the Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment,

⁶⁷ Pilot in 30 schools all over the country.

⁶⁸ Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) is a system that will simplify the documentation process of case management and improve overall oversight, in partnership with Terre des Hommes Lausanne, Terre des Hommes Italy, International Rescue Committee and Save the Children.

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in addition to launching the END violence against children campaign focusing on violent discipline, in coordination with MoSA, MEHE, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Public Health.

Health and Nutrition: As part of UNICEF's support to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to face epidemiological threats, the Accelerated Immunization Activities (AIA) initiated in November 2017 continued till March 2018 reaching 280,000 children under 15 years old, two thirds of which were identified as defaulters. Since March 2018, UNICEF is supporting MoPH to implement a rapid response to the measles outbreak through reiteration of AIA and implementation of intensive vaccinations targeting more than 28,000 children under the age of 15 in Chatila Palestinian Camp in Beirut, and two localities in the Beqaa, in collaboration with partners. In addition, UNICEF supported MoPH to hold awareness and vaccination days during the World Immunization Week in April 2018 in Beirut, Tripoli and Tannourine. Furthermore, UNICEF, in coordination with MoPH developed the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) policy that was endorsed by different national stakeholders from UN agencies, ministries, universities and civil society, in addition to conducting a national breastfeeding campaign in February that reached more than 600,000 persons over social media, as well as provision of micronutrients for 13,667 children under the age of five (U5) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through primary healthcare centers (PHCS). 308,219 children U5 and PLW are planned to be reached through focused IYCF counselling programme within the PHCs and use of micronutrients. Since early identification and intervention can be critical for the development, learning, and future of a child, a capacity analysis was initiated with the American University of Beirut in January 2018 to help inform a policy brief and a subsequent national MoPH strategy. It will consist of an in-depth assessment of the current health system capacity and existing practices and policies regarding the early identification and intervention of developmental delays and disabilities among children in Lebanon, with a synthesis of high-quality evidence from regional and international most effective policies, practices, and strategies.

Adolescents and Youth: Since January 2018, 4,341 adolescents and young people were supported with the youth basic literacy and numeracy (YBLN) training, and an additional 8,821 completed competency and market-based skills training courses. Of the youth trained, 1,485 were also supported with employment support services, including business mentorship, internships, on the job training, and/or apprenticeships. In addition, 8,454 young people received training on life skills. As many of the training courses currently in progress (and therefore not reported), there are no major obstacles or challenges in reaching the planned targets by the end of the year. In June 2018, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training National Strategic Framework (TVET NSF) was launched under the patronage of the Prime Minister confirming the commitment of the Government of Lebanon to promote a system that provides youth with the competencies and skills to access decent work and support economic development by allowing employers to recruit the workforce they need for their growth. The TVET NSF is the culmination of year-long deliberations led by UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) with key government counterparts and key stakeholders⁶⁹. This commitment is articulated in the Strategic Framework, which outlines three main strategic axes: (i) expanded access and service delivery; (ii) enhanced quality and relevance of TVET provision; and (iii) improved TVET governance and systems. Eight building blocks have been put in place to realize the three main strategic axes.

In addition to successfully meeting the annual work plan targets, UNICEF's key priorities for the remainder of the year include supporting the Training of Trainers (ToT) for the YBLN with MEHE, launching of the National Youth Policy Action Plan with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Implementation of several recommendations from the TVET NSF, including implementing of the EMIS system and modernization of the national qualification system, launching of the Student Council Manual with the MEHE, conducting a tracer study for graduates of previous training courses; and the development of additional life skills manuals with a focus on social cohesion and personal empowerment.

Social Policy: In the first half of 2018, UNICEF made progress on advancing the Public Finance for Children (PF4C) agenda, in terms of building capacity to five-line ministries on public finance management and child friendly budgeting. UNICEF also supported the Higher Council for Childhood to launch the Concluding Observations on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). On social protection, the preliminary results of the ODI/UNICEF social safety net study were presented in a national workshop to help the Government move towards a national social safety net system. In addition, an orientation workshop on social protection was held for MoSA staff, and a roadmap for moving toward a national social protection system was proposed. In relation to social assistance for refugee children, UNICEF concluded its 2017-2018 implementation of its child-focused cash programme "No Lost Generation/Min IIa". Efforts were focused on implementation of the programme's household visits and referral mechanism for the most vulnerable children at risk of negative coping strategies, such as school drop-out. In May, 47,447 children received the final payment⁷⁰. Approximately 47 per cent of beneficiaries were girls. As of June 2018, plans to continue the programme were jeopardized by the 75 per cent funding gap and UNICEF wishes to engage with partners to plan for child-focused humanitarian social assistance in Lebanon.

Summary of Programme Results (January-June 2018)

⁶⁹ Including the MEHE, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Agriculture, MoSA, the National Employment Office, the National Vocational Training Centre, private sector representatives and NGOs.

⁷⁰ Eight monthly payments with a total of US\$7.138 million were done over each scholastic year covering 48,224 children in total enrolled in second shift schools in three governorates (Akkar, Mount Lebanon and the North).

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	n/a	n/a	n/a	210,000	175,299	0
Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a			
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	26,453	0	5,000	1,454 ²	0
CHILD PROTECTION *						
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	1,396 ¹	1,033
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services	24,000	3,440 ²	0	4,659	1,154 ³	300
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	n/a	n/a ⁴	n/a	36,000	4,275 ⁵	1,272
# boys and girls participating in community based CP activities	91,445	36,919	0	50,000	6,875 ⁶	3,065
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	148,883	0	149,955	170,355 ¹	2,039
# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	241,550	197,462	0	188,175	137,207 ²	1,819
# 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	8,500 ³	8,500
LEBANON	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	394,000	58,682	0	96,370	72,546 ⁴	6,900
HEALTH AND NUTRITION ¹						
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,247	40,773	26,077
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,512	33,300	20,892
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements						
U5	n/a	n/a	n/a	253,044	13,468	0
PLW	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,175	199	0
TOTAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	308,219	13,667	0
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH						
# adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,600	4,341 ¹	693
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,301	8821 ²	1,402
# 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	1,485 ³	302
# youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,467	8,454 ⁴	2,460
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	7,749 ¹	1,565
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

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# boys and girls provided with learning retention and homework support for school year 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	2,778 ²	46
# adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,695	564 ³	148
# children engaged in community based child protection activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	10,237 ⁴	1,880
# children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	2,888 ⁵	839
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	12,114	487

Footnotes

*Sector Targets: All Sector targets are retrieved from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector results are as of April 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). Payments were made in March and will be reflected in the coming reports.
Education 2: Low UNICEF result is due to delays at the institutional level that have been resolved through a series of negotiations. Results are expected to pick-up in the coming months.
Child Protection 1: Actual service delivery starts later this year.
Child Protection 2: The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).
Child Protection 3: 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).
Child Protection 4: Male: 58%; Female: 42%.
Child Protection 5: Male: 20%; Female: 15%.
Child Protection 6: Low result is due to delays in finalizing PDs and consequently delays in implementation, in addition to measuring completion as opposed to enrolment.
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: Low result due to a three-months delay in H&N data from the MoPH.
Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 7%; Female: 4%. Progress towards targets will be accelerated and back on track as two new partnerships were signed in June 2018.
Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 7%; Female: 6%. Many training courses are currently in progress and not reported. In addition, two new partnerships were signed in June. As such, progress towards targets will be accelerated and back on track.
Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 3%; Female: 3%. Employment support services are activities that follow on from Compartmentalized Bag Test; therefore, higher numbers are achieved later in the year.
Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 7%; Female: 11%. Many training courses are currently in progress and not reported. In addition, two new partnerships were signed in June. As such, progress towards targets will be accelerated and back on track.
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: Low result is because the first part of the year is about identifying partners and orienting them, while phase two 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: As of June 2018, Turkey continued to host nearly four million refugees and asylum seekers, including more than 1.7 million children, the largest refugee population in the world. Nearly 3.6 million

Syrians, including over 1.6 million children, live in Turkey, side by side with over 360,000 nationals from countries like Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran who are also under international protection, of whom some 116,000 were children.⁷¹ In addition, it is believed that thousands more unregistered men, women and children are on the move clandestinely across the country. The scale of these twin crises continues to place an enormous strain on Turkey’s infrastructure and basic services, particularly in host communities across the southeast and northwest, where over 94 per cent of registered refugees reside. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement this year, 22 rounds of returns took place for 153 people, bringing the total number of returns of irregular migrants to 1,638 since the Statement came into effect in 2016.⁷²

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,554,072	M: 1,926,307; F: 1,627,765
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,585,116	M: 824,545; F: 760,571
Child Refugees (Under 5)	479,800	M: 248,785; F: 231,015

⁷¹ Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), July 2018.

⁷² Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, June 2018.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response and remains the largest provider of humanitarian aid to Syrians as well as other refugee and migrant groups. In 2018, the United Nations Country Team continues to support national efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)⁷³. Overall leadership of the inter-agency response continues through the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination taking place through the Syria Task Force. UNICEF actively participates in all relevant working groups (WG), co-leading the Education WG and Child Protection Sub-WG, as well as the South-East Turkey Education and Child Protection WGs. In January 2018, UNICEF and UNHCR also established an Education Sub-WG in Istanbul, and increased collaboration with the Protection WGs in Izmir and Istanbul.

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

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and other partners to strengthen existing child protection systems to expand the identification of vulnerable refugee children and improve the coverage and the quality of child protection services. In close collaboration with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other partners, UNICEF uses a multi-pronged strategy to increase demand, expand access and improve the quality of educational opportunities for refugee and migrant children in Turkey, with a

focus on reaching the estimated 350,000 Syrians who remain out-of-school. Under the framework of the "No Lost Generation" strategy, UNICEF works closely with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth⁷⁴ and promote social cohesion by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education. Furthermore, in collaboration with the MoFSP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen the social protection system for vulnerable children, while providing targeted education, child protection and social services for child workers. In Basic Needs, UNICEF and NGO partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide core relief items and one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. Additionally, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other partners to strengthen the national health system to meet the needs of refugees and migrants in Turkey, with a focus on immunization, maternal health and child nutrition. The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2018, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. In light of the restricted operational space for NGOs on the ground, UNICEF continues to explore opportunities with new partners, such as local municipalities and social assistance foundations, to ensure the needs of vulnerable children are being met.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: Since January 2018, UNICEF has invested significant efforts in identifying the most vulnerable children in Turkey and referring them to the appropriate services for specialized support. Together with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), UNICEF launched a joint Programme on Strengthening the Outreach Capacity of Social Services Centres (SSC). By the end of the year, outreach teams will be deployed across 15 provinces⁷⁵ to facilitate access to the SSCs for up to 10,000 refugee and migrant children. UNICEF also worked closely with the Turkish Red Crescent Society to identify and refer at-risk children enrolled in the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CTE) programme for refugee children, of the more than 15,000⁷⁶ children screened by outreach teams in 15 provinces⁷⁷, 1,434⁷⁸ were referred to specialized services.

UNICEF also focused on improving the treatment of refugee and migrant children in contact with the law, and increasing awareness about refugee and migrant rights and entitlements. New case management and outreach guidelines were developed for the Government of Turkey's Ombudsman Institution, which also includes specific guidelines and procedures to facilitate refugee and migrant children's access to its complaint mechanism. Meanwhile, together with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), a new probation framework for child offenders was launched which will eventually lead to reinforce the use of alternative measures to detention.

Challenges remain such as the limited coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care; weak regulatory frameworks for more effective and accountable case management practices and outcomes; limited number of civil society on the ground. Programme implementation was also delayed early in the year pending the renewal of key partnerships with the government and civil society. UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these challenges and accelerate implementation.

⁷³ As well as those related to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe.

⁷⁴ Defined age as 12-24 years.

⁷⁵ Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Hatay, Istanbul, Izmir, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kilis, Konya, Osmaniye, Mardin, Mersin, and Şanlıurfa

⁷⁶ 7,333 girls and 7,733 boys.

⁷⁷ Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Hatay, Istanbul (x2), Izmir, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kilis, Konya, Osmaniye, Mardin, Mersin, and Şanlıurfa

⁷⁸ 588 girls and 846 boys.

Education: By the end of the 2017-2018 academic year, more than 600,000 refugee children were enrolled in temporary education centers (TECs) and public schools across the country. In addition, over 4,300 Turkish and refugee children aged 3-5 benefitted from home-based early childhood education programmes in host communities. To help out-of-school children realize their right to an education, in 2018 UNICEF worked closely with the MoNE to provide non-formal education opportunities, including an Accelerated Learning Programme which was launched in June 2018 in Public Education Centers across the country, targeting up to 20,000 children. To increase awareness and demand for these programmes, UNICEF conducted outreach campaigns across host communities, reaching nearly 13,600 children. UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) also developed or modified several programmes to enhance the quality and inclusiveness of education for all children in TECs. The Psychosocial Support Programme, for example, aims to help school counsellors and teachers deal better with the specific traumas faced by refugee and migrant children, such as exposure to conflict, sexual abuse and displacement. The Remedial Education Programme is designed to equip refugee children in grades 3 and 4 with the essential skills needed to complete primary education. Meanwhile, to address the significant drop-out that occurs in upper-secondary school, UNICEF supported the MoNE to develop an orientation programme to facilitate the transition of children into the 9th grade; the programme will be implemented nationwide during the upcoming academic year.

Despite the significant gains, challenges remain in ensuring that all refugee children have access to quality inclusive education in Turkey. Too many school-aged children are still out of school, and face numerous impediments to enrolment including endemic poverty, psychosocial distress, language barriers, and lack of knowledge about available opportunities. The ongoing transition of Syrian children into public schools may bring additional difficulties.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In 2018, UNICEF signed and renewed several key partnerships with government and NGO partners⁷⁹ to expand programming across the country, including in previously underserved areas. Together with the MoYS for example, UNICEF provided social cohesion trainings to 120 young Turkish and Syrian participants⁸⁰, who will then support the work of over 40 MoYS youth centers in host communities. UNICEF also worked closely with the MoFSP to develop a new social cohesion interactive training kit, which was distributed to MoFSP community centers in all 81 provinces of Turkey. In addition, UNICEF concentrated on strengthening the quality of youth-focused interventions. Following months of testing and preparation, UNICEF and partners⁸¹ released a new strategy to strengthen adolescent and youth engagement in Turkey. The findings from this testing phase identified several new approaches, including activating adolescent committees, undertaking off-site activities for adolescents in rural or hard-to-reach areas, and strengthening monitoring of activities. The revised strategy, which also incorporates relevant elements from UNICEF's global 'Adolescent Kit for Expression and Innovation', started rolling-out in June.

Programme implementation was delayed in 2018 pending the renewal of key partnerships, and challenges remain, such as a lack of comprehensive data on needs and gaps, as well as limited partner capacity to implement, monitor and report on achievements. UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these challenges, including the roll-out of a new, online monitoring and reporting system, and UNICEF expects to reach its programme targets by end year.

Social Protection: Over 356,600 refugee children⁸² have received at least one payment since the extension of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education to refugees in May 2017. Over the past month, following the end of the first full academic year since the CCTE's launch, UNICEF-supported outreach teams visited almost 2,000 families to learn more about the programme's impact on vulnerable children, as well as identify any ongoing bottlenecks or challenges in implementation; the findings from this exercise will help inform and improve future programming. UNICEF also scaled-up its programme to address child labour, an issue that affects vulnerable Turkish, refugee and migrant children alike – on 20 February, the Government of Turkey declared 2018 to be the "Year to Combat Child Labour". Nearly 7,560 child workers and at-risk children received targeted socio-economic, educational and psycho-social support to mitigate the negative coping mechanisms that lead children to work. UNICEF also established a number of new partnerships to promote child rights and business principles, and identify and respond to cases of child labour. Under these partnerships, a total of 767 labour inspectors, 520 vocational teachers and 1,150 members of TESK⁸³ have benefited from training programmes, including the presidents of chambers of commerce from ten provinces⁸⁴.

Basic Needs: During the 2017-2018 winter, UNICEF partners provided almost 10,400 vulnerable refugee and Turkish households in Batman, Hatay and Mardin with unconditional cash support, benefitting over 54,400 people including almost 26,000 children. Post-distribution monitoring visits were conducted in all three provinces to gauge recipients' satisfaction and evaluate the impact of assistance, with results being analysed to inform and improve next winter's programming.

⁷⁹ The MoYS, MoFSP and GAP Administration.

⁸⁰ 60 girls and women, 60 boys and men.

⁸¹ The MoYS, the GAP Administration, the Turkish Red Crescent, RET International and ASAM.

⁸² 178,843 girls and 177,768 boys.

⁸³ Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen.

⁸⁴ Ankara, Malatya, İzmir, Hatay, Manisa, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Gaziantep, and Ordu.

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Health: In February 2018, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) organized a technical workshop to provide humanitarian workers and case managers with basic skills to identify and report on malnutrition cases among refugees – focusing on nutritional surveillance techniques and concepts, anthropometrics and key food security indicators. 39 participants from 24 local and international NGOs in eight provinces received training; more workshops are planned in the coming months.⁸⁵ UNICEF also continues to work closely with the MoH and the World Health Organisation (WHO) on plans to provide child- and maternal-focused trainings for Syrian health care providers already working in government-run Migrant Health Clinics across the country by end year. In the meantime, preparations are underway to conduct outreach in host communities to raise awareness on maternal and child health and nutrition, with an emphasis on infant and young child feeding practices.

Media and External Communications: In 2018, UNICEF continued to mobilize media to advocate and raise awareness on key child rights issues in Turkey, with an emphasis on vulnerable Syrian refugee and migrant children. Several events, visits and campaigns were organized to raise public awareness on key issues affecting refugee children in Turkey, such as gender-based violence, early marriage and child labor, and early childhood education. Turkish celebrities were also mobilized to amplify UNICEF’s voice and reach for special days and events like Safer Internet Day, Mothers’ Day, and National Sovereignty and Children’s Day. UNICEF also produced and published several human-interest stories, press releases and videos to acknowledge the generous support and commitment of our donors, including: [Syrian crisis takes tragic toll on refugee families](#), [A partnership for refugee children in Turkey](#), [Conditional Cash Transfer for Education\(CCTE\) Programme](#), [“Technical and Vocational Education Training as a Tool Against Child Labor”](#), [“How to conduct a medical examination... from a baby’s perspective?”](#). So far in 2018, UNICEF reached 811 million people via traditional media outlets such as Euronews, Al Jazeera International, El Pais, CNN Türk, Anatolian News Agency. Meanwhile, social media followers grew from 189,000 to 192,000 on Facebook, from 60,300 to 76,000 on Instagram and from 33,000 to 34,400 on Twitter, and UNICEF’s website saw 73,700 new visitors.

Summary of Programme Results (January-June 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	4,320 ¹	43 ¹
TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result*	Change since last report
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	650,000	608,425	0	650,000	608,702 ²	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	n/a	n/a	23,000	4,883 ³	2,919 ³
# 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	356,611	25,986	325,000	356,611 ⁶	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	244,159	64,692	150,000	109,205 ¹	16,981
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	47,937	21,345	80,000	34,044 ²	9,005
# children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	22,116	7,633	77,000	16,540 ³	2,877
# children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	16,532	4,526	20,000	14,681 ⁴	2,170
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						

⁸⁵ Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Mardin, Mersin and Sanliurfa. The individuals trained were not Syrian health care professionals and thus do not count toward the indicator in the HPM table.

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# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes	220,850	71,831	10,224	200,000	57,703 ¹	894
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	153,839	0	60,000	54,614 ¹	0 ¹
HEALTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	n/a	n/a	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-June 2018).						
EDUCATION 1: The result for this indicator was revised as 4,277 for May. The June data is 4,320 (2,065 girls and 2,255 boys).						
EDUCATION 2: This data reflects the latest data shared by MoNE in May. 301,481 girls and 307,221 boys. This data also includes pre-primary school children aged 5 years and up. Enrolment figures will continue to fluctuate as the school year goes on; max enrolment achieved will be reported in the HPM until the school year concludes.						
EDUCATION 3: 903 girls and 1,061 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education year to date is 4,883 (2,358 girls and 2,525 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. Change in UNICEF result is based on revised result for the previous month.						
EDUCATION 4: 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in June is 12,943 (6,883 women, 6,060 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: 178,843 girls and 177,768 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 not available this month.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: 4,491 girls and 4,514 boys. Underachievement is due to insufficient funding for PSS interventions, as well as increased investments in strengthening data collection and verification. Funding has now been received and progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate. In June, UNICEF was able to reach 3 times more children compared to the first month of the year.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: 1,319 girls and 1,557 boys. Underachievement is due to the delayed establishment of key partnerships, as well as increased investments 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 not available this month. This indicator includes children identified in 2017 and now referred in 2018.						
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH 1: 509 girls and 385 boys. Underachievement is due to delayed implementation by the MoYS of the newly designed online IT system which will eventually help the Ministry reporting the results of the programme. UNICEF is regularly meeting with the Ministry to support technical staff to accelerate the deployment of the database.						
BASIC NEEDS 1: Results achieved have been revised following a detailed post-distribution monitoring and data verification exercise by UNICEF partners, in which the exact number of beneficiaries was determined; previous figures were based on an inter-agency standard estimate of 6 persons (3 children) per household.						
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:

UNHCR estimates there are 230,340 refugee and asylum seekers in the country (129,737 Syrians⁸⁶ and 100,603 other nationalities). Refugee populations are mainly concentrated in Cairo, Giza and Alexandria. Additionally, there are currently 3,695 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) registered, with the majority (61 per cent) from Eritrea, followed by Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese children⁸⁷. Most refugees and migrants live in rented accommodation in informal settlements across Greater Cairo and other urban centers. This perpetuates levels of vulnerability influenced by deteriorating economic conditions in Egypt, including sharp increases in costs of essential goods and services. Refugees and migrants in Egypt also experience discrimination in accessing housing and employment opportunities due to lack of legal documentation as well as social and linguistic discrimination, rendering them particularly vulnerable. UASC children 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. While refugees in Egypt are permitted to access public services, including education and health, financial, social and awareness barriers can prevent them from using the services available to them. Syrian children are granted access to public education, however most refugee and migrant children face multiple barriers in accessing safe, quality education in Egypt. Financial barriers are significant and include hidden costs such as books and educational materials. Based on

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 12, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	129,737	M: 66,944; F: 62,793
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,230	M: 27,893; F: 26,337
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,752	M: 7,006; F: 6,746

⁸⁶ UNHCR data portal accessed on 17 July 2018.

⁸⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees March 2018.

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the latest data from the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), there are currently 41,640 Syrian children enrolled in primary, preparatory and secondary schools across the country.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to co-lead the Education Working Group (EWG) to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian efforts for refugee children in Egypt. During the reporting period, EWG members developed a contingency plan to support the integration of Sudanese refugee children into the public education system. The plan includes mapping of public schools, provision of bridging programmes to affected students, and the conduct of awareness campaigns to disseminate key messages on the importance of education and registration procedures.

As a member of the Health Working Group, along with UNHCR, WHO and other partners, regular meetings were held to coordinate and complement health indicators, reporting system as well as financial support to partners particularly the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP).

In addition, UNICEF continues to co-chair the Child Protection Sub-Sector Working Group with UNHCR at both national and field (North Coast) levels. Six meetings were co-chaired at the national level/Cairo and six others were co-chaired at Alexandria level resulting in the following key highlights: development of a capacity-building plan which is under implementation at both levels; development of an inter-agency referral pathway for UASC children and children victims of violence into six languages and dissemination at the national level, mapping of existing child protection services and identification of gaps in the north coast area through reviewing and updating the 5Ws. The mapping will be used for appropriate referral pathway development, in addition to the development of a one year work plan for Alexandria CPWG which is currently under implementation and will be revised on a mid-year basis.

Furthermore, UNICEF, UNHCR, and the key child protection NGO actors operating in the north coast have resumed the case management conference in Damietta after having been ceased during 2017. As a member of the Health Working Group, along with UNHCR, WHO and other partners, UNICEF continued to provide technical capacity building and on-the-job training to Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) staff to enhance health interventions for refugee, migrant and host community populations.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's response strategy focuses on the governorates with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees⁸⁸ in addition to refugees, migrants and asylum seekers from other countries including Sudan and the Horn of Africa. UNICEF's humanitarian support extends to all vulnerable populations in these areas, including host-communities, to address the needs of the most at-risk, and promote social integration. The support encompasses the provision of pre-primary education grants, education supplies, teacher training and life skills programmes. In 2018, UNICEF continues to support Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children with education grants and to strengthen the public-school system to provide quality and inclusive formal education to refugee and migrant children, as well as Egyptian host communities. In term of child protection, UNICEF is focused on ensuring that all children in Egypt, regardless of their national origin or legal status, are protected from violence at home, school and while on the move. UNICEF offers an integrated package of child protection interventions to children on the move which comprises community-based child protection interventions,⁸⁹ prevention and response to violence,⁹⁰ specialized services⁹¹ and humanitarian assistance. UNICEF assists children on the move and their families through family centres, mobile units, as well as through Primary Healthcare Units (PHUs) to cope with the increased number of people seeking primary health care services and psychosocial support. Furthermore, UNICEF is working on strengthening of the national child protection system to respond to irregular migration and trafficking. UNICEF Egypt's health response targets the strengthening of quality healthcare provision through PHUs in areas with high refugee and migrant populations, thus providing healthcare access to both migrant and host communities. In addition, it provides specific training to Syrian and non-Syrian community health workers to raise awareness within refugee communities on their right to access public health services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Health: In the reporting period, UNICEF and the MoHP have reached 11,998 children under the age of five with routine immunization and growth monitoring services and supported 7,011 women with ante-natal care in the 122 targeted Primary Health Units (PHCs). Following a decree by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) allowing Syrian refugees to access public health services in the same condition as Egyptians, UNICEF has been working with the MoHP to provide high quality primary health care services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees as well as Egyptians through a basic package of training for medical and paramedical personnel and supply PHUs with the needed equipment. UNICEF's partnership with the MoHP will continue to facilitate collaboration with other organizations working in healthcare to ensure a system-wide approach for health services for refugees. For example, through synergies with other UNICEF programmes in child protection, social and behaviour change, and monitoring, the provision of child protection services in PHUs' family clubs enables children who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence to receive psycho-social support, as well as referrals and

⁸⁸ Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.

⁸⁹ Psychosocial support and life skills programme for adolescents.

⁹⁰ Violence in school and positive parenting.

⁹¹ Case management, programmes for SGBV and children with disabilities and emergency cash assistance.

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medical assistance at the same location. UNICEF is following up the capacity-building trainings for 200 Syrian community health workers (CHWs) to improve their ability to provide health services directly to their communities, and to build awareness among the community on the services available in PHUs.

Although, UNICEF was not able to provide MoHP with all the needed financial support due to the funding shortfall in the emergency health programme, nonetheless, MoHP and UNICEF could provide primary healthcare services to Syrian refugees in the selected 122 PHUs (despite that intensive supervision, follow-up meetings, workshops, comprehensive training to health teams at all levels were affected). Another challenge is the irregular migration of refugees through Egypt's southern border with Sudan and internal movement of refugees. community health volunteers were therefore recruited to help allocate refugees, assess their needs and provide them with the required services. Strong coordination with partners, such as the MoHP, proved to be essential for harmonizing efforts to achieve better results.

Education: Since January 2018, 7,561 Kindergarten aged refugee children (3,916 males and 3,645 females), of which 4,390 are Syrians (2,223 males and 2,167 females) while the rest are either from sub-Saharan Africa Iraq or Yemen received education cash grants to support their enrollment in pre-primary education facilities. 1,298 of the children (660 males and 638 females) receiving education cash grants were supported with extra-cash assistance based on the conducted vulnerability assessment. The assessment took into consideration different dimensions including child protection risks, disabilities and livelihood. Of the 1,298 targeted children, 922 are Syrians (458 males and 464 females). Resource rooms were established in nine public schools to support the physical learning environment of 1,267 Syrian children in Damietta. Procured supplies by UNICEF included self-learning toolkits, edutainment materials, textbooks and computers. Furthermore, 2,434 pre-primary aged children, including 1,540 Syrians, received kindergarten textbooks to support their learning and partially cover hidden costs of education. This is in addition to the 1,455 Syrian refugee children who received school supplies.

192 teachers (105 Syrians, 33 Egyptians and the rest are other nationalities) in refugee community schools and public schools participated in professional development programmes to enhance their knowledge, skills and attitudes for a better learning experience for children. The trainings addressed essential topics, namely: active learning methods, child centered pedagogy, and early identification and assessment of mild disabilities.

In addition, 117 drop-out children from Sub-Saharan African countries continue to participate in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) to promote their integration into the public system. The two-year programme targets three main subjects: Arabic, English and Mathematics. 108 children received monthly stipends to cover transportation costs and other indirect costs associated to the programme. With the introduction of the new NGOs law coupled with the shifting priorities of the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), various UNICEF programme activities were delayed causing low achievements in some targets, particularly in the provision of school supplies, life skills education in non-formal settings, and children's enrollment in public schools. UNICEF aims to establish new partnerships with international NGOs⁹² and through aligning interventions with the new education reform plan to accelerate the implementation process and increase the section utilization rate. Additionally, UNICEF has signed a new action plan with the MoETE to support renovation work in a total of 362 schools that have high density of Syrian refugee children. Implementation is expected to start August with planned results to be achieved by year-end. This will greatly contribute to the enrollment figures of refugee and host community children in public schools. UNICEF is also in the process of formalizing a partnership agreement⁹³ with an international NGO that will undertake the life skills component to help reach this year's planned target of 8,300 children, while targets pertaining to school supplies are expected to significantly increase through a UNICEF partnership with an international NGO in 2018 and 2019.

Child Protection: UNICEF continued mainstreaming community-based psychosocial support (PSS) programming through 40 primary health units (PHUs) and 12 family centers and mobile teams. Community-based interventions (recreational activities for younger children, life skills for youth and adolescents) benefited 42,218 refugees, migrant and Egyptian children. However, if the current funding gap persists then the geographical target coverage and the continuity of programme activities will be negatively affected. UNICEF and its partners continued supporting the existing case management mechanism that has been established and is integrated with specialized child protection services benefitting 4,424 refugees, migrant and Egyptian children from the hosting community. Out of this, 1,274 children, youth and adolescents received cash-based interventions, and 54 cases of sexual and gender-based violence survivors were identified and referred to appropriate multi sectoral services and are being followed-up.

In addition, UNICEF and its partners continue to support and respond to the needs of identified children with disabilities through the case management mechanism and development of a meticulous care plan including speech therapy, physical therapy and provision of adaptive required equipment, benefitting 568 children. UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and other NGO partners continued investing in addressing/ending violence in school to build child safeguarding mechanisms to prevent and address violence in schools and sustain linkages between schools and the child protection committees (national child protection system). This programme is being implemented in 38 schools throughout Egypt benefitting 500 school staff, and 25,000 students. Necessary working tools were

⁹² International NGOs do not require the lengthy process of obtaining security clearances. This puts them in a better position compared to national NGOs, especially after the introduction of the new NGOs law.

⁹³ The partnership is planned to implement activities by August 2018 until September 2019.

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developed/revised, and are currently under use. These tools include risk assessments, complaints mechanism, and safeguarding training manual.

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to monitor children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea. There have not been reports of any child detained in the north coast since December 2017.

UNICEF and partners accessed and provided support and humanitarian assistance to 189 detained children, including 157 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in seven detention centers; five in Aswan and two in the Red Sea. Humanitarian assistance includes provision of support and follow-up during, before and after the release of the detained children, distribution of non-food items and provision of psychosocial care, as well as referral to the appropriate support services, as needed.

As an active member of the Children on the Move National Task Force, UNICEF continued to coordinate activities with IOM and UNHCR, provide the required technical support to the National Council for Child and Motherhoods (NCCM) in its capacity as chair of the task force, support the Government of Egypt in fostering an inclusive, responsive and coordinated protection services for all children on the move in Egypt, and in line with international standard, coordinate efforts to develop common approaches and tools to ensure practical and immediate response to Children on the Move in Egypt, regardless of their status. A government consultant has been recruited by UNICEF to support the NCCM in developing the annex to the standard operating procedures focused on children on the move. A zero draft of the annex has been developed and is under review. UNICEF is also working towards proposing alternative care options for children arrested during migration and placed under detention. Furthermore, UNICEF continued supporting the reactivation and strengthening of the child protection committees' role at four governorates to ensure children on the move are being supported through the national child protection system and receive an integrated package of services from the Government.

UNICEF has revised the children on the move strategy for 2018-2022 to include cross-border collaboration with relevant country offices and partner agencies, as required, as well as community-based alternative care arrangements for UASC, in close coordination with relevant actors working on the national system strengthening. UNICEF also continues to engage with donors for new funding opportunities.

Social Protection: UNICEF has planned to support 47,000 asylum seekers and refugee children with socio economic support and or winterization cash grants, together with UNHCR, which currently has the widest outreach. However, due to lack of funding, a more focused target will be planned for the upcoming winter campaign.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 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	7,011	773
EGYPT	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# children U5 immunized - Polio National Immunization Days	n/a			15,000,000	15,000,000 ¹	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services	n/a			11,000	11,998	1,160
# trained Community Health Workers	n/a			350	0 ²	0
EDUCATION (Need: 65,945 Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary	n/a	n/a		1,800	1,540	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	48,045	n/a		19,000	1,267	1,267
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	4,330	n/a		1,500	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	3,200	n/a		150	138 ²	44
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	77,920	n/a		7,000	1,455	0
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a	n/a		8,300	0 ³	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a	n/a		3,200	4,390	366
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	29,500	n/a		25,000	45,218 ¹	9,255

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# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	11,500	n/a	10,000	9,125 ²	1,804
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000		40,000	26,113	748
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500		5,000	4,361	440
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300		12,000	1,274	105
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550		150	568	67
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	930		50	54	2
# government bodies activated and strengthened	105		40	99	8
# 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	42,480
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FOOTNOTES

***Sector:** Targets and results are pending from the working groups.

Health 1: Result is pending validation.

Health 2: No result is due to lack of funds impacting implementation of this activity.

Education 1: Enrolment rates are expected to increase in the coming months through a UNICEF partnership.

Education 2: The result includes Syrian and host community teachers only.

Education 3: No result due to delays caused by a reform that is being carried-out by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and shifts in priorities which affected the commencement of several education activities. Delays in obtaining security clearances for national NGOs also slowed progress. Alternatively, a new partnership is being established with an international NGO. Introduction of the new NGO law has also resulted in increased restrictions on implementation at the community level, particularly with regards to the life skills component. Based on discussions with UNICEF implementing partner and mapping of Syrian children needs, the targets for life skills were adjusted to accommodate the increasing demand.

Child Protection 1: Result is high due to integration of the CP into the national health system and Child Protection and Health integrated programme where child protection and psychosocial support activities are being provided through UNICEF-supported primary health units (PHUs).

Child Protection 2: In targeted communities where services are becoming well known and trusted with more outreach and access to children and families, targets were achieved and exceeded. Implementing partners have good management of funds and still utilize funds from last year to ensure that operations and interventions are in place for all targets.

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.

Sector	HRP				3RP												Total				Total																			
	Syria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP							
	Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund *	Funding Gap									
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	85.0	46.3	38.8	46%	50.9	16.1	34.8	68%	86.0	28.0	58.0	67%	5.4	1.8	3.6	67%																142.3	45.9	96.5	68%	227.4	92.1	135.2	59%	
Health and Nutrition	80.5	26.6	53.9	67%	8.3	7.6	0.7	8%	21.0	11.7	9.3	44%	1.5	1.1	0.4	24%	1.0	0.7	0.3	35%	2.3	0.3	2.0	87%									34.0	21.4	12.6	37%	114.6	48.0	66.6	58%
Education	92.1	48.2	44.0	48%	75.4	33.8	41.6	55%	233.0	118.8	114.2	49%	13.5	3.4	10.1	75%	194.4	129.4	64.9	33%	6.0	4.9	1.0	17%									522.2	290.4	231.8	44%	614.3	338.6	275.8	45%
Child Protection	31.1	23.0	8.1	26%	28.2	8.7	19.5	69%	40.0	37.8	2.2	5%	4.2	1.0	3.3	77%	30.9	30.8	0.1	0%	10.3	3.4	6.9	67%									113.5	81.7	31.8	28%	144.6	104.7	39.9	28%
Basic Needs and winter response	40.4	20.5	19.9	49%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.5	0.1	0.4	90%	3.0	5.1	0.0	0%	7.3	0.7	6.6									10.8	5.9	4.9	46%	51.2	26.4	24.9	49%	
Social Protection					30.8	11.8	19.0	62%	17.0	8.2	8.8	52%									0.0	0.3	0.0									47.8	20.3	27.5	58%	47.8	20.3	27.5	58%	
Youth and Adolescents					15.1	9.5	5.6	37%	48.0	43.8	4.2	9%									0.0											63.1	53.2	9.9	16%	63.1	53.2	9.9	16%	
Early recovery	6.5	11.0	0.0	0%																0.0														6.5	11.0	0.0	0%			
Palestinian									11.0	2.6	8.4	76%								0.0												11.0	2.6	8.4	76%	11.0	2.6	8.4	76%	
Other																									7.0	0.0	7.0	100%					7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	7.0	0.0	7.0	100%
Being allocated		19.2				0.6				1.0				0.0				0.0				2.1											4.8				24.0			
Regional thematic																																0.0					0.0			
Total	335.7	194.7	141.0	42%	208.7	88.1	120.6	58%	456.0	251.9	204.1	45%	25.1	7.4	17.8	71%	229.2	166.0	63.2	28%	25.8	11.7	14.1	55%	7.0	1.2	5.8	83%	951.8	526.2	425.6	45%	1287.5	720.9	566.6	44%				

- Funds available include carry-forward from 2017.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 55.4 M and Total funds available US\$ 15.49 M.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 25.1 M and Total funds available US\$ 11.09 M.
- Lebanon: \$55.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.
- The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total HAC requirements as there is a surplus under early recovery (Syria), basic needs and winter response (Turkey), social protection (Egypt) and early recovery (HRP and 3RP).

Next SitRep: August 20th, 2018

UNICEF Syria Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

UNICEF Syria and Syrian Refugees Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

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