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Rama, 5, who lives with her family in Tariq Al-Bab, holds medicines provided to her by health workers working in a mobile health clinic to treat her sore throat, eastern Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic, Wednesday 14 June 2017.

unicef Syria Crisis

June 2017 Humanitarian Results

JUNE 2017: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria, 1.33 million people in 432 hard-to-reach areas and nearly 93,000 others in eight besieged areas received critical UNICEF assistance since January 2017. However, humanitarian access remains extremely challenging in most areas of the country, particularly where conflict is active.
- Turkey hosts the highest number of Syrian refugees in the MENA region with more than 3 million people registered, almost half are children. In 2017, UNICEF established 260 pre-primary classrooms and 76 temporary education centres, benefiting 9,308 Syrian children, and significantly expanded the social protection programme through the extension of the national Conditional Cash Transfer for Education, reaching 230,000 vulnerable refugee children by end of 2017.
- Syrian refugees living in informal settlements in Lebanon faced increased evictions this year, with almost 12,000 people aimed to be reached in the Bekaa valley and the North. UNICEF continues support to relocated families through trucking of clean water and desludging, and advocating on key humanitarian and protection concerns.
- Cholera resurged in Iraq with six cases confirmed to date in central and southern governorates (Baghdad, Najaf, and Wassit). UNICEF and partners are working to provide supply of safe water, through water quality monitoring and purification, and the scale-up of hygiene promotion and outreach activities in affected or at risk locations.
- A total of 222 UNICEF-supported Makani centres, in camps and host communities in Jordan, continue to provide a package of integrated services to vulnerable children and youth. Since this year, 60,482 children accessed learning support services and 55,362 received protection services through these centers across the country.
- Egypt saw a slight increase in the number of registered refugees and asylum seekers this year, with 209,000 people recorded in May (compared to 117,591 in January 2017). Of these, almost 82 per cent are children, including about 3,000 unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF works with partners to address protection risks for vulnerable children and advocates for the release of children in detention and to provide care during and post release.
- As of 15 July 2017, UNICEF's appeals for Syria and the Syrian refugees are 65 per cent and 47 per cent underfunded respectively, including carry-forward. In an effort to increase thematic funding (individual giving), which saw a 10 per cent decrease in May 2017 compared to the same period last year, UNICEF issued a [funding pamphlet](#) to attract flexible funds for Syria crisis countries.

In Syria

6 million

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

Nearly 2.5 million

(2,425,794)

of registered Syria refugee children

More than 5 million

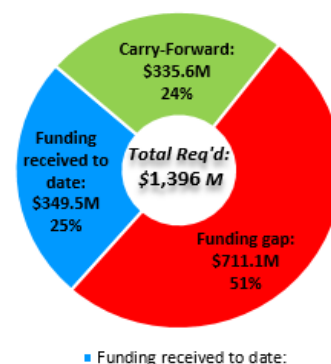
(5,106,934)

of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 09 July 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,396 million

Funding Status*



*US\$ 53M deducted from Lebanon carry-forward

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	June Results ¹ (#)	Cluster Target	June Results ¹ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,107,461	1,100,324	9,051,563	1,552,010
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,701,713	1,510,548	693,540	n/a ²
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	754,852	82,679	1,307,679	n/a ²
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	988,740	496,776	988,740	n/a ²
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	666,642	254,595	1,335,385	351,451 ³
1) Results are cumulative from January 2017; 2) Pending updated sector results; 3) Excludes Egypt.; 4) Sector target corrected.				

Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The delivery of humanitarian assistance and services to families and children in need remained extremely challenging in many areas of the country throughout the first six months this year, as a result of active conflict, shifting conflict lines, administrative impediments and deliberate restrictions on the movement of people and goods by parties to the conflict.

Changes in the access landscape have been shaped by the signing of local agreements between the Government of Syria and non-State armed opposition groups (AOGs), however these agreements were reached without the United Nations involvement. While the result of these agreements often means increased freedom of movement, commercial access, and greater humanitarian access, they usually also include the relocation of those who fear reprisal or conscription, often to areas where they face serious security and protection concerns.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Turkey, 262,176 arrivals of internally displaced people (IDPs) have been registered in April 2017, while as of June 913,616 displacements were recorded by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management in the last 12 months from affected areas of northern and southern Syria, meaning that IDP movement has increased by 14 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Access for the United Nations and its partners to those living in besieged and hard-to-reach locations remains a critical concern. Only 21 inter-agency convoys were able to deliver to besieged and hard-to-reach locations between January and June 2017, compared to 51 Inter-Agency (IA) missions undertaken in the same period of 2016. Convoys to other besieged and hard-to-reach areas, including those approved under the June-July IA convoy plan, were unable to proceed as a result of fighting and insecurity, administrative delays by the Syrian authorities and restrictions applied by AOGs. Meanwhile, restrictions continue to be also imposed by other local actors. Humanitarian organizations continue to face challenges in obtaining approvals from local authorities in Kurdish-controlled areas (KSA) in the North-East of the country, causing delays to programming and implementation of life-saving activities, including immunization, to some 1.7 million people.

In Raqqa, an estimated 100,000 civilians remained trapped in the city, while an estimated 430,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 200,000 IDPs across the governorate due to fighting. Residents in affected areas have been setting-up makeshift camps close to their villages in order to monitor their properties and belongings and to return when possible. Thousands of IDPs have taken shelter in formal camps¹ set-up by KSA with UN and INGO support where security allows, or taking shelter with communities or in informal settlements². UNICEF is providing multi-sectoral emergency response to residents and IDPs affected by the military hostilities in Raqqa and Hasakeh governorates. At the southern border, thousands of civilians have fled to the newly established IDP camp in Bahra, South of Hasakeh city, where UNICEF is supporting IDPs with WASH and Nutrition supplies distribution.

The humanitarian operations to assist the population stranded at Jordan's North-East border, "the Berm", were suspended on 22 June over security concerns. UNICEF and partners continue to negotiate access to deliver life-saving assistance to the vulnerable population, with the suspension expected to be lifted in early July. In terms of the humanitarian cross-border response via Ramtha under UNSC resolution 2165/2191/2258, the movement of one UN convoy was rescheduled to cross on 22 June instead of the planned crossing on 21 June, due to the proximity of an ongoing fighting to the route used by UN convoys crossing both East and West of Dar'a.

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: Since January 2017, UNICEF reached 1.33 million people in 432 hard-to-reach locations with life-saving supplies and services through all modalities, including regular programmes, inter-agency cross-line convoys in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition and child protection,³ in addition to around 93,000 people in eight⁴ besieged areas, through inter-agency convoys and 14 airdrops rotations on Deir Ez-Zor.

In terms of key humanitarian response from Turkey cross-border to BSG and HTR areas since January 2017, UNICEF responded in April to a bus attack in Ar-Rashideen on a convoy of evacuees from besieged Fu'ah and Kafraya through health and child protection programming. UNICEF provided ambulances to transfer the injured to Al Atareb and Aqrabat hospitals in Aleppo and treated at least 57 patients, including 18 children and 15 women, of which 26 cases were minor surgeries. UNICEF also deployed three child protection teams to three reception centers in Idleb. Furthermore, messages on the prevention of family separation in hospitals and reception centres were disseminated and psychosocial first aid was delivered to about 2,750 children and adults upon arrival. Rapid response teams were mobilized to accelerate the nutrition response to more than 23,000 IDPs from besieged locations Barzah al Balad, Qabun and al-Waer in Homs. From March to May, UNICEF sent mobile clinics and community health workers to districts in Idleb, rural Hama and Jarablus where IDPs, including 3,967 children under the age of five (U5), were screened for malnutrition and provided with essential supplies.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,283,675
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas	4,530,000
People in Beseiged Areas	624,500
Children in Besieged Areas*	295,247
<i>Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA</i>	
<i>*Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.</i>	

¹ Ein Issa, Mabrouka, Areesha and Al-Hol camps, where more than 33,000 IDPs are taking shelter currently.

² Such as Karama where 40,000 people are currently staying.

³ The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions. The numbers are rounded.

⁴ Foah, Kifraya, Madaya, Zabadani, Harasta, al Waer, Duma, Khan el Shih.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: As sector lead in WASH, Education, Nutrition, and sub-sector lead in Child Protection, UNICEF continued to enhance coordination and information management capacity at the Whole of Syria (WoS) and hub level, as well as sub-national levels. Preparations for the 2018 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview have started, with UNICEF-led sectors fully engaged in the new round of assessments, while continuing providing guidance to all sector partners for the implementation of the strategic priorities and action plan as per the 2017 Syria-Humanitarian Response Plan. During the course of the year, the WASH sector supported several initiatives to address critical humanitarian response across the country, with particular focus on Damascus water crisis, Aleppo response and ongoing Raqqa response. In the first half of 2017, the Education Sector has led the strategic humanitarian response plan within the WoS, and supported school aged children in formal and non-formal education with learning materials, school supplies and through the school-feeding programme. The Child Protection sub-sector response, in line with the No Lost Generation strategic framework, continues to focus on improving access to quality child protection services and advocacy with relevant authorities. The Nutrition sector's efforts are geared towards ensuring equitable, large-scale access to humanitarian lifesaving preventive nutrition services related to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies, as well as promoting improved micro-nutrient supplementation for women and children at community and health facility levels.

Meanwhile, the nutrition cluster in the Turkey Hub worked with the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) cluster to include nutrition items in emergency food baskets. This has enabled UNICEF to use the FSL platform to provide nutrition services including IYCF, awareness raising and multiple micronutrient supplementation to children U5 and PLW in northern Syria. Nutrition has also coordinated with the Child Protection Cluster of the Turkey hub to include nutrition interventions in child friendly spaces (CFS), including screening for malnutrition, referral for treatment and ICYF awareness raising, as well as identifying unaccompanied children and referring them to child protection partners for case management. Furthermore, UNICEF established an integrated nutrition surveillance system, in conjunction with the Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) in June to support identification of acute malnutrition trends and allow for timely humanitarian response. The Child Protection Cluster initiated the establishment of a Situation and Response Monitoring System for enhanced child protection in Syria⁵.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is anchored in the Whole of Syria (WoS) Humanitarian Response Plan. UNICEF operates through its field presence inside Syria (in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous), as well as through cross-border interventions from Amman, Jordan and Gaziantep, Turkey. WASH programmes focus on securing uninterrupted access to safe water, promoting good hygiene practices and reducing the risk of exposure to WASH-related morbidity. In Health, the focus is on sustaining and reactivating immunization services for children and supporting basic paediatric and maternal healthcare with critical medical supplies, equipment and training. The Education programme aims to address barriers to education for out-of-school children by strengthening the availability and quality of learning, and expanding the capacity of host communities to absorb internally displaced children through increased learning spaces. In Child Protection, UNICEF prioritizes psychosocial support and awareness raising on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war, while building the capacities of social workers and supporting the UN Security council mandates on monitoring and reporting of grave violations. Social Protection schemes combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily aiming to reach families of children with disabilities and out-of-school children. Seasonal clothes and blankets are provided to the most vulnerable children through direct distribution and e-vouchers. Through UNICEF support, adolescents and youth receive skills-based education, community-based vocational training, entrepreneurship seed funding and access to civic engagement opportunities

Summary Analysis of Programme Response: In 2017, UNICEF reached at least 8.2 million people⁶ with multi-sectoral support, including through regular programmes, cross-line convoys, and cross-border assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF continued to serve over 3.7 million people through rehabilitation and augmentation of water and sanitation services, including 1.5 million people in Damascus through the repairs of pipelines of Ein Alfijeh water system which serves Damascus city, and 750,000 people in Aleppo through the repair interventions in Aleppo city main water pumping stations and water networks. In addition, about 112,000 people benefited from rehabilitation or maintenance works in Idleb. With the continuation of the emergency response to emerging humanitarian needs, UNICEF reached nearly 976,000 people with emergency life-saving interventions, including emergency water supply through water trucking, maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP shelters and health facilities. Specifically, UNICEF has reached over 784,000 people through water trucking in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Rural Damascus, and Hama governorates. Furthermore, about 6,000 people in Dar'a and almost 51,000 people in Idleb benefited from emergency WASH services.

Since January 2017, UNICEF reached over 924,000 people with WASH non-food items (NFIs)⁷, hygiene promotion and installation of tanks. UNICEF continues to provide critical supply of water disinfectants across Syria, benefiting over 13 million people. UNICEF also completed

⁵ As the Child Protection Cluster lead, UNICEF coordinated with partners to establish the system, with the support of the global child protection area of responsibility. The mechanism aims to record the response of child protection actors on a monthly basis and measure the quality of the response. This is to ensure that quality data is collected on a regular basis to inform priority areas as well as effective response. The mechanism will be piloted in Syria for six months.

⁶ The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions. The figure does not include beneficiaries of water disinfectant.

⁷ Including hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap and washing powder.

the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in 333 schools since the beginning of 2017, benefiting nearly 250,000 school children.

From early March until June 2017, UNICEF continued emergency WASH response to Raqqa through daily provision of safe water to nearly 70,000 displaced families and residents, and delivery of critical hygiene NFIs, jerry cans and installation of water tanks in informal settlements and shelters⁸. In addition, UNICEF has installed 100 prefabricated toilets and 48 showers in Ein Issa camp, bringing the total of IDPs reached with different WASH interventions since the beginning of Ar-Raqqa crisis to nearly 154,000 people.

In Aleppo, water pumping has resumed from the main source by the Euphrates River (Al-Khafse) since 14 March, though, power disruptions continue to hamper the supply to some neighborhoods in Aleppo. UNICEF is therefore continuing the daily emergency water trucking to IDP shelters, host communities and schools, reaching 350,000 people with access to clean water on a daily basis. UNICEF also continues to provide fuel to operate the water pumps during power outages. In Damascus, UNICEF is in the process of rehabilitating damaged pumps and leading other civil works in Ein AlFijeh to ensure continued adequate supply to Damascus.

Education: In the first half of 2017, UNICEF and partners achieved notable progress in terms of scaling-up equitable access to education, enhancing the quality of education services and strengthening education systems. Over 670,000 children and adolescents (51 per cent girls) continued to access formal and non-formal education at pre-primary, primary and secondary levels. Out of these, around 146,000 live in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. The most vulnerable children, in particular those who are displaced and or out of school, benefit from a range of services that include school infrastructure support, community-based Early Childhood Education (ECE), teaching learning materials, school feeding programme, and accelerated learning programme using 'Curriculum B' textbooks. In addition, high-level sector advocacy with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) has enabled 10,689 children (45 percent girls) to travel from hard-to-reach and besieged areas to sit for the national exams for 9th and 12th grade certificates. The self-learning materials are reviewed and revised for quality assurance and wider use at the Whole of Syria level.

As part of efforts to increase inclusive and quality learning, children are able to have greater access to learning environments and WASH facilities that are more gender sensitive and inclusive for those with disability. Whilst training on active learning pedagogy is underway for over 4,000 teachers. In addition, more than 268,000 children and adolescents (45 per cent girls) benefited from informal vocational training, life skills and citizenship education in informal settings. As part of system strengthening, the WoS partners continue supporting local authorities in Education Management Information System (EMIS) data collection and analysis. This initiative advances evidence-informed and equity-focused education programming for displaced and out-of-school children. Furthermore, the MoE and the Directorates of Education are committed to developing governorate-level preparedness and response plans within the crisis context.

Health and Nutrition: The provision of quality health services across Syria continues to suffer from the consequences of the ongoing hostilities, as well as disrupted health systems and facilities and reduced qualified medical staff. According to the first quarter report of the Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HeRAMS), out of 1,802 assessed public health centers, 46 per cent were reported fully functioning, 22 per cent partially functioning and 31 per cent non-functioning, while the operation status of 1 per cent of public health centers was unknown. Furthermore, 565 health centers are reported out of service, compared to 510 reported last year.

Since the beginning of the year, more than 1.3 million children and women were reached by UNICEF and partners with free paediatric and maternal health consultations in 110 centers and mobile teams, run by 23 local NGOs across the country. Through humanitarian convoys and regular programme, more than 515,000 people received free health supplies, including in hard to reach areas. Furthermore, eight health centers in Aleppo and four others in Homs were rehabilitated by UNICEF.

From 21 May to 1 June 2017, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to conduct a measles campaign for children (over seven months to five years old) reaching 1,779,459 children (72 per cent of the planned target) in 12 governorates.⁹

As emergency response to the recent polio outbreak where twenty-three cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type-2 (cVDPV2) have been confirmed in Syria¹⁰, monovalent type-2 oral polio vaccine (mOPV2) was successfully shipped to Deir Ez-Zor governorate on 11 July. In addition, UNICEF is providing two solar fridges to support vaccine cold chain during the upcoming campaign implementation which will target over 325,000 children U5 in Deir Ez-Zor¹¹. A mOPV2 campaign in affected areas of Raqqa governorate is planned to reach 120,000 children U5, however agreements on the implementation are still under negotiation. In addition, UNICEF supported the Syria Immunization Group (SIG) to intensify social mobilization activities in northern Syria to encourage families to participate in routine immunization and make follow-up schedules for children under the age of one (U1) to ensure they are fully immunized.¹²

⁸ In Ein Issa, Shahid Aziz, Jib Al-Shaer, and Karama.

⁹ With the exception of Raqqa and Idleb Governorates

¹⁰ Governorates are in Al-Hasakeh and North Raqqa, and Menbi in North Aleppo

¹¹ Training for community mobilizers in Deir Ez-Zor is planned for 12-15 July, while the first round of the same immunization campaign in Deir Ez-Zor is expected to commence on 22 July.

¹² These messages are disseminated on local TV, radio, posters, flyers and through community leaders with doctors and community health workers conducting community sensitization.

Two national polio campaigns were implemented in the first half of 2017, aiming to reach children under the age of five (U5) in March which resulted in the vaccination of 2,491,804 children in 13 governorates,¹³ except Idleb, while in April 2,416,760 children were vaccinated in 12 governorates¹⁴. Additionally, more than 181,000 children U1 were reached with diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis containing vaccines (DTP3).

Routine immunization has been restored to accessible districts of northern Syria with 34 of the targeted 52 vaccination centres already providing routine Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services. Despite challenges in accessing Raqqa and Deir ez-Zor for the delivery of vaccines, UNICEF conducted two polio campaigns in the first half of 2017.

In response to a reported chemical attack on Khan Shaykul in April, UNICEF quickly responded by deploying nine ambulances to provide atropine, an antidote to nerve agent and pesticide poisoning and trauma care, in addition to referring patients to hospitals in northern Aleppo and Idleb for further medical care.

In terms of nutrition services, about 829,000 children U5 and PLW were screened for malnutrition across the country. Of the children screened, about 2,000 admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In addition, almost 466,000 PLW enhanced their awareness of proper breastfeeding and complimentary feeding practices, and more than 378,000 children U5 and mothers received multiple micronutrient supplements. In besieged and hard to reach areas, UNICEF delivered nutrition supplies for more than 166,000 beneficiaries through Inter-Agency convoys.

Child Protection: During the first six months of 2017, about 3,000 front-line workers from non-governmental organizations received training on child protection and psychosocial support (PSS), focusing on core child protection competencies and psychosocial intervention framework. UNICEF continues to support the expansion of community-based child protection and PSS services, aiming to reach conflict-affected children and care-givers. Structured PSS services, were provided to almost 146,000 people (including 67,222 boys and 68,236 girls) covering 12 governorates¹⁵, through child friendly spaces and mobile teams. UNICEF also supported child protection awareness-raising activities to prevent and mitigate protection risks, reaching more than 283,000 children and care givers in 11 governorates.¹⁶ Protection of children from explosive remnants of war was leveraged through school and community based risk education activities and public risk awareness campaigns, reaching over 1.5 million children and care-givers in 11 governorates.¹⁷ Over 8,000 children (3,389 girls and 4,918 boys) with protection needs were identified in 2017, and benefited from case management and referral to specialized services. Moreover, increased efforts are ongoing to integrate services through the combination of multiple interventions in the same location and establishment of Multi Service Platforms (MSP). Since November 2016 in Aleppo, UNICEF with its partners was able to identify 395 unaccompanied or separated children, out of whom nine were reunified with their primary care-givers. Meanwhile, 25 children are currently in interim (residential) care centres and 361 children are in kinship care arrangement, monitored regularly by case managers. To sustain the resilience and coping capacity of vulnerable families of children with disabilities, UNICEF introduced an unconditional cash transfer scheme, aiming to reach families of children with disabilities in two governorates¹⁸. 5,414 families of children with disabilities benefited from the scheme (5,117 in Aleppo and 297 in Lattakia) since the beginning of the year, with plans to expand the programme to Tartous and Rural Damascus governorates to reach additional 3,450 children with disabilities. UNICEF continues to support distribution of NFIs, to reach the most vulnerable families¹⁹ and protect children from harsh winter and summer weather. During the first six months of 2017, UNICEF was able to distribute winter and summer clothes to about 364,000 children in 11 governorates.²⁰

Adolescent Development and Participation: Since January 2017, UNICEF partners across Syria reached a total of 264,000 adolescents and youth²¹, including 54,000 in HTR and BSG locations, with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes and community-based vocational training. Furthermore 38,484 adolescents and youth engaged in or leading civic engagement initiatives, and 49,078 adolescent and youth involved in social cohesion activities²². Through initiatives such as the innovative Participatory Action Research (PAR) in Homs, young researchers improved their capacity to analyze data and identify issues for advocacy and action at the individual, community and national levels. In Homs, Damascus, Aleppo and Al-Hasakeh governorates, young people through Innovation Labs designed their own initiatives and participated in multiple volunteer actions and social cohesion activities, including light community restoration and Sport for Development and cleaning up of IDP camps, which also saw participation of adolescents with special needs. Sport games were used to raise awareness on important campaigns promoted by UNICEF, such as on IYCF, Back to Learning, hygiene and immunization. Through the Seed Funding intervention called '[Bridges](#)', some 302 vulnerable youth, including IDPs residing in Rural Damascus, enrolled in the basic and advanced entrepreneurship training programme. A total of 373 youth entrepreneurs were selected and awarded with seed funding²³. In addition, around 60 Voices of Youth (VOY) blogs were developed by youth on issues such as [childhood](#), [future aspirations](#), [hope](#) and child labour, and uploaded on UNICEF's Global Social media platforms, including Syria's [U-Report](#) forum.

¹³ With the exception of Idleb Governorate.

¹⁴ With the exception of Idleb and Raqqa Governorates.

¹⁵ Aleppo, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs, Al-Hasakeh, Raqqa, Idleb and Quneitra.

¹⁶ Aleppo, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs, Al-Hasakeh, Quneitra and Idleb.

¹⁷ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Raqqa, As-Sweida, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Tartous and Idleb.

¹⁸ Aleppo and Lattakia.

¹⁹ Including IDPs, female households and children with disabilities.

²⁰ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idleb.

²¹ 10-24 years, 52 % girls, out of school, IDP and host community adolescents and youth and young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups, such as young people with disabilities

²² Such as Sport for Development, youth-led community dialogue and volunteer action.

²³ Funded projects include social initiatives on health awareness, "ClickToon", aimed at developing the social and artistic skills of autistic children and the design of "BiONic-X", an electric wheelchair prototype to help people with special needs.

External Communication and Advocacy: In the first half of 2017, over 12 statements and news notes on protection of children in Deir Ez-Zor, Raqqa, Idlib, and in all areas under siege were issued, generating a wide media coverage. UNICEF continued to highlight the situation of children displaced due to the ongoing heavy fighting in Raqqa as well as the humanitarian response through web [stories](#), staff [interviews](#) and [field diaries](#). This in addition to multimedia content such as videos, and images, including on [Water Sanitation and hygiene](#), [distribution of recreational kits](#), and [nutrition](#). During the six year marking of the Syria conflict in March, UNICEF had by far the leading share of voice on social media (78 per cent). The song ‘[Heart beat](#)’ for Syria, performed by a 10 year old girl and other internally displaced children in Syria, proved to be an innovative product able to generate emotional engagement, strong media and social media interest and various Goodwill Ambassadors’ support. A delegation of the UNICEF Poland National Committee led by its Executive Director and including Robert Korzeniowski, UNICEF Poland’s National Goodwill Ambassador, conducted a visit to Aleppo in May to showcase UNICEF’s added value in supporting children of Syria and supporting advocacy for the fulfilment of their rights.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
WASH							
# est. people served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	8,937,582	5,686,420	5,686,420	4,870,000	3,734,009	217,090
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	13,898,175	13,898,175	12,345,000	14,421,550	362,340
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	1,358,412	1,358,412	1,685,000	924,249	206,073
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	2,265,599	2,265,599	1,525,000	975,513	50,430
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	249,671	73,917
Child Protection							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	215,670	67,196	360,000	145,624	38,055
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	n/a	n/a	2,600,000	1,507,823	52,745
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	328,000	114,199	1,000,000	283,489	19,420
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁵	290,000	44,000	23,400	7,940	18,100	8,307	792
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	3,820	1,661	4,700	2,819	274
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	625,338	35,360
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,266,399	n/a	n/a	336,000	44,679	18,180
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	230,000	27,236	n/a	n/a	17,500	4,379	2,367
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	245,845	67,256
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	n/a	n/a	10,050	22,321	3,089

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with C4D door-to-door community mobilization ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	19,664	73
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,300,000	3,135,950	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	181,088	34,927
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	1,340,204	220,789
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴	n/a				3,200,000	515,283	15,200
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	932,779	0
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,653,924	259,489	16,141	2,000,000	378,143	86,264
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,361,603	858,793	177,437	2,300,000	828,786	103,440
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	74,976	44,986	2,564	642 ³	8,500	1,965	290
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	900,000	472,773	119,318	900,000	465,504	63,486
# est. number people reached with nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ⁵	n/a	240,000	n/a	n/a	980,000	166,291	48,890
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	363,667	4,260
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²	n/a				150,000	51,956	0
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	5,735	297
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	38,484	7,164
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a			340,000	49,078	26,307
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105				1,500	373	128
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: All results are up to May 2017. Education sector results for May are pending.							
WASH 1: Inc. water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support); waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support).							
WASH 2: Water systems inc. 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: Inc. distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys							

WASH 4: Inc. 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. The decrease in UNICEF result is due to correction of result reported by partners in last month's report.
WASH 5: Inc. WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).
Child Protection 1: Inc. 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: RE 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: Inc. 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.
Education: UNICEF results are low due to delays in implementation of back to learning campaign.
Education 1: Children receiving text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kits, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture), Curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs and tented classrooms.
Education 2: Children benefitting from self-learning, remedial classes, accelerated learning (ALP), early childhood care and education.
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators including youth volunteers and school staff.
Education 4: Inc. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (life skills and citizenship education), ADAP (life skills programmes based on a standardized package).
Education 5: Inc. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (youth enrolled in formal and informal TVET), ADAP (Number of youth enrolled in community-based TVET).
Education 6: Inc. parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with education awareness messages through the regular C4D Back to Learning programme, community meetings (community leaders reached with education awareness messages) and open days.
Health 1: Two national and two sub-national campaign planned in 2017; first national campaign planned in March 2017. All campaigns equally target girls/ boys
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 usually reported by partner 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). UNICEF results for southern Syria are pending.
Health 5: Caregivers reached with 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 (children under 5 & lactating women).
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics. Sector result in March corrected to 1,188.
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
NFIs 1: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind
NFIs 2: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers.
ERL 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.
ERL 2: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities.
ERL 3: 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.
ERL 4: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship programmes that can create value for them as individuals, their peers and their communities, including displaced people.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Jordan now hosts 2.8 million refugees, including 661,114 registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children)²⁴, 63,417 Iraqi refugees (33 per cent children), and over 2.1 million long staying registered Palestinian refugees. While 78.7 per cent of the 661,114 registered Syrian refugees live in host communities, 80,128 others live in Za'atari camp, 53,610 in Azraq camp, 332 in King Abdullah Park, and 7,414 in the Emirati-Jordanian camp. In addition, a population of approximately 46,500²⁵ Syrians, of whom 66 per cent are women and children, remain in the remote locations near Rukban and Hadalat at Jordan's northeast desert border area with Syria.

Among the refugees living in host communities, approximately 17,000 Syrians live in temporary settlements, where child labour is highly prevalent, particularly in the agriculture sector. Other barriers contributing to lower rates of enrolment (12 per cent) in public schools for these children include high mobility, financial constraints, cultural sensitivities and fear of leaving the community.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to work in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), United Nations agencies and civil society organizations to realize the rights of children. Efforts to improve access to formal education

²⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed as of 9 July 2017.

²⁵ This figure represents the total number registered in the first round of humanitarian distributions in December 2016– January 2017. This is likely an underrepresentation of the actual population which is estimated between 55,000 and 60,000 people.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on July 9, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	661,114	M: 3327,251; F: 333,863
Child Refugees (Under 18)	337,168	M: 173,212; F: 163,956
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,473	M: 52,889; F: 49,584

opportunities for up to 145,000 Syrian children in the current academic year include double-shifting of 198 public schools across the country and expansion of schools in refugee camps. UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) in developing and implementing the Catch-Up Programme to reach children aged 8 to 12 years, who are ineligible for formal education and too young for enrolment in existing non-formal education programmes, which start from age 13. The UNICEF Makani approach continues to support the Jordan Compact in 2017 by offering learning support services including homework support to the growing number of children returning to formal education.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2017, UNICEF is integrating its humanitarian and development programming to reach the most vulnerable children regardless of nationality, gender, disability or documentation. UNICEF's Cash Grant Programme expanded from supporting registered Syrian refugees in 2016 to including vulnerable Jordanian children in 2017. This will be further developed in the year as UNICEF builds linkages in 23 identified vulnerable districts to help mobilize Makani network partners who are active in local communities, support outreach and case management services (bridging out-of-school children to formal and non-formal education opportunities), and provide cash grants to remove barriers to education access.

UNICEF continues to apply a "vulnerability approach" to the identification of children in need of support, including analysing the situation of vulnerable Jordanian children and of various nationalities to enable all children across all sectors. Inclusive approaches allow programme initiatives to promote social cohesion between children from diverse backgrounds and nationalities, which continues to be a key priority for UNICEF programme in the country under the No Lost Generation Initiative. Furthermore, UNICEF focuses on increasing the capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of local and refugee community members. Within the 2018-2022 country plan, UNICEF plans to further strengthen local capacities of government and civil society counterparts to respond with increased resilience at local, governorate, and national levels, in order to enhance sustainability of efforts to assist vulnerable children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Throughout June, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 116,142 people, including an estimated 65,691 children, living in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. In Azraq, the expansion of the water network continued with the completion of 53 additional tap-stands. The construction of 152 WASH blocks in Village 2 extension was completed benefiting more than 4,000 people, and 38 ramps were constructed to improve access of people with disabilities to WASH facilities in the camp. As part of Hepatitis A preparedness plan, 12,939 hygiene kits and jerry cans were distributed across the camp, benefitting approximately 37,750 people. In addition, 2,548 dignity kits were distributed amongst females (13-49 years) in village 5. In Za'atari camp, over 50,000 bars of soap were distributed to 23,000 people in three districts.

To respond to emergency needs of the vulnerable Syrian population at the Jordan North-East border, UNICEF ensured the supply of clear water to an estimated 46,528 people living in Hadalat and Rukban, with a daily average of 655 m³ and 163 m³ delivered to both locations, respectively. The volume of water delivered to both locations was increased by approximately 20 per cent in response to high temperatures. The increase in the volume of water delivered to Rukban was facilitated by the Hadalat borehole, with water transported over 100 kilometers between the two sites, without affecting the water available in Ruwayshed. To complement WASH rehabilitation undertaken in schools, hygiene kits were distributed to more than 500 students in the camp.

Education: Since the beginning of the year, a total of 126,127 Syrian children (51 per cent girls) continued to have access to formal education in schools in camps and host communities. In the host communities, 198 double-shifted schools (DSS) are operational, while in the camps, 46 schools in 17 school complexes²⁶ provide educational services to Syrian children.

As the second semester of the 2016-2017 school year concluded in June, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE) continued preparations for summer school to enable late school enrollees to progress to the next grade level in the fall semester. Outreach activities, such as Open Days, were held to inform children about the summer programme and encourage eligible students to enrol. About 3,449 students from 48 schools will benefit from summer school, including transportation support, which will run from the period of 2 July to 24 August.

A total of 2,650 children (47 per cent female) were enrolled in non-formal education programmes (Drop-Out and Catch-Up) since the beginning of the year. Out of these, 1,615 children (47 per cent female) are enrolled in 68 Catch-Up centres and another 1,035 children (46 per cent female) are enrolled in the Drop-Out programmes.

Makani: UNICEF, in coordination with 14 partner organizations, continues to offer an integrated package of services to children at 222 Makani centers in camps and host communities across Jordan. A total of 60,482 children (52 per cent female) have accessed learning support services in both camps and host communities since January 2017.

The most vulnerable children in Jordan continue to require access to specialized case management services to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect. UNICEF has reached 55,362 children (53 per cent girls) with structured psychosocial support services, of whom over 75 per cent live in host communities, where the vast majority of the most vulnerable children reside. An additional 5,593 children (43 per cent girls) were reached with child protection and gender-based violence case management services.²⁷

²⁶ 30 in Za'atari, 12 in Azraq and four in the Emirati-Jordanian camp.

²⁷ This includes 417 working children (34 girls), about 500 children (202 girls) facing violence at home or in schools, 120 children (49 girls) living with disability and 428 others (414 girls) early married or who are at-risk.

Almost 320 survivors of gender-based violence received case management services through UNICEF partners in 2017. Because survivors of gender-based violence continue to face challenges in accessing services, particularly due to stigma, UNICEF has been working closely with partners to help build the capacity of UNICEF Makani staff on issues affecting adolescent girls, including gender-based violence. Over 120 Makani staff, case workers, volunteers, and officers have benefited from the training to date.

Since the beginning of the year, the Life Skills programme reached 38,701 (20,537 female) Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years), providing them key trainings to enhance their personal and professional development²⁸.

The Makani Plus project continued to be implemented across 90 temporary settlements, reaching highly vulnerable children through a comprehensive package of interventions comprising psychosocial support, outreach, informal education and life skills, in addition to targeted WASH support, reaching a total of 5,362 people. During June, supplies including a total of 447 family hygiene kits, 2,235 bars of soap and 447 jerry cans were distributed to more than 2,000 beneficiaries at 30 temporary settlements.

Youth: UNICEF continues to provide young people with sustainable and equitable access to meaningful opportunities for civic, social and economic engagement. In addition to the efforts undertaken under the Makani approach, over 560 civic engagement initiatives were designed, planned and implemented by young girls and boys. Through leading civic engagement initiatives, adolescents and youth develop and strengthen critical life skills and take an active role of responsible citizens and community advocates. This helps to not only increase social cohesion in their communities, but also improve their employability prospects and economic independence.

Child Protection: With UNICEF's shift from traditional psychosocial support services (PSS) to community-based child protection in 2017, partners have required additional support to deliver structured and sustained child protection and better parenting programming in Makani centers.

To enhance partner understating of UNICEF-supported Juvenile Police Department (JPD) in the Za'atari camp, UNICEF facilitated a number of awareness sessions on the role of the department, referral mechanisms, and the promotion of settlement, in accordance with restorative justice principles. The JPD also held sessions with parents to sensitize them on their role in preventing children from coming into conflict with the law.

Health and Nutrition: At the North-eastern border area, vulnerable Syrian populations had limited access to medical assistance due to security concerns and reduced level of activities during the month of Ramadan, which resulted in an overall decrease in the number of cases received at the Rukban clinic in June. UNICEF and partners continue to work on security enhancements required for the 24/7 operation of the clinic, starting before the end of July.

In June, the clinic received 103 new cases of children (52 girls) under the age of five (U5), the majority for treatment against acute watery diarrhoea, bloody diarrhoea, and upper respiratory tract infections. Outreach messages for the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases, including the distribution of hand hygiene leaflets, is ongoing at the Rukban clinic. Additionally, an oral rehydration therapy (ORT) corner was established at the clinic to further enhance treatment services. In total, 1,255 patients were treated at the Rukban clinic since January 2017.

In June, the first phase of an emergency vaccine campaign (EVC) was concluded and followed by a debriefing meeting with volunteers who were providing oral polio vaccines (OPV) and Vitamin A supplementation at the border area. About 60 children (33 girls) and 124 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition at the Rukban clinic. Of the screened, two children were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), eight children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and seven PLW with malnourishment, all of whom were enrolled for treatment. Since January 2017, 886 children and 661 PLW were screened at the clinic, and 145 PLW received counselling on best practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

A total of 395 PLW and caregivers received IYCF counselling in other locations, benefiting 442 children U5. Out of 61 children (6-95 months) screened for malnutrition in Za'atari and Azraq camps, six MAM cases were identified and treated. Currently there are 105 children with MAM enrolled in supplementary feeding programme, with eight new cases admitted in June. In the same month, a total of 1,423 children were covered with routine immunization and 728 women received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid in all Syrian refugee camps. In Azraq camp's paediatric ward, a total of 171 children benefited from paediatric admissions which comprised of minor surgical interventions. Furthermore, UNICEF-supported paediatricians in Azraq hospital and clinics provided 2,043 paediatric consultations, and new-born kits were distributed in the camp to 157 beneficiaries.

Social Policy and Basic Needs: Since January 2017, 14,774 of the most vulnerable registered Syrian refugee families living in host communities received unconditional monthly child cash grants (CCG), benefitting a total of 58,233 (28,534 girls) children. The CCG programme provides a monthly grant of JOD 20 (US\$28) per child to help families cover their children's basic needs and prevent their reliance on negative coping strategies, such as child labour and early marriage.

In addition to assisting vulnerable families who are registered for support through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF is extending support to vulnerable children who have been identified by Makani centres and other UNICEF child protection partners. Currently, UNICEF is reaching 264 children (49 families) referred by case managers on the basis of family assessment for cash assistance, and whose cases are tracked through the child protection case management system. This approach aims to support highly vulnerable children who may not have been identified under prior refugee household assessments.

²⁸ Such as digital literacy, critical thinking, teamwork, problem solving self-management, cognitive skills and social skills.

UNICEF monitoring of the CCG programme is showing positive impact. In 2017, 83 per cent of surveyed beneficiary households indicated spending the funds on education, compared to only 68 per cent of families who did not receive UNICEF support. Similarly, school enrolment rate was higher in families who received cash assistance compared to those who did not (75 per cent). Furthermore, 60 per cent of parents reported that their children's performance at school improved after receiving UNICEF support.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2017)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescent)3						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education1	195,000	126,127	0	195,000	126,127	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up)2	28,280	2,650	57	15,000	2,650	57
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained3	7,452	976	381	4,000	894	343
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children)4	50,000	71,192	4,106	38,000	60,482	4,046
CHILD PROTECTION1 (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes1	208,866	82,681	12,463	150,000	55,365	5,246
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services2	11,868	6,728	390	8,800	5,593	404
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes3	167,432	44,181	13,062	100,000	12,633	2,979
# women and men trained on child protection4	3,255	3,460	555	2,400	2,712	509
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision)1	250,000	180,709	2,360	241,856	180,709	2,360
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision)	2,100,000	39,348	3,120	1,983,666	39,3483	3,120
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	124,805	2,480	457,837	124,8053	2,480
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	123,862	54,942	263,008	123,862	54,942
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools2	150,000	46,547	0	101,500	46,547	0
HEALTH (Need: 82,500n U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles1	n/a			19,500	5,922	1,274
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio2				25,000	11,417	825
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens3				19,500	6,778	1,423
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles4				18,500	55	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid5				34,800	5,810	728
NUTRITION1 (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition2	27,050	n/a		20,000	2,239	121
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services3	88,740			35,720	20,164	540
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC NEEDS						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a			20,500	14,774	0

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs	n/a			4,000	0	0
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	38,701	7,673
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Enrolment data informally released from MoE and is subject to change upon release of the official data. Total: 126,127.Enrolment Camps: 35,096 (Azraq: 11,104/ EJC: 2,600 / Zaatari: 21,392) Enrolment HC: 91,031.						
Education 2: NFE Sector total: 2,650 males: 1,403, females: 1,247. While scaling-up, UNICEFis looking for new NFE partners who can reach higher targets. Limited MoE capacity in terms of Catch-Up programmes resulted in lower than planned results.						
Education 3: Trainings sector total: 976; males: 458; females: 518; Camps: 656 (Azraq: 332 / Zaatari: 324); HC: 320. UNICEF Result: 894, males: 431; females: 463; Camps: 634 (Azraq: 326 / Zaatari: 308); HC: 260.Results are expected to be higher upon official release of data from the MoE.						
Education 4: LSS Sector total: 71,192; males: 37,119, females: 34,073; Camps: 13,538 (Azraq: 4,593 / Zaatari: 8,945) LSS HC: 57,654. LSS UNICEF total: 60,482; males: 29,109, females: 31,373 LSS UNICEF Camps: 11,993 (Azraq: 4,311/ Zaatari: 7,682); LSS UNICEF HC: 48,489.						
Child Protection 1: 29,611 girls and 25,754 boys. Host: 42,395 / Zaatari: 8,259 / Azraq: 2,904 / EJC: 1,807.						
Child Protection 2: 2,414 girls and 3,179 boys. Host: 3,065 / Zaatari: 1,087 / Azraq: 1,197 / EJC: 244.						
Child Protection 3: 10,554 women and 2,079 men. Host: 10,551 / Zaatari: 863 / Azraq: 1,143 / EJC: 76.						
Child Protection 4: 1,584 women and 1,128 men. Host: 1,061 / Zaatari: 814 / Azraq: 837.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps. The figures were higher and the difference will be corrected in the next SitRep.						
WASH 2: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics.						
WASH 3: Results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions. The funding shortages will progressively improve, and hence the results achieved will increase during the second half of the year.						
Health 1 Camps results (Za'atari, Azraq & EJC) are reported monthly, Urban result are for January reflecting MOH 2 months reporting lag. (April MoH: 1,019, June Camps: Zaatari: 213, Azraq: 42, For Camps: 255 (125 girls, 130 boys).						
Health 2: 255 (125 girls, 130 boys) in camps.						
Health 3: Results of the Emergency Vaccination campaign held at the Berm. The low result is due to access limitations to the area.						
Health 4: 321 children (162 girls, 159 boys) in camps.						
Health 5: Results of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign held at the Berm. The low result is due to access limitations to the area.						
Health 6: 431 women reached in camps and 30 women in the Berm						
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, host community and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban).						
Nutrition 2: 61 Screened in Camps: 36 girls, 25 boys – 60 Screened in Berm: 21 girls, 39 boys). Limited funding lead to a handover to a local partner. The delay in the handover process and reduced capacity resulted into low results for this activity.						
Nutrition 3: 145 women reached at the berm.						
Social Policy and Basic Needs 1: A total of 58,233 Children (28,534 female, 29,699 male) where reached.						
Youth 1: Cumulative 38,701 (Female 20,537, Male 18,164). Host: 30,605, TS: 503, Zaatari: 4,342, Azraq: 3,251.						

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In the first half of 2017, the number of registered Syrian refugees in Iraq has remained largely stable, between 233,224 and 242,558²⁹ individuals, around 43 per cent of whom are children. Many have been refugees in Iraq since 2012, and the majority (62 per cent) remain in urban or non-camp locations, with only 38 per cent living in the nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

Reaching refugees in non-camp locations has been a challenge since the start of the overall refugee response in 2012. Limited national resources mean that civil servant salaries, including for teachers, health workers, and other government staff, have been partially or irregularly paid for almost two years, and outreach of services into more remote or non-urban locations has been restricted.

While the international community provided significant support, the combined pressures of the large-scale Iraqi internal displacement crisis³⁰, ongoing active conflict in some areas in Ninewa, Kirkuk, and Anbar and implications on the national budget, as well as international donor fatigue, means that underfunding has affected the capacity of the UN, including UNICEF, and partners to deliver needed humanitarian support. Efforts are being undertaken to streamline and prioritise existing interventions, and to bolster sustainable strategies that can be managed by local actors, communities, and networks.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) co-lead the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector for Syrian refugee response in Iraq. UNICEF co-leads the Education sector with Save the Children International. UNICEF, UNHCR, and Child Protection sub-sector partners finalised a set of 'Sustainable Child Protection Programming' guidelines, based on discussions in previous months and shared with partners in June 2017.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on July 9, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	242,558	M:130,496; F:112,062
Refugee Children (Under 18)	104,542	M:54,090; F:50,452
Refugee Children (Under 5)	39,294	M:20,132; F:19,162

²⁹ UNHCR refugee data portal accessed on 9 July 2017.

³⁰ More than three million Iraqis still displaced from their homes.

For cholera preparedness and response, UNICEF, UNHCR, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and relevant line ministries are in coordination to manage agreed actions, including water quality monitoring and hygiene promotion interventions, in line with the joint cholera preparedness plan countrywide.

Humanitarian Strategy: Under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), UNICEF delivers humanitarian support to the most vulnerable Syrian refugee children and families, collaborating with partners and the Government of Iraq to protect children's rights through an integrated package of services and capacity-building initiatives. This includes the strengthening of community-based child protection networks, increasing access to sustainable supply of safe water, and ensuring continued access to basic health services for children under the age of five and their caregivers.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response: In the first half of the year, WASH partners trained Syrian refugees in minor repairs, to improve sustainability and cost-efficiency for general operations and maintenance (O&M) in camps, and have embarked upon small-scale cost-sharing mechanisms where there is capacity to do so. Education actors are discussing ways to address the costly 'parallel' system whereby both Kurdish and Arabic language curricula, run in separate schools, are currently taught in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Overall UNICEF Iraq remains underfunded against its 2017 response plan for affected Syrian populations, with only 27 per cent of the 2017 appeal received (including carry-over) as of end-June.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Water demand increases in Iraq each summer, as temperatures regularly rise to 45 degrees centigrade or more. This, coupled with an overall worsening ground water situation and reduced electricity supply hours, has presented challenges for UNICEF and partners in the first half of 2017, as both quality and quantity of water from groundwater sources has declined. New bore wells are planned to serve Erbil camps, while in Dahuk water trucking has been increased and a feeding pipeline extended connecting the area to existing nearby wells, serving 1,200 people (588 females). In the longer term, alternative solutions include connecting to surface water sources rather than ground water. In the first half of the year, UNICEF continued to support over 74,000 refugees to access safe water in eight refugee camps across Dahuk and Erbil governorates³¹. While general sustainability of supply of clean water has improved, trucking still provides supplementary delivery for around 3,900 refugees in Domiz camp, partially as result to low household pressure caused by illegal network tapping in other parts of the camp. To address this issue, UNICEF undertook prolonged advocacy jointly with the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) and WASH sector partners which resulted in some success, with plans to continue to build on this effort. In addition, to improve low water pressure, UNICEF and the Directorate of Water Outskirts are constructing two extra storage tanks in the camp's Khabat quarter, which will serve 594 individuals (291 females).

Although the last major outbreak of cholera occurred in late 2015, the disease is endemic in Iraq, six cases have been confirmed in southern Iraqi governorates in 2017 so far. For WASH actors, including UNICEF, this means consistent water quality monitoring is essential to ensure population health, complemented by enhanced water purification in existing networks where needed. In June, more than 3,300 samples were tested against World Health Organization (WHO) standards. Regular operations and maintenance (O&M) of networks is also needed to continue supply of safe water. This work represents 100 per cent of UNICEF support to the Erbil camps through government partners. In addition, tent-to-tent hygiene promotion campaigns are conducted in Dahuk to encourage healthy behaviour, prevent waterborne diseases, and enhance water conservation.

To improve sustainability of maintenance services, refugee communities in Dahuk engage in small-scale cost-sharing mechanisms for facility maintenance. In June, UNICEF concluded a skills-building project in Erbil focusing on hygiene promotion for refugees which has reached 720 volunteers, half of them women, since 2016. All trained refugees are linked with WASH committees and camp management.

Education: Despite UNICEF support to education³², high numbers of Syrian refugee children remain out-of-school.³³ To help address this, UNICEF finalised an agreement to run an e-learning pilot project delivering non-formal education to 300 out-of school-Syrian refugee children in grades 2 to 6, in partnership with a global education provider, and the Ministry of Education (MoE) of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG).

The selection of beneficiary children has started in June, ahead of project implementation in the next academic year. UNICEF's current non-formal education (NFE) pilot projects in Erbil have received positive feedback from children and parents, who noted significant strides in children's knowledge and skills. These gains will be taken forward into the coming academic year, due to an agreement with the Directorate of Education by which NFE children will be eligible to enrol back into the formal system.

In June, the MoE in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRG) announced plans to integrate Syrian refugee children into Kurdish schools, instead of continuing the parallel study system. However, it was recognised that this will take time, and that further research is needed to better estimate the demand and the support needed to effect this policy shift. By the end of the 2016-2017 school year in June, 936 Syrian

³¹ UNICEF provides WASH support to eight of the nine camps in the KRI, namely: Domiz 1 and 2, Akre, Gawilan (Dahuk), and Darashakran, Kawergosk, Basirma, and Qushtapa (Erbil). UNICEF support to Sulaymaniyah refugee camps was handed over to WASH partners in 2015/2016.

³² Including construction and improvement of school spaces, provision of teaching and learning materials, delivery of teacher training and incentives, and the introduction of a pilot 'mobile school' approach.

³³ 3RP Iraq Monthly update May 2017: 78,988 refugee children aged 3-17 years; of which 57,243 are school aged (6-17 years); only 29,979 enrolled in formal education in the 2016-2017 academic year, and 9,822 in non-formal education.

refugee teachers and 153 education support staff in the KRI³⁴ had received UNICEF-supported temporary incentives, helping keep schools open for approximately 30,000 Syrian refugee children in formal education.

Health and Nutrition: The majority of Syrian refugees in Iraq remain outside camp settings, living in host communities alongside significant numbers of Iraqi internally displaced people (IDPs), presenting a continual challenge in outreach and delivery of basic health services. UNICEF support to the Directorates of Health helps sustain existing services in camps, but capacity to extend support to out-of-camp refugees remains restricted.

Although refugees in host communities can access facilities, many of the Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) have seen significant increases in population in their catchment areas and, in combination with irregular or non-payment of public servant salaries, there are concerns about both quantity and quality of available coverage. High turnover of staff has been a concern since 2016, and has necessitated regular training of new staff, and the delivery of refresher trainings for existing personnel.

UNICEF's main support in 2017 has been focused on strengthening routine immunization services, including for measles and polio, with progress being on track against 2017 targets.

Homecare services and counselling sessions on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) have reached more new-borns, mothers, and pregnant women than planned, as UNICEF 2017 planned reach was based on number of new pregnancies from previous years' data, while the result (mothers reached) depends on rates of new pregnancies in served locations.

With UNICEF support, nutrition services for children under the age of five continue in refugee camps, with more than 17,200 growth monitoring sessions completed as of end of June 2017. Continued underfunding in the first half of the year, meant prioritisation of support to camps rather than expanding work in host community areas.

Child Protection: With critical funding received in June, UNICEF has renewed refugee programme agreements with implementing partners, while taking into account the implementation of the sustainable child protection programme approach, agreed among Child Protection sub-sector partners, including UNICEF and UNHCR³⁵.

In the first half of the year, UNICEF and partners have supported access to psychosocial services (PSS) for 18,810 newly-registered refugee children (8,880 girls), and connected 1,550 children (753 girls) with specialized child protection services. With regard to Unaccompanied or Separated Children (UASC), UNICEF partners have provided family tracing services for 27 refugee children (23 girls) since January 2017.

Basic Needs: Since January 2017, UNICEF-supported direct cash assistance program has reached 4,319 Syrian refugee children (2,106 girls) in Dahuk and Erbil governorates. Families reported that assistance had so far supported improved attendance of a significant number of children (88 per cent) in Dahuk who had been previously identified as at risk of dropping out of school; while in Erbil 91 per cent of participating children had continued school until the completion of the 2016-2017 academic year. Extended support was provided to 214 families, with case management support for child protection issues, or referrals to other specialized services where needed.

In the first half of the year, UNICEF finalized an agreement with an Iraqi mobile network provider to initiate 'mobile money' delivery, where participating families receive and spend cash assistance via mobile phone. This shift in operations, which will be piloted in upcoming distribution locations in Mosul city before being used at the start of the next school year, will help reduce some of the logistic and security burden on partners, while making receipt of cash simpler and swifter for the beneficiaries. Furthermore, UNICEF partners run complementary awareness-raising sessions for parents and caregivers on child protection issues and on the importance of education for children. Cash-based programming is regular and requires sustained funding over time.

External Communications: In May and June, UNICEF continued to advocate for children, including refugee children across Iraq. For World Refugee Day, UNICEF connected children from a camp via video (the '[Portal](#)') to a major event at the European Parliament in Brussels. In June, UNICEF published two human interest stories ('[The Cost of Being a Refugee](#)', and '[Children's Dreams Revolve Around School](#)'), and facilitated a [joint press release](#) with a partner global education provider on the launch of an interactive e-learning tool, which will be rolled-out to a pilot group of 300 out-of-school Syrian refugee children living in the KRI to improve their access to education.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2017)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 722,944 people including 235,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# people in camps with daily access to water ¹	100,000	82,741	-33,331	60,000	74,467	1,774
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	117,846	9,698	45,000	74,467	8,645

³⁴ Teachers selected for support were those without government (MoE) contracts: 627 teaching staff and 99 education support staff across Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and 309 teachers and 54 education support staff in Dahuk. As reported in May, this intervention is now transferred to another Education sector partner who will continue support through other funding sources.

³⁵ The approach is an output from discussions over past months with government and non-government partners to analyse the situation of child-focused services in the KRI and Iraq, and to identify more sustainable ways of addressing ongoing needs, acknowledging the limitations in human and financial resources that have presented challenges for both national actors and the international community in the first half of 2017, particularly for Syrian refugee response where UNICEF has been operating with a significant funding gap.

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,567	0	38,788	0	0
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# children in formal general education (5-17 years) ¹	42,000	29,199	0	35,900	29,199	0
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	853	43	5,076	443	12
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	1,463	508	58,270	1,044	365
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	433	19	585	146	8
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	2,232	0	3,145	1,550	0
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	25,141	3,642	22,567	18,810	2,001
HEALTH (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 1 in refugee camps immunized against measles through routine services ¹	n/a			2,760	2,201	381
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²				2,760	3,958	700
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³	n/a			12,420	6,422	1,413
NUTRITION (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 5 in refugee camps have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) ¹	n/a			11,040	17,253	2,520
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²				5,520	11,108	1,620
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690		
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females 42,198 and Males 40,543. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489. Reduced sector figures in June report due to data verification in alignment with UNHCR WASH sector dashboard. Change affected sector partner data only (not a UNICEF-funded partner).						
WASH 2: Sector: Females 60,101 and Males 57,745. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489.						
WASH 3: Sector: Females 1,309 and Males 1,258. Per 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls 14,615 and Boys 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same.						
Education 2: Sector: Females 526 and Males 327. UNICEF: Females 249 and Males 194. Low result is due to lack of fund with possible low reporting in activity info. Measures are undertaken to ensure enhanced quality of reporting.						
Education 3: Sector: Females 673 and Males 790. UNICEF: Females 469 and Males 575. Low result is due to lack of fund with possible low reporting in activity info. Measures are undertaken to ensure enhanced quality of reporting.						
Education 4: Sector: Females 240 and Males 193. UNICEF: Females 78 and Males 68.						
Child Protection 1: Sector: Girls 1,021 and Boys 1,211. UNICEF Girls 753 and Boys 797.						
Child Protection 2: Sector: Girls 12,150 and Boys 12,991. UNICEF Girls 8,880 and Boys 9,930.						
Health 1: Girls 1,123 and Boys 1,078						
Health 2: Girls 2,010 and Boys 1,948						
Health 3: Girls 3,275 and Boys 3,147						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: Girls 8,390 and Boys 8,863. Indicator counts sessions. During a period, one child may receive more than one session.						
Nutrition 2: Planned reach for new mothers assumes expected number of new pregnancies based on previous years' data; the result (mothers reached) depends on rates of new pregnancies identified in served locations.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF: Girls 2,106 and Boys 2,213.						

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Lebanon continues to host an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees (including 1,001,051 officially registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)³⁶ in addition to 300,000 Palestinians. The security situation often compounds with complex social and political concerns, contributing to a precarious and unpredictable humanitarian situation. In addition to the on-going humanitarian needs caused by the protracted crisis in Syria, the past six months has seen several major incidents, including recurrent armed clashes and displacements in Ein El Hilwe Palestinian camp, evictions of refugees from informal settlements, and tensions in Arsaal, requiring strong coordinated humanitarian responses³⁷.

Large scale evictions of nearly 12,000 Syrian refugees ordered to vacate their informal settlements in the Bekaa/Zahle area, including surrounding Riyak Airbase, due to security concerns by Lebanese authorities, have been taking place since March this year. Up to the reporting month, approximately 557 of 1,650 affected families from the Riyak Airbase area and 115 of 852 from Zahle, have relocated. Relocation places refugees under significant financial and mental stress, further increasing household debt and the risk of families resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour, in exchange for rent. UNICEF, along with other agencies, is responding to the needs of those refugees, providing support services in both the eviction and relocation areas, in addition to on-going advocacy with relevant municipalities and authorities on issues of humanitarian concern and child protection. Evictions remain a key issue of concern throughout the country.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on July 9, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	1,001,051	M: 475,499; F: 525,552
Child Refugees (Under 18)	547,575	M: 280,294; F: 267,281
Child Refugees (Under 5)	166,174	M: 85,089; F: 81,085
Estimated Host Community Affected	1,000,000	n/a

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination³⁸: UNICEF provides coordination support to the Government of target (GoL) in the Water, Education and Child Protection Sectors, while playing a key role in the Health and Nutrition and Gender-Based Violence Sectors. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 addresses the immediate humanitarian needs of the Lebanese community and Syrian refugees. The plan focuses on four strategic objectives, including ensuring the protection of vulnerable populations, provision of immediate assistance to vulnerable populations, supporting service provision through national systems and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability. Strong coordination mechanisms have been established in the Bekka region in response to a number of events of high humanitarian concern, including large-scale evictions from informal settlements and fires. UNICEF co-led Sectors (WASH and Child Protection) have been working with relevant Ministries, the municipalities and across other sectors to ensure solid coordination and effective response to these events.

Humanitarian Strategy: Working in close partnership with the GoL, UNICEF is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, along with national and regional frameworks and strategies.³⁹ In order to address the impact of the Syrian crisis on refugee and vulnerable children in host communities, UNICEF expanded the scope of the programmatic response in Education, Child Protection, Health, Nutrition and WASH. As the crisis grew, cost-effective and sustainable solutions emerged by building the capacity and resilience of local actors, host communities and the government in response to the increasing humanitarian needs. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (2017- 2020) reflects those needs, with increasing focus on institutional support and other early recovery approaches. UNICEF's strategy⁴⁰ continues to focus on a three-pillar approach: responding to humanitarian and emergency needs with civil society actors; ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems; and strengthening government systems and infrastructure.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Child Protection: In the first six months of the year, UNICEF reached 186,227 vulnerable children and caregivers on key child protection issues through a variety of activities including awareness raising and sensitization.

UNICEF has reached 97 per cent⁴¹ of targeted individuals with awareness raising on gender-based violence (GBV). The positive result is attributed to the effective support to community group networks, which allowed UNICEF to increase its outreach. As 73 per cent of the

³⁶ UNHCR data portal accessed on 9 July 2017.

³⁷ In February and April, clashes between the Palestinian Joint Security Forces and the Islamist group led by Bilal Badr in the Lebanon's largest Palestinian camp, Ein el-Hilweh, displaced people within and outside the camp, caused a number of casualties, and damaged houses/properties. UNICEF provided humanitarian support through partners and UNRWA. The risk of resumption of clashes remains high. In addition in June, two separate fires broke out in informal settlements hosting Syrian refugees in the Bekaa region, with a total of 115 tents destroyed and several casualties reported. UNICEF coordinated with key humanitarian actors on responses to meet the needs of those affected.

³⁸ In accordance with the Letter of Understanding between UNHCR, signed in December 2015, UNICEF continues to support the GoL in coordinating the Child Protection sub-sector, the Education and the Water sectors at national and in four sub-national areas.

³⁹ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2017-2018, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020, No Lost Generation and other sectoral strategies such as Reaching All Children with Education (RACE II) 2017-2021.

⁴⁰ UNICEF Lebanon Country Programme 2017-2020.

⁴¹ 126,616 of which 73 per cent are females and 27 per cent are males.

outreach are women, UNICEF is increasing efforts to reach boys and men through development and use of customized psychosocial support (PSS) tools, to help create healthier family environments and stronger, more equitable communities.

Furthermore, UNICEF has reached 51 per cent of targeted individuals who are at risk and survivors of GBV, through prevention and response services in safe spaces, with 93 per cent being females (70 per cent adolescent girls). The main focus of activities in safe spaces is on adolescent girls and women, with plans to expand interventions through specific PSS tools, outreach strategies and messaging on child marriage⁴², as it has been a challenge to reach this particular group⁴³. In addition to that, UNICEF is rolling the “I Am here” approach with Women’s Refugee Council, developing a toolkit on child marriage, and is also supporting the Higher Childhood Council and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to develop a national strategy to address child marriage.

In terms of community-based psychosocial support (PSS), UNICEF has reached 36 per cent (55,738) of the target children and caregivers, of whom 60 per cent are females. Out of the total individuals reached, 12,470 are caregivers accessing programmes on positive discipline. UNICEF is also focusing on a new approach for community support through empowering community volunteers and increasing efforts on capacity-building for community leaders.

With UNICEF’s support, 10,794 children accessed child protection and focused PSS services (27 per cent of the target, of whom 46 per cent are girls). Focused PSS activities, which are specific for high risk children, were delayed in the beginning of the year due to the needed outreach and safe identification of children in need. Furthermore, focused PSS activities are delivered in sessions, and partners only report on the numbers of children reached once the cycle has been completed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: UNICEF emergency WASH services cover 1,550 Informal Settlements (IS), reaching about 160,000 right holders, or 60 per cent of the Syrian refugees living in IS with temporary WASH services. These services are provided on a daily basis and cost more than US\$2 million per month, and therefore require additional funding to ensure sustainability.

Evictions increased during the first months of the year, with almost 12,000 Syrian refugees targeted in the Bekaa and the North. UNICEF WASH partners ensured appropriate and immediate WASH response through water trucking and desludging to needed families. A strong communication with community mobilizers was established to track movement and ensure preparatory measures are in place for anticipated evictions.

Arsal town in the Baalbek-Hermel Governorate hosts over 40,000 refugees exceeding the Lebanese population by more than 15 per cent. The influx of Syrian refugees places great strain on an already weak infrastructure. Access to adequate sanitation, potable water and solid waste management have become triggers of tension and adversely affecting social cohesion between the host community and refugees. UNICEF is supporting through short term WASH interventions, and improving wastewater systems through alternative technologies. With the aim to find a long term solution, UNICEF has financed the concept design and environmental impact assessment of a wastewater treatment plant that will serve both the Lebanese and the Syrian refugees of Arsal town.

To enhance water supply systems, UNICEF has completed 22 infrastructure projects since the beginning of the year, serving 300,000 vulnerable Lebanese and 46,000 Syrian refugees with improved safe water services. Additionally, more than 195 kilometers of pipelines were rehabilitated or extended, 13 reservoirs were constructed and 27 generators were distributed to ensure uninterrupted water provision, particularly during electricity interruptions.

Without securing additional funding, 160,000 individuals in informal settlements will be at risk of not accessing emergency WASH services from August 2017. To address possible future funding cuts, UNICEF is preparing for an exit strategy from the informal settlements, through enhancing connections to public water supply networks, gaining commitment from the municipalities for the donation of equipment and providing conditional cash assistance to Syrian refugees.

Education: June marks the end of the 2016-2017 school year, during which UNICEF supported 128,858 non-Lebanese and 101,183 Lebanese children with enrolment into basic education, and provided, since January 2017, transportation assistance for 57,345 non-Lebanese children enrolled in public schools. UNICEF also supported the quality assurance department of Lebanon’s Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) through academic monitoring visits to all second-shift schools across six academic subjects.

Despite of the increasing capacity of the public education sector to absorb more students, some children remained ineligible to access formal schooling because they have lost two or more years of education. To ensure that their right to basic education is fulfilled, UNICEF provided access for 22,557 children (40 per cent of 56,000 target) into non-formal education programmes as a pathway to formal education.⁴⁴ Moreover, 21,653 school children received homework support since the beginning of year.

The first round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) for 2017, which targets children aged 7-17 years who have missed two years or more of formal schooling, concluded in early June with 5,854 children (3,010 boys and 2,844 girls) sitting for the post-test. The success rate was 62 per cent, which is a 16 per cent increase from the 2016 ALP summer round, where only 46 per cent of the children passed the test. Meanwhile, the second round of ALP launched later in the month with 7,970 children sitting for the pre-test (4,109 boys and 3,861 girls). Several measures were undertaken to ensure better preparations for this round’s pre-test, for example, rewriting pre-tests to ensure they are more child friendly and efficiently distinguish between a child’s language and subject competencies.⁴⁵

⁴² Based on a base line survey conducted in 2016, 26.6 per cent of Syrian girls aged 15- 19 are married, 4.1 per cent are Lebanese, 13.4 per cent are Palestinians residing in Syria, and 4.1 per cent are Palestinians residing in Lebanon.

⁴³ Due to movement restrictions, expectation of the society to take gender roles that limit them to their residents, and lack of specific activities that target their needs and services.

⁴⁴ 7,951 in Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), 6,106 in Community Based – Early Childhood Education (ECE) and 8,500 in Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN).

⁴⁵ Moreover, coloured leaflets were handed-out to children during the day to help alleviate their fears, the schedule of the day and an overview of what to expect in terms of the subjects that students were to be assessed on were communicated, in addition to provision of other key helpful information.

Health and Nutrition: Within efforts to strengthen and enhance the public health system in Lebanon, UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) with medical equipment, as well as with medication and nutrition supplies since the beginning of 2017. Different types of vaccines,⁴⁶ valued at around one million US dollars, were delivered to 26 government hospitals and 216 Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) across the country. UNICEF also supported the MoPH, and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) through additional human resources to help address the tremendous increase in demand for healthcare services since the Syria crisis. UNICEF, in collaboration with its partners, continued the conduct of public outreach activities to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and care among caregivers in the host and displaced communities, reaching a total of 26,963 beneficiaries since January 2017.

In addition, UNICEF and partners led the development and finalization of the Child Survival “THRIVE” programme, which was preceded with a series of consultations with non-governmental partners on the three pillars of the initiative, including national framework and knowledge management; service access and quality; as well as trust, knowledge and community participation.

Mobility of Syrian refugees and the continuous evictions of displaced people pose challenges to regular delivery of services and outreach to refugees. In terms of other challenges, data management and quality monitoring of the health interventions remain key areas to be addressed.

Adolescents and Youth: Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF made significant investments into actioning inclusive policies for youth. The National Youth Action Plan is currently being developed with partners⁴⁷ as an operational framework to guide the work of all actors towards contextualizing, prioritizing, and realizing the recommendations enlisted in the National Youth Policy endorsed by the Council of Ministers in 2012.

As part of Reaching all Children with Education (RACE II) programme, UNICEF and the MEHE, launched the Non-Formal Education Framework including a literacy and numeracy package for marginalized out-of-school youth (15 years and above) to support finding standardized pathways back to formal education or to improved livelihood opportunities.

UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) launched in early 2017 an initiative to map-out all technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes in the country, generate a strategic roadmap geared at promoting access to TVET and ensure system strengthening.⁴⁸

UNICEF also expanded youth access to vocational skills training by conducting capacity building training for 12 non-formal vocational training providers (UNICEF partners), who will implement community-based training for economic empowerment (TREE) and competency-based vocational training (CBT), per local labour market needs.

Furthermore, the Innovation Labs programme continued to provide Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth with digital skills and social entrepreneurship trainings, in addition to the opportunity to apply for up to US\$2,000 seedfunding and coaching, as well as income-generation opportunities.

A new cross-cutting initiative was launched to support empowering economically active and resilient youth through mentorship, which will be primarily peer-led and tailored for vulnerable groups, and encourage linkages with the private sector.

Social Protection: In the first half of 2017, UNICEF made positive progress in terms of advancing the social protection agenda by identifying key areas for further dialogue, partnership and joint implementation with relevant stakeholders including the United Nations, government and donors.

UNICEF has partnered with MoSA, GoL and the World Bank to support the formulation and finalization of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), that will include a multi-dimensional lens (poverty, child poverty and gender), to help ensure national strategies include the most marginalized and excluded Lebanese children across the social sectors.

Furthermore, UNICEF is supporting a feasibility assessment to better understand how social safety nets can be implemented through government systems and made more sustainable to address the various levels of child vulnerabilities and deprivation. The initial draft is ready and will be finalized in the coming months. Building on this work, a Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) for Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian refugee children was undertaken and findings were presented to MoSA to inform its strategic thinking and plans for 2018. More details will be provided in the next reports.

⁴⁶ Oral Polio Vaccine, Inactivated Polio Vaccine, Diphtheria-Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Measles, Measles-Mumps-Rubella and Diphtheria-Tetanus, etc.

⁴⁷ UNFPA, MASAR, the Youth Forum and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS).

⁴⁸ This will be finalized by end of 2017 and will define a common roadmap and strategic direction for the next five years with a focus on quality, improved access, as well as linkages to the needs of the community and the labour market.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2017)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report	
EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,971	101,183	91,212
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)		n/a		28,338	27,532	26,461
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	423,832 _a	202,259 _a	0 _a	101,504	101,326	0
	TOTAL				230,813	230,041	117,673
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	56,000	22,557	3,388	
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _b	n/a	0	403,852	0 _c	0 _c	
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	6,687 _a	3,957	9,075	3,331	649	
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	12,469 _a	7,426	28,100	10,769 _d	3,088	
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	264,462 _a	195,385	283,050	187,429	54,947	
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues	250,000 _b	n/a _b	33,674	130,500	126,616 _e	26,570	
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	39,198 _c	10,585	72,365	37,103	8,422	
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2017 needs: 3,740,499 people, including 960,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	1,765,000 _a	830,617 _a	444,560	690,711	405,590	4,474	
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,500 _a	217,234 _a	36,496	159,556	150,099 _b	-79,514 _b	
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	194,613 _a	46,157	160,256	142,697 _b	-31,553 _b	
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	69,736 _a	37,339	120,665	52,213	17,394	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees) ^a							
# of supported medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)	n/a	n/a	0	600,000	373,323	82,725	
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	Penta 1 Penta 3 Measles	n/a	n/a	0	70,703 63,260 59,539	41,460 30,755 19,405	13,651 10,918 7,200
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination	n/a	n/a	0	175,000	42,346	3,301	
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements _b	n/a	n/a	0	300,000	88,967	4,446	
ADOLESCENTS							
# of adolescent and youth aged 14+ whose registration fees for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programmes are partially or fully subsidized (RACEII)	78,025 _a	n/a	0	20,000	6,371	1,024	
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	22,125	8,063	
# of adolescent and youth aged 14+ enrolled in short and medium term competency-based and employability skills trainings programmes	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	6,409	2,445	

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	1,645	-1,785 ^b
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	180	26 ¹
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of disadvantaged child that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese Syrians Palestinian Kits	630,000 ^a	393,447 ^a	0	75,000	0 ^b
				0	116,000	121,282
				0	15,000	15,124
				0	32,000	35,374
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	46,417	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0 ^a	0
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	122,409	20,104
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME						
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	27,015	2,186
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	27,261	2,702
Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames.						
Education: a) Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)” Retrieved from the May 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Figures are accurate as of end of March 2017.						
Education: b) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.						
Education: c) Result achieved is zero since this is for the next scholastic year.						
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the January-May 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet. There is a sharp increase in sector figures as a result of a delay in the publication of dashboards on the information portal.						
Child protection: b) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the May 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: c) The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the May 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: d) Males: 5,933, Females: 4,863.						
Child protection: e) Males: 34,906, Females: 91,710.						
WASH: a) Sector figures were retrieved from the May 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). There is a sharp increase in sector figures as a result of a delay in the publication of dashboards on the information portal.						
WASH: b) UNICEF result decreased from last month due to verification of partner result report in last month.						
Health & Nutrition: a) MoPH data reflects the months of January – May 2017 for UNICEF result.						
Health & Nutrition: b) MoPH data for UNICEF results are not fully available by MoPH and cover the months of January - May 2017.						
Adolescents 1: May 2017 indicator result corrected to zero, with the change between May and April reports being at 154.						
Adolescents: a) The sector target refers to the number of children and youth whose registration fees for regulated NFE programmes are partially or fully subsidized						
Adolescents: b) UNICEF result decreased since partners incorrectly reported on this indicator last month.						
Winter: a) The sector target is 210,000 households and the sector result is 131,149 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. Sector data from October 2016 to December 2016. Source: Inter-Agency Coordination, November Statistical Dashboard.						
Winter: b) Due to operational challenges, mainly related to the planned reach of the poorest Lebanese households, the winter cash programme direct to poor Lebanese children was cancelled, in agreement with the MoSA, and will be reprogrammed into a more sustainable and predictable child focused programme. A feasibility study was launched to assess the options and appropriateness of the new programme aiming to reach Lebanese socio-economically vulnerable children, with the final report expected in mid-September 2017.						
Communication for Development: a) The C ₄ D section is in the process of signing Programme Documents with relevant partners.						

Turkey

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on July 9, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,049,879	M: 1,622,536; F: 1,427,343
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,363,296	M: 710,622; F: 652,674
Child Refugees (Under 5)	417,833	M: 216,541; F: 20,292

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers registered in Turkey approached 3.4 million, with over 79,000 newly registered in June. More than three million are Syrians, including 1.4 million children, while the remaining 315,643 are nationals primarily from Afghanistan (136,763) and Iraq (133,815).⁴⁹ According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 31,226 Syrian refugees spontaneously returned to Syria in 2017, of whom 20,314 returned from Turkey.⁵⁰

In June, 2,694 people were rescued or apprehended in the attempt to arrive in Greece by sea, including 66 children identified as at-risk. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, five rounds of returns took place in June for 48 people (all adult single males), bringing the total number of people re-admitted to Turkey since the Statement came into effect in March 2016 to 1,229.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response in-country, and remains the largest provider of aid to Syrians under temporary protection, as well as other refugee and migrant groups. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) supports government efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the organization's Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action and the close partnership with the Turkish government. Under the framework of the 3RP and the "No Lost Generation" Initiative, UNICEF focuses on four priority areas: Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth and Basic Needs, to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children. The rapid scale-up of services and strengthening of existing national systems remains a top priority, with an increased focus on a resilience and policy approach to reflect the protracted and complex nature of both the Syria and Refugee and Migrant Crises. Child rights violations by parties to the conflict inside Syria continue to be monitored and documented through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) capacity.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In the first half of 2017, UNICEF continued to work closely with the Government of Turkey and NGO partners to expand protective services for refugee children, providing over 36,000 beneficiaries with regular psychosocial support, and referring nearly 12,800 at-risk children to relevant services for specialized support.

Further efforts to address the specific needs of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and victims of gender-based violence (GBV) will be strengthened. Lack of data on the ground, uneven quality and coverage of services and the limited availability and capacity of non-governmental organization partners on the ground remain challenges, and UNICEF continues to advocate with the government to remove these bottlenecks.

UNICEF has also expanded partnerships to strengthen the response to children in contact with the law, which was identified in 2016 as a major gap. In June, in collaboration with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA), UNICEF conducted an analysis on "Legal Aid Services for Children". The preliminary findings clearly indicate the presence of significant bottlenecks for legal representation as well as issues concerning access, provision and quality of current legal aid services for refugee children. On 13 June 2017, UNICEF signed a two-year rolling work plan (RWP) with the Ombudsman Institution in Turkey to strengthen its capacity to manage children's rights cases and carry out evidence-based advocacy actions to position children's rights in the national agenda. It also contains key interventions to raise awareness on the role of the institution among refugee children and their families, and focuses on strengthening the capacity. UNICEF is also holding technical discussions with relevant governmental authorities and key national and international partners to strengthen the provision of Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) services in the context of the Syria crisis.

Health: On 8 June, a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak was confirmed in the Deir-Ez-Zor Governorate of the Syrian Arab Republic. As of 12 July, 23 cases were confirmed in Syria⁵¹. In response to this outbreak, the Turkish Ministry of Health (MoH) updated its "Polio Importation Plan" and in consultation with the National Polio Certification Committee, appropriate mitigation measures were taken. All clinicians were informed, acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance was strengthened, and the vaccination status of travellers to and from Syria is being checked and, if needed, additional inactivated polio vaccinations (IPV) will be performed. The MoH has requested UNICEF for additional doses of IPV, and if polio is detected inside Turkey, UNICEF will provide technical and Communication for Development (C4D) support to any subsequent supplementary immunization campaigns.

⁴⁹ UNHCR, June 2017. Demographic data on unregistered refugees/migrants is unavailable due to operational constraints.

⁵⁰ UNHCR; IOM: Spontaneous Syrian Refugee and IDP Returns - January to May 2017.

⁵¹ In Al Mayadin district, Deir Ez-Zor Governorate, and one in the district of Tall Abyad, Ar-Raqqa Governorate.

Education: In 2017, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other stakeholders to increase the capacity of the education system to provide Syrian children with quality, inclusive education, including for over 190,000 children enrolled in public schools, while scaling-up non-formal and informal learning opportunities for those who remain out of school. However, the limited capacity and availability of qualified, registered NGOs who can support the expansion of programming in host communities remain a key bottleneck to achieving programme targets.

Together with the MoNE and the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), UNICEF constructed a total of seven two-storey prefabricated schools in the provinces of Adana, Batman, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis and Şanlıurfa, each of which has 23 classrooms and can accommodate up to 1,380 students. To date, UNICEF has supported the construction of 37 prefabricated schools in 12 provinces across Turkey⁵², providing improved learning spaces for up to 46,380 refugee children.

In close cooperation with the MoNE, UNICEF has been supporting the provision of young-child friendly learning materials and classroom furniture to pre-primary classes in Temporary Education Centres (TECs) to enhance the quality of learning. In 2017, UNICEF established 260 pre-primary classrooms and 76 TECs, benefiting 9,308 young Syrian children.⁵³ Early childhood education (ECE) is particularly crucial for young refugee children in Turkey, as it plays a strong role in promoting faster foreign language learning and builds a solid foundation for later academic learning.

In June, as a result of intensive consultation and advocacy and with UNICEF's technical and financial assistance, MoNE's Life Long Learning Directorate made considerable progress in the development of an Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) for Syrian out-of-school children (OOSC). The ALP will be provided in select Public Education Centres (PECs) in 12 provinces identified as having high numbers of OOSC, and will gradually expand to cover an estimated additional 20,000 children.⁵⁴

Social Protection: UNICEF's social protection programme expanded significantly in 2017 with the development and launch of the extension of the national Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) in May, as well as ongoing scale-up of programming to address negative coping measures such as child labour.

In June, the national Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme began to receive applications from refugee children attending TECs, thanks to the successful completion of the integration of the Foreign Students' Management (YOBIS) and the Integrated Social Assistance (ISAIS) information systems of the MoNE and the MoFSP, respectively. The CCTE aims to promote attendance, reduce drop-out, and encourage enrolment for some 230,000 vulnerable refugee children by end 2017. Over 56,000 Syrian children in Turkish public schools received their first bi-monthly payment under the CCTE end of May, and preparations are underway for the next payment in July. In the area of child labour, in June UNICEF provided specialised support to nearly 400 child workers⁵⁵ in community centres in eight provinces⁵⁶ across Turkey. The support included provision of access to basic and social services as well as educational and psycho-social support.

Youth and Adolescents: UNICEF continued to strengthen its youth and adolescents programme throughout the first half of 2017, with an emphasis on expanding partnerships with government and NGO partners on the ground. In June, UNICEF renewed its partnership with the Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP) Regional Administration and the Development Foundation of Turkey to scale-up activities and reach 80,000 Turkish and Syrian adolescents and youth across southeast Turkey by the end of 2017. The main objective is to foster social cohesion among Turkish and non-Turkish adolescents and youth in host communities and expand opportunities for empowerment and participation.

Media and External Communications: On 8 June, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme was officially launched in Ankara with more than 150 participants, including representatives from the Government of Turkey, the European Union, the United Nations, foreign missions, civil society and the media.⁵⁷ On the same day, a high-level delegation from UNICEF, the EU Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management (ECHO) and the MoNE met with beneficiaries of CCTE at the Nazife Hatun Primary School in Ankara, where they also personally handed report cards to Syrian students. More than 600 refugee students and their families were present for the events, which received extensive media coverage.

Throughout June, UNICEF supported several global social media advocacy campaigns, including [“Early Moments Matter”](#), [“Super Dads”](#) and [“Children Uprooted”](#), with a number of posts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. UNICEF also published three human interest stories, entitled [“My Super Dad, My Super Hero”](#), [“In Turkey, two rounds of country-wide vaccinations target children under age five”](#) and [“Children should be protected from child labour”](#). In observance of World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June, UNICEF released a [video](#) highlighting a day in the life of an agricultural child worker from Şanlıurfa, and further raised awareness on the issue through online social media.

⁵² Adana, Adiyaman, Batman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mardin, Mersin, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa.

⁵³ 4,646 girls and 4,662 boys.

⁵⁴ Specific roll-out plans (including outreach activities) will be developed in July, with implementation planned for the last quarter of 2017.

⁵⁵ 127 girls and 242 boys.

⁵⁶ Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Kayseri, Şanlıurfa and Hatay.

⁵⁷ Formal speeches were given by the Minister of Family and Social Policies, the UNICEF Regional Director for CEE/CIS, the Deputy Minister of National Education, the EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, the President of AFAD and the President of the Turkish Red Crescent (Kızılay).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 1.56 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education ¹	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	12,764	1,169
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ²	412,200	499,843	0	400,000	499,843	0
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ³	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	12,793	565
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁵	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	55,639	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 1.23 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	124,650	n/a	n/a	100,000	36,092	5,245
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655	n/a	n/a	77,000	27,442	2,334
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700	n/a	n/a	7,700	12,784	2,925
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780	n/a	n/a	2,120	886	0
BASIC NEEDS (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,873,600	n/a	n/a	165,000	41,295	4,253
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a	n/a	200,000	167,046	0
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: For June, additional 1,169 children (519 girls and 650 boys) were enrolled. The total enrolment year to date is 12,764 (6,346 girls and 6,418 boys).						
EDUCATION 2: 499,843 (252,735 girls and 247,108 boys). This figure is the highest enrolment achievement, as of January 2017. Updated figures will be reported when released by the MoNE. UNICEF's target was determined end-2016, based on an analysis of available data as well as projected refugee population figures at the time. Since then, the number of Syrian children in formal education has increased significantly; targets will be revised accordingly at mid-year.						
EDUCATION 3: For June, additional 565 children (217 boys and 348 girls) were enrolled. The total enrolment year to date is 12,793 (5,856 boys and 6,937 girls). Non-formal and informal education interventions include the teaching of Turkish as a second language, basic literacy and numeracy classes, remedial and catch-up courses, as well as community outreach and mobilization to encourage enrolment into the formal education system.						
EDUCATION 4: 13,180 (7,119 women, 6,061 men). This figure is the highest achieved as of March 2017. This support is provided to teachers every month.						
EDUCATION 5: For June, there is no additional teachers trained. The total teachers trained year to date is 55,639 (31,043 women and 24,596 men).						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: 2,746 girls, 2,499 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: 1,006 girls, 1,328 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: 1,348 girls, 1,577 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: No trainings were organised in June 2017.						
BASIC NEEDS 1: Results reported under this indicator are as of January 2017; beneficiaries reached in December 2016 were counted against the 2016 3RP.						
YOUTH 1: 2,550 girls, 1,703 boys.						

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Egypt continues to be a destination for refugees and asylum seekers. The total number of registered refugees and asylum seekers has increased from 117,591 in January 2017 to 208,968 in May, of whom 81,762 are children (65 per cent Syrians and 35 per cent predominantly Sub-Saharan Africans). 2,977 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) comprise the largest group at risk, with the majority coming from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Syria. In May 2017, about 184 UASC (mostly 15-17 years old) were newly registered. The

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on July 9, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	122,228	M: 62,459; F: 59,769
Child Refugees (Under 18)	52,436	M: 27,012; F: 25,423
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,445	M: 6,845; F: 6,600

majority of identified protection risks include the need for alternative care structures, community support, access to sustainable services, in addition to children affected by violence and exploitation, including child labour and early marriage.

During the first half of the year, the Government of Egypt continued to grant over 39,000 Syrian refugee children⁵⁸ access to public education, however several challenges persist, such as limited capacity of the education system (high class density, limited number of teachers relative to students, quality of teaching), in addition to registration restrictions, due to strict documentation requirements and safety issues (inside and outside classrooms).

The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), with UNICEF support, is expanding provision of primary healthcare services, currently being provided to Syrian refugees and host community members, to include non-Syrian refugees, by increasing the number of Primary Healthcare Units (PHUs) from 112 to 120 in 36 health districts in 16 governorates.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to co-lead the Protection Working Group (PWG), the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) and the Education Working Group (EWG) to ensure coordinated efforts and development of joint interventions to efficiently and effectively address the needs of refugees, migrants and host community members.

UNICEF, UNHCR, the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners of the Health Working Group (HWG) meet on a regular basis to coordinate and complement their health indicators, reporting system and financial support to partners, particularly the MoHP.

Within efforts to strengthen the national child protection system, UNICEF continued to lead discussions with Working Group partners to enhance referral pathways for case management and identifying further arrangements for the Inter-Agency Capacity-Building Taskforce. UNICEF is in the process of developing a country programme to better prevent and address sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), following an assessment mission to UNICEF-supported family centers and PHUs, and meetings with key stakeholders from the SGBV Working Group. In addition, UNICEF is enhancing partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to strengthen the capacity of health units' staff in the identification and referral of SGBV cases, and is working with PHUs, Child Protection Committees and Community Development Associations in the northern coast to fully activate the child helpline to provide children and young people with access to around-the-clock counselling, support and protection services.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF supports the Government of Egypt and community-based interventions that guarantee access to school, including Syrian refugees, and provides training on strategies to improve quality of education and learning at targeted public schools, reduce repetition and drop-out rates as well as enhance outreach and delivery of services to the most affected areas.

Building on the decision of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to expand public health services to Syrian refugees, UNICEF is supporting the ministry through a basic package of capacity-building trainings aiming to reach medical and paramedical personnel and provide facilities with essential health equipment in addition to recruitment of qualified Syrian women community health workers, among Syrian refugees families. UNICEF, in line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and the No Lost Generation Initiative, is focuses on the global issue of children on the move and specifically on children at risk of irregular migration (Egyptian and refugee children) and migrant children transiting through Egypt. The issue of migration is closely linked to adolescents' protection and well-being and to UNICEF's mandate on child rights, especially child protection. UNICEF's national response on children on the move is based on the prevention, protection and response strategy. Depending on the selected governorates (vulnerable to migration and trafficking risks and with large refugee population namely Kafr, El-Sheikh, Port Said, Matrouh, Fayoum, Aswan and Damietta), the approach aims to reach Egyptian and non-Egyptian children. UNICEF offers community-based child protection services, prevention and response to violence, specialized services and other humanitarian assistance to Egyptian, refugee and migrant children and their families.⁵⁹

In addition, UNICEF is engaging with detention centres in six governorates⁶⁰ and providing support before, during and after release of children in detention, through the distribution of non-food items and psychosocial care, as well as referral to relevant programmes. For children at risk of gender and sexual based violence (SGBV), trafficking and for children without parental care, especially in detention, UNICEF provides temporary care arrangements through available shelters, upon ensuring minimum standards of child protection are applied. Referrals to mental health services, including specialized psychosocial support and speech therapy for children with disabilities or who experience trauma also comprise the package of services that are provided.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: Since January 2017, the implementation of formal education activities as per 2017 Response Plan for Syrian Refugees have been delayed mainly due to approvals needed from the Ministry of Education (MoE) on UNICEF's Annual Work Plan (AWP). However, concrete progress will be made in the next months as the Ministry approval was obtained in early July.

Programme activities aiming to reach children (3-5 years) enrolled in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and pre-primary education were also delayed due to clearances required from the Ministry of Social Solidarity. UNICEF continues to engage with the Ministry to expedite the issuance of authorizations.

Child Protection: In the first six months, 21,723 Egyptian, refugee and migrant children and adolescents participated in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) programmes, and accessed community-based child protection and PSS through

⁵⁸ MoE 2015-16 data.

⁵⁹ In the governorates of Giza, Cairo, Alexandria, Gharbeya, Qalyubeya, Monufeya, Dhakaleya, Red Sea, Matruh, Sharqeya, Damietta, Port Said, Ismailia city, Aswan, Bahera and Kafr el Sheikh.

⁶⁰ Kafr El Sheikh, Bahera, Alexandria, Red Sea, Aswan (Al Shalal and Aswan second detention centre) and Marsa Matruh.

UNICEF implementing partners. UNICEF also provided case management to 5,735 children and one off cash grants (1,500 EGP) to 182 Egyptian, refugee and migrant children. Specialized protection services benefited 114 children with disabilities and 34 victims of SGBV. Furthermore, 6,376 women and men participated in positive parenting programmes to help reduce violence against children and strengthen child protection systems.

UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health (MoH), continued the implementation of programme activities in 36 selected PHUs in 16 governorates and 36 active Family Clubs. Community-based activities, including recreational and non-specialized psychosocial activities continued in most of the locations.

In addition, UNICEF, in partnership with the National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating Illegal Migration (NCCPIM) and the International Organization on Migration (IOM), successfully launched a nationwide social media campaign on the risks of irregular migration, as part of communication for development efforts.

With regards to continuous efforts to strengthen the national child protection system in cooperation with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the National Child Protection Committees, UNICEF delivered a strategic planning workshop in Damietta governorate in June, to identify the vision, mission and capacity-building plans for the coming period. Based on a memo sent to the Damietta governor, a decree was issued to form the technical secretariats and allocate venues for District Child Protection Committees that will receive UNICEF support. UNICEF continues the monitoring and assessment of detention centers and the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to child detainees, as well as advocating for their release, in coordination with NCCM and UNHCR, in addition to identifying alternative care arrangements with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS).

Health: During the first six months, 329 antenatal care consultations were provided to Syrian women, and 8,964 children under the age of five received routine immunization and growth monitoring services.

UNICEF continued support to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) through the delivery of Training of Trainers for 100 primary healthcare workers (mainly physicians, nurses and sanitarians) to ultimately reach a total of 1,500 health staff. Similar capacity-building trainings were delivered to 170 (out of a target of 200) Syrian Community Healthcare Workers (CHWs) from seven governorates, mainly on the conduct of awareness raising activities on personal hygiene practices and HIV/AIDS to Syrian refugee families.

During the first six months and with UNICEF support, the integration of psychosocial support and adolescent services as well as positive parenting awareness continued at 36 MoHP Primary Health Units (PHUs) in 16 governorates, benefitting refugee and host community populations. UNICEF continued support for 36 MoHP PHUs through raising awareness of facilitators, case workers and case managers to help activate the Family Club and enhance provision of psychosocial services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees and Egyptians. Family Clubs have been playing a key role in providing psychological support through offering life skills for adolescents and recreational activities for children, and identifying cases of children that need specialized interventions and referring them to the appropriate service. In addition, visitors benefit from awareness-raising on positive parenting and guidance on protection of children from all forms of violence. Furthermore, UNICEF has been closely coordinating with MoHP health teams in Aswan and Red Sea governorates to ensure provision of essential healthcare to detained Syrian and non-Syrian refugee women and children at Aswan first, Hurghada, and Shalateen detention centers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2017)

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2017)						
EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH (Need in 2017: 1,798,674 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# antenatal care consultations provided	n/a	n/a		8,000	329	40
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40	0
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines ²				250	0 ¹	0
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	102	0
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days	n/a	n/a		15,000,000	6,031,161 ²	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	8,949	1,384
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0 ³	0
# trained CHWs				450	170	0
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a	n/a		2,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500			360	0 ¹	0

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	n/a	n/a		27,000	0 ¹	0
# children benefitting from life skills education	8,600			8,000	0 ¹	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,000	5,667	0
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600			150	0 ¹	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500	n/a		25,000	21,723 ¹	4,154
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500			10,000	6,376	963
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	5,735	386
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	5,907	1,095
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions ¹	13,300			12,000	182	182
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	114	14
# government bodies activated and strengthened ²	105			40	57	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600			1,000	351	0
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ³	930			50	34	11
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants) ⁴	n/a			13,135	21,723 ¹	4,154
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: EPI Guideline is being developed and pending distribution by end of Q2 2017.						
Health 2: NIDs conducted in April 2017. "Sub National Polio Campaign".						
Health 3: Data pending from the MoHP.						
Education 1: Activities are delayed pending clearances and the implementation of the UNICEF AWP, which was approved by the MoE in early July 2017.						
Child Protection 1: The indicator result includes beneficiaries of CP services at family centres (reported by the PNGOs) and at PHUs (reported by MoHP) without double counting.						
Child Protection 2: Government bodies including primary health centers, youth centers and official child protection committees.						
Child Protection 3: At least one of the following: Legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						
Child Protection 4: Emergency cash-bed intervention provided to Syrian children based on specific criteria. The UNICEF result is pending verification and may change in the next report.						

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 15 July 2017)*

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD

Amounts in million USD	HRP				3RP																				Total				Total									
Sector	Syria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP					
	Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	A available Fund	Funding Gap			
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%		
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	31.1	51.8	62%	84.2	29.9	54.3	65%	108.4	31.9	76.5	71%	4.8	4.6	0.3	5%															197.4	66.3	131.1	66%	280.4	97.4	183.0	65%
Health and Nutrition	93.6	25.4	68.2	73%	11.0	11.6	-0.6	-6%	20.4	17.6	2.8	14%	2.2	1.2	1.0	46%	0.5	0.4	0.1	20%	2.3	0.4	1.8	82%							36.4	31.3	5.1	14%	130.0	56.7	73.3	56%
Education	94.4	36.3	58.1	62%	96.3	69.6	26.7	28%	223.1	124.3	98.8	44%	24.1	4.9	19.2	80%	193.1	92.6	100.5	52%	6.1	5.7	0.4	7%							542.7	297.1	245.6	45%	637.1	333.4	303.7	48%
Child Protection	30.1	11.8	18.3	61%	38.6	17.1	21.5	56%	26.0	19.6	6.4	25%	4.9	1.2	3.8	76%	33.3	24.0	9.3	28%	9.4	3.7	5.7	61%							112.3	65.6	46.7	42%	142.4	77.4	64.9	46%
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	11.0	26.5	71%	29.5	5.4	24.1	82%	16.6	3.1	13.5	81%	2.0	0.0	2.0	100%	8.0	3.4	4.6	57%											56.1	11.9	44.2	79%	93.5	22.9	70.7	76%
Social Protection					8.5	5.7	2.8	33%	22.6	12.7	9.9	44%																			31.1	18.4	12.7	41%	31.1	18.4	12.7	41%
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	11.8	-1.8	-18%	28.6	30.9	-2.3	-8%																			38.6	42.8	-4.2	-11%	38.6	42.8	-4.2	-11%
Early recovery	16.1	8.5	7.6	47%																																		
Palestinian									19.5	7.1	12.4	64%																		19.5	7.1	12.4	64%	19.5	7.1	12.4	64%	
Other																								7.5	6.9	0.6	9%	7.5	6.9	0.6	9%	7.5	6.9	0.6	9%			
Being allocated		1.5				0.2				0.0				0.5				7.1				2.0				2.3				12.1					13.6			
Regional thematic																																						
Total	354.6	125.7	229.0	65%	278.1	151.3	126.8	46%	465.3	247.2	218.0	47%	38.0	12.3	25.7	68%	234.9	127.6	107.3	46%	17.8	11.8	6.0	34%	7.5	9.1	-1.6	-22%	1041.6	559.4	482.2	46%	1396.2	685.1	711.1	51%		

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 20.1 M.

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 30.9 M and total funds available US\$ 5.3 M.

* \$US53 M deducted from Lebanon CF.

Next SitRep: August 20th, 2017

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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