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On 29 January 2017 in the Syrian Arab Republic, Fatima, 7, displays the new school bag she received from UNICEF on her first day of school. Fatima attends classes at the Khairiddine Al-Asadi School in the Sakhoor neighbourhood of eastern Aleppo. The third floor of the school building sustained heavy damage during the fighting and remains unusable. Approximately 600 children are squeezed into classrooms on the remaining two floors. UNICEF and its partners are conducting rapid assessment of school conditions in East Aleppo. Of the 422 schools, 217 are either destroyed, damaged or inaccessible.

# unicef Syria Crisis

## January 2017 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- In Syria, about 5.5 million people in Damascus and Rural Damascus and 1.8 million people in Aleppo were deprived from access to safe water due to damage to water supply networks caused by the conflict for long periods. The situation remains a concern particularly for children who are susceptible to water borne diseases and who may resort to unsafe or contaminated water sources. In January, the overall reach by UNICEF WASH, including provision of fuel, for the water crisis in Damascus and Rural Damascus is 436,800 people and for the water crisis for Aleppo is 1,450,000 people.
- In Syria in January, in what was a very difficult month for access, UNICEF reached about 53,053 people in 89 hard to reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services, and delivered supplies for about 6,640 beneficiaries in two besieged areas. The situation of people in several of the besieged areas in Syria continues to deteriorate due to protracted lack of access to humanitarian aid, including nutrition supplies and increase of food prices caused by renewed or escalating violence. Vulnerable groups including children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women, need immediate humanitarian assistance, particularly nutrition interventions.
- With the start of the second semester of 2016/2017 academic year, UNICEF and partners in Syria and neighbouring refugee-host countries are intensifying efforts through community outreach and mass media to ensure children, particularly those who are out-of-school, have access to education. In January, more than 987,000 children benefited from UNICEF support in formal education in the Syria crisis countries and about 25,000 children in non-formal education in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

### In Syria

**6,000,000**

# of children affected

**13,500,000**

# of people affected  
(HNO, 2015)

### Outside Syria

**2,318,895**

# of registered Syria refugee children

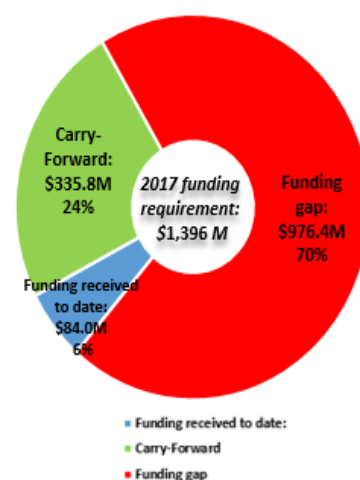
**4,900,741**

# of registered Syrian refugees  
(UNHCR, 14 February 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	January results (#)	Cluster Target	January results (#)
# beneficiaries have experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	422,461	32,710	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,881,713	987,334	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	462,000	24,787	n/a	n/a
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	941,240	74,197	n/a	n/a
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	669,874	43,957	n/a	n/a

# Humanitarian Overview

Turkey continues to host the largest number of Syrian refugees with over 2.8 million people registered of whom more than 1.2 are children under the age of 18 years. After a short holiday break in January, refugee students in Turkey returned to school to begin the second semester of the 2016-2017 academic year. According to latest data from the Ministry of National Education, nearly 500,000 Syrian refugee children (252,735 girls and 247,108 boys) are enrolled in formal education across the country, while an estimated 370,000 remain out of school.<sup>1</sup>

Lebanon hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees (of which only 1 million are registered by UNHCR), in addition to approximately 300,000 Palestinians (around 30,000 of whom are arrivals from Syria). With one refugee now present per every three Lebanese, and underlying economic, political, security and social challenges, the operational context remains precarious. Amidst the ongoing humanitarian response, continued security threats - several thwarted attacks, including an attempt in January on a coffee shop frequented by foreigners and Lebanese in central Beirut - underscore the fragility of the country. Security concerns often combined with tensions between refugees and host communities, increasing the complexity of humanitarian interventions, as highlighted in recurrent evictions of refugees from Informal Settlements. The recent crisis in Aarsal, a border town with Syria, where an estimated 40,000 Syrian refugees outnumber the local population and which now faces a potential health crisis with the closure of the desludging site over concerns of underground water pollution, gives no choice to humanitarian actors but to continue ad-hoc responses.

Jordan hosts 2.7 million refugees, including about 656,000 registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children), 61,204 Iraqi refugees (33.6 per cent children), and over 2.1 million long staying registered Palestinian refugees.<sup>2</sup> Approximately 60,000 Syrians are living in areas near Hadalat and Rukban, on the border between Jordan and Syria. While 80 per cent of the 656,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan live in host communities, a total of 79,559 refugees live in Za'atari camp; 45,442 live in Azraq camp; 332 live in King Abdullah Park and 8,000 live in the Emirati-Jordanian Camp.

In Iraq, Syrian refugees mainly reside in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), living largely outside camps. UNHCR recorded 233,224 Syrian refugees<sup>3</sup>, of which 99,820 (43 per cent) are children under 18 years.<sup>4</sup> The KRI currently hosts an additional nearly 900,000 internally displaced Iraqis (IOM DTM Round 62), many of whom have been displaced for more than 2.5 years as a result of ongoing conflict in areas of Iraq held by 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.

In Egypt, the national authorities played a key role in supporting Syrian refugees' protection, education and health needs, however an already stretched socio-economic system remains under pressure at the host communities' level due to increase of demand.<sup>5</sup> As a result, perceptions of competition have increased, generating social tensions at the community level. According to the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees (EVAR), the number of Syrian refugees at risk of poverty has increased from 92 per cent in 2014 to 95 per cent in 2016. Approximately 66 percent of the Syrian families cannot meet 50 per cent of their basic needs. Food expenditures account for the highest expenditure item, while previously it was rent. As a result, families are often forced to resort to negative coping practices such as reducing non-food expenditure especially on education and health, borrowing money to meet basic needs, engaging in informal and/or unsafe jobs or resorting to irregular migration. Additionally, child labour increased from 2 to 3 percent in 2014 to 5 per cent in 2016 further exposing children to protection risks.

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<sup>1</sup> Syrians comprise the vast majority of refugee children attending TECs and public schools, with smaller numbers of non-Syrian refugees/asylum-seekers (primarily Iraqis) present as well.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR & UNRWA websites. Accessed in Feb 2017. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107> <https://www.unrwa.org/where-we-work/jordan>.

<sup>3</sup> Syria Response Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country>.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR data portal as of 14 February 2017.

<sup>5</sup> Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (2016-2017), Egypt.

In Syria, the deliberate water supply cuts in Damascus and its surrounding areas and in Aleppo Governorate remain a critical challenge, as they are depriving about 7 million people<sup>6</sup> from access to safe water. In Aleppo, an estimated 1.8 million people have been cut-off from their main source of water supply in El Khafsa since 14 January. The resort to unsafe/contaminated water by the population is increasing the risk to exposure to water borne diseases, with a particular concern for children. In Rural Damascus, the continuation of active conflict in Wadi Barada valley throughout January resulted in water cuts from the main source for Damascus and Rural Damascus, Ein el Fijeh, affecting an estimated 5.5 million people across the Governorate. An agreement between conflict parties was reached on 26 January, which allowed for the start of technical repairs, as well as gradual resumption of water distribution to the affected areas.

The number of humanitarian deliveries to hard-to-reach (HTR) and besieged (BSG) areas inside Syria through Inter-Agency cross line convoys continued at a very low pace. In January, a UN /Syrian Arab Red Crescent convoy reached Moadamiyet El-Sham area in Rural Damascus on the 7 January with UNICEF delivering Education, Nutrition and NFIs items for 4,000 children. Preparations were ongoing for additional Inter-Agency convoys to deliver assistance to besieged areas in Rural Damascus, Idleb, Foa’ah Kefraya, Madaya and Zabadani under the Four Towns agreement, but didn’t succeed in proceeding due to lack of further official approvals from government authorities.

In besieged Deir Ez-Zor, humanitarian airdrops have been temporarily suspended in January due to the recent escalation of hostilities between ISIL and the Government. This contributed to further deterioration of humanitarian needs, including electricity cuts, water rationing, and food price increases. UNICEF remains concerned as people are reportedly resorting to collecting water from the Euphrates River and estimates that at least 7,000 children under five and over 4,000 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance, notably nutrition interventions.

In besieged Al Waer (Homs), the nutrition situation of children is deteriorating due to the lack of humanitarian aid deliveries since 26 October 2016 and the subsequent increase of food prices. As per Nutrition Sector data, out of an estimated caseload of 10,050 children under the age of five in Al Waer, some 50 per cent (around 4,950) are in need of nutritional support. Despite formal approvals were received, no convoys to Al Waer were carried-out in January, due to further authorizations needed. The humanitarian situation of civilians, including children, in the besieged Four Towns (Foah and Kefraya in Idleb, Zabadani and Madaya in Rural Damascus) also remains a concern for UNICEF, particularly due to the reported resumption of hostilities in three of the locations during January.

# Syria

**Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas:** In January 2017, UNICEF reached about 53,053 people in 89 HTR 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. UNICEF delivered supplies for some 6,640 beneficiaries in two BSG areas through cross-line convoys to Moadamiyeh (Rural Damascus) and regular programme in Al Waer (Homs).

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** During the reporting month, UNICEF reached over 1.2 million people with water and sanitation services in support to municipal systems across Syria. In addition, UNICEF completed the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and supported hygiene promotion activities in 113 schools, benefiting over 98,000 school children.

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	4,700,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas	1,200,000
People in Beseiged Areas	645,000

*\* Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA*

<sup>6</sup> 5.5 million people in Damascus and Rural Damascus and 1.8 million people in Aleppo.

Furthermore, UNICEF continues to provide critical drinking water disinfectant supplies (i.e. sodium hypochlorite) across Syria benefiting over 7.8 million people. As emergency response, in January, more than 204,000 people were reached with life-saving WASH interventions which includes assistance to refugees in Al Hasakeh Governorate, including Iraqi refugees and internally displaced people from Raqqa. Furthermore, over 217,000 people were reached with WASH Non-Food Items.

In response to the protracted water crisis in Aleppo and Rural Damascus, UNICEF provided assistance to the affected people through emergency water trucking, augmentation of power through provision of generators and fuel assistance and increasing water production through equipment and rehabilitation of the groundwater wells.

Support to repairs/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems served 752,660 people in Aleppo, 108,800 in Rural Damascus, and 197,000 in Damascus. Support to operations and maintenance (O&M) of water and sanitation systems (including fuel) served 1,450,000 people in Aleppo 397,000 in Dara, 328,000 in Damascus and Rural Damascus and 280,000 in Idlib. In Aleppo around 13,000 people in Aleppo had access to improved WASH emergency services through light rehabilitation of IDPs shelters, in addition to 15,250 people reached through provision and installation of water tanks.

**Education:** During the reporting month, a total of 226,369 children were reached with education interventions. Nine per cent of the total (20,414 children) were reached in the hard-to-reach and besieged areas through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys. In Rural Damascus, 12 additional pre-fabricated classrooms were provided, allowing 476 children to enjoy a better learning environment, while in Hama around 827 children benefited from the rehabilitation of 33 classrooms in 3 schools. Some 25,250 children received basic education materials in 4 governorates and some 344 children benefited from the implementation of Curriculum B in 5 governorates while more than 179,000 school children benefited from the provision of additional heaters and school desks in 8 governorates. More than 18,600 parents and caregivers of out-of-school children were reached with Communication for Development door-to-door community mobilization in Al-Hasakeh, while some 861 teachers have been trained on active learning methods, Curriculum B, and Self-Learning in Aleppo, Lattakia, and Tartous.

In January 2017, more than 200,000 children (5-17 years) benefited from UNICEF support in formal education including text books, school supplies, classroom rehabilitation, school prefabs, and tented classrooms and over 13,000 children (5-19 years) in non-formal education including remedial classes, Early Childhood Care and Education and Accelerated Learning Programme.

**Health & Nutrition:** In January, more than 159,400 children and women were reached with paediatric and maternal health consultation through 95 fixed centers and mobile teams run by 22 local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

In the same period, more than 87,000 children under the age of 5 (U5) and about 29,000 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition, of which 208 children with acute malnutrition were admitted in treatment centers in 10 governorates. About 66,000 PLW were counselled on proper breastfeeding and complimentary feeding practices. A KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices) assessment<sup>7</sup> was conducted to inform on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) interventions, and is being used to design the new IYCF/C4D programme, expected to be launched late March 2017, aiming at increasing the exclusive breastfeeding rate among Syrian mothers from 25.8 per cent to 30 per cent by end of 2018. Furthermore, more than 22,000 children U5 and more than 10,000 PLWs received multiple micronutrient supplements. Around 1,830 children and PLWs received nutritional supplies through Inter-Agency convoys in January.

In preparedness for Ar-Raqqa displacement, UNICEF signed project cooperation agreements with three NGO partners in northern Syria to respond to the needs of 150,000 people including 25,000 children U5 and 12,000 PLW. Nutrition supplies to cover the needs of 50,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) were prepositioned in Azaz and will be transported to Jarablus

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<sup>7</sup> As per KAP results, barriers to breastfeeding included lack of milk flow (42%), the physical health status of the mother (28%), the child's refusal to take breast milk (9%), and the mother's psychological state (5%). Breastfeeding challenges included 45% physical factors (e.g. fatigue, illness, lack of available food) and 22% psychological factors (e.g. violence, displacement, social problems).

with the rest of the supplies to cover the needs of 100,000 IDPs expected to arrive in Manbij and Tal Abyiad (pending necessary approvals).

**Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs:** In January, about 24,000 children and 904 caregivers participated in structured and sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support and parenting activities. More than 31,000 children were reached with Mine Risk Education, together with 6,568 family members, while about 27,000 children and about 15,000 men and women were engaged in child protection awareness raising events.

Through UNICEF support, a technical working group on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) has been set-up to coordinate all family tracing and reunification processes in Northern Syria. In the aftermath of the Aleppo evacuation, partners documented 138 (54 girls and 84 boys) UASC cases. Care arrangements were provided for 65 children in social institutions, 3 in hospital, and 70 in community-based foster care. 49 parents and relatives reported cases of lost children during the bombardment and evacuation. Case by case tracing and the subsequent verification of families resulted in 10 positive verifications. The child protection response in Aleppo was further strengthened through the training of 28 social workers from two local NGOs and four officials from the Department of Social Affairs on case management and integrated social services. 242 children were assessed according to the newly-introduced case management practices to receive specialized child protection services.

During January, UNICEF was able to reach 2,548 families with regular cash transfers. Of these, 2,227 who are children with disabilities in Aleppo were reached with the second round of cash transfers; among them 64 children have been included in the programme after being displaced from eastern Aleppo. Winter clothing kits were distributed to 56,501 children in 4 governorates, including 2,157 children in HTR areas. 14,061 blankets were distributed in Aleppo as part of the humanitarian emergency response. 27,373 children from 5 governorates could choose winter clothes in shops thanks to the e-vouchers distributed to their families. 5,000 winter kits have been produced locally in Qamishli by an NGO involving internally displaced women in income generating activities and the kits were then distributed to IDPs and refugee children in Al-Hol camp.

UNICEF in partnership with a specialised Communications for Development (C4D) Company continued to support the Syria Wellbeing Collective – a consortium comprised of an informal network of 18 organisations based in Dar’a, Quneitra and Rural Damascus including in locations classified as HTR and BSG. During January, members of the Syrian Wellbeing Collective, organised and conducted four trainings on child safeguarding to reduce the risk that their staff and programmes expose children to the risk of harm and abuse, and to ensure that appropriate internal measures are developed to respond. Each organisation was provided with individual support and mentoring to design a campaign on self-care in their community, which will be launched next month. In addition to that, the development of an accompanying online portal to facilitate learning exchanges among CP actors will be finalized.

**Adolescent Development and Participation:** During January, UNICEF’s partners reached a total of 5,500 adolescents and youth<sup>8</sup>, including 1,240 in hard-to-reach and besieged locations, with the delivery of age-appropriate services and participation opportunities, including Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) programmes, vocational and accelerated entrepreneurship training. As part of the Seed Funding intervention (‘BRIDGES’) specifically, 100 adolescents (10-15 years, over 50 per cent girls) completed the first phase of basic entrepreneurship training and 87 young people completed the third phase and acquired skills in proposal writing and how to conduct feasibility studies.

**External Communication and Advocacy:** In January, UNICEF issued a number of multimedia products highlighting the [situation of children](#) and UNICEF response in [different areas](#) inside Syria. In particular, UNICEF focused on highlighting the reuse of water as a weapon of war in Damascus with a [news note highlighting the impact and UNICEF’s response in water trucking to schools](#) and the [rehabilitation of ground wells around the city](#). On 16 January, a [joint statement](#) was issued by the

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<sup>8</sup> 10-24 years, 51 % girls, out of school, IDP and host community adolescents and youth and young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups, such as 71 youth with disabilities.



UNICEF Executive Director and key UN officials, calling for access to people and children living in BSG and HTR areas, while another [statement](#) was issued by the UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa on 23 January, highlighting the situation in Deir-Ez-Zor city. Furthermore, a [news note](#) was issued highlighting a glimpse of hope as 6,500 children in newly accessible neighbourhoods in east Aleppo were supported by UNICEF to go back to education in 23 schools.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	Sector Target 1	Sector Results 1	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
WASH (Need: 8.2 million people)						
# est. people served by support to repair/ rehabilitation/ augmentation of water and sanitation systems <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,870,000	1,178,920	n/a
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,345,000	7,803,727	n/a
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,685,000	217,403	n/a
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services <sup>4</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,525,000	204,247	n/a
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services <sup>5</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	250,000	98,327	n/a
Child Protection (Protection sector) (Need: 13.5 million people)						
# girls, boys, women and men participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support and parenting programmes <sup>1</sup>	n/a			360,000	24,871	n/a
# girls, boys, women and men reached with Risk Education activities <sup>2</sup>				2,600,000	43,547	n/a
# girls, boys, women and men benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events <sup>3</sup>				1,000,000	41,437	n/a
# girls and boys who are receiving specialised child protection services including through case management <sup>4</sup>				18,100	360	n/a
# men and women trained in child protection <sup>5</sup>				4,700	462	n/a
Education (Need: 6.1 million people)						
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	200,493	n/a
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	336,000	13,275	n/a
# teachers and education personnel trained <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	17,500	900	n/a
# children and youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education programmes <sup>4</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	251,500	3,345	n/a
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) <sup>5</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,050	2,101	n/a
# parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with C4D door-to-door community mobilization <sup>6</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	18,619	n/a
Health (Need: 12.8 million people)						
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns <sup>1</sup>	n/a			3,300,000	0	n/a
# children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) <sup>2</sup>				682,000	0	n/a
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) <sup>3</sup>				2,100,000	159,428	n/a
# est. girls, boys, women and men reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas <sup>4</sup>				3,200,000	305,000	n/a
# care givers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages <sup>5</sup>				3,000,000	4,029	n/a
Nutrition (Need: 4.3 million people)						
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,000,000	32,574	n/a
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,300,000	116,116	n/a
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,500	208	n/a

WHOLE OF SYRIA	Sector Target 1	Sector Results 1	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) <sup>4</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	900,000	65,769	n/a
# est. girls, boys, women and men reached with nutrition supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas <sup>5</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	980,000	1,830	n/a
NFIs (Need: 5.8 million people)						
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs <sup>1</sup>	n/a			770,000	72,562	n/a
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) <sup>2</sup>				150,000	27,373	n/a
Early Recovery and Livelihood (Need: 10.0 million people)						
# families receiving regular cash transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a			14,900	2,548	n/a
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives <sup>2</sup>				120,000	1,092	n/a
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions <sup>3</sup>				340,000	0	n/a
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding <sup>4</sup>				1,500	0	n/a
Footnotes						
Sector Targets – Sector targets are pending the finalisation of the HRP, and sector results are pending sector January 2017 reports.						
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 benefitting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme. UNICEF Result: 11,681 Boys, 12,286 Girls, 152 Men, 752 Women.						
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour, Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children’s PSS programmes. UNICEF result: 15,739 Boys, 15,664 Girls, 2,771 Men, 3,797 Women.						
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods (radio, SMS, TV and social media) as well as two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. UNICEF result: 13,295 Boys, 13,347 Girls, 6,223 Men, 8,572 Women.						
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, children involved in child labour, UASC (unaccompanied and separated children) and children in conflict. UNICEF result: 201 Boys, 156 Girls, 1 Man and 2 Women.						
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts. UNICEF result: 168 Men, 294 Women.						
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. UNICEF result: 102,760 Boys, 97,733 Girls.						
Education 2: Children benefitting from self-learning, remedial classes, accelerated learning (ALP), early childhood care and education. UNICEF result: 6,737 Boys, 6,538 Girls.						
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators including youth volunteers and school staff. UNICEF result: 388 Men, 512 Women.						
Education 4: Includes activities from Education and ADAP programmes: Education (life skills and citizenship education programmes), ADAP (life skills programmes based on a standardized package). UNICEF result: 803 Boys, 877 Girls, 1,024 Men, 3641 Women.						
Education 5: Includes activities from Education and ADAP programmes: Education (Number of youth enrolled in formal and informal TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)), ADAP (Number of youth enrolled in community-based TVET). UNICEF result: 498 Boys, 476 Girls, 387 Men, 740 Women.						
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. UNICEF result: 9,533 Men, 9,086 Women.						
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. UNICEF result: 59,925 Boys, 60,042 Girls, 39,461 Women.						
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK).						

<b>Health 5:</b> Caregivers reached with health education and health promotion messages. UNICEF result: 292 Boys, 302 Girls, 23,435 Women.
<b>Nutrition 1:</b> 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). UNICEF result: 11,083 Boys, 11,173 Girls, 210,318 Women.
<b>Nutrition 2:</b> Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement. UNICEF result: 44,478 Boys, 42,826 Girls, 28,812 Women.
<b>Nutrition 3:</b> Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics. UNICEF result: 111 Boys, 97 Girls.
<b>Nutrition 4:</b> PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.
<b>Nutrition 5:</b> Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.
<b>NFIs 1:</b> Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.
<b>NFIs 2:</b> Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers.
<b>ERL 1:</b> Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash transfers for an extended period; number of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months (From Amman). UNICEF result: 1,560 Boys, 989 Girls.
<b>ERL 2:</b> Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities. UNICEF result: 520 Boys, 572 Girls.
<b>ERL 3:</b> 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.
<b>ERL 4:</b> 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

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** In January, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 115,200 people, including an estimated 65,120 children, living in Za’atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. For storm preparedness, all culverts and surface drains were cleaned and additional culverts were constructed at critical locations to improve the capacity of the drainage system to discharge water. In response to a storm in late January, dewatering was carried-out at key locations.

In terms of construction of WASH networks, in Za’atari camp, 2,927 interceptor tanks have been installed (99.8 per cent of the target); 13,536 households connected to tanks (93 per cent of the target) and 11,235 pits backfilled (95 percent of the target), in addition to 147 tanks installed (68 per cent of the target) to connect institutions to the wastewater network. To improve the access for people with limited mobility, ramps were constructed at 21 selected WASH facilities in Azraq camp.

UNICEF supported the delivery of 550 cubic metres of water per day to 47,000 people in Rukban (equivalent to 11.7 litres/person/ day and an average of 178 cubic metres of water per day to 5,000 people in Hadalat (equivalent to 35.6 litres/person/day). Works continued on the new water distribution system at the berm, including eight 95m<sup>3</sup> water storage tanks with 4 kilometres of trench excavated and pipeline installed.

**Education:** In January, Syrian boys and girls continued to have access to formal education in schools in camp and host community settings. In the host community, 198 double-shifted schools are currently operational. In the camps, 44 schools operate in 16 school compounds (28 in Za’atari; 12 in Azraq and 4 in the Emirati Jordanian Camp), providing educational services to Syrian children. As the second semester of the 2016/2017 academic year starts on 7 February 2017, schools are currently enrolling students as part of the Learning for All campaign, which will run for the first two weeks of February. UNICEF has redoubled efforts to reach out-of-school children through community outreach and mass media. The Non-Formal Education Drop-Out programme continued in January, during which 41 new children (75 per cent male) were enrolled into the programme. In January, the new Learning Support Services was launched to replace the informal education services in Makani centres, with a focus on supporting children’s continued attendance at and achievement in formal education. Children enrolled in school as well those not currently enrolled in formal education are supported with remedial education and basic literacy and numeracy as per their education needs.

## Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of February 14, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	655,895	M: 324,012; F: 331,883
Child Refugees (Under 18)	333,851	M: 171,189; F: 162,662
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,008	M: 51,816; F: 49,192



Under the Better Parenting programme, 35 parental workshops across Jordan were held in January reaching 700 mothers and fathers of children 0-8 years old. As part of UNICEF's continued support to kindergartens run by community-based organizations, UNICEF provided final coaching and individualized training to 130 preschool teachers from 27 kindergartens. Teachers participated in a number of capacity-building sessions throughout 2016. The training is part of UNICEF's commitment to improving the quality of preschool education for girls and boys across Jordan.

**Makani:** UNICEF Makani partners reached 7,571 children with learning support services, 6,243 children with structured and sustained child protection services and 3,262 with life-skills across Jordan during the reporting month.

All Makani partners have been mobilised under the Learning for all Campaign in preparation for the second school semester. Makani partners' outreach emphasizes registration of out-of-school children in Catch-Up and Non-Formal Education programmes. An improved reporting template and monitoring mechanism was put in place to enhance the tracking and documentation of the barriers hindering the success in enrolment of out-of-school children into the public schooling system. UNICEF is establishing a call centre under the Learning for All campaign to address direct inquiries from families facing barriers to school enrolment and to help find solutions.

**Youth:** UNICEF continues to provide young people with sustainable and equitable opportunities to ensure meaningful civic, social and economic engagement. The Youth and Adolescents programme has expanded to address livelihoods and employment challenges facing young people in Jordan and support a smooth school to work transition. Basic employability skills start with the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, including life skills for employability and technology learning. Young people would then have access to opportunities to take part in collective actions or to lead in the design, planning and implementation of social cohesion, civic engagement and entrepreneurship initiatives. This will improve young people's employability and entrepreneurial readiness.

UNICEF with the support of implementing partners has reached a total of 3,262 (female 1,544 and male 1,718) Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years) with life skills and civic engagement services in January out of a target of 150,000 young people in 2017.

**Child Protection:** In January, UNICEF distributed approximately 19,000 winter kits to the most vulnerable children (0-10 years). Of these, 5,300 kits were distributed through the Ministry of Social Development Social Support centres, which targeted highly marginalized children including children from the Dom population, children living in King Abdullah Park camp, and children in mobile vulnerable communities. A post-distribution monitoring exercise was conducted to assess the overall impact of the distribution. Fifty-eight percent of respondents stated that this distribution solved the problem of winter clothing for their children, with 91 percent stating that children were currently wearing items from the winter kit and 94 percent of parents responding that the items were of good quality.

Furthermore, UNICEF through its partner continued mine risk education sessions to children attending Makani centres in Mafraq and Irbid, reaching 890 girls and 760 boys in January.

**Health and Nutrition:** At the UNICEF-supported clinic in Rukban, 60 children U5 (29 girls and 31 boys) and 24 adults (10 female and 14 male) received treatment in January. Most cases involved upper respiratory tract infections; diarrhoea and skin infections. Children accessing care at the clinic were also provided winterization kits, new-born kits (now including family hygiene items), baby hygiene kits and soap. Fifty children (24 girls and 26 boys) and 29 Pregnant and Lactating Women (10 pregnant and 19 lactating) were screened for malnutrition at the clinic. By end of January, three children identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 13 children (9 in Hadalat and 4 in Rukban) with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) received proper treatment and are being followed-up until they are cured.

**Social Policy & Basic Needs:** In January, UNICEF's unconditional Child Cash Grant (CCG) programme supported 56,164 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee children (27,641 girls and 28,523 boys) and their families (15,230) living in host

communities in Jordan, including 506 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). The CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (about US\$28) per child per month with the aim to enable families to cover their children's basic needs and prevent reliance on negative coping strategies such as child labour or reducing children's food intake.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 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	195,000	145,458 1	n/a	195,000	145,4582	n/a
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up)	28,280	9843	n/a	15,000	9844	n/a
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	7,452	225	n/a	4,000	0	n/a
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) benefitting from learning support services (in- and out-of-school children)	50,000	8,0996	n/a	38,000	7,571 7	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION1 (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes1	208,866	9,019	n/a	150,000	6,423	n/a
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services2	11,868	1,655	n/a	8,800	1,503	n/a
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes3	167,432	1,869	n/a	100,000	1,377	n/a
# women and men trained on child protection4	3,255	354	n/a	2,400	307	n/a
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision)	250,000	164,999	n/a	241,856	164,999	n/a
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision)	2,100,000	0	n/a	1,983,666	0	n/a
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	118,471	n/a	457,837	118,471	n/a
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	32,026	n/a	263,008	32,026	n/a
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools1	150,000	32,681	n/a	101,500	32,681	n/a
HEALTH (Need: 82,500n U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles1	n/a			19,500	310	n/a
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				25,000	0	n/a
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens2				19,500	347	n/a
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles3				18,500	0	n/a
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				34,800	1,227	n/a
NUTRITION* (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	27,050	n/a	n/a	20,000	347 2	n/a
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	88,740	n/a	n/a	35,720	6,023	n/a
SOCIAL POLICY AND 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

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
Youth						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	3,262 <sup>1</sup>	n/a
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: 69,818 Male and 75,640 Female. 2016 results here are subject to verification by MOE.						
Education 2: 69,818 Male and 75,640 Female. 2016 results here are subject to verification by MOE.						
Education 3: NFE Sector total: 41 (31 Male and 10 Female). Sector achievements reflect only those of UNICEF partners' as no other sector members are delivering NFE.						
Education 4: NFE UNICEF total: 984 including catch-up students: 943, (508 Male and 435 Female) and drop-out: 41 (31 Male and 10 Female).						
Education 5: no disaggregation available.						
Education 6: LSS Sector total: 4,261 Male and 3,838 Female.						
Education 7: LSS UNICEF result: 3,979 Male and 3,592 Female.						
Child Protection 1: 3,280 girls and 3,143 boys.						
Child Protection 2: 635 girls and 868 boys; Sector target includes 6,011 girls.						
Child Protection 3: 894 women and 483 men; Sector target includes 91,001 women.						
Child Protection 4: 179 women and 128 men; Sector target includes 1,400 women and UNICEF target includes 1,200 women.						
WASH 1: Including cleaning and maintenance.						
Health 1: 150 Boys and 160 Girls.						
Health 2: 182 Boy and 165 Girls.						
Health 3: Emergency vaccination campaigns and regular emergency vaccination.						
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps and host communities.						
Nutrition 2: 347 screened in Camps: 101 Girls and 76 Boys in Za'atari; 93 Girls and 77 Boys in Azraq.						
Social Policy and Basic Needs 1: 15,231 families Including 50,025 Syrian refugee children (25,406 Boys and 24,619 Girls).						
Youth 1: UNICEF result: 1,718 Male and 1,544 Female.						

# Iraq

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)<sup>9</sup>:** In January, UNICEF supported 39,171 Syrian refugees (16,844 children) with access to safe water in the eight Dahuk and Erbil refugee camps. In Erbil, UNICEF continued skills-building for refugees with its implementing partner. 60 refugees (30 female) were trained, for a total of 350 Syrian refugees trained in minor repair/maintenance of WASH facilities. These trainees, in addition to teachers and camp volunteers, are oriented on techniques to spread health and hygiene messages in camp communities and schools, i.e., how to conduct tent-to-tent visits, focus group discussions and how to spread hygiene awareness as part of standard school lessons. In Dahuk, UNICEF and its government partners supported solid waste management in Domiz 1 and 2, the largest Syrian refugee camp in Iraq, to maintain a clean environment for the 32,619 camp residents (14,026 children).

In 2017, UNICEF support will ensure safe water in Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil. This is an ongoing need for settled camp populations and includes Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of supply networks. UNICEF also continues to support hygiene promotion and solid waste management, with integrated skills-building programmes to strengthen social mobilization within camps.

**Education:** The main education needs for Syrian refugees in Iraq are the upgrade and/or expansion of learning spaces, training for teachers, provision of classroom materials to support quality learning and incentives to support work and travel of teachers and education support staff. Through the Ministry of Education (MoE) of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) UNICEF has supported at least 627 voluntary Syrian refugee education staff (not employed directly by the MoE) with incentives since the start of the last academic year. Incentives are US\$250 for teachers, and US\$150 for education support

## Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of February 14, 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

<sup>9</sup> The installation of solar-powered systems for existing boreholes in Qushtapa and Kawargosk camps is supported by UNHCR, and not UNICEF as indicated in the December 2016 SitRep.

staff. While UNICEF has supported the incentives scheme since 2015, the economic situation in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region remains constrained, and non-payment of teacher salaries and high turnover of staff remain issues of concern.

In January, 89 members of Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) (48 females) from 9 refugee schools in Sulaymaniyah took part in the School Based Management (SBM) training as part of the Iraq-wide expansion of the SBM approach led by UNICEF and the MoE with the aim to strengthen local-level education management and decision-making capacity. In Dahuk, UNICEF provided small-scale 'block grants' to 13 refugee schools (approximately US\$5,000 with the value of grant depending on enrolment per school) as part of the SBM approach, facilitating school-level action to procure necessary equipment and teaching materials. In addition, UNICEF provided whiteboards, markers, chairs, tables, and lockers for more than 10,000 Syrian refugee students in 16 schools. In Erbil, UNICEF through its partner supported extra-curricular recreation activities for 180 Syrian refugee children.

**Health and Nutrition:** In January, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the KRI, trained 21 volunteers to support advocacy and behaviour change messaging in four camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, where they visited 1,690 tents providing health messages. About 1,000 mothers and caregivers were reached with awareness raising sessions and 2,405 Pregnant and Lactating Women with breastfeeding practice information through the 'Baby Hut' programme.

Through the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services, 386 children (197 girls) under 1 year (U1) were vaccinated against measles, and 2,041 children (1,041 girls) under the age of five (U5) received vitamin A supplementation. A total of 2,970 children U5 (1,420 girls) were monitored for growth, and 2,000 doses of supplementary nutrition items were distributed. As part of UNICEF's initiative to reduce child mortality, additional neonate monitoring and parental healthcare counselling was provided through the tent-to-tent new-born home service teams, who visited 584 new-borns (300 girls), checking for vital signs.

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 in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) affects the delivery of health care services, as staff continue to receive only partial salaries. Additionally, there is a need for increased advocacy efforts to encourage the practice of exclusive breastfeeding.

**Child Protection:** In January, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial services to 3,047 refugee children (1,565 girls). A total of 259 refugee children (136 girls) accessed specialized child protection case management services, including 18 (14 girls) Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) who were provided a variety of services including initial support within community, family tracing/reunification and alternative care services.

Recreational sports, music, and language-learning classes to engage 200 adolescent Syrians (90 girls) living in Arbat refugee camp in Sulaymaniyah are ongoing. In January in Dahuk, UNICEF and partners supported increased engagement of parents in community-based child protection (CBCP) networks through dedicated centres. Community-based child protection aims to increase awareness of child protection and children's rights at local levels through existing social networks.

**Basic Needs:** UNICEF continues to support cash assistance for vulnerable children and families in Iraq. In January, the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA), UNICEF's partner in Dahuk governorate, completed cash distribution for 861 children (390 girls) from 534 Syrian refugee families, of whom 210 children (102 girls) were identified as most vulnerable according to needs assessments. In 2017, UNICEF aims to reach 3,690 vulnerable Syrian refugee children with cash assistance.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2017)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (WASH)</b> (Need: 722,944 people including 235,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# people in camps with daily access to water	100,000	39,171	n/a	60,000	39,171	n/a

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs <sup>2</sup>	58,879	34,635	n/a	45,000	34,653	n/a
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies <sup>3</sup>	100,000	2,567	n/a	38,788	0	n/a
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# boys and girls in formal general education (5-17 years) <sup>1</sup>	42,000	0	n/a	35,900	29,172	n/a
# teachers and education personnel trained <sup>2</sup>	5,076	229	n/a	5,076	0	n/a
# boys and girls receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) <sup>3</sup>	62,500	210	n/a	58,270	80	n/a
# PTA members trained <sup>4</sup>	585	89	n/a	585	89	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) <sup>1</sup>	5,775	293	n/a	3,145	259	n/a
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes <sup>2</sup>	34,317	3,288	n/a	22,567	3,047	n/a
HEALTH (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 1 in refugee camps immunized against measles through routine services <sup>1</sup>	n/a			2,760	386	n/a
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services <sup>2</sup>				2,760	584	n/a
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services <sup>3</sup>				12,420	0	n/a
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) <sup>1</sup>	n/a			11,040	2,970	n/a
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding				5,520	2,405	n/a
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance <sup>1</sup>	n/a			3,690	210	n/a
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: 19,193 Male and 19,978 Female. UNICEF: 19,193 Male and 19,978 Female.						
WASH 2: Sector: 16,980 Male and 17,673 Female. UNICEF: 16,980 Male and 17,673 Female. The UNICEF HAC target has been revised in line with the inter-agency target, and the UNICEF budget is set according to the target. Target considers only people receiving water through sustainable water infrastructure i.e. quality networks and boreholes.						
WASH 3: Sector: 1,258 Male and 1,309 Female. UNICEF: 0 Male and 0 Female.						
Education 1: Sector: 0 Boys and 0 Girls. UNICEF: 14,566 Boys and 14,606 Girls.						
Education 2: Sector: 69 Male and 160 Female. UNICEF: 0 Male and 0 Female.						
Education 3: Sector: 104 Male and 106 Female. UNICEF: 40 Male and 40 Female.						
Education 4: Sector: 41 Male and 48 Female. UNICEF: 41 Male and 48 Female.						
Child Protection 1: Sector: 156 Boys and 137 Girls. UNICEF: 136 Boys and 123 Girls.						
Child Protection 2: Sector: 1,610 Boys and 1,678 Girls. UNICEF: 1,482 Boys and 1,565 Girls.						
Health 1: UNICEF: 189 Boys and 197 Girls.						
Health 2: UNICEF: 284 Boys and 300 Girls.						
Health 3: UNICEF: 0 Boys and 0 Girls.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: 1,550 Boys and 1,420 Girls.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF: 108 Boys and 102 Girls. The UNICEF target in the HAC had an error and the target in this report is revised in line with the requested budget.						



# Lebanon

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of February 14, 2017.</i>		
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

**Child Protection:** In January, UNICEF renewed about 18 partnership agreements with International Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGOs) to ensure continuity of child protection (CP) and Gender Based Violence prevention and response activities for women and children in 2017.

Through UNICEF partners, 627 boys and girls were reached during the reporting period on key child protection issues, out of whom 42 children were referred to focused psychosocial support and 3 were assisted through case management. Furthermore, 2,450 individuals were sensitized on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), of these 1,227 individuals at risk and survivors of SGBV accessed prevention and response services in safe spaces.

On 27 January, UNICEF renewed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Lebanese Mine Action Centre (LMAC). The collaboration aims to conduct awareness-raising activities on mines, explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnances through public institutions (Social Development Centers, schools, etc.) and strengthen the capacity of communities, children and caregivers to protect themselves against Improvised Explosive Devices.

Building upon the challenges faced in 2016 to reach the Syrian population with Mine Risk Education (MRE) sessions, including in high risk locations, such as the Bekaa area (Arsal and Hermel) and Tripoli (Tebenneh and Jabal Mousen), UNICEF's priority in this area will be to focus on mainstreaming MRE through child protection partners already operating in these areas in order to reach these population groups. Furthermore, UNICEF will engage with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education for the inclusion of MRE messages and awareness in formal education curricula including second shift schools.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** During the reporting month, UNICEF provided 36,000 Syrian refugees living in Informal Settlements (IS) with wastewater services and 56,000 with safe water services. As some water supply lines deteriorated with multiple leakages polluting the water and reducing the quantity of water available to beneficiaries, UNICEF finalized the construction of 7,200 meters long water pumping line from Siddiqin to Kafra benefiting 2,094 Syrian refugees and more than 40,000 Lebanese. Additionally, construction works of main water supply lines for Chlifa, Ammiq, Aana, Deir Tahnich and of water distribution networks in Beit Matar, Mrah Siyad and Zebdol, totaling 19,200 meters, were also completed and handed over to the relative Water Establishment benefitting about 2,636 Syrian refugees and 9,943 Lebanese.

**Education:** Following a vulnerability assessment of all non-Lebanese families with children enrolled in second-shift schools, a total of 45,192 students have received school transport assistance. The assessment took into account distance from school (over 2 kilometers), security or safety concerns and family's socio-economic status. Additionally, 7,000 non-Lebanese children enrolled in the current round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (November 2016-February 2017) also benefitted from transport assistance.

**Health and Nutrition:** In January, UNICEF established two partnerships to ensure the provision of medical treatment to 65 of the most vulnerable children with conflict-related wounds and orthopedic deformities. In addition, UNICEF dispatched Diagnostic Medical Equipment to 28 public hospitals, some of which were allocated to neonatal intensive care units.

UNICEF has developed the early identification and intervention work plan to mainstream disability into its 2017 programme. The number of children with disabilities is projected to be 2.5 per cent, of these an estimated 14,000 Lebanese have a disability card.<sup>10</sup> UNICEF has supported the Government of Lebanon to develop the Child Survival "THRIVE" strategy and led

<sup>10</sup> European Academy of Childhood Disability.

the development, budgeting and finalization of the programme, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the Ministry of Energy and Water and a number of UN organizations<sup>11</sup>. The THRIVE programme is a cross-sectional and cross-agency programme, whose collective action is led by the Government of Lebanon through 2020, geared towards the healthy development of children and their mothers in Lebanon. The four-year reform agenda aims to (i) decrease the transaction cost and increase the reach of a quality primary health care package; (ii) institutionalize coordination of water sector investments for greater dividends in equity and sustainability; and (iii) build an integrated outreach/referral system for health and WASH services. THRIVE targets 2 million poor Lebanese, Syrians and Palestine refugees with improved services in health or water, including 437,000 disadvantaged children under the age of 5 (U5) and pregnant women accessing a core primary health package; 1.74 million disadvantaged individuals supported with safe water and wastewater services and 196,000 disadvantaged households receiving health and hygiene information and referral services.

Moreover, UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Social Affairs with additional nurses and doctors to cover extra opening hours of Social Development Centers that provide primary health care services, and the provision of vaccines and acute medications to MoPH sites and to individual health centers, especially medications of a value of almost US\$500,000 supplied to the MoPH and to some health centers located in hard to reach areas.

**Adolescents and Youth:** By the end of January, the Youth programme renewed five partnerships for the provision of certified vocational and competency based skills training to 11,950 beneficiaries and Basic literacy and Numeracy (BLN) courses to an estimated 13,690 beneficiaries across all Lebanon's governorates. Two other partnerships were signed to build the capacity of 27,325 youth in Sports for Development programmes. Additionally, UNICEF signed a new partnership on innovation with the aim to reach 1,808 out-of-school and at-risk Lebanese and refugee youth with opportunities to learn key innovation and entrepreneurial skills that could potentially lead them to generate an income by starting their own small enterprises.

During January, meetings on the joint programme for review of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) situation in Lebanon were initiated with the International Labour Organization and the Technical and Vocational Education Directorate at the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). This comes following the launch of the coordination with the MEHE, private sector and other stakeholders for the transition of graduates to the labour market during the reporting period.

Furthermore, UNICEF continues to build a strong collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) jointly with the United Nations Population Fund toward reviewing and strengthening the National Youth Policy (NYP), which resulted in January in the endorsement of the MOYS to engage two experts to carry this forward. The review of the existing NYP is envisaged to take into consideration the updated situation of the youth in Lebanon including the Syrian refugees which were not accounted for in the initially endorsed NYP document.

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<sup>11</sup> World Health Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2017)

LEBANON		Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
<b>EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)</b>							
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	0	100,971	9,971	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)				28,338	1,071	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)				101,504	101,326	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>				230,813	112,368	0
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education		n/a	n/a	0	56,000	734	0
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018		412,572 <sub>a</sub>	n/a	0	403,852	0	0
<b>CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)</b>							
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services		23,052	n/a	0	9,075	3	0
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support		30,736	n/a	0	28,100	42 <sub>e</sub>	0
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues		613,289	n/a	0	283,050	813	0
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues		250,000 <sub>c</sub>	n/a	0	130,500	1,227 <sub>f</sub>	0
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces		140,000 <sub>d</sub>	n/a	0	72,365	2,450 <sub>e</sub>	0
<b>WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2017 needs: 3,740,499 people, including 960,000 Syrian refugees)</b>							
# 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	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	99,263	0
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations		194,462	n/a	0	160,256	77,081	0
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity		325,339	n/a	0	120,665	684	0
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees)</b>							
# of supported medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)		n/a	n/a	0	600,000	0	0
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	Penta 1	n/a	n/a	0	70,703	0	0
	Penta 3				63,260	0	0
	Measles				59,539	0	0
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination <sup>h</sup>		n/a	n/a	0	175,000	0	0
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements		n/a	n/a	0	300,000	0	0
<b>ADOLESCENTS</b>							
# 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 <sub>g</sub>	n/a	0	20,000	0	0
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles		n/a	n/a	0	35,000	104	0
# 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	0	0
<b>WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)</b>							
# of disadvantaged child that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese	630,000 <sub>h</sub>	393,447 <sub>i</sub>	0	75,000	0	0
	Syrians			0	116,000	113,705	0
	Palestinian			0	15,000	35,374	0
	Kits			0	32,000	15,124	0

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	43,821	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0
<b>COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>						
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0	0
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	32,388	0
<b>PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME</b>						
# 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	0
<b>Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)</b>						
<b>Education:</b> a) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies).						
<b>Education:</b> b) The sector target refers to children and youth.						
<b>Child Protection:</b> c) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV.						
<b>Child Protection:</b> d) The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces.						
<b>Child Protection:</b> e) 15 Male and 27 Female.						
<b>Child Protection:</b> f) 11 Males and 1,216 Female.						
<b>Adolescents:</b> g) The sector target refers to the number of children and youth whose registration fees for regulated NFE programmes are partially or fully subsidized.						
<b>Health and Nutrition:</b> h) # children under 60 months who received any dose of vaccine before their 5th birthday at any public health facilities. Public health facilities are any health facilities other than private e.g. PHCC / Dispensaries / SDCs / government hospitals /outreach teams.						
<b>Winter:</b> i) 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.						

## Turkey

**Education:** In January, UNICEF supported 13,172 Syrian volunteer teachers in camps and host communities with monthly incentives valued at 1,300 Turkish Lira (approximately US \$345). UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) also began delivering a second phase of specialized trainings to 20,500 current and prospective Syrian volunteer teachers across 21 provinces – to be completed in February. 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.

In addition, UNICEF together with UNHCR supported the Education Working Group to organize an Informal Education Workshop in Gaziantep with 63 participants from 20 international/ national NGOs working in this field. The purpose was to develop a “community of practice” among the organizations delivering informal education, and to promote greater efficiency and quality in the design and delivery of programmes in order to facilitate the re-integration of more refugee children and youth into formal education. In the coming months, one of UNICEF’s key priorities will be to align informal education curricula more closely with standard Turkish learning outcomes for formal education.

### Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of February 14, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	2,854,968	M: 1,518,843; F: 1,336,125
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,276,171	M: 665,208; F: 610,963
Child Refugees (Under 5)	391,131	M: 202,703; F: 188,428

**Child Protection:** In January, nearly 7,200 Syrian refugee children (3,303 girls and 3,875 boys) benefitted from psychosocial support (PSS) in Child and Adolescent Friendly Spaces in camps and host communities across the country. Of these, 1,169 children (650 girls and 519 boys) were referred to specialized services. Also in January, five UNICEF-supported Child and Family support Centres provided multidisciplinary services to over 26,900 refugees and migrants, of whom 20,043 children (10,083 girls and 9,960 boys) received counselling sessions. As part of its collaboration with the municipal government of Gaziantep, UNICEF conducted a training on prevention of child marriage for 130 service providers (5 women and 125 men) including vice principals and coordinators of Temporary Education Centres, municipality staff and religious leaders.

**Basic Needs:** In January, UNICEF and partners reached 7,796 Syrian refugee households in Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Mardin, Şırnak, Siirt, Batman and Diyarbakır, and 2,580 vulnerable Turkish households in Şırnak, Batman and Diyarbakır with cash-based assistance to help them meet their winter needs – benefitting an estimated 31,000 children. Distributions to the remaining households are scheduled to be completed in February, after which UNICEF will conduct post-distribution monitoring visits in select provinces to evaluate the impact of the programme and help inform future programming.

**Media and External Communication:** Turkey CO hosted UNICEF Deputy Executive Director (DED) Justin Forsyth for a three-day visit to Gaziantep from January 15-18, where he met with refugee families in camps and host communities. DED Forsyth also met with top Turkish officials – including Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) President Mehmet Halis Bilden, Minister of Family and Social Policies Fatma Betül Sayan Kaya and Deputy Minister of Education Orhan Erdem – to discuss the Syria refugee crisis and areas of strengthened collaboration between UNICEF and the Government of Turkey.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
<b>EDUCATION</b> (2017 Needs: 2.75 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education <sup>1</sup>	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	2,233	n/a
# of Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) <sup>2</sup>	412,200	499,843	n/a	400,000	499,843	n/a
# of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education <sup>3</sup>	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	9,794	n/a
# of teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives <sup>4</sup>	13,000	13,172	n/a	13,000	13,172	n/a
# of teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained <sup>5</sup>	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	0	n/a
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b> (2017 Needs: 2.75 million Syrian refugees, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes <sup>1</sup>	124,650	n/a	n/a	100,000	7,178	n/a
# of children with protection needs identified and assessed <sup>2</sup>	80,655	n/a	n/a	77,000	3,498	n/a
# of children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services <sup>3</sup>	7,700	n/a	n/a	7,700	1,169	n/a
# of individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response <sup>4</sup>	8,780	n/a	n/a	2,120	130	n/a
<b>BASIC NEEDS</b> (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	1,873,600	n/a	n/a	165,000	57,068	n/a
<b>YOUTH</b>						
# of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes <sup>1</sup>	230,000	4,390	n/a	230,000	4,390	n/a
<b>FOOTNOTES</b>						
<b>Education 1:</b> 1,065 Boys and 1,168 Girls.						



<b>Education 2:</b> 247,108 Boys and 252,735 Girls. 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.
<b>Education 3:</b> 4,593 Boys and 5,201 Girls. Non-formal and informal education interventions include the teaching of Turkish as a second language, basic literacy and numeracy classes, remedial and catch-up courses, as well as community outreach and mobilization to encourage enrolment into the formal education system.
<b>Education 4:</b> 6,034 Men and 7,138 Women. 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 enrolled in formal education has increased significantly, leading to more demand for qualified Syrian volunteer teachers.
<b>Education 5:</b> N/A. Results will be reported in the February SitRep.
<b>Child Protection 1:</b> 3,875 Boys and 3,303 Girls.
<b>Child Protection 2:</b> 2,049 Boys and 1,449 Girls.
<b>Child Protection 3:</b> 519 Boys and 650 Girls.
<b>Child Protection 4:</b> 125 Men and 5 Women.
<b>Youth 1:</b> 1,180 Boys and 3,210 Girls.

# Egypt

**Health:** In January 2017, a total of 1,479 Syrian children under the age of 5 (U5) and 989 Syrian women (15-49 years) received primary healthcare services through UNICEF-supported Public Health Units (PHUs). UNICEF supported 36 PHUs with equipment and training of health teams in preparation for the integration of psychosocial support, adolescent services and positive parenting awareness to refugee and Egyptian children. Moreover, 30 Syrian Community Health workers (CHW) in Gharbya and Menofya Governorates received training on outreach efforts to enhance Syrian families' awareness of public health services. In the same reporting month, UNICEF and the Information Technology Unit at the Ministry of Health and Population have finalized and updated two software programmes that would improve reporting at the primary health service level.

**Education:** The UNICEF-supported expansion of an additional 30 Kindergartens in seven governorates to reach a target of 2,000 Syrian refugee children by the end of 2017 is pending clearance from the Ministry of Social Solidarity. UNICEF currently supports 50 KGs with equipment and capacity-building.

**Child Protection:** In January 2017, 1,051 children (435 girls and 616 boys), 1,387 youth (347 girls and 1,040 boys) and 693 parents (615 female and 78 male) have participated in structured, sustained child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) programmes in community-based child protection and PSS centers through UNICEF's implementing partners. Additionally, UNICEF provided case management and specialized services to 693 children. Services included case management, home visits and one-off emergency cash assistance for as few cases at a value ranging from 500 EGP to 2,500 EGP (~US\$32-US\$158).

UNICEF also continued to advocate for the release of children kept in detention in Kafr Al Sheikh, Behira and Alexandria governorates while working in close coordination with partners<sup>12</sup> for the identification of alternative care arrangements. In addition, UNICEF coordinated the provision of post-release assistance to migrant families and child groups coming to Egypt through Sudan. In January, 6 newly arrested Syrian families detained at Aswan second detention center received UNICEF support including food and non-food items as well as an orientation session about the services provided by UNICEF in their final destination.

In Aswan, UNICEF conducted an assessment of one local shelter that hosts 13 children for possible referrals and identified a hosting capacity of up to 150 children and an adequate number of supervisors and social workers, including for the overnight

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of February 14, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	116,013	M:58,819; F:57,194
Child Refugees (Under 18)	50,698	M: 26,103; F:24,595
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,341	M: 6,845; F:6,497

<sup>12</sup> The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, the International Organization on Migration, Doctors without Borders, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Ministry of Social Services.

shift. Due to the availability of large playgrounds the shelter will be also able to host programmes/functions supported by the Ministry of Social Services. The shelter receives children mainly from Sohag, Qena, Luxor, Edfu and the Red Sea.

UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH) held two technical workshops in Cairo and Alexandria to orient participants on child protection interventions which will be carried-out through selected health care units in 16 governorates<sup>13</sup>, and to track programme implementation. The workshops saw the participation of over 300 selected staff from 30 health care units in 16 governorates as well as the Deputy Ministry, Head of Health Departments at the MOH and the UNICEF health sector.

In Damietta, as part of the Prevention and Response to Violence in primary schools programme, 5 school principals, 10 teachers and 11 school social workers received training on Code of Conduct. The programme which targets 15 schools in Greater Cairo and 5 in Damietta aims at implementing of an alternative teaching methodology (positive discipline), establishment of child safeguarding policies with operational procedures in schools and the participation of school leaders and children in awareness initiatives. The total targeted beneficiaries in the 20 schools includes 5,000 parents, 700 school staff (management, social workers, and teachers) and 7,000 children.

UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees conducted a conference on case management in Cairo including social workers from ten organizations where they presented ten high-risk cases and discussed solutions to address them.

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2017)

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2017)						
EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH						
# antenatal care consultations provided	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,000	69	n/a
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	0	n/a
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines				250	0	n/a
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	0	n/a
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days				15,000,000	0	n/a
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				4,000	1,479	n/a
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0	n/a
# trained Syrian CHVs				150	0	n/a
# trained CHWs				300	0	n/a
EDUCATION						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,000	0	n/a
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	0	n/a
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000	0	n/a
# teachers and education personnel trained	n/a	n/a	n/a	360	0	n/a
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	n/a	n/a	n/a	27,000	0	n/a
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,000	0	n/a
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000	0	n/a
# of education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	n/a	n/a	n/a	150	0	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	2,438	n/a

<sup>13</sup> Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Giza , Qalubeya , Daqhliya, Behera , KfrAlshikh , Ismailia , Port Saied , Sharqya , Aswan , Gharbya , Monfyia , Red Sea and Matrouh.

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000	693	n/a
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	40,000	2,438	n/a
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	953	n/a
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,000	0	n/a
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	n/a	n/a	n/a	150	0	n/a
# government bodies activated and strengthened	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	0	n/a
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000	0	n/a
# children, adolescents, youth and parents from the host community accessing CP services	n/a	n/a	n/a	30,000	1,547	n/a
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	0	n/a
<b>FOOTNOTES</b>						
<b>Sector Targets 1:</b> Sector targets are pending the publication of the Egypt chapter of the 3RP 2017-2018.						
<b>Child Protection 1:</b> At least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						

# Funding Status US\$ million (as of 08 February 2017)\*

## Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD				HRP				3RP																		Total				Total						
Sector	Sgria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypst				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP			
	Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap					
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%	\$	%		
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	11.4	71.6	86%	84.2	17.6	66.6	79%	108.4	17.6	90.8	84%	4.8	0.0	4.8	100%													197.4	35.2	162.2	82%	280.4	46.6	233.8	83%
Health and Nutrition	93.6	11.8	81.8	87%	11.0	5.7	5.3	48%	20.4	6.1	14.3	70%	2.2	0.0	2.2	99%	0.5	0.4	0.1	20%	2.3	0.0	2.2	99%					36.4	12.3	24.1	66%	130.0	24.1	105.9	81%
Education	94.4	19.5	74.9	79%	96.3	60.1	36.2	38%	223.1	83.4	139.7	63%	24.1	0.3	23.8	99%	193.1	48.3	144.7	75%	6.1	0.1	6.0	98%					542.7	192.2	350.5	65%	637.1	211.7	425.4	67%
Child Protection	30.1	10.0	20.1	67%	38.6	17.8	20.8	54%	26.0	12.4	13.6	52%	4.9	0.0	4.9	99%	33.3	10.8	22.5	68%	9.4	0.3	9.1	97%					112.3	41.3	70.9	63%	142.4	51.3	91.0	64%
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	8.3	29.1	78%	29.5	5.8	23.7	80%	16.6	7.1	9.5	57%	2.0	0.0	2.0	100%	8.0	1.0	7.0	88%									56.1	13.8	42.3	75%	93.5	22.1	71.4	76%
Social Protection					8.5	0.0	8.5	100%	22.6	0.7	21.9	97%																31.1	0.7	30.4	98%	31.1	0.7	30.4	98%	
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	2.2	7.8	78%	28.6	28.5	0.1	0%																38.6	30.6	7.9	21%	38.6	30.6	7.9	21%	
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	0.1	7.4	98%				7.5	0.1	7.4	98%	7.5	0.1	7.4	98%	
Being allocated		7.3			0.0	3.2	-3.2			1.0				0.5			6.9				2.0								13.6				20.9			
Regional thematic																													4.9				4.9			
Total	354.6	73.4	281.3	79%	278.1	112.3	165.8	60%	465.3	158.3	307.0	66%	38.0	0.8	37.2	98%	234.9	67.5	167.4	71%	17.8	2.5	15.3	86%	7.5	0.1	7.4	98%	1041.6	346.3	695.2	67%	1396.2	419.7	976.5	70%

\* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 7.4 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: Mar 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017

UNICEF Syria Crisis: [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis\\_68134.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html)

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefmena](http://www.facebook.com/unicefmena)

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

Whom to  
contact for  
further  
information:

Genevieve Boutin  
Syria Crisis Coordinator  
UNICEF MENA Regional Office  
Mobile: +962 (0) 79 683 5058  
Email: [gboutin@unicef.org](mailto:gboutin@unicef.org)

Juliette Touma  
Regional Chief of Communications  
UNICEF MENA Regional Office  
Mobile: + 962 (0) 79 867 4628  
Email: [jtouma@unicef.org](mailto:jtouma@unicef.org)

