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On 16 January 2017 in the Syrian Arab Republic, Mohammad (right) is a volunteer with the risk education campaign. "Imagine if you could contribute to saving someone's life. Let alone help save hundreds of children. The value of what we do cannot be measured," said Mohammad.



Syria Crisis

February 2017
Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF and partners continue the implementation of the 2016-2017 winter assistance programme in Syria and in the five neighbouring Syrian refugee host countries, helping thousands of vulnerable Syrian families protect their children from the cold. So far, a total of 1.6 million children (target 2.5 million) were reached with at least one of the following interventions including distribution of winter clothing kits (about 650,000 children); thermal blankets (about 318,000 children); high energy biscuits (4,000 children); mobile health services or vaccinations (about 752,000 children); cash assistance (over 310,000 children) and delivery of fuel to ensure school are heated (over 229,000 children). UNICEF's winter appeal was about 70% funded.
- UNICEF in Iraq and Egypt have a critical funding gap against their 2017 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan appeal for support to Syrian refugees, with only 6 per cent and 14 per cent respectively of the UNICEF 2017 appeal for Syrian refugees received as of end of February 2017. Donor funding is critical to enable UNICEF to continue its response to vulnerable populations through its partners.
- Arsal, a Lebanese town on the eastern border with Syria, hosts over 40,000 Syrian refugees which exceeds the Lebanese population by 15 per cent. Access to adequate sanitation, potable water and solid waste management has become a trigger of tension and adversely affecting social cohesion between the host community and refugees and is facing a looming health crisis.
- UNICEF, despite continuing challenges to humanitarian access, has reached about 230,485 people in 152 hard to reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services, and delivered supplies for about 3,663 beneficiaries in five besieged areas through different modalities of delivery.

In Syria

6,000,000

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2015)

Outside Syria

2,359,964

of registered Syria refugee children

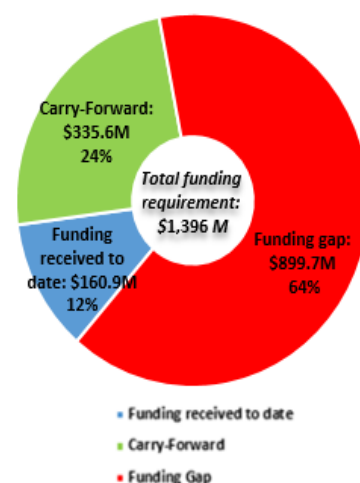
4,957,907

of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 08 March 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2016

US\$ 1,396 million

Funding Status*



* \$US 53M deducted from Lebanon CF

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	February results (#)	Cluster Target	February results (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,107,461	376,690	9,051,563	379,257
# targeted children enrolled in formal education ¹	3,701,713	1,116,388	693,540	653,638
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education ²	420,000	32,623	1,307,679	30,957
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ³	941,240	185,836	988,740	181,780
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	666,642	66,180	1,335,385	71,493

Targets revised from January 2017 report. 1) Sector does not include Syria or Lebanon pending results; 2) sector does not include Lebanon pending results; 3) sector does not include Iraq.

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: As the Syria crisis enters its seventh year, notwithstanding the nationwide cessation of hostilities agreed by main parties to the conflict¹ on 31 December 2016, the situation in the country remains volatile with consequences for the 5.8 million children in need of humanitarian assistance across the country². In February 2017, the number of humanitarian deliveries to hard-to-reach (HTR) and besieged (BSG) areas inside Syria through Inter-Agency Convoys continued at a very low pace, due to a combination of deterioration of security conditions, as well as delays in obtaining approvals. A United Nations (UN) and Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) Humanitarian Convoy reached Talbiseh (Homs) on 5 February with UNICEF delivering health, nutrition and WASH supplies for 125,000 people in need, while a subsequent UN/SARC convoy reached Al Rastan (Homs) on 12 February with UNICEF delivering health, nutrition and WASH supplies for 87,800 people in need. A convoy to Al Waer in Homs was aborted due to security issues.

In addition, a UN aid convoy of 22 trucks carrying food, medical supplies and winter clothes to Al Waer were looted. Medical, surgical and renewable items continue to be removed from medical kits during the loading of convoys, hampering the functionality of the kits for the people in need.

In Aleppo, an estimated 1.8 million people continued to be affected in February by the El Khafsa water supply cuts since 14 January 2017. The population resorted to unsafe or contaminated water and therefore increasing the risk of exposure to water borne diseases, with a particular concern for children.³

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In February 2017, UNICEF Syria reached about 230,485 people in 152 hard-to-reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes, inter-agency cross-line convoys and cross-border interventions in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition and child protection.⁴ Additionally, UNICEF delivered supplies for about 3,663 beneficiaries in five⁵ besieged areas through cross-line convoys and regular programmes.

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 both at the Whole of Syria and hub level, including at sub-national levels in Syria. Under the recently launched Humanitarian Response Plan - [HRP 2017](#), the WASH sector will continue to support the WASH systems, aiming to stabilize and reduce the decline in efficiency of existing infrastructure, and prioritizing those in need of humanitarian life-saving assistance; the Child Protection subsector response, in line with the No Lost Generation strategic framework, will work to improve access to quality child protection services. In the Nutrition sector, efforts will be made to ensure that 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. The priority of the Education sector will be to provide relevant and quality education to children and youth affected by the crisis, including in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, prioritizing areas of intervention according to the severity mapping.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is anchored in the Whole of Syria 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, focus is to sustain and reactivate immunization services for children and support basic paediatric and maternal health

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,500,000
Children Displaced	2,400,000
People in Hard to Reach Areas	4,800,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas**	2,095,648
People in Besieged Areas	645,000
Children in Besieged Areas**	280,854
* Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA **Calculation based on latest BSG\HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.	

¹ Not including ISIL and Jabhat Fatah Al Sham.

² Syria Humanitarian Response Plan 2017.

³ El Khafsa plant has resumed operations since 14 March and most of the neighbourhoods in Aleppo city are being served by the public water network, however frequent electricity cuts in the city are disrupting the service.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Wa'er (Homs), Kafr Batna, Misraba, Duma, Khan el Shih (Rural Damascus).

care with critical medical supplies, equipment and training. The Education programme aims to address barriers to education among out-of-school children by strengthening the availability and quality of learning, including expanding the capacity of host communities to absorb internally displaced children by increasing the availability of 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 targeting 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:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): During February, an additional 146,000 people (over 1.3 million people in 2017) benefitted from improved WASH services across the country. Furthermore, since the beginning of the year, UNICEF reached about 340,000 people with distribution of WASH non-food items (hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap, washing powder) and hygiene promotion activities, including installation of tanks in schools and communities. The WASH-in-Schools programme, which includes rehabilitation of WASH facilities, hygiene promotion activities and water trucking, has allowed more than 115,000 children since the beginning of the year to benefit from more functional education facilities. More than 758,000 people have benefited from UNICEF ongoing emergency response, which includes water trucking to internally displaced people (IDP), schools and host communities and maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP shelters and health facilities.

In Aleppo, UNICEF continued emergency water trucking at a daily rate of 10 million liters to IDPs shelters, host communities and 120 schools benefitting more than 500,000 people, in addition to providing fuel (approximately 10,000 liters/day) for operating the groundwater wells. During the water crisis in Damascus and Rural Damascus⁶, UNICEF has supported the water authorities to activate the contingency production groundwater wells and to increase the electrical power through provision of generators and fuel. In addition, UNICEF provided emergency water trucking to schools and IDP settlements and supported the water production by rehabilitating 15 new groundwater wells for the benefit of around 1.5 million people. UNICEF continues to provide the critical treatment of drinking water across Syria benefiting about 14 million people.

Education: In February, almost 150,000 children (373,460 since the beginning of the year) were reached with education services, 55,400 of them were reached in the HTR and BSG areas through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys. Support to a quality educational environment continues, with around 1,500 children benefitting from 28 new pre-fabricated classrooms installed in schools in four governorates, while around 18,150 children benefited from the rehabilitation of 392 classrooms in 24 schools in five governorates. In Hasakeh, some 50,000 children benefited from school furniture, while more than 13,000 children received basic education materials in three governorates.

About 139 children have received curriculum B text books in three governorates and around 689 children in Al-Hasakeh benefited from the remedial education provided by a local NGO, and more than 100 teachers have been trained on active learning methods and curriculum B in Hama.

Through the Back-to-Learning campaign, 24,000 children had been enrolled in the 36 reopened schools in eastern Aleppo by the end of February 2017. Some 10 pre-fabricated classrooms were opened in Sakhour, serving 453 children. Furthermore, a school is operating in Jibreen collective shelter serving 500 children, and 8 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers are serving 402 children. Currently, UNICEF is undertaking the rehabilitation of 19 schools in western Aleppo and solar power systems were installed in 40 schools in western Aleppo, allowing some 52,800 children to enjoy well-lit classrooms and use computer labs. Furthermore, a Back to Learning (BTL) campaign was conducted in 23 locations in eastern Aleppo, reaching 19,000 children with recreational and promotional activities, and around 2,000 door-to-door visits were conducted.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF continues to provide essential pediatric and maternal services to children and women across the country, reaching in February more than 188,000 children and women (almost 348,000 since the beginning of the year) through 95 fixed centers and mobile teams run by 22 local NGOs. As the National Immunization Days start on 12 March, UNICEF has provided the Ministry of Health with some 6 million doses of vaccines. UNICEF is planning to target 3.3 million children under the age of five (U5) across Syria with polio immunization in 2017.

Nutrition screening and service provision continued in February, as over 238,000 children U5 and about 71,000 pregnant lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition since the beginning of 2017, of whom 632 children were diagnosed

⁶ 22 December 2016 to end of January 2017.

with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and were admitted in treatment centers in 11 governorates. Furthermore, about 171,000 PLW were counselled on proper breastfeeding and complimentary feeding practices and about 82,000 children US and almost 37,000 mothers received multiple micronutrient supplements.

As the nutrition status of women and children in HTR and BSG areas remains critical, due to multiple factors including lack of access to proper food, insecurity, limited availability of health care services and personnel, lack of information and unhealthy WASH practices, UNICEF continues to implement regular programmes as well as inter-agency convoys to reach to vulnerable groups. During the month of February, therapeutic and preventative supplies enough for around 2,573 children and 1,230 women were delivered through convoys in Ar-Rastan and Talbiseh in Rural Homs.

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: In February, more than 5,000 children and almost 5,000 caregivers have participated in structured and sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting activities.

About 29,000 children (14,741 girls and 13,777 boys) were reached with Mine Risk Education (MRE) in 10 governorates, while 735 teachers (517 women, 218 men) received MRE training in 4 governorates and 49 frontline workers (41 women and 8 men) received awareness on avoiding Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) hazards. Furthermore, about 2,000 children were engaged in child protection awareness raising events.

The child protection response in Aleppo continued during February through inter-sectoral interventions. While the Department of Health documented 15 cases of death (including 12 children) and 40 cases of injuries (including 26 children) due to UXOs, that took place during February among returnees to eastern Aleppo, MRE activities were conducted in Sheikh Maqsoud, reaching 3,700 individuals. 28 social workers from 2 local NGOs and 4 officials from the Department of Social Affairs in Aleppo received training on case management and integrated social services.

Up to February, 4,000 children with disabilities in Aleppo were assessed according to the newly introduced case management practices to receive specialized child protection services. 26 unaccompanied and 68 separated children in Aleppo who received specialized child protection services. Furthermore, UNICEF was able to reach 1,632 families of children with disabilities (3,859 in total in 2017) in Aleppo with regular cash transfers⁷, 43 of which were children with disabilities in Sheikh Maqsoud and Al-Malikiyyeh HTR areas. Winter clothing kits were distributed to more than 15,000 children in three governorates, including about 11,000 children in HTR areas and 12,417 blankets were distributed in Hasakeh as part of the humanitarian emergency response. About 20,500 children from five governorates could choose winter clothes in shops through the e-vouchers distributed to their families.

Adolescent Development and Participation: During February, UNICEF's partners reached 30,388 new adolescents and youth (10-24 years, 51 per cent girls), including 4,815 in HTR and BSG locations, with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, vocational and accelerated entrepreneurship training. In Qamishli and Aleppo, young people used the principles of Sport for Development to promote the right to play for host community and IDP children and youth. As part of the *Youth Seed Funding* intervention⁸ ('BRIDGES') specifically, 46 innovative and youth-led social and business entrepreneurship projects were presented by 59 youth in front of a committee comprised of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement (IECD), Syrian Arab Red Crescent, Syrian Exporter Federation and UNICEF. Projects selected for seed funding are scheduled will be announced early March.

Communication 4 Development: As the U-Report⁹ for Syria was launched at the beginning of 2017, UNICEF is working closely with the UNICEF Global Innovation Centre to launch the initiative in Syria for the first time in Arabic. Furthermore, around 10 journalists benefited from UNICEF-supported capacity-building on media messaging and the role of media with citizen engagement, research and planning.

External Communications: During February, the external communication products and advocacy efforts continued to highlight the impact of winter on children, water cuts in Aleppo and children living in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. The Regional Director of the Middle East and North Africa, has issued a statement following reports of children killed and injured in Syria calling appealing to all parties to the conflict to protect the lives and wellbeing of children and provide unhindered and immediate access to humanitarian assistance. By the end of February, the Regional Director has issued another

⁷ The value of the cash transfer is 80 dollars, covering for 2 months (40 dollars per child per month).

⁸ Building Reinforcing Integration through the Development of Guidance, Employment and Skills (BRIDGES) project aims to enhance the resilience of social and economic integration of young people by providing them with opportunities to establish income generating activities and/or activities that address the needs of the community. 15 selected projects will obtain a seed funding of \$1,500 each. <http://www.iecd-bridges.org>.

⁹ The U-Report is a youth multimedia forum and App designed to engage youth and promote participation through polls, stories, chat rooms and blog. The platform encourages youth to become active reporting citizens and work as positive agents of change on behalf of people in their country.

statement, appealing to all parties at Geneva talks to put Syria's children first. Multimedia products on UNICEF's emergency and resilience building response in education, protection, winter response and water system support were published reaching over 100,000 people in MENA Region alone. Media coverage of the news note issued on children returning to schools in East Aleppo supported by UNICEF reached at least 39 million people around the world. Furthermore, the UK's Mirror coverage of UNICEF's life-saving awareness raising on remnants of war in newly accessible areas of east Aleppo reached 22 million people.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (February 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	n/a	2,448,470	n/a	4,870,000	1,325,408	146,488
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	n/a	n/a	12,345,000	13,969,684	6,165,957
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	n/a	n/a	1,685,000	339,819	122,416
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	n/a	n/a	1,525,000	758,112	553,865
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	140,327	n/a	250,000	115,554	17,227
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	n/a	n/a	360,000	25,706	10,076
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	n/a	n/a	2,600,000	75,264	31,717
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	n/a	n/a	1,000,000	54,178	14,160
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁵	290,000	44,000	n/a	n/a	18,100	575	215
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	n/a	n/a	4,700	560	120
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	350,382	149,889
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,266,399	n/a	n/a	336,000	15,906	2,631
# teachers & education personnel trained ⁵	230,000	27,236	n/a	n/a	17,500	1,114	214
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	26,664	23,319
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	n/a	n/a	10,050	4,895	2,794
# 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	18,619	0

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,300,000	564,634	564,634
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	0	n/a
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	464,569	305,141
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	311,000	6,000
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	4,029	0
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,653,924	n/a	n/a	2,000,000	118,163	85,589
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,361,603	n/a	n/a	2,300,000	308,912	192,796
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	74,976	44,986	n/a	n/a	8,500	632	424
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	900,000	n/a	n/a	900,000	170,644	104,875
# 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	5,633	3,803
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	770,000	104,004	31,442
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²					150,000	47,856	20,483
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,900	4,174	1,626
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	11,081	9,989
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	340,000	5,885	5,885
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105				1,500	0	0
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results – will be updated once Sector reports for January and February 2017 have been received.							
WASH 1: Including 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 incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people’s access to safe water.							
WASH 3: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.							
WASH 4: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.							
WASH 5: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).							

Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions.
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts.
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: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (life skills and citizenship education), ADAP (life skills programmes based on a standardized package).
Education 5: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (youth enrolled in formal and informal TVET), ADAP (Number of youth enrolled in community-based TVET).
Education 6: Including 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: 2 national and 2 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.
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 and Humanitarian Needs: Jordan currently hosts over 656,000 registered Syrian refugees including about 334,000 children. In addition to this population, an estimated 46,000 Syrians are living in the remote locations near Rukban and Hadalat at Jordan’s north-east border, over 65 per cent of whom are women and children. UNICEF continues to tanker essential water supplies, construct water infrastructure, and provide urgent maternal and child health services to this vulnerable population as the situation permits. While 78 per cent of the 656,170 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan live in host communities, a total of 79,737 refugees live in Za’atari camp, 53,833 are officially registered in Azraq camp, 332 live in King Abdullah Park, and 7,438 live in the Emirati-Jordanian Camp.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to work in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN and civil society to realize children’s rights. The Government pledged within the February 2016 Jordan Compact to expand formal education to all children, to the extent international assistance levels permit. Efforts to improve access to formal education opportunities for up to 50,000 Syrian children in the current academic year include double-shifting of 196 schools across Jordan and expansion of schools in camps. UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) in developing and implementing a catch-up programme targeting children aged 8 to 12 years who are ineligible for formal education and are too young for existing non-formal education

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of March 8, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	656,170	M: 324,148; F: 332,022
Child Refugees (Under 18)	333,991	M: 171,260; F: 162,730
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,050	M: 51,837; F: 49,213

programmes which start from age 13. In order to reach out-of-school children to register for formal and non-formal education, UNICEF has engaged over 20 partners in the Learning for All campaign efforts including door-to-door outreach. 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: UNICEF continues to adopt a “vulnerability approach” to the identification of children in need of support, including analysing the situation of vulnerable Jordanian children, as well as children of various nationalities. Building on the success of the large-scale humanitarian assistance, support will be provided to strengthen the resilience of communities, services and individuals, enabling all children, regardless of status, to realize their rights. Inclusive approaches also enable programme initiatives to promote social cohesion between children from diverse backgrounds and nationalities, which continues to be a key priority for UNICEF’s work in the country within the No Lost Generation initiative.

UNICEF Jordan focuses on increasing capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and Jordanian community members. This approach will increase sustainability of UNICEF operations to assist vulnerable children. UNICEF is also seeking to strengthen national social protection systems building on the existing humanitarian cash transfer programming. In 2017, UNICEF will further integrate its humanitarian and development programming to reach the most vulnerable children regardless of nationality, gender, disability or documentation.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In February, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 115,731 people, including an estimated 65,420 children, living in Za’atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps. In Za’atari, to date, 2,742 interceptor tanks have been installed, 13,768 households connected to tanks and 11,735 pits backfilled¹⁰ as part of the wastewater network under construction for completion in 2018.

In Azraq, work on the UNICEF-funded network expansion commenced with 13.5 km of pipeline installed in addition to the construction of 12 tap stands while work to prepare two additional storage areas continued. To complement this work on the network, 7.5 km of main pipeline has been installed, with civil works at the new borehole are underway. To improve access to sanitation facilities in Azraq, ramps were constructed at 19 selected WASH blocks to facilitate access for people with disabilities. An outbreak of scabies was reported in Azraq in February, with 94 cases reported to date. To address this, hygiene promotion activities intensified in the camp focusing on prevention and treatment.

As part of UNICEF’s emergency response at the northeast border in February, water was delivered to Rukban and Hadalat benefitting an estimated 46,528 including an estimated 30,708 women and children.

Education: Syrian children continued to access formal education in schools in camp and host community settings. In the host community, 196 double-shifted schools are operational while in the camps, 44 schools in 16 school complexes provided educational services to Syrian children.

Registration for formal education and the Catch-Up programme was ongoing in February as part of the second semester Learning for All campaign, which continued to support families interested in enrolling children in school. UNICEF partners followed-up with each out-of-school children interested in education and referred them to a nearby school of Catch Up or Drop Out centre. A total of 8,037 out-of-school children (45 per cent female) were reached with education messages through the campaign. Additionally, through active advocacy from UNICEF to the Ministry of Education, registration was extended until 15 March 2017, which will allow UNICEF and partners to follow-up on children contacted during the campaign.

Furthermore, a total of 1,879 were enrolled in Non-formal Education (Drop-Out and Catch Up). Among 1,728 children accessing catch-up classes, 785 children were newly enrolled in 2017.

Makani: There are currently 223 Makani locations in camps and host communities across Jordan, where children can access a package of high quality services including psychosocial support, learning support, and life skills training. Through February 2017, UNICEF-supported Makani centres have reached 10,943 children with psychosocial support services, 16,201 with learning support and 8,357 with life skills nationwide. UNICEF Makani partners have been implementing Learning Support Services (LSS), which replaces informal education services. LSS provides basic literacy and numeracy for those not enrolled in school and homework support for those enrolled in formal school who need additional tutorial support. UNICEF and partners reached more than 16,201 children (48 per cent female) in both camps and host communities through this intervention.

¹⁰ These figures include the tanks handed over by UNHCR to UNICEF for completion.

The Makani Plus¹¹ project continues to be implemented in 71 temporary settlements during February, benefitting 7,041 people in Irbid, Ramtha, Ma'an, Karak, Amman and Zarqa governorates, through a package of interventions comprising psychosocial support, outreach, WASH, learning support services and life skills.

During February, an operational meeting with Makani partners was held to explain the programme result frameworks and harmonized reporting system. This will facilitate standard data reporting in both the programme Information Management System (IMS), i.e. Bayanati and ActivityInfo.

Youth: UNICEF continues to provide young people with sustainable and equitable opportunities to ensure meaningful civic, social and economic engagement. In 2017, UNICEF with the support of implementing partners have reached a total of 8,357 (4,831 female and 3,526 male) Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years) with life skills and civic engagement services.

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to prioritize providing Mine Risk Education (MRE) to Syrian girls and boys. In conjunction with the National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR), UNICEF reached 580 boys and 1,146 girls in primary and secondary schools in Mafrq and Irbid governorates with MRE sessions in February. Over 2,000 men and women were also reached with MRE sessions in Mafrq and Irbid. At the same time, NCDR is building the capacity of Makani Center staff to provide interactive MRE sessions to children in UNICEF Makani centers. The importance of these MRE interventions was underscored in February when a number of buried bullets, rockets, and unexploded ordnance were discovered in Za'atari refugee camp in the course of UNICEF WASH construction. The presence of these materials is due to the camp's previous use as a training ground for Jordanian armed forces. UNICEF engaged immediately with NCDR to begin the roll-out of MRE sessions in camp schools with a priority on the schools in close proximity to the discovered ordnance. UNICEF is supporting NCDR to survey and then clear this area of the camp from all unexploded ordinances (UXOs) using special detectors. UNICEF continues to support the provision of multi-sectoral case management services to vulnerable children across Jordan. Community gatherings will also be used to raise awareness of parents on potential risks and hazards of explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, UNICEF partners reached 2,667 children (1,190 girls) with specialized support and case management services. In the first two months of 2017, UNICEF partners have reached 209 working children (11 girls), 247 children facing violence at home or in schools (100 girls), and 217 children at-risk of early marriage or already married (208 girls).

Health and Nutrition: In February alone, 5,113 new pregnant and lactating mothers and caregivers received education and counselling on infant and young child feeding practices. In addition, 239 children were screened for malnutrition in both Za'atari and Azraq camps, out of whom 14 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1 case of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and treated. Additionally, 324 children were fully covered with routine immunization and 909 women received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid.

Social Policy and Basic Needs: UNICEF continued to provide an unconditional monthly Child Cash Grant (CCG) to the most vulnerable 50,025 Syrian refugee children (24,619 girls and 25,406 boys) and their families (15,230) living in host communities in Jordan. The CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (about US\$28) per child per month to enable families to cover their children's basic needs and to provide a safety net preventing from resorting to the use of negative coping strategies that impact upon child wellbeing.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (February 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 education ¹	195,000	124,596	-20,862	195,000	124,596	-20,862
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	1,879	895	15,000	1,879	895
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	7,452	2,281 ³	2,056	4,000	2,034 ⁴	2,034
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children)	50,000	24,252 ⁵	16,153	38,000	16,201 ⁶	8,630

¹¹ Includes targeted WASH interventions in addition to psychosocial support, learning support, and life skills.

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
CHILD PROTECTION ¹ (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	208,866	15,924	6,905	150,000	10,943	4,520
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	3,073	1,418	8,800	2,667	1,164
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	6,770	4,901	100,000	1,574	197
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	602	248	2,400	415	108
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision)	250,000	164,881	n/a	241,856	164,881	N/A
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision)	2,100,000	0	0	1,983,666	0	0
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	118,728	257	457,837	118,728	257
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	34,348	2,322	263,008	34,348	2,322
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ¹	150,000	41,183	8,502	101,500	41,183	8,502
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹	n/a			19,500	532	222
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				25,000	0	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ²				19,500	671	324
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ³				18,500	0	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				34,800	2,136	909
NUTRITION ¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	27,050	n/a	n/a	20,000	673	326
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	88,740	n/a	n/a	35,720	11,136	5,113
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC NEEDS						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a			20,500	15,230	n/a
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job	n/a			4,000	0	n/a
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	8,357 ¹	5,095
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Previous figure for January 2017 SitRep was the final figure from the 2015-2016 school year. The fall 2016 enrolment figure included this month is based on MoE report; process of verification is still ongoing.						
Education 2: NFE Sector and UNICEF total: 1,879 (Males: 1,025 and Females: 854). Sector achievements reflect only those of UNICEF partners' as no other sector members are delivering NFE. Breakdown: Catch up: 1,728 (Males: 932 and Females: 796); Drop Out: 151 (Males: 93 and Females: 58).						
Education 3: Sector Total: 2,281 (Males: 237 and Females: 2,044). The high increase is due to late data entries by partners for January but recorded after January report.						
Education 4: UNICEF total 2,034 (Males: 196 and Females: 1,838). High volume of activity because of roll out of LSS training.						
Education 5: LSS Sector total: 24,252 (Males: 12,413 and Females: 11,839).						
Education 6: LSS UNICEF total: 16,201 (Males: 8,447, and Females: 7,754).						
Education 7: IFE Sector total: 56,773 (Males: 27,809 and Females: 28,624).						
Education 8: IFE UNICEF total: 46,991 (Males: 23,311 and Females: 23,680).						
Child Protection 1: Girls: 5,491 and Boys: 5,452. Final result is pending completion of reporting by all relevant partners.						
Child Protection 2: Girls: 1,190 and Boys: 477 boys. Sector target includes 6,011 girls.						
Child Protection 3: Women: 1,039 and Men: 535 men. Sector target includes 91,001 women.						
Child Protection 4: Women: 250 and Men: 165 men. Sector target includes 1,400 women and UNICEF target includes 1,200 women.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps. There was a miscalculation in January results that has been corrected here.						
WASH 2: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics.						

Health 1: Camps results only (Za'atari, Azraq & EJC). Urban result is pending MoH reporting after two months lag.
Health 2: Girls: 257 and Boys: 275.
Health 3: No campaigns were conducted since beginning of the year and therefore there are no results are reported. However, 671 children received booster dose of polio as part of the routine immunization in Azraq and Za'atari camps while 2,920 children were vaccinated for polio in Za'atari camp as part of school health programme.
Health 4: Girls: 313 and Boys: 358.
Health 5: No campaigns were conducted in February.
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, host community and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban).
Nutrition 2: 586 Screened in camps: Za'atari (Girls: 166 and Boys: 139); Azraq (Girls: 153 and 128 boys); Berm: (Girls: 46 and Boys: 41 boys).
Nutrition 3: 74 women reached at the berm.
Basic Assistance 1: 15,231 families. Includes 50,025 Syrian refugee children (Girls: 24,619 and Boys: 25,406).
Youth 1: UNICEF result: Female: 4,831 and Male: 3,526.

Iraq

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: There are currently 233,224 registered Syrian refugees in Iraq¹², of whom about 100,000 are children under 18 years. Under the 3RP, the key response needs for Syrian refugees

in 2017 include provision of protection and assistance through access to basic services including WASH, protection, health, education and basic livelihood support, resilience-building of refugees and affected communities through strengthening of social cohesion and self-reliance, ensuring refugee representation, and empowering local institutions to provide the needed services.

The Kurdistan Region in Iraq (KRI) currently also hosts nearly 900,000 internally displaced Iraqis¹³ many of whom have been displaced for more than 2.5 years due to ongoing conflict in areas of Iraq held by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Public services and infrastructure, including for health, water supply, and sanitation in the KRI remain critically overstretched. The region's schools are often overcrowded and poorly equipped, and there is a country-wide shortage of qualified teaching staff.

UNICEF in Iraq has a critical funding gap against its 2017 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) appeal for support to Syrian refugees in Iraq, with only 6 per cent of the UNICEF 2017 appeal for Syrian refugees received as of end of February 2017. Critical prioritisation will take place on the basis of existing partnerships in coordination with UNHCR.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF and UNHCR co-lead the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector and the Child Protection sub-sector for Syrian refugee response in Iraq. UNICEF co-leads the Education sector with Save the Children International.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF collaborates with partners and the Government of Iraq to protect Syrian refugee children's rights through an integrated package of services and capacity-building initiatives including incentive support to Syrian refugee teachers, 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 (U5) and their caregivers. In 2017, the UNICEF humanitarian response to Syrian refugees in Iraq is aligned with the 3RP and the No Lost Generation initiative.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In February, through the Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water (DESW), UNICEF supported 61,486 Syrian refugees (26,439 children) to have access to safe water in the eight refugee camps of Dahuk and Erbil. A small population of about 3,000 individuals in Domiz refugee camp (Dahuk) is still supported through supplementary water trucking to compensate for low water network pressure caused by illegal supplementary connections to camp

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of March 8, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	233,224	M:125,941; F:107,283
Refugee Children (Under 18)	99,820	M:51,543; F:48,277
Refugee Children (Under 5)	38,016	M:19,358; F:18,658

¹² UNHCR data portal as of 8 March 2017.

¹³ IOM DTM.

households. Social mobilization efforts in the final quarter of 2016 resulted in a decrease in the number of illegal connections. UNICEF continues to build on these efforts in 2017 in close coordination with camp authorities.

UNICEF partners continue to maintain water networks in the eight camps in Dahuk and Erbil. A new borehole is operational in Qushtapa camp (Erbil) enhancing water supply for the 7,475 refugees in the camp. Also in Erbil, UNICEF is consolidating the skills-building programme for 100 refugee camp residents, half of whom are women, to form camp WASH committees tasked with coordinating the operations/maintenance of services as the UNICEF partner phases out its support.

A total of 32,857 refugees were reached through 402 hygiene awareness sessions in Erbil camps in February. In Dahuk, UNICEF and its government partners supported solid waste management in Domiz 1 and 2, the largest refugee camp in Iraq, maintaining a sanitary environment for 32,216 camp residents (13,852 children). Advocacy with camp managements and communities is still required to encourage more efficient water resource management. Limited supply of government electricity was notable in February, which required increased use of generators for water pumping. Likewise, limited funding is hampering construction of waste water treatment plant intended to serve Domiz 1 and 2.

Education: Pressure on the formal school system in the KRI is high with around 60,000 school-age Syrian refugee children and an estimated 270,000 internally displaced Iraqi children, in addition to the existing host community children. Against a backdrop of prolonged economic downturn in Iraq, challenges for provision of education for Syrian refugee children include a shortage of teachers and ongoing non or partial-payment of teacher salaries, shortages of learning spaces and replenishment of education materials.

In February, UNICEF supported quality learning with trainings on the use of educational play materials and on roles and responsibilities of School Management Committees (SMC), which consist of teachers, parents/caregivers and community members) reaching 360 teachers (218 female) in Erbil. SMC trainings form part of UNICEF and Ministry of Education (MoE) roll-out of the School Based Management (SBM) approach, which builds school-level capacity to manage development and improvement, while strengthening community engagement with children's learning.

Furthermore, 3,546 refugee children and 91 teachers in 17 schools across Erbil and Sulaymaniyah benefited from UNICEF-supported transportation; and 233 refugee teachers (190 females) and 25 education support staff (17 females) working in five refugee camps received UNICEF-supported temporary incentives¹⁴.

In Erbil, UNICEF through its partner, has supported extra-curricular recreation activities for out-of-school Syrian refugee and host community children, alongside coordination with the DoE to ensure these children can be accepted in government schools for the next academic year which starts on September 2017.

Health and Nutrition: Identified needs for support to health and nutrition services include ongoing capacity-building with local authorities, as frequent turnover of healthcare workers risks a drop in service quality. The ongoing economic downturn affects the delivery of health care services, as staff continue to receive only partial salaries, and limited funding means service provision is prioritised in refugee camps, rather than in host communities.

In February, routine immunization activities (EPI) in refugee camps in the KRI reached 281 children (143 girls) under 1 with measles vaccination, and 605 children (309 girls) U5 received vitamin A supplementation; while through the "Baby Hut" programme UNICEF supported Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions reaching 1,651 pregnant women or new mothers in camps.

In addition to that, 2,845 children (1,384 girls) U5 had their growth monitored. As part of UNICEF's commitment to reduce child mortality, neonatal monitoring and parental healthcare advice was provided through tent-to-tent visits run by new-born home service staff. Teams visited 770 new-borns (394 girls) checking all babies for their vital signs.

Ongoing capacity building initiatives reached 42 volunteers (30 female), who completed a five-day training on health education. Volunteers will work in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah refugee camps to support positive behaviour change through delivery of key health promotion messages.

Child Protection: Since January, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support services to 5,985 refugee children (2,782 girls) and specialized child protection services to 791 refugee children (392 girls). These services include family tracing and reunification, or alternative care as required. Mobile teams from the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Erbil based in Basirma camp initiated an extension of their services to three non-camp locations, namely Khalifan, Harir and Basirma sub-districts.

¹⁴ About US\$250 per month for teachers and US\$150 per month for support staff. Transport and incentives are provided in coordination with the Directorates of Education (DoE).

Basic Needs¹⁵: Winter response in Iraq was scheduled to start in October 2016, but was delayed due to lack of funding, with distribution launched in December 2016. Since then until February 2017, UNICEF had reached a total of 19,662 Syrian refugee children in the KRI with warm winter clothing (3,438 children including 1,753 girls in Arabt refugee camp¹⁶) and winter school uniforms (16,224 children including 8,099 girls reached in 24 schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (February 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	73,170	33,999	60,000	65,086	25,915
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	69,570	34,917	45,000	61,486	26,833
# 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	27	35,900	29,199	27
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	589	360	5,076	360	360
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	210	0	58,270	80	0
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	89	0	585	89	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	819	526	3,145	791	532
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	6,267	2,979	22,567	5,985	2,938
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	667	281
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²				2,760	1,354	770
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³				12,420	0	0
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	5,815	2,845
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding				5,520	4,056	1,651
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690	3,024	2,814
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector result: Females: 37,317 and Males: 35,853. UNICEF result: Females: 33,194 and Males: 31,892.						
WASH 2: Sector result: Females: 35,481 and Males: 34,089. UNICEF result: Females: 13,685 and Males: 13,148.						
WASH 3: Sector result: Females: 1,309 and Males: 1,258. UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector result: Girls: 14,615 and Boys: 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same.						
Education 2: Sector result: Females: 378 and Males: 211. UNICEF result: Females: 218 and Males: 142.						
Education 3: Sector result: Females: 106 and Males: 104. UNICEF result: Females: 40 and Males: 40. No distribution of learning materials took place in February 2017.						
Education 4: Sector result: Females: 48 and Males: 41. UNICEF result: Females: 48 and Males: 41. This indicator records only specific Parent Teacher Association (PTA) trainings; no PTA trainings took place in February 2017.						
Child Protection 1: Sector result: Girls: 407 and Boys: 412. UNICEF result: Girls: 392 and Boys: 399.						
Child Protection 2: Sector result: Girls: 2,915 and Boys: 3,352. UNICEF result: Girls: 2,782 and Boys: 3,203.						
Health 1: UNICEF result: Girls: 340 and Boys: 327.						

15 The total number of Syrian refugee children reached with winter clothes was 18,385, not 18,285, due to reporting error in the December 2016 SitRep.

16 Target for winter clothing kits was 14,000 Syrian refugee children. This was not achieved due to lack of funding; instead a prioritisation exercise took place based on altitude, shelter type (i.e., those in informal settlements or unfinished buildings), status (i.e., newly-displaced / new arrivals prioritised).

Health 2: UNICEF result: Girls: 694 and Boys: 660.

Health 3: Number of children reached with routine polio immunization services will be updated as of March 2017.

Nutrition 1: UNICEF result: Girls: 2,804 and Boys: 3,011.

Basic Needs 1: UNICEF result: Girls: 1,479 and Boys: 1,545.

Lebanon

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs:

Lebanon continues to host an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees.¹⁷ The security situation, often compounded with complex social and political concerns, contributes to a precarious and unpredictable humanitarian situation.

The month of February saw further escalation of the crisis

in Aarsal, a town bordering Syria, where Syrian refugees outnumber the local population and the security situation limits humanitarian access. Around 40,000 refugees living in Informal Settlements, and 35,000 in the host community, are at a high risk of diseases outbreak following an environmental prosecutor's ruling that ordered the use of the wastewater disposal site to be discontinued and the suspension of the desludging activities¹⁸ for more than two months. Wastewater has been overflowing from cesspits throughout the informal settlements leading to high tensions and demonstrations. The negotiations by different actors, led to the agreement on a temporary, but yet unsustainable solution.

Later in the month, clashes spread in Ein el-Hilweh camp¹⁹, the largest Palestinian refugee camp in Saida. The scale and potential impact of the clashes forced the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to suspend all services, and coordinate with other agencies to prepare for potential large scale displacement. While eventually a tentative political solution was reached, agencies, including UNICEF, remain on standby to provide needed support.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination²⁰: In line with the Letter of Understanding with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF continues to provide coordination support to the Government in the Water²¹, Education and Child Protection sectors, while playing a key role in Health and Nutrition and Gender Based Violence sectors. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020, currently being finalized, addresses immediate humanitarian needs to the Lebanese community and the Syrian refugees. The LCRP strategic objectives include ensuring protection of vulnerable populations; providing immediate assistance to vulnerable populations; supporting service provision through national systems and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

Humanitarian Strategy: Working in close partnership with the Lebanese Government, UNICEF is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action along with national and regional frameworks and strategies.²² In order to address the impact of the Syrian crisis on refugees 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 sustainable solutions emerged by building the capacity and resilience of local actors, host communities and 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. Lebanon Country Office's strategy²³ 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.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of March 8, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	1,011,366	M: 480,399; F: 530,967
Child Refugees (Under 18)	554,229	M: 283,182; F: 271,046
Child Refugees (Under 5)	178,000	M: 91,023; F: 86,977
Estimated Host Community Affected	1,000,000	n/a

¹⁷ Of estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees, only 1 million are registered by UNHCR. Lebanon also hosts approximately 300,000 Palestinians, of which around 30,000 are new arrivals from Syria.

¹⁸ Desludging is the process of removing sediments by draining and cleaning a tank.

¹⁹ Population of Ein el-Hilwe is estimated between 55,000 and 80,000 (UNRWA).

²⁰ In accordance with the Letter of Understanding between UNHCR signed in December 2015, UNICEF continues to support the Government in coordinating the Child Protection sub-sector, the Education and the Water sectors at national and in four sub-national areas.

²¹ As of 2017, Energy and Water Sector is split into Water Sector, led by UNICEF, and Energy Sector, led by UNDP.

²² 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.

²³ UNICEF Lebanon Country Programme 2017-2020.

Child Protection: UNICEF jointly with Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), launched the review of the MoSA National Plan with the support of a consultancy firm that was recruited to carry-out the review including a capacity assessment of MoSA and to support the drafting of a 4-year plan aiming to safeguard women and children in Lebanon. The inception mission took place during the first week of February, during which Maestral and UNICEF met with MoSA and several key stakeholders²⁴, and organized a workshop for all UNICEF implementing partners and MoSA relevant focal points on Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). The final report and a draft of the next National Plan are expected in October 2017.

In February, the topic of child rights and access to justice in Lebanon was on the agenda of the “Integrating Child Rights in Development Cooperation” regional workshop - a joint endeavour of UNICEF and the European Union- that saw participation from key Government ministries²⁵, member states, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations. During the event, the global Child Rights Toolkit was launched for the first time in the Middle East and in Arabic language. The Toolkit focuses on the issue of children and the justice system, galvanizes collaboration across sectors and inter-ministerial responsibilities, and identifies priorities for improving access to justice nationwide.

Representatives of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Social Affairs held discussions with the Internal Security Forces personnel, independent legal professionals and other stakeholders, to identify some of Lebanon’s most critical justice issues, including the enduring focus on child offenders rather than all children in contact with the law, the very low minimum age of criminal responsibility and the absence of diversion in the legal framework. Participants recognized the role of justice in the broader child protection system, and familiarized with lessons learned and best practices from other countries. The justice outcomes of the workshop will complement the ongoing development of a joint work plan with the MoJ, while also developing a multi-year funding proposal to the European Union on access to justice for children.

UNICEF and implementing partner conducted a two-day workshop was held to raise awareness on gender-based violence (GBV) and clinical management of rape (CMR) targeting 20 internal security force (ISF) officers from all governorates. This is the first of a series of sensitization workshops targeting ISF. Additionally, 17 social workers and psychosocial support animators working in UNICEF supporting safe spaces in North Lebanon attended a 4-day training on Creative Art Techniques in working with women and girls survivors or/at risk of GBV.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Aarsal hosts a number of refugees (in excess of 40,000) that exceeds the Lebanese population by over 15 percent. The influx of Syrian refugees places great strain on an already weak infrastructure. Access to adequate sanitation, potable water and solid waste management has become a trigger of tension and adversely affecting social cohesion between the host community and refugees. During the launch of the the Regional Resilience and Refugee Plan (3RP) in Helsinki, the critical situation in Aarsal was highlighted in the statement of the newly appointed Minister of State for Refugee Affairs, Mr. Mouin Merehbi in which he also emphasized the urgent need for strengthened support to the host community.

The mapping of risks and resources (MRR), a participatory planning process, has been undertaken in Aarsal in 2015 and 2016 to identify and address key priority needs. Short term WASH interventions are ongoing as UNICEF through its partner continue to provide emergency WASH services reaching up to 56,000 individuals²⁶ through water trucking, water storage, latrine construction, desludging, solid waste management and hygiene promotion. After the activities of desludging were suspended in Aarsal for more than two months - based on the letter issued by the environmental prosecutor due to complaints of ground water contamination raised by adjacent municipalities - and following negotiations by different actors, including UN agencies and interventions by the Minister of the Refugee Affairs, a temporary solution has been found. UNICEF was able to resume the desludging activities for more than 110 informal settlements (more than 50,000 people). As a result, 22,000 m3 of sludge will be removed jointly by UNICEF and partner per month. The new dumpsite allocated by the municipality within Aarsal will be used by UNICEF partner suppliers for a period of one month. In the meantime, UNICEF, through its implementing partner, is proceeding with technical studies for sludge reduction as a mid-term solution to deal with wastewater, as the host community does not have any wastewater management system and therefore relies on desludging of household septic tanks.

Education: For children enrolled in public schools in Lebanon, the risk of drop-out remains, as children struggle academically or show poor attendance. In response, UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, is implementing the Retention Support Programme through 5 partners in public schools and two others in community centres. The programme targets enrolled and at-risk children (3-18 years), who have low performance in exams and a cumulative absence of 15 days, with standardised retention support focused on learning-to-learn skills. Following the development of

²⁴ Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, European Delegation, Italian Cooperation, UNHCR, UNFPA.

²⁵ Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior.

²⁶ Activity Info June 2016.

the unified retention support programme²⁷ in August 2016, and the training of partners from December 2016 to early February 2017, homework support began in February in 162 selected and approved public schools all over Lebanon with 15,600 children currently supported.

The third round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), which had begun in November 2016, has concluded on 23 February. On the last day, 4,894 children sat for the post-test, of which 55 per cent passed their exams and therefore will be qualified to attend a higher level of ALP in the following round.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF finalized the discussion note on early identification and intervention for children with developmental delays and disabilities, and shared it with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) for endorsement. The first steps of the programme include the mapping and analysis of the public health system and a study to estimate the prevalence of development delays and disabilities among 0-3 year-old children of different population cohorts.

Within efforts to strengthen and enhance the public health system in Lebanon, UNICEF has initiated the recruitment of 110 health staffs²⁸ for deployment to MoPH offices at central and districts levels. Medical and nutrition supplies valued at US\$515,000 were dispatched to government hospitals and Primary Health Care centres.

Adolescents and Youth: By the end of February, the youth programme reached 6,142 (2,631 males and 3,511 females) adolescents and young people through the different activities implemented throughout the country. With support from UNICEF partners, 2,179 young people benefited from market-based skills trainings, while 2,949 young people benefitted from life skills trainings. In addition, about 1,014 young people participated in different initiatives for community support.

In coordination with UNRWA, UNICEF has contracted the Center for Lebanese Studies to conduct an adolescents and youth assessment for the Palestine refugees in Lebanon to help assess their living conditions and basic needs, security and mobility, economic activity and emotional wellbeing. Data is currently under collection in the Palestinian camps and gatherings and results will be made available within the next quarter.

²⁷ Developed by the Center for Educational Research and Development and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in collaboration with the British Council and Ana Aqra Association.

²⁸ Registered nurses, neonatal nurses, public health officers, and IT officers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (February 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 Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift) Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift) TOTAL	n/a	n/a	0	100,971 28,338 101,504 230,813	9,971 1,071 101,326 112,368	0 _b 0 _b 0 _b 0 _b
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	n/a	56,000	1,666	932	
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _a	412,572 _a	n/a	403,852	0 _c	0	
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	n/a	0	9,075	1,116	1,113	
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736	n/a	0	28,100	1,539 _c	1,497	
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289	n/a	0	283,050	10,841	10,028 _e	
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues	250,000 _a	n/a	0	130,500	9,126 _d	7,899	
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _b	n/a	0	72,365	4,059	1,609	
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	1,764,966	n/a	0	690,711	0 _a	0	
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,462	n/a	0	159,556	124,260	24,997	
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,462	n/a	0	160,256	100,269	23,188	
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,339	n/a	0	120,665	2,523	1,839	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees)							
# of supported medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)	n/a	n/a	0	600,000	0 _b	0	
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	n/a n/a Penta 3 Measles	n/a	n/a	0	70,703 63,260 59,539 0	0 0 0 0	
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination ^h	n/a	n/a	0	175,000	0 _b	0	
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements	n/a	n/a	0	300,000	651	651	
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	1,442	1,442	
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	3,901	3,797	
# 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	1,717	1,717	
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	462	0	
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	0 _b	0	

LEBANON		Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
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	630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0 _b	0
	Syrians			0	116,000	155,569	41,864
	Palestinian			0	15,000	15,124	0
	Kits			0	32,000	35,374	0
# 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	44,530	709
# 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	42,735	10,347
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME							
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives		n/a	n/a	0	36,000	4,367	0
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity		n/a	n/a	0	27,000	0 _a	0
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. The sector figures were not changed for February 2017 SitRep, no updated Interagency dashboard was published on the UNHCR Information Portal.							
Education: a) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies).							
Education: b) While all children are already enrolled in schools and UNICEF has committed to transfer funds to the MEHE for the target number of children reflected above, the number of children reported currently only reflects the number of children for which UNICEF has already transferred funds for. This number will increase following the next payment to MEHE.							
Education: c) Result achieved is zero since this is for the next scholastic year.							
Child protection: a) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV.							
Child protection: b) The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces.							
Child protection: c) Males: 810, Females: 729.							
Child protection: d) Males: 913, Females: 8,213.							
Child protection: e) UNICEF result increased drastically this month since partners started to report.							
WASH: a) These are stabilization projects; therefore, reporting on beneficiaries will be reflected upon realization.							
Health & Nutrition: a) Aligned with the Sector indicator.							
Health & Nutrition: b) The UNICEF results are zero since MoPH figures are missing and activities implemented by NGO partners will only start in March 2017.							
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) No UNICEF result since activities are starting in March 2017.							
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 targeting of the poorest Lebanese households, the Winter Cash programme targeting poor Lebanese children was, in agreement with the MoSA, cancelled and will be reprogrammed into a more sustainable and predictable child focused programme. A feasibility study will be launched soon to assess the options and appropriateness of the new programme targeting Lebanese socio-economically vulnerable children.							
Communication for Development: a) The C4D section is in the process of signing Programme Documents with relevant partners.							
Palestinian Programme: a) Activities have not yet started.							

Turkey

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs:

In February, the number of refugees and migrants attempting to cross into Europe continued to drop to its lowest levels since the beginning of the crisis – according to the Turkish authorities, less than 1,100 people made the dangerous sea journey from Turkey to Greece in February. The continuing cold weather and strict border enforcement along the coast, as well as ongoing uncertainty on the status of migrants and refugees in Europe, are likely causes of this trend. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement, 4 rounds of returns took place in January for 34 adults (no children) primarily from South Asia and North Africa – bringing the total number of people re-admitted to Turkey since March 2016 to 899.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of March 8, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	2,910,281	M: 1,548,269; F: 1,362,012
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,300,896	M: 678,095; F: 622,800
Child Refugees (Under 5)	398,708	M: 206,630; F: 192,079

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall Syria 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 UNCT supports the Government efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). Coordination at Ankara level for the Syria Crisis takes place through the Syria Response Group with the participation of all relevant heads of agencies, while the Syria Task Force provides overall coordination at the technical level. UNICEF participates actively in all established task forces and working groups, providing co-leadership of the Education Working Group and the Child Protection Sub-Working Group. Decentralized coordination mechanisms also play a significant role in the humanitarian response to refugee populations in Turkey. UNICEF participates actively in coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR in Gaziantep, leads the Southeast Turkey Education Working Group (comprised primarily of non-governmental organizations working on the provision of non-formal education) and plays a strong role in the Basic Needs Working Group.

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 including Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth and Basic Needs to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children. Under the framework of the 3RP, 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 the Syria and Refugee Crises. Child rights violations by parties to the conflict inside Syria continue to be monitored and documented through the Monitoring & Reporting Mechanism (MRM) capacity.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: In February, as part of an ongoing effort to increase and improve learning spaces for refugee children, UNICEF completed the construction of three 24-classroom schools in two camps located in the province of Kilis – one in Öncüpınar and two in Elbeyli – which together provide space for up to 4,140 students (double-shifted).

In addition, UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) delivered a second round of tailored trainings to approximately 20,500 current and prospective Syrian volunteer teachers across 21 provinces. The aim of the training was to strengthen teachers' pedagogic skills in a number of areas including counselling and psychosocial support, inclusion of children with disabilities, and professional ethics – thereby improving the overall quality of education provided to refugee children. The training concluded with a certification exam in late February, the results of which will be reported next month.

Meanwhile, UNICEF and an implementing partner have launched the first phase of a large-scale education outreach campaign in 6 provinces (Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis) to monitor and evaluate the coverage of educational opportunities available to refugee children in Turkey, targeting a total of 15 provinces by end 2017.

Child Protection: In February, nearly 8,650 Syrian refugee children²⁹ benefitted from psychosocial support (PSS) in 43 Child and Adolescent Friendly Spaces in camps and host communities across Turkey. In addition, outreach teams and staff working in five Child and Family Support Centres, two Girls Safe Centres and three Adolescent Friendly Centres identified 8,336 children³⁰ and referred them to specialized services; of these, 1,287 children³¹ received specialized child protection services.

Also in February, as part of its collaboration with the municipality of Gaziantep, UNICEF conducted a training to 369 service providers³² on the prevention of child marriage. The training covered critical topics including global child protection techniques and standards, gender sensitivity, information on child marriage legislation, and technical guidance on how to identify and respond to individual child marriage cases in their communities.

Youth and Adolescents: UNICEF's social cohesion programme, implemented in collaboration with the Government of Turkey and NGO partners, reached 2,740 Syrian and Turkish youth and adolescents³³ in host communities across 20 provinces in February 2017. Participants took part in a number of peer-to-peer training sessions intended to empower youth and adolescents to act as positive agents of change in their communities, and covered topics such as positive leadership, conflict resolution, and empathy and communication. The trainings were complemented by group social activities such as drama classes, public speaking courses and debates, and recreational sports.

Health: In February, UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to conduct a nationwide vaccination campaign for all refugee and migrant children under the age of 5. The campaign, which took place from 15 February-3 March 2017, aimed to protect almost 340,000 children against a variety of communicable diseases including diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis and influenza (via the pentavalent vaccine), MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) and Hepatitis B. According to the MoH, 248,525 children were reached in the first 10 days of the campaign, or 77 per cent of the total target. Of these, 97,553 children received pentavalent immunizations, 73,144 children were reached with MMR vaccines, and 20,721 were protected against Hepatitis B. Data is still being collected on the last week of the campaign, and more details will be reported in the subsequent SitRep.

Basic Needs: UNICEF and four NGO partners nearly completed the implementation of the winter support programme in February, reaching 18,990 Syrian refugee households. Since December 2016, a total of 55,573 Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish households in 10 provinces have been assessed against specific vulnerability criteria, of whom 33,086 households (30,206 Syrian, 2,880 Turkish) were found eligible and received cash-based assistance (debit or voucher cards) to help them meet their winter needs – benefitting an estimated 182,000 people including 99,000 children. Post-distribution monitoring visits were carried out to over 2,200 households receiving support, in an effort to gauge recipients' satisfaction and evaluate the impact of the assistance; additional visits are planned the first week of March.

Communication 4 Development: Within efforts to support the nationwide vaccination campaign, UNICEF, together with the MoH and the World Health Organization (WHO), developed a comprehensive communication and outreach campaign designed to raise awareness and inform families on the importance of ensuring their children are properly immunized. Meetings were held with key stakeholders (including the MoH, WHO and I/NGOs on the ground) across the country to ensure timely planning, coordination and monitoring of communication and outreach interventions. Approximately 60,000 posters, 600,000 brochures, Q&As, radio broadcasts and social media posts were produced and disseminated across a broad network – comprising over 200 NGOs, UN agencies, municipalities and community leaders – throughout the 20 provinces with the highest concentrations of refugees. In addition, 400,000 promotional items – such as hand soaps and balloons for children – were distributed to vaccination centres and mobile outreach teams on the ground to further increase awareness and visibility for the campaign.

²⁹ 4,342 girls and 4,294 boys

³⁰ 4,301 girls and 4,035 boys

³¹ 783 girls, 504 boys

³² Including Syrian teachers, I/NGOs, municipality officials and religious/community leaders.

³³ 1,959 girls, 781 boys.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (February 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 2.75 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	2,287	54
# 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	10,344	550
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	13,172	0	13,000	13,172	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁵	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	0	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 2.75 million Syrian refugees, including 1.3 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	15,814	8,636
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655	n/a	n/a	77,000	11,834	8,336
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700	n/a	n/a	7,700	2,456	1,287
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780	n/a	n/a	2,120	521	391
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)	1,873,600	n/a	n/a	165,000	161,513	104,445
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	7,146	2,756	230,000	7,130	2,740
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: Girls: 1,181 and Boys: 1,106.						
EDUCATION 2: Girls: 252,735 and Boys: 247,108. The 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: Girls: 5,571 and Boys: 4,773. 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: Women: 7,138 and Men: 6,034. Total number of teachers paid in the month of February was 13,038. This support is provided to teachers every month; however, the maximum target reached for 2017 was in January with a total of 13,172. The sector 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 enrolled in formal education has increased significantly, leading to more demand for qualified Syrian volunteer teachers.						
EDUCATION 5: N/A. As results of the certification exam have not yet been released, results will be reported in the March SitRep.						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: Girls: 4,342 and Boys: 4,294.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: Girls: 4,301 and Boys: 4,035.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: Girls: 783 and Boys: 504.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: N/A.						
YOUTH 1: Girls: 1,959 and Boys: 781.						

Egypt

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Egypt

hosts about 117,591 registered Syrian refugees including about 51,000 children. Although the number of the Syrian

refugee population is decreasing due to economic difficulties and stricter border controls, refugees from various African countries continue to arrive in the country. The national authorities have been playing a key role in supporting Syrian refugees' protection, education and health needs, however the influx of refugees is adding further pressure to on an already stretched

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of March 8, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	117,591	M:59,736; F:57,855
Child Refugees (Under 18)	50,682	M: 26,105; F:24,577
Child Refugees (Under 5)	12,817	M: 6,585; F:6,232

socio-economic system and is triggering social tensions at the host community level due to perceptions of competition over the limited resources and services.³⁴

Towards the end of 2016, a new bill³⁵ on non-governmental organisations (NGOs) was announced by the parliament causing concern among organizations as it could possibly lead to restrictions on their work and delivery of services. However, the final version of the bill, which is still under review, may be less restrictive upon ratification. In the meantime, NGOs have refrained from engaging in any activities that particularly target refugee populations until further clarity is obtained.

Persisting challenges remain with regards to access to education, enrolment and retention, due to lack of financial assistance, insufficient income, lack of required documentation for registration and enrolment and children with special education needs and impairments. There are also concerns over the quality of education, including a lack of teaching materials and overcrowded classrooms.

As of 31 January 2017, there are 2,630 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in Egypt. Of these, 2,540 are from the East and the Horn of Africa, the majority being children and youth who fled from crises in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. UASC constitute the largest group of children at risk. The majority of identified protection risks include the need for alternative care structure, community support, and access to sustainable services, in addition to children affected by violence and exploitation including child labour and early marriage.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF co-leads with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) the Education Working Group (EWG) to enforce coordination mechanisms, including for the assessment of the specific needs of Syrian children and to develop joint interventions to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions targeting out-of-school Syrian children.

UNICEF works closely with the UNHCR, the World Health Organization and partners of the Health Working Group where they meet on a regular basis to better coordinate their efforts and enhance their support including to the MoHP.

The Government of Egypt has initiated measures to prioritize the issue of children on the move, including establishing the National Coordinating Committee on Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration (NCCPIM) as the focal organization to coordinate policies and actions with stakeholders to combat illegal migration. UNICEF, UNHCR and the International Organization on Migration (IOM) have worked with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) to establish a coordination mechanism focusing on children on the move, with a focus on unaccompanied and separated children. With the passing of a law combatting illegal migration and smuggling of children, UNICEF is supporting the NCCM and the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) to protect child victims of irregular migration. In addition to that, UNICEF is coordinating a new strategic cooperation between the NCCM and the MoHP to mainstream child protection in Primary Health Units (PHUs) and establish referral pathways linked to the child protection committees.

Humanitarian Strategy: The UNICEF health approach aims to ensure Syrian refugee families gain access to comprehensive primary health services and to sensitize them on the available primary health care services that are provided through public healthcare units. UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Population and Health (MoPH) to ensure the provision of integrated psychosocial support, positive parenting awareness and services targeting adolescents to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees and host communities through 40 selected MoHP primary healthcare units. In addition to that, UNICEF and partners who provide health services for Syrian refugees are coordinating efforts to reach non-Syrian refugees and the hosting Egyptian communities with quality primary health care services and providing support to the MoHP in the review of Primary Health Units (PHUs) to assess their needs. UNICEF continues to support the Egyptian government to address the needs of Syrian refugees through strengthening the capacity and quality of public schools in targeted areas. Community-based interventions are introduced to enhance outreach and provide service delivery to the most impacted areas. UNICEF continues to directly support inter-agency coordination to improve the response to children with major protection concerns. UNICEF is working with UNHCR to define a joint response to detention and provide coordinated action on mixed migration.

³⁴ Source: 3RP (2016-2017), Egypt.

³⁵ The law drafted by Parliament introduces a new national authority — the National Authority for the Regulation of Non-Governmental Foreign Organizations — whose mandate will not be limited to monitoring foreign organizations, but will also include the monitoring of any NGOs who receive foreign funding, and verifying that these organizations are spending the money they receive in approved ways. The authority must also be notified about locally sourced funding.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: UNICEF continued to support access to education services for pre-primary children through the distribution of education grants. Following the devaluation of the pound, and the increased cost of living, UNICEF increased the value of the education grant per child to about \$100 USD to help cover about 60 per cent of education needs and ensure minimum disruption to school access.

The new NGO bill has caused delays for UNICEF education response in terms of support to the establishment of 30 new kindergartens (KGs) aiming to reach over 700 children. In addition, 50 UNICEF-supported community-based KGs reaching over 1,300 children have been unable to access necessary funding to support maintenance services, purchase of teaching and learning materials and delivery of teacher capacity-building training. UNICEF continues to closely monitor the situation and follow-up with relevant national authorities. With over three months of delay in obtaining approvals, active community participation and ownership has largely contributed to the sustainability of the programme in ensuring that children continue to access the KGs.

Child Protection: In February, about 4,178 refugee and migrant children, adolescents and parents have participated in structured, sustained child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) programmes. Additionally, UNICEF provided case management, cash grant and specialized services to 1,110 refugee and migrant children, bringing the total of beneficiaries reached with specialized services since the beginning of the year to 2,063 children. Services included support to children with disabilities and victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Also in the reporting period, 1,370 parents participated in the positive parenting programme, bringing the total to 2,063 parents reached since January 2017.

UNICEF led the drafting the annual work plans (AWPs) with the NCCM in Alexandria, Damietta and Aswan governorates for the activation of child protection committees (CPCs). The AWP's support in the sensitization of the national child protection system to respond to cases of refugees and migrants at community and governorate levels.

UNICEF monitored six detention centers in the Northern Coast where 17 children from different nationalities were assessed, including four prolonged detention cases. Assessing cases of children in detention is key for UNICEF's humanitarian response as it aims to identify child protection needs for each case and provide the needed response. In Aswan, UNICEF continued with the distribution of food and non-food items to detainees in Aswan Second and Shallal detention centers.

Health: In February, a total of 57 antenatal care consultations were provided to Syrian women (15-49 years). 1,306 Syrian children under the age of five (U5) received primary health care services through UNICEF-supported Public Health Units (PHUs). In addition to that, UNICEF trained the first batch of 30 Syrian Community Health Workers (CHWs) out of a target of 150 from Greater Cairo and Giza on personal hygiene and HIV/AIDS outreach, and on the new reporting registry books and IT system that was developed with the MoHP to enhance monitoring and reporting of Syrian CHWs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (February 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	126	57
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40	40
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines ¹				250	0	0
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	102	102
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days ²				15,000,000	0	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	2,785	1,306
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0	0
# trained CHWs				450	30	30
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 ¹	n/a	n/a		2,000	0	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education ¹	44,340			20,000	0	0

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# teachers and education personnel trained ¹	2,500	n/a		360	0	0
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies ¹	n/a			27,000	0	0
# children benefitting from life skills education ¹	8,600			8,000	0	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,000	1,266	1,266
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS ¹	600			150	0	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	6,616	4,178
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500			10,000	2,063	1,370
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	n/a	n/a
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	2,063	1,110
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions ¹	13,300	n/a		12,000	0	0
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support ²	550			150	0	0
# government bodies activated and strengthened ³	105			40	0	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP ⁴	1,600			1,000	0	0
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ⁵	930			50	0	0
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants) ⁶	n/a			13,135	7,959	7,959
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: EPI Guidelines is being developed and pending distribution by end of Q2 2017.						
Health 2: Polio NIDs to be conducted in Q3 2017.						
Health 3: UNICEF routine immunization target corrected from Jan SitRep.						
Education 1: activities delayed.						
Child Protection 1: pending implementation of activities.						
Child Protection 2: no cases reported yet.						
Child Protection 3: government bodies “Primary Health Centers, Youth Centers and official Child Protection committees”. UNICEF result to be reported in March.						
Child Protection 4: training activities to be implemented in March.						
Child Protection 5: At least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter. No cases reported in Feb.						
Child Protection 6: Emergency cash based interventions providing by CP sections to the Syrian Children based on specific criteria.						

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 7 March 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	Available Fund	Feeding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Feeding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Feeding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Feeding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Feeding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Feeding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Feeding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Feeding Gap						
			\$	z			\$	z			\$	z			\$	z			\$	z			\$	z			\$	z			\$	z	\$	z	\$	z	\$
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	15.4	67.6	81%	84.2	19.2	65.0	77%	108.4	19.7	88.7	82%	4.8	1.5	3.3	69%													197.4	40.5	156.9	79%	280.4	55.9	224.5	80%	
Health and Nutrition	93.6	13.0	80.6	86%	11.0	5.7	5.3	48%	20.4	7.1	13.3	65%	2.2	0.0	2.2	99%	0.5	0.4	0.1	20%	2.3	0.0	2.2	99%					36.4	13.3	23.1	64%	130.0	26.3	103.7	80%	
Education	94.4	19.5	74.9	79%	96.3	60.0	36.3	38%	223.1	86.8	136.4	61%	24.1	0.3	23.8	99%	193.1	49.1	144.0	75%	6.1	0.1	6.0	98%					542.7	196.3	346.4	64%	637.1	215.8	421.3	66%	
Child Protection	30.1	10.0	20.1	67%	38.6	17.8	20.8	54%	26.0	14.5	11.5	44%	4.9	0.0	4.9	99%	33.3	11.2	22.1	66%	9.4	0.3	9.1	97%					112.3	43.8	68.4	61%	142.4	53.8	88.5	62%	
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	8.3	29.1	78%	29.5	4.3	25.2	85%	16.6	1.5	15.1	91%	2.0	0.0	2.0	100%	8.0	1.0	7.0	87%									56.1	6.9	49.2	88%	93.5	15.2	78.4	84%	
Social Protection					8.5	1.6	6.9	81%	22.6	6.2	16.4	73%																31.1	7.8	23.3	75%	31.1	7.8	23.3	75%		
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	2.2	7.8	78%	28.6	30.3	-1.7	-6%																38.6	32.4	6.2	16%	38.6	32.4	6.2	16%		
Early recovery	16.1	5.0	11.1	69%																														16.1	5.0	11.1	69%
Palestinian									19.5	1.5	18.0	92%																19.5	1.5	18.0	92%	19.5	1.5	18.0	92%		
Other																									7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	
Being allocated		28.5			0.0	5.4	-5.4		0.0				0.5				44.2				2.0				0.0			52.1				80.6					
Regional thematic																												1.2				1.2					
Total	354.6	99.8	254.8	72%	278.1	116.2	161.9	58%	465.3	167.7	297.6	64%	38.0	2.3	35.7	94%	234.9	105.9	129.0	55%	17.8	2.5	15.3	86%	7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	1041.6	396.7	644.9	62%	1396.2	496.5	899.7	64%	

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 8.6 M

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 30.9 M and total funds available US\$ 4.4 M

* \$US53 M deducted from Lebanon CF

Next SitRep: Apr 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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