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Two children wait for the school bus outside the UNICEF-supported temporary home in Aleppo, Syria, Monday 20 February 2017.



Syria Crisis

April 2017
Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF reached 408,800 people in 243 hard-to-reach locations in Syria with life-saving interventions and critical WASH, education, health and nutrition and child protection services and delivered supplies for 12,200 beneficiaries in 12 besieged areas. Items from Interagency Emergency Health Kits, diarrheal disease sets, paediatric kits and midwifery kits were removed from inter-agency convoys to Yalda, Babela and Bet Sahem (Rural Damascus), and Kfar Laha (Homs), while WASH supplies (aqua tabs and sodium hypochlorite) were not approved for loading to Dar Al Kabireh (Homs).
- A recent SMART nutrition survey in besieged East Ghouta and Rural Damascus, though indicating an acceptable level of global acute malnutrition, has revealed serious prevalence of stunting among children under the age of five, up to 30 per cent, indicating chronic deprivation of quality diet and poor infant and young child feeding practices. UNICEF is participating in an interagency preparedness and response plan to help address the needs identified.
- A water treatment unit near Hadalat, at the Jordan north-eastern border with Syria, was completed and made operational, providing safe water to about 5,000 Syrians living in vulnerable conditions at the border area. This addresses previous vulnerability to service interruptions posed by reliance on water tankering from a distance of 80 kilometers from the border.
- In Lebanon, 654 refugee families (3,728 individuals) in the South and 202 families (874 individuals) in the North relocated from informal settlements over security concerns. UNICEF and implementing partners provided necessary emergency WASH response to affected populations including trucking of clean water and desludging.
- UNICEF in Syria and Iraq have a critical funding gap against their 2017 appeals for affected Syrian populations, with only 34 per cent and 19 per cent of the 2017 total appeal received (including carry-over) as of mid-May 2017 respectively. Donor funding is urgently needed to enable UNICEF to continue its response to vulnerable populations through its partners.

In Syria

6,000,000

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected (HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

2,390,020

of registered Syria refugee children

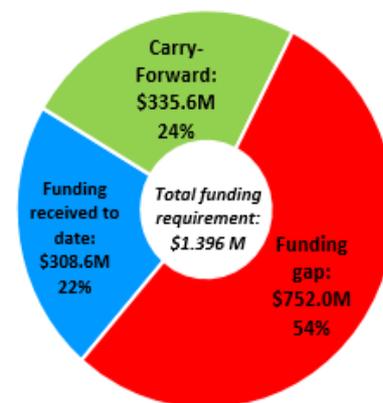
5,031,622

of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 04 May 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,396 million

Funding Status*



* \$US 53M deducted from Lebanon CF

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	April results ³ (#)	Cluster Target	April results ³ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,107,461	699,744	9,051,563	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in formal education ¹	3,701,713	1,280,070	693,540	1,171,348
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	754,852	40,993	1,307,679	59,309
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	988,740 ⁴	334,256	988,740	279,251
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes ²	666,642	168,359	1,335,385	168,359

1) UNICEF target includes the target from Syria that wasn't previously included; Sector does not include Syria; 2) Pending sector results; 3) Results are cumulative from January 2017; 4) Sector target corrected.

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: The escalation of fighting, especially against ISIL and Jabhat Fatah al-Sham, and the general non-compliance with the Cessation of Hostilities continues to limit access to meet humanitarian needs in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. In April 2017, two schools were attacked in Idlib and Aleppo respectively shutting down the schools while three medical facilities were also attacked which resulted in the disruption to services and several casualties including the deaths of three patients and four paramedics. The implementation of inter-agency (IA) convoys in early 2017 continued at a low pace, due to lack of timely approvals and the fluctuating security situation. Humanitarian access to besieged locations in East Ghouta remains challenging due to protracted military activities in the area and as a result, hampering the implementation of IA convoys and the delivery of urgent humanitarian interventions. Ongoing military offensives against ISIL in Ar-Raqqa and Mosul (Iraq) are causing widespread displacement. Over 150,000 internally displaced people (IDPs), about half of whom are children, have fled from Ar-Raqqa and are residing in IDP shelters in Raqqa, Aleppo and Hassakeh. UNICEF continues to respond to over 100,000 of the displaced by supporting their access to clean water, critical health items, education supplies and psycho-social support. However, spontaneous camps are being set-up by IDPs in the proximities of frontlines and therefore limiting access by the UN and partners. A recently conducted SMART nutrition survey by UNICEF cross-border partners in besieged East Ghouta, Rural Damascus, though indicating an acceptable level of global acute malnutrition, has revealed serious prevalence of stunting among children (30 per cent or 1 in 3), revealing chronic deprivation of quality diet and poor infant and young child feeding practices.

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	4,530,000
People in Besieged Areas	624,500
Children in Besieged Areas**	295,247
* Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA	
** Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.	

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In April 2017, UNICEF in Syria has reached about 408,800 people in 243 hard-to-reach (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.¹ Furthermore, UNICEF delivered supplies for 12,200 beneficiaries in 12 besieged (BSG) areas through cross-line convoys and regular programmes. On 8 April, UNICEF participated in a United Nations (UN)/International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)/Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) convoy to Yalda, Babela and Bet Sahem (Rural Damascus) delivering health and nutrition supplies for 9,000 beneficiaries. In addition, on 13 April, UNICEF participated in a UN/ICRC/SARC convoy to Kfar Laha (Homs), delivering education, WASH, health and nutrition supplies enough for 30,000 people. UNICEF also participated on 20 April in a UN/ICRC/SARC convoy to Dar El Kabire (Homs), delivering Education, WASH, health and nutrition supplies enough for 15,000 people. Items from Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), diarrheal disease sets, paediatric kits and midwifery kits were removed during the loading of the convoys to Yalda, Babela and Bet Sahem (Rural Damascus), and Kfar Laha (Homs), while WASH supplies (aqua tabs and sodium hypochlorite) were not approved for loading to Dar Al Kabireh (Homs).

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: As sector lead in WASH, Education, Nutrition, and sub-sector lead in Child Protection, UNICEF continues to enhance coordination and information management capacity both at the Whole of Syria (WoS) and hub level, including at sub-national levels in Syria. In April, all sectors have been involved in the coordination of the WoS response to continuous and increasing displacement from Ar-Raqqa as part of the Raqqa readiness and response plan framework. The response includes the pre-positioning of critical supplies. In coordination with other UN agencies, UNICEF has contributed to a sector-wide response plan and finalized a response plan for any potential evacuation in East Ghouta. The education sector has engaged with the Directorates of Education in nine affected governorates to facilitate and coordinate the arrival of students from hard-to-reach and besieged areas to sit for their 9th and 12th grade exams in May. UNICEF is supporting these students with remedial classes, education supplies and education bursaries. The Nutrition sector is supporting the Ministry of Health to integrate nutrition screening for the Measles campaign planned in May. This will further boost the coverage of nutrition interventions and enrich data collection and analysis for the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is anchored in the Whole of Syria Humanitarian Response Plan. UNICEF operates through its field presence inside Syria (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 on sustaining and reactivating immunization services for children and supporting basic paediatric and maternal health 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 IDP children by increasing the

¹ 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.

availability of learning spaces. In Child Protection, UNICEF prioritizes psychosocial support and awareness raising on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war, while training new social workers on case management 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: In April, UNICEF reached at least 1.5 million people² with multi-sector support, including through regular programmes, cross-line convoys, and cross-border assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF has reached about 350,000 people through rehabilitation and augmentation of water and sanitation services including the repair of the water system in Hanano in east Aleppo serving 50,000 people, in addition to equipping ground water wells for 70,000 people in Dhmeer in Rural Damascus (HTR area). This brings the total reach since the beginning of the year to over three million people.

UNICEF also reached about 281,000 people with emergency life-saving interventions including access to clean water through water trucking and upkeep of critical WASH facilities in IDP shelters (more than one million reached since the beginning of the year). Furthermore, UNICEF reached over 252,000 people with WASH non-food items (NFIs)³, installation of water storage tanks and hygiene promotion activities (almost 655,000 reached since January 2017).

UNICEF continues to provide the critical drinking water supplies disinfectant to treat public water networks benefiting over 14 million people. For WASH in schools, UNICEF has completed the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in 41 schools in April benefiting over 22,000 school children (more than 167,000 children reached in 2017).

As a result of the ongoing fighting and advance towards Ar-Raqqa in addition to the influx of refugees from Mosul (Iraq), UNICEF continues its emergency response by reaching IDPs and refugees with access to clean water on a daily basis through water trucking to informal settlements and shelters. In addition, UNICEF is supplementing this activity by providing critical WASH NFIs such as hygiene kits and jerry cans as well as installing water tanks. Through these activities, UNICEF is supporting up to 100,000 IDPs and refugees. UNICEF has also completed the construction of emergency latrines in Ein Eissa and Mabrouka camps benefitting a total of 10,000 IDPs.

Though water pumping has resumed from the main source by the Euphrates River (Al-Khafse) since 14 March, power disruptions continue to hamper supply to some neighborhoods in Aleppo. UNICEF is therefore continuing the daily emergency water trucking to IDP shelters, host communities and schools reaching 350,000 people with access to clean water on a daily basis. UNICEF also continues to provide fuel to operate the water pumps during power outages. In addition, UNICEF has completed the rehabilitation of the water network in Hanano neighborhood thus benefitting 50,000 people in the new accessible area of eastern Aleppo city.

Education: During April, a total of 145,000 children have been reached with multiple education interventions, out of whom 100,000 are located in HTR and BSG areas. The rehabilitation of 638 classrooms in 46 schools has provided some 25,900 children with access to an improved learning environment in nine governorates⁴, while 1,095 children in East Aleppo and Homs have benefitted from 24 prefabricated classrooms. The rehabilitation of schools and installation of pre-fabricated classrooms creates additional learning spaces in areas where schools are over-burdened with the influx of IDP children.

Some 12,800 children in five governorates⁵ were provided with basic education materials⁶ while about 56,350 children in Hassakeh benefited from school desks, and more than 6,400 children in Aleppo benefited from school furniture, white boards and lanterns. In Hassakeh and Tartous, more than 2,400 children attended remedial education, through local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). UNICEF continues to strengthen and support the quality of education through teacher training by building the capacity of more than 600 teachers on active learning methods in nine governorates⁷ during the reporting month.

Health and Nutrition: In April, more than 300,000 mothers and children (more than 905,000 since January 2017) were reached with paediatric and maternal health consultations through 110 fixed centers and mobile teams run by 23 local NGOs. In addition, health supplies were distributed to over 31,000 women and children (more than 141,000 since January 2017).

During the Global Immunization Week (18-27 April), UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) provided vaccines, cold chain equipment and operational support to a national polio campaign reaching an estimated 2.6 million under the age of five (U5) across Syria. UNICEF reached about 86,000 children under one (U1) with routine immunization (DTP 3 containing vaccines) since the beginning of the year.

In terms of nutrition response, more than 138,000 children U5 and pregnant lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition, of whom 560 children identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted in treatment centers in 12 governorates⁸. As part of preventive nutrition services, almost over 96,000 PLW have benefited from counselling on proper breastfeeding and complimentary

² 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.

³ Including hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap and washing powder.

⁴ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

⁵ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Homs, Raqqqa, and Tartous.

⁶ Including school bags, recreation kits, Early Childhood Development kits and school in a carton.

⁷ Al-Hasakeh, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Tartous, Aleppo, Idleb, Dar'a and Quneitra.

⁸ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idleb.

feeding practices, and 38,000 children U5 and mothers received multiple micronutrient supplements. More than 9,000 children and PLW were reached with therapeutic and preventative nutrition supplies through interagency convoys since the beginning of the year.

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: In April, structured psychosocial support services (PSS), through child friendly spaces and mobile teams, was provided for about 26,000 children and more than 2,000 caregivers in nine governorates⁹. Capacity-building on quality PSS and child protection interventions has benefited 334 community-based NGO staffs.

Child protection awareness-raising activities have reached about 112,000 children and caregivers in nine governorates¹⁰. In addition, about 438 children, including children with disabilities, have received follow-up and support through case management interventions in four governorates¹¹.

As part of the project “Enhance Disabled Children’s Assistance in Damascus South Suburbs Area”, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support to 90 children with disabilities, in addition to awareness-raising and capacity development on how to assist associated caregivers, including parents and teachers.

Unexploded remnants of war pose an extreme threat to children in Syria, especially where families are returning to former conflict hotspots such as East Aleppo. Risk Education awareness activities continued in April reaching about 579,000 children and almost 5,000 caregivers in 11 governorates¹². This brings the total number of risk education beneficiaries to more than 707,000 since the beginning of the year.

UNICEF’s cash programme for children with disabilities has reached 1,629 vulnerable families in Aleppo with regular cash transfers thus expanding the programme to include 480 newly identified children. Moreover, 63,500 children received winter clothes and blankets in seven governorates¹³ as part of the response to increased displacement in Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo. This brings the total number of children reached with winter clothes and blankets in 2017 to more than 327,000.

Adolescent Development and Participation: During April, almost 86,000 adolescents and young people¹⁴, including 5,400 in hard-to-reach and besieged locations, were newly reached with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, vocational and entrepreneurship training (more than 121,000 young girls and boys since January 2017) to equip them with critical thinking, communication, collaboration, creativity and employability skills. Covered by the reach are also 24,800 girls and boys, who led their own social engagement and cohesion activities. This included young people’s volunteer awareness-raising on Thalassemia blood disorder in Rural Damascus, including a campaign on blood donation for people in need. In Aleppo, and in support of fostering social cohesion, young IDPs and host community youth supported the Sport for Development agenda through the organization of multiple games and plays for at least 200 children. Adolescent-led awareness campaigns about people with disabilities and environmental protection were carried-out in Homs and Aleppo governorates for around 300 children.

As part of the Regional Participatory Action Research (PAR) initiative, coordinated and managed by UNICEF, research findings of 11 young researchers from Homs governorate on topics including youth unemployment, education, youth migration, child labor and violence were presented at a regional conference in Amman, and established advocacy action plans on these issues. Through the Youth Seed Funding (‘BRIDGES’) intervention, 110 new young people have completed the basic entrepreneurship training package. In addition, seven social and business entrepreneurship projects with a total of 13 youth entrepreneurs (65 per cent girls) were selected and awarded with seed funding valued at US\$2,500 per project such as “Tabib up”, a mobile phone application where doctors can upload schedules and patients can make their appointments easily. In addition, 162 young people from local NGO partners have benefitted from start-up grants to implement social entrepreneurship projects such as one project in Aleppo where youth are engaging children with disabilities in recreational activities. Furthermore, 20 new Voices of Youth (VOY) blogs, on themes including hopes and aspirations, were developed by UNICEF-supported youth and uploaded to UNICEF’s Global social media platforms.

External Communications: During the reporting period, UNICEF external communication and advocacy in Syria focused on highlighting the continuous large scale of suffering of children, particularly in areas such as Idlib, Hama and Rural Aleppo, where renewed increase in fighting is endangering children. A statement [by the UNICEF MENA Regional Director following multiple attacks in Idlib and Hama which killed at least 11 children](#) was issued during the “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region” conference in Brussels.

Following the horrific attack in Khan Sheikhoun in Idlib that killed at least 27 children, UNICEF issued a [press release by the Executive Director and a statement](#) by the MENA Regional Director calling for an immediate stop of the killing and maiming of children. Another [statement](#) by UNICEF Executive Director was issued after 60 children were confirmed dead in an attack that hit their convoy bus while waiting to be evacuated from besieged towns in Idlib.

Moreover, UNICEF Syria communications team collaborated with Reuters Beirut correspondent in featuring a powerful story on [the emotional reunion of a separated child with his grandmother](#) with the support from UNICEF. The story was widely picked by other major outlets such as the Daily Mail and Euro News, reaching at least 50 million people globally.

⁹ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Hama, Homs, RuralDamascus, Idlib, Dar’a and Quneitra.

¹⁰ Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Idlib, Dar’a and Quneitra.

¹¹ Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Damascus and Homs.

¹² Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Tartous, Ar-Raqqa and Idlib.

¹³ Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Lattakia, Tartous, Al Hasakeh, Raqqa and Aleppo

¹⁴ Aged 10-24 years, including 52 % girls, out of school, IDP and host community adolescents and youth as well as young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups.

Syria Country Office produced strong multimedia content to enable a consistent media focus on the suffering and the toll of the conflict on children as well as UNICEF's response. Powerful drawings by Syrian children from around the country were featured on UNICEF online platform "Medium". The "[Drawings of Trauma and Hope](#)" have reached over 21 million people around the world.

During the Global Immunisation Week, UNICEF-supported nationwide immunisation campaign was highlighted in [accessible, besieged and remote and hard-to-reach areas](#).

Multimedia content around UNICEF's emergency response to newly displaced children [from Idleb](#) and [from Ar-Raqqa](#) were featured on various social media platforms. Additionally, UNICEF's emergency response through humanitarian convoys to [Khan El-Shieh, Yalda, Babila and Beit Sahem](#) in Rural Damascus were prominently highlighted in UNICEF online platforms.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - April 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	n/a	n/a	4,870,000	3,125,119	349,511
# 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	14,625,452	655,768
# 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	644,722	252,008
# 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	1,089,491	280,938
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	167,292	22,113
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	69,788	32,328
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	n/a	n/a	2,600,000	707,023	596,022
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	n/a	n/a	1,000,000	185,918	125,684
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁵	290,000	44,000	n/a	n/a	18,100	6,235	1,157
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	n/a	n/a	4,700	1,409	504
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	513,859	116,194
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,266,399	n/a	n/a	336,000	21,331	13,064
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	230,000	27,236	n/a	n/a	17,500	2,019	612
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	122,353	72,586
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	n/a	n/a	10,050	12,403	5,211
# parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with C4D door-to-door community mobilization ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	19,132	378

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 ¹	n/a				3,300,000	2,572,750	72,750
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²				682,000	87,119	29,344	
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³				2,100,000	905,059	300,475	
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴				3,200,000	401,360	31,150	
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵				3,000,000	60,276	1,921	
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,653,924	177,393	0	2,000,000	234,292	64,434
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,361,603	490,726	0	2,300,000	588,732	177,378
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	74,976	44,986	5,708	4,520	8,500	1,380	590
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	900,000	253,421	0	900,000	308,426	93,706
# 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	62,851	10,222
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	340,598	83,521
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²				150,000	51,956	0	
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	4,691	321
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²				120,000	24,786	7,098	
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a			340,000	16,447	6,059
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105			1,500	175	175	
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: Nutrition results are updated as of March 2017. Other sector results will be updated once Sector reports for April 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: In total, Jordan now hosts 2.8 million refugees, including more than 659,000 registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children), 62,830 Iraqi refugees (33 per cent children), and over 2.1 million long staying registered Palestinian refugees. While 80 per cent of the registered Syrian refugees live in host communities, a total of 79,822 refugees live in Za'atari camp, and 53,915 in Azraq camp, 332 live in King Abdullah Park and 7,465 live in Emirati-Jordanian camp.

In addition to these registered refugee populations in Jordan, a population of approximately 46,528¹⁵ vulnerable Syrians remain in the remote locations near Rukban and Hadalat at Jordan's northeast desert border area with Syria. Over 66 per cent of this population are women and children. UNICEF continues to tanker life-saving water, construct water infrastructure, distribute essential hygiene kits and baby clothing, as well as provide urgent maternal and child health services to this vulnerable population as the situation permits.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to work in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN and civil society to realize the rights of children. Efforts to improve access to formal education opportunities for up to 50,000 Syrian refugee children in the current academic year include double-shifting of 198 schools across Jordan and expansion of schools in refugee 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 enrolment in formal education and are too young for existing non-formal education programmes which start from age 13. The UNICEF Makani approach continues to support the Jordan Compact in 2017 by offering learning support services including homework support to cater for the needs of growing number of children returning to formal education.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 4, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	659,246	M: 325,668; F: 333,578
Child Refugees (Under 18)	336,215	M: 172,722; F: 163,493
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,183	M: 52,740; F: 49,443

¹⁵ This figure represents the total number registered in the first round of distributions in December 2016–January 2017. This is likely an underrepresentation of the actual population which is estimated at 55,000 – 60,000 people.

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 effort.

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, expanding from 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, and disability or documentation status.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Throughout April, essential WASH services were provided to about 116,137 people, including an estimated 65,658 children living in Za’atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. Work on the new borehole, ring-main and pipeline in Azraq camp were completed by a UNICEF partner thus greatly improving reliability and sustainability of water supply for camp residents. In Za’atari camp, construction of the water network commenced in Districts 2, 4, 8 and 12, with eight kilometers of pipeline completed up to the reporting month.

To respond to emergency needs at the northeast border, UNICEF ensured supply of safe water to an estimated 46,528 people living in Hadalat and Rukban, including 30,708 women and children with a daily average of 502 m³ and 131 m³ delivered to both locations respectively. The volume of water was slightly lower than in March, due to interruptions caused by heavy sand storms. In addition, the installation of the water treatment unit at Hadalat was completed and operationalised in April, providing clean water to 5,000 camp residents. The operation of this plant close to the Hadalat settlement has reduced the pressure on the Ruwayshed water treatment plant, which is located over 80 kilometers away, and therefore has substantially reduced the cost and the vulnerability to service interruptions. The final works on the borehole and filling station at Rukban were completed, and the first phase of the new water system along the Syrian berm was also completed and tested with the second phase expected to be finalized by mid-May. Furthermore, rehabilitation works were completed in 65 vulnerable households in Ruwayshed (214 households supported to date) coupled with ongoing rehabilitation of the water treatment plant and the local hospital.

Education: A total of 124,801 Syrian refugee children continued to have access to formal education in schools in camp and host communities. In the host communities, 198 double-shifted schools (DSS) are operational, while in the camps, 44 schools in 16 school complexes¹⁶ provide educational services to Syrian children. After the conclusion of the “Learning for All” campaign last month, UNICEF conducted a post-campaign assessment to identify lessons learnt and best practices. The feedback gathered from parents, children, Makani partners and campaign volunteers will enable UNICEF to identify areas of improvement for the upcoming education campaigns for the summer school and the new academic year 2017-2018. The assessment will be available in May 2017.

UNICEF continued to support non-formal education in partnership with the Ministry of Education during the reporting month. A total of 2,477 children (49 percent female) were enrolled in non-formal education (NFE), including drop-out and catch-up programme courses. Out of this, 1,615 children (47 per cent female) are enrolled in 68 catch-up centres and another 862 (47 per cent female) are enrolled in the drop-out programme.

Makani: There are currently 226 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. Since January 2017, UNICEF Makani partners have been implementing Learning Support Services (LSS), which replaces informal education services. It 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. Through April, a total of 50,595 children benefited from UNICEF-supported LSS, 43,562 children received psychosocial support services and 23,811 adolescents and young people accessed life skills training.

The Makani Plus project continued to be implemented at 69 temporary settlements, supporting highly vulnerable children through a comprehensive package of interventions comprising psychosocial support, outreach, informal education and life skills in addition to targeted WASH support.

UNICEF, through its partner has launched a Women’s Protection and Empowerment programme through which Makani staff in centres across Jordan will be trained in 21 sessions on engaging adolescent girls (13- 17 years) in life skills programmes to prevent gender-based violence.

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 has reached a total of 23,811 (12,474 female, 11,337 male) Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years) with life skills in support of their personal and professional

¹⁶ 28 in Za’atari camp, 12 in Azraq camp and four in Emirati-Jordanian camp.

development. Additionally, UNICEF held capacity-building sessions on youth engagement and peacebuilding skills for 300 peer facilitators working with youth in Makani centers.

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to support the provision of multi-sectoral case management services to vulnerable children across Jordan. Since 2017, UNICEF has reached over 43,500 children with structured and sustained child protection services. An additional 4,100 children have benefited from specialized case management services including 310 working children.

Throughout April, UNICEF, in partnership with National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR), has continued raising awareness of Syrian refugees of the danger posed by unexploded ordnance through a mine risk education (MRE) programme that targets school-aged children and adults. Over 1,600 school-aged students (including 1350 girls) attended MRE sessions in double-shift schools in Jordan including 664 children in Za'atari camp schools. Additionally, over 1,270 Syrian refugee parents and members of the local community, participated in the MRE sessions in the reporting month. An additional 3,121 Syrians benefited indirectly through dissemination of information, education and communication materials.

Health and Nutrition: In April, 335 new medical cases of children under the age of five (U5) (138 girls) and six adults (three females) have received treatment at the health and nutrition clinics in Rukban. Additionally, 243 children and 173 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition and were provided with ready-to-use therapeutic feeding supplement. In terms of preventive nutrition services, a total of 251 PLW have received counselling on best practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

Through April, 3,641 children have been fully covered with routine immunization. A total of 1,050 new PLW and caregivers have received IYCF education and counselling sessions. In addition, 207 children U5 were screened for malnutrition in both Za'atari and Azraq camps, out of which five cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were identified and treated.

The integrated school health (ISH) programme provided health services packages for 1,803 students in all Syrian refugee camps during April, which included general physical and dental examinations. Furthermore, 234 children received paediatric services at the paediatric ward in Azraq refugee camp. Additionally, UNICEF-supported paediatricians in Azraq hospital and clinics provided 1,301 paediatric consultations, alongside 330 new-born kits distributed in Za'atari and Azraq camps.

Basic Needs: In April, UNICEF continued to provide unconditional monthly child cash grants (CCG) to 58,151 most vulnerable Syrian refugee children (29,658 girls and 28,493 boys) among 14,758 registered refugee families living in host communities in Jordan. The CCG programme provides a grant of JoD20 (US\$28) per child per month with the aim of enabling families to cover their children's basic needs and prevent reliance on negative coping strategies that affect child wellbeing such as child labour and early marriage.

In addition to supporting families who are vulnerable and registered for support through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF is also providing support to vulnerable children who have been identified by Makani centres and other UNICEF child protection partners. Currently, UNICEF is reaching 264 girls and boys (49 families) referred by case managers on the basis of family assessment for cash assistance, and whose cases are tracked through the child protection case management system¹⁷. This approach aims to support highly vulnerable children who may not have been identified under prior refugee household assessments.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-April 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	124,801	205	195,000	124,801	205
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	2,477	184	15,000	2,477	184
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	489	-927 ³	4,000	451	-927
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children) ⁴	50,000	60,366	36,114	38,000	50,206	34,005
CHILD PROTECTION⁵ (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	56,177	23,048	150,000	43,562	19,067
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	5,187	982	8,800	4,134	755
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	25,906	10,161	100,000	9,402	2,364
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	1,893	442	2,400	1,623	426

¹⁷ CPIMS and Primero.

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision)	250,000	175,404	10,397	241,856	175,404	10,397
# 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	119,134	280	457,837	119,134	280
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	34,348	0	263,008	34,348	0
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ¹	150,000	46,547	0	101,500	46,547	0
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,500	3,062	1,024
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ²				25,000	0	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ³				19,500	3,641	1,347
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁴				18,500	0	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁵				34,800	3,881	1,073
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ¹	27,050	n/a	n/a	20,000	1,671	450
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ²	88,740	n/a	n/a	35,720	18,356	1,301
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC NEEDS						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a			20,500	14,758	-71 ¹
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job	n/a			4,000	0	0
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	23,811	5,530 ¹
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Enrolment data informally released from MoE. This figure may be subject to change when MoE officially releases the enrolment data. Male: 63,649; Female: 61,152.						
Education 2: NFE Sector: Male: 1,256; Female: 1,221. Drop out: Male: 851; Female: 764. Catch-up: Male: 343; Female: 335.						
Education 3: Sector: Male: 205; Female: 284. UNICEF result: Male: 192; Female: 259). The decrease from last month's number is due to a correction to reported figures by partners in March.						
Education 4: Sector: Boys: 28,504; Girls: 31,862. UNICEF: Boys: 23,692; Girls: 26,514. ActivityInfo results shown, which exceed targets, have been verified through Bayanati. The reason for exceeding targets is the relatively slow start to catch-up programme; the need for informal education has not dropped as dramatically as anticipated during planning for 2017 conducted in 2016.						
Child Protection 1: Girls: 23,257; Boys: 20,305.						
Child Protection 2: Girls: 1,840; Boys: 2,294.						
Child Protection 3: Women: 7,901; Men: 1,501.						
Child Protection 4: Women: 934; Men: 689.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.						
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: 722 children in urban settings, 302 (157 girls, 145 boys) in camps.						
Health 3: 832 children in urban settings, 515 children (265 girls, 250 boys) in camps.						
Health 4: No campaigns were held in April.						
Health 5: Results represent camps only.						
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, host community and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban).						
Nutrition 2: 207 Screened in camps: Za'atari (Girls: 52; Boys: 49); Azraq (Girls: 46; Boys: 60); Berm: 243.						
Nutrition 3: 251 women reached at the berm.						
Basic Assistance 1: Prior reporting for the month of March has been corrected to the total reach of 58,287 children (29,726 boys; 28,561 girls). A total of 58,151 children (29, 57 boys; 28,494 girls) were reached in April.						
Youth 1: Cumulative 23,811 (Female: 12,474; Male: 11,337). March results were 4,183 youth; the change from in March result is due to a revision of earlier figures reported by partners. The results in April is 5,530 youth.						

Iraq

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 4, 2017.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	236,772	M:127,620; F:109,152
Refugee Children (Under 18)	101,812	M:52,563; F:49,249
Refugee Children (Under 5)	383,594	M:19,652; F:18,942

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: UNICEF Iraq remains underfunded against its 2017 plan for Syrian refugee response, with only 19 per cent of the 2017 total appeal received (including carry-over) as of end of April. Prioritisation is taking place on an as-needed basis by sector, location, partner, and types of services, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). There are more than 239,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq¹⁸, of whom 103,044 (43 per cent) are children under 18 years. The number of refugees requesting shelter in camps is reportedly increasing due to their deteriorating economic situation. While registration processes are managed by UNHCR, UNICEF works to ensure that services and facilities it supports will continue to meet demand in all possible locations. A recent study conducted by UNHCR, showed that 31 per cent of Syrian refugee girls and 36 per cent of boys remain out-of-school, with non-camp children more likely to be out-of-school than children in camps¹⁹. Factors such as financial costs, lack of Arabic schools and child labour were cited as some of the main reasons for non-school attendance.

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. As part of ongoing preparedness measures, the joint cholera preparedness plan was updated by WASH and health clusters. A task force will monitor water quality in cholera 'hot spot' areas. UNICEF, UNHCR, and protection partners met in April to map-out minimal interventions needed to sustain current levels of service provision, and the Child Protection sub-cluster continues to work towards more community-based solutions that will help support programming with the limited funding available.

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, UNICEF humanitarian response to Syrian refugees in Iraq is aligned with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and the No Lost Generation initiative.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF routinely supports over 66,000 Syrian refugees (25,000 children) with safe water in the eight Dahuk and Erbil refugee camps. Water quality is regularly monitored, and partners continue to maintain supply networks where needed. Average water provision per refugee is 85 litres per person per day. UNICEF continues to support camp management to conduct social mobilisation campaigns to improve awareness of proper use of water and good hygiene practices. Reports indicate a continued worsening of water quality²⁰ and presence of nitrates from boreholes around Domiz 1 and 2 camps in Dahuk. After consultation with local authorities, it was agreed to drill two additional boreholes as a stop-gap solution to meet expected increases in demand for water. However in the longer term, a more sustainable solution will be required which will likely rely on surface, instead of groundwater, sources.

UNICEF and government partners continued solid waste management in Domiz 1 and 2, the largest Syrian refugee camp in Iraq, maintaining a clean environment for more than 31,500 camp residents (13,580 children). Across these camps, UNICEF partners are repairing latrines and showers and desludging where needed. To improve ownership and sustainability, UNICEF has been engaging refugee communities to share facility maintenance responsibilities, especially through cost-share and work-share initiatives. The existing WASH programme funding gap means no works beyond general operations and maintenance (O&M) are currently planned, as sustaining the current services to the end of June 2017 will require nearly US\$550,000, and this will require additional funding.

Education: In coordination with the Directorate of Education (DoE), non-formal education (NFE) interventions including mobile schools and community-based initiatives, supporting out-of-school refugee children have continued in April. A total of 326 children (including 95 girls and 55 Syrian refugees) enrolled in NFE programmes run by a UNICEF partner in Kurani and Mamzawa in Erbil, and 409 out-of-school children (175 girls) participated in NFE activities run through a UNICEF-supported mobile school. UNICEF delivered school uniforms for 1,650 Syrian refugee students (1,070 girls) in non-camp schools and provided transportation support for 3,994 students (2,016 girls) in 16 schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah ensuring safe travel between home and school. In addition, the roll-out of the school based management (SBM) approach is ongoing in coordination with the federal and regional Ministries of Education (MoE), where UNICEF is

¹⁸ UNHCR data portal as of 4 May 2017.

¹⁹ 38 per cent girls and 43 per cent boys are in non-camp settings while 14 per cent girls and 19 per cent boys are in camps.

²⁰ High turbidity i.e., significant presence of particles of clay, silt mud or other matter.

supporting the establishment of structures such as Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) and School Management Committees (SMC) with the aim to increase local level authority of schools to implement changes that support positive learning experiences for students. Persistent low level of funding for UNICEF's education response, with a 96 per cent gap, means the planned support to activities across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) may have to be scaled down. For example, in Dahuk, a one-month summer training courses for 500 teachers that were planned alongside summer arts and sports activities for at least 400 students in camps will have to be stopped or reduced in terms of targets, and the planned rehabilitation of 15 schools in Dahuk and surrounding districts will not be taking place.

Health and Nutrition: In April, support to the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) continued in KRI camps, reaching 690 children under one (U1) with vaccinations against measles and 1,674 children against polio, in addition to 915 children under the age of five (U5) with Vitamin A supplements. Support to pregnant women and new mothers in refugee camps continued through the 'Baby Hut' programme which offers a safe space to socialise, breastfeed, and to access specialist advice on caring for babies and infants. In April, UNICEF provided infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling on appropriate breastfeeding to 1,826 pregnant women and new mothers in camps across the KRI, as part of support to reduce child mortality, and 3,184 children U5 (1,531 girls) were monitored for growth. Where malnourishment is identified, the child is referred to specialist treatment in the nearest clinic or facility. Additional neonate monitoring and parental healthcare advice was given through tent-to-tent new-born home services which checked 612 new-born (299 girls) for vital signs.

Frequent trainings of new staff are needed in many locations, as turnover for health services remains high, and existing staff require periodic refresher or updated trainings to maintain adequate healthcare standards in camps and communities.

Although funding for UNICEF health and nutrition response has improved since March, planned activities remain nearly half-unfunded (46 per cent funding gap), which means prioritisation efforts of key programme interventions remains necessary. Ongoing services in camps, through support to the Directorates of Health remains key to sustain existing services.

Child Protection: In April, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial services to 3,620 newly-registered refugee children (1,778 girls and 1,842 boys). Specialized child protection services reached 171 internally displaced children (80 girls and 91 boys). No unaccompanied or separated refugee children (UASC) were registered during the month. Since January 2017, 256 UASC (124 girls and 132 boys) have received a variety of UNICEF-supported services, from initial identification through documentation, family tracing and reunification and alternative care services, depending on the need.

With the hot summer weather approaching, ensuring an appropriate environment in child-friendly spaces (CFS) through provision of water and power for generators and air conditioning units is anticipated as a challenge. From past seasons, these additional services keep spaces open for children for longer periods of time but represent an increased running cost for UNICEF implementing partners. Funding for child protection programming for Syrian refugees although increased since March remains low with a 77 per cent gap.

Basic Needs: During the reporting month, 43 Syrian refugee children supported through UNICEF direct cash assistance were contacted and guided to the informal schools run by a UNICEF partner. In addition, seven cases of children requiring additional child protection services were referred to UNICEF partner. Referrals included children with learning difficulties and cases of child labour.

In Erbil, a second round of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) began in April and is expected to conclude in May. The findings will help formulate lessons learned and provide insight into the impact of the UNICEF direct cash project. The cash based programmes are regular and therefore require sustained funding. UNICEF direct cash assistance interventions remains underfunded by 59 per cent at a third of the way through the year.

External Communication: In April, UNICEF Iraq was quoted or mentioned in the media over 100 times. Spokespeople carried-out interviews with leading local and international media including Al Jazeera, Reuters, and Al Hurra. The key advocacy point was raising awareness of the protection risks faced by children in Iraq including Syrian refugees. The UNICEF Iceland National Committee, which visited Iraq during the reporting month, pledged support to Iceland advocacy campaigns for Syrian refugees.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-April 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	107,383	33,075	60,000	66,197	0
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	84,887	12,729	45,000	65,822	1,775
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,567	0	38,788	0	0
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# children in formal general education (5-17 years) ¹	42,000	29,199	0	35,900	29,199	0
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	757	121	5,076	419	12

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	1,169	959	58,270	701	621
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	329	229	585	108	8
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	1,871	381	3,145	1,367	171
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	15,986	4,577	22,567	13,241	3,620
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	1,357	690
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²				2,760	2,536	612
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³				12,420	3,429	1,674
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	11,629	3,184
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²				5,520	7,474	1,826
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690	4,319	2
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector result: Female: 54,765; Male: 52,618. Increases in April for sector reporting are due to improved partner reporting. UNICEF result: Female: 33,760; and Male: 32,437.						
WASH 2: Sector result: Female: 43,292; Male: 34,089. Increases in April for sector reporting are due to improved partner reporting. UNICEF result: Female: 33,569; Male: 32,253.						
WASH 3: Sector result: Female: 1,309; Male: 1,258. UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector result: Girl: 14,615; Boys: 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same.						
Education 2: Sector result: Female: 454; Male: 303. UNICEF result: Female: 235; Male: 184 (Does not include teachers/education staff participating in Lego trainings).						
Education 3: Sector result: Female: 547; Male: 622. UNICEF result: Female: 281; Male: 184.						
Education 4: Sector result: Female: 178; Male: 151. UNICEF result: Female: 58; Male: 50. This indicator records only specific Parent Teacher Association (PTA) trainings.						
Child Protection 1: Sector result: Girl: 883; Boy: 988. UNICEF result: Girl: 671; Boy: 696. UNICEF result for the previous month has been corrected to 1,196 children (Girl: 591; Boy: 605). In April, the change is shown against this corrected figure.						
Child Protection 2: Sector result: Girl: 7,749; Boy: 8,237. UNICEF result: Girl: 6,292; Boy: 6,949. UNICEF result for last month has been corrected to 13,241 (Girl: 6,292; Boy: 6,949). In April, the change is shown against this corrected figure.						
Health 1: UNICEF result: Girl: 692; Boy: 665.						
Health 2: UNICEF result: Girl: 1,749; Boy: 1,228.						
Health 3: UNICEF result: Girl: 1,749; Boy: 1,680.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF result: Girl: 5,630; Boy: 5,999.						
Nutrition 2: Targeting for new mothers assumes the expected number of new pregnancies based on previous years' data; the result (mothers reached) depends on rates of new pregnancies identified in served locations.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF result: Girl: 2,106; Boy: 2,213. Due to operational efficiencies by cash assistance partners, it has been possible to reach more Syrian refugee children with cash assistance.						

Lebanon

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon continues to host an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees (including one million registered refugees), in addition to 300,000 Palestinians. The Security situation often compounds with complex social and political concerns, contributing to a precarious and unpredictable humanitarian situation.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 4, 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

In April, the Palestinian Joint Security Forces and the Islamist group led by Bilal Badr clashed in the Ein el-Hilweh camp, the largest Palestinian camp in Lebanon with an estimated 70,000-100,000 people, including 15,000–20,000 Syrian refugees and 6,000 Palestinian refugees who fled from Syria. This is the latest of recurrent armed clashes which left a number of casualties and caused damages to several houses and properties. While the clashes were brought to an end following talks between the parties, the risk of resumption remains high. UNICEF provided necessary humanitarian support through partners and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Furthermore, over 10,000 Syrian refugees have been ordered to vacate current residencies in the area surrounding Riyak Airbase in Baalbeck in Bekkaa due to security concerns. As of the end of April, a third of the targeted refugees have relocated, and UNICEF along with other agencies collaborated on responding to their immediate needs. At the same time, the increasing politicization of hosting refugees, led some municipalities to demand infrastructure and other investments in exchange for accepting new or keeping currently residing refugees.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination²¹: UNICEF continues to provide coordination support to the Government in the Water, Education and Child Protection sectors, while playing a key role in Health and Nutrition and Gender Based Violence GBV 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 and 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 strategies²². In order to address the impact of the Syrian crisis on refugee and vulnerable children in host communities, UNICEF expanded the scope of the programmatic response in education, child protection, health, nutrition and WASH. As the crisis grew, cost-effective sustainable solutions emerged by building the capacity and resilience of local actors, host communities and government in response to the increasing humanitarian needs. The LCRP reflects those needs with increasing focus on institutional support and other early recovery approaches. UNICEF Lebanon Country Office's programme strategy (2017-2020) continues to focus on a three-pillar approach: 1. Responding to humanitarian and emergency needs with civil society actors, 2. Ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems and 3. Strengthening government systems and infrastructure.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Child Protection: In April, over 62,000 girls, women and community members were sensitized on key issues of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and more than 3,000 children and caregivers received focused psychosocial support.

Working with parents and caregivers continues to be a core preventative component within the UNICEF child protection programme, given their important role and impact on children's development and wellbeing. Since 2015, UNICEF has supported its implementing partners in the roll-out of their parenting skills curriculum which helped reach 5,696 women and men in the first three months of 2017, while over 40 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) received the training in 2016.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Around mid-March 2017, UNICEF was informed about the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) plan to evict informal settlements (ISs) around the Riyak Military Airport in South Lebanon, as a measure to ensure a safe flight area. Eviction notices were released to 1,761 Syrian refugee households (10,563 individuals, including an estimated 6,500 children) living in 86 sites in Bekaa and Baalback/Hermel Governorates²³.

By the end of April, about 654 refugee families (37 per cent, or 3,728 individuals) were able to relocate. In response, UNICEF WASH partners established a communication network with community mobilizers and WASH committees in ISs to track the movement and relocation of evicted families. In the area covered by UNICEF partners, 25 households relocated to existing sites nearby and around 80 households moved to areas in Bar Elias cadastre²⁴. UNICEF WASH partners ensured water trucking to the 35 families established in the new sites and increased provision of safe water and desludging in sites accommodating the 80 relocated households.

Meanwhile in the North, eviction orders were also issued in February 2017 for 220 families (1,336 individuals including an estimate 734 children) residing in 23 ISs located along the Tripoli oil pipeline installation in Akkar. By the end of April, about 202 families (91 per cent, or 874 individuals) have relocated to 24 other sites, most of which are in a nearby area²⁵. UNICEF partners provided necessary emergency WASH response²⁶ while performing water trucking and desludging when needed. However, the challenge of the persistent distance from the pipeline led to a slight delay in the construction of latrines and in the access to non-potable water.

²¹ 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.

²² The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (LCRP) 2017-2018, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020, the No Lost Generation initiative and other sectoral strategies such as the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) II 2017-2021.

²³ Out of which 47 sites are in the Bekaa Governorate and 39 in the Baalback/Hermel Governorate.

²⁴ Of which 45 blended into existing ISs and 35 were looking into establishing a new site in Bar Elias.

²⁵ 15 new informal settlements, six existing informal settlements and five sub-standard buildings.

²⁶ Including the construction of 22 latrines, the distribution of 14 water tanks, 1,161 drinking water gallons, 176 hygiene kits, 109 baby kits, and 176 jerry-cans.

Education: After several months of planning and contracting, UNICEF-supported school rehabilitation works²⁷ are under way in 123 public schools across Lebanon. The intervention entails the improvement of physical learning environments and classrooms in most-in-need Lebanese public schools, while employing the Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MEHE) standards for school rehabilitation and safety in those schools. A significant component of the school rehabilitation activity is ensuring the presence of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and meeting the accessibility standards which aim to facilitate the inclusion of children with disabilities.

In April and under the MEHE's guidance, UNICEF partner has trained 22 master trainers on the accelerated learning programme (ALP), a non-formal education programme targeting children, including Syrian refugees aged 7-17 years, who have missed two years or more of formal schooling. The training equipped participants with the required skills to co-train, follow-up on and mentor over 500 ALP teachers teaching in the current round.

Health and Nutrition: As part of the efforts to strengthen and enhance the public health system in Lebanon, UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in recruiting qualified personnel and experts. In April, UNICEF has contributed to the recruitment of a maternal and child health officer to support the management of the maternal and child health services, as well as a legal advisor to manage the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) and agreements between the MoPH and the local NGOs running the health centres. Additionally and to increase manpower, 110 health staff were recruited to help provide beneficiaries with quality health care and improve monitoring at the district level.

In celebration of World Immunization Week, UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoPH and other local partners, has conducted a series of social events accompanied with public awareness campaigns on the importance of vaccination reaching about 6,000 individuals (children and their parents).

Furthermore, UNICEF in collaboration with its implementing partners, has continued support to outreach and community mobilization activities through public events to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and care among the host and displaced communities, reaching 1,280 caregivers in April. During these events, micronutrient supplementations were provided to 210 children and 743 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to prevent nutrition deficiencies and improve child growth and development.

Adolescents and Youth: With UNICEF support, 9,668 young people were reached since the beginning of the year with life skills (out of which 4,089 young people reached with the Sports for Development 'S4D' programme) and 3,635 through the non-formal Basic Literacy and Numeracy programme (BLN).

In April, UNICEF invited 250 Youth Peer Coaches from its S4D programme partners to attend an international football match between UNICEF Global Partners FC Barcelona and Real Madrid at the Sports City Stadium in Beirut. The purpose was to motivate these young people to adopt healthy lifestyles and encourage their coaches on the same.

Under the innovation programme, the digital skills courses were launched in Beqaa and Beirut reaching 274 young people with basic computer skills. In addition, 110 young individuals participated in an inspirational mentorship event run by one of the world's largest non-profit youth-led organization, in which local role models discussed ways in which young people can work together and make positive contributions to their societies.

²⁷ The rehabilitation works have an impact over 5 scholastic years, potentially covering up to 215,250 children over this period (over 43,000 children per year).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-April 2017)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,971	0 _c
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)				28,338	0 _c
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	200,000 _a	202,259 _a	202,259 _a	101,504	0 _c
	TOTAL				230,813	0 _c
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	17,185	6,879
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _b	n/a	0	n/a	0 _d	0 _d
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	2,730 _a	657	9,075	2,114	686
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	n/a	2,242	28,100	5,343 _d	3,079
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	n/a	43,964	283,050	94,082	44,739
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues	250,000 _b	n/a	44,315	130,500	141,360 _e	62,455
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	n/a	11,456	72,365	19,770	7,222
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2017 needs: 3,740,499 people, including 960,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	1,765,000 _a	386,057 _a	95,763	690,711	131,947	0
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,500 _a	180,738 _a	20,552	159,556	179,693 _b	26,070
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	n/a	31,444	160,256	158,327 _b	22,522
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	32,397 _a	15,748	120,665	20,674	9,858
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) _b	n/a	n/a	0	600,000	276,261	253,887 _d
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles _b	n/a	n/a	0	70,703	25,893	18,453
	Penta 3	n/a	n/a	63,260	18,381	12,855
	Measles	n/a	n/a	59,539	11,354	8,199
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination _b	n/a	n/a	0	175,000	30,392	17,965
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements _c	n/a	n/a	0	300,000	55,672	1,213
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	3,635	1,177
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	9,668	2,359

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report	
# 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	3,233	1,128	
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	993	330	
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	154	57	
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of disadvantaged child that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese Syrians Palestinian Kits	630,000 ^a	393,447 ^a	0	75,000	0 ^b	0
				0	116,000	121,282	0
				0	15,000	15,124	0
				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	46,151	1,621	
# 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	75,115	15,912	
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME							
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	21,918	5,076	
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	8,862	6,076	
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): Sector indicator refers to "# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)" retrieved from the February 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Education b): The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), retrieved from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.							
Education c): 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 d): Result achieved is zero since this is for the next scholastic year.							
Child protection a): Retrieved from the January-March 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.							
Child protection b): The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the March 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Child protection c): The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the March 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Child protection d): Male: 2,929; Female: 2,416.							
Child protection e): Male: 36,399; Female: 104,961.							
WASH a): Sector figures were retrieved from the March 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
WASH b): UNICEF results are close to reaching their targets since the indicators refer to beneficiaries living in informal settlements in temporary locations. Results will not change much during the coming months.							
Health & Nutrition a): Aligned with the Sector indicator.							
Health & Nutrition b): The UNICEF result includes January - March 2017 based on availability of MoPH data.							
Health & Nutrition c): MoPH data for UNICEF results are unavailable and will be provided next month.							
Health & Nutrition d): The UNICEF result used to cover only the month of January 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.							
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 direct to 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.							

Turkey

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 4, 2017.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	2,973,980	M: 1,582,157; F: 1,389,823
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,329,369	M: 692,937; F: 636,432
Child Refugees (Under 5)	407,435	M: 211,153; F: 196,283

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: The number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers registered in Turkey has increased slightly in April, to over 3.3 million. Of these, nearly 3 million are Syrians, including over 1.3 million children while the remaining 310,000 are nationals primarily from Iraq (133,886) and Afghanistan (131,588).²⁸ Though the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants has remained relatively stable over the past 18 months, with much of the increase attributable to new-borns and a cleaning of registration logs, the scale and scope of the refugee crisis continues to put considerable strain on the country's basic services and infrastructure, particularly in host communities. During the reporting month, 1,985 refugees and asylum seekers were rescued or apprehended while attempting to cross to Europe by land and sea.²⁹ Reports from partners on the ground indicate that strict border enforcement, as well as ongoing uncertainty on the status of migrants and refugees in the EU are responsible for the continued limited outflow. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, four rounds of returns took place in April for 150 people, bringing the total number of people re-admitted to Turkey since the Statement came into effect, to 1,094.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response in-country, and remains the largest provider of aid to Syrians under temporary protection, as well as other refugee and migrant groups. The UN Country Team supports government efforts to respond to the Syria crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). In April, UNICEF finalized and endorsed a rolling work plan with the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM). This will strengthen the collaboration with a key government institution involved in the humanitarian response. The work plan seeks to improve data collection on the needs of refugee and migrant children, strengthen the capacity of DGMM staff to respond to child protection issues, support efforts to promote social cohesion in host communities, and increase access to children temporarily placed in DGMM-managed reception and removal centres.

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. 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 refugee crisis. 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: On 5 April, UNICEF, together with key stakeholders including host governments, UN agencies, non-governmental partner organizations (NGO) and donors, launched a **major report on education**³⁰ at the "Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region" Conference in Brussels. The report highlighted the significant progress made in education across the Syria crisis-affected countries – such as for example, that more children are now in school than out in Turkey – as well as strategies to respond to remaining challenges and new opportunities going forward.

UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) also completed the second round of capacity-building trainings for Turkish teachers in April – since January 2017, more than 37,000 teachers³¹ in all 81 provinces have been successfully trained on inclusive education to improve their pedagogical skills and more effectively respond to the needs of a growing number of Syrian children enrolled in Turkish public schools.

In addition, UNICEF began working closely with the MoNE on concrete efforts to improve gender equity throughout the formal education system – including for Syrian and other refugee children, with an emphasis on girls in middle and high school. These efforts, which follow concerted and successful advocacy with the MoNE, will focus on the development of revised gender equity criteria and benchmarks, the provision of gender-sensitivity trainings to Turkish officials, administrators and counsellors, and a comprehensive monitoring framework to measure progress and impact. Plans will be finalized during this summer, with implementation scheduled for the start of the 2017-2018 school year in September.

Child Protection: In addition to ongoing efforts to support the psychosocial and protection needs of Syrian and other refugee children, UNICEF scaled up its justice for children (J4C) programme in April. Together with the Ministry of Justice and UNICEF implementing partner, 30 child-friendly interview rooms were established at courthouses in 23 cities across the country, to help ensure the best interests of

²⁸ UNHCR, April 2017. Demographic data on unregistered refugees/migrants is unavailable due to operational constraints.

²⁹ 1,551 by land and 434 by sea. Turkish Coast Guard Command, [Irregular Migration Statistics](#), April 2017.

³⁰ http://wos-education.org/uploads/reports/170331_Brussels_paper.pdf

³¹ 20,842 women, 16,181 men.

children in contact with the law are considered, and that they are better protected against hardship and stress associated with judicial proceedings.

In addition, UNICEF revised its capacity-building programme for court-appointed experts, which began in March 2017. To supplement existing trainings on international normative frameworks and child-friendly judicial interview techniques, participants are now also presented with specific casework examples involving Syrian children in Turkey. As of end April, 436 individuals were successfully trained under this revised programme.³²

UNICEF is also scaling-up interventions to address the problem of child labour. As part of an effort to engage the private sector on this critical issue, UNICEF organized a meeting on 25 April with the Chambers of Trade and Industry from 10 provinces where child labour is prevalent³³ to identify key areas for collaboration and agree on a roadmap for concrete action. In addition, UNICEF-supported community centres in eight provinces identified over 900 child workers³⁴ in April and provided them with direct educational and psychosocial support.

Youth and Adolescents: Regular interaction and engagement between Turkish and Syrian refugee children is a critical component of strengthening social cohesion between the two communities in Turkey in the long term, and NGO partners on the ground play a key role in this process. To that end, UNICEF conducted a “training of trainers” (ToT) in April for 41 Turkish youth workers³⁵ from the Turkish Red Crescent Society to increase their knowledge and capacity to engage with refugee populations and other vulnerable groups. The ToT is envisioned to be the first of many inter-linked activities aimed at empowering Syrian and Turkish youth to increase opportunities for interaction and promote social cohesion between their communities.

Basic Needs: On the western coast of Turkey, UNICEF-supported outreach teams distributed 270 family hygiene kits to vulnerable families in the provinces of Izmir and Muğla, benefitting over 800 children.

Media and External Communications:

On 8 April, UNICEF hosted Agnes Chan, UNICEF Regional Ambassador for East Asia and Pacific Region, for a four-day visit where she met with refugee families in camps and host communities. Accompanied by a Japanese media delegation, Ms. Chan visited two UNICEF-supported Child and Family Support Centres in Ankara and Gaziantep, as well as a temporary education center and a child friendly space in Osmaniye Camp. UNICEF held a live social media event as Ms. Chan participated in recreational activities with Syrian children, and followed-up with a number of posts on [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#).

To commemorate Children’s Day on 23 April, UNICEF NGO partner and the Çankaya Municipality organized a children’s festival in Ankara. The festival, which was attended by over 1,200 refugee and Turkish children and families, presented a platform for raising awareness and advocating for key child rights issues, while also providing an exciting opportunity for children to interact and play.



@UNICEF/Turkey/Feyzioglu.

On 23 April 2017, a magician performs in front of refugee and Turkish children and their families at a festival marking Children’s Day in Turkey.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-April 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	9,833	0
# 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	11,660	896
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁵	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	37,023	37,023

³² 276 women and 160 men.

³³ Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Denizli, Gaziantep, Hatay, Izmir, Kocaeli, Mersin and Şanlıurfa,

³⁴ 156 girls and 765 boys in Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, İstanbul, Izmir, Hatay, Kayseri and Şanlıurfa.

³⁵ 22 female and 19 male.

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
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	25,139	3,554
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655	n/a	n/a	77,000	23,448	7,278
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700	n/a	n/a	7,700	7,394	2,679
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780	n/a	n/a	2,120	590	40
BASIC NEEDS (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,873,600	n/a	n/a	165,000	167,046	0
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a	n/a	200,000	30,538	17,934
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: Girls: 4,950 and Boys: 4,883.						
EDUCATION 2: Girls: 252,735 and Boys: 247,108. This figure is the highest enrolment achievement, as of January 2017. UNICEF's target was determined end-2016, based on an analysis of available data as well as projected refugee population figures at the time. Since then, the number of Syrian children in formal education has increased significantly; targets will be revised accordingly at mid-year. Updated figures will be updated upon receipt from MoNE.						
EDUCATION 3: For April, an additional 896 children enrolled, 416 boys and 480 girls. The total enrolment year to date is 11,660 (5,366 male, 6,294 female). 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: April 2017 figures total 13,156. 6,058 male, 7,098 female. Maximum figure for the year to date is 13,180 (7,119 women, 6,061 men). This support is provided to teachers every month. 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: Women: 20,842; Men: 16,181.						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: Girls: 1,874; Boys: 1,680.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: Girls: 3,572; Boys: 3,706.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: Girls: 1,238; Boys: 1,441.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: Women: 26; Men: 14.						
BASIC NEEDS 1: Results reported under this indicator are as of January 2017; beneficiaries reached in December 2016 were counted against the 2016 3RP.						
YOUTH 1: UNICEF result: Girls: 12,949 and Boys: 4,985. UNICEF target corrected from last month.						

Egypt

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Egypt continues to be a destination for refugees and asylum seekers. In April 2017, the total number of registered Syrian refugees has reached over 120,154, a slight increase from January 2017 (117,591). The Government of Egypt grants access to education for 39,462 Syrian refugee children³⁶ who are allowed to enrol in public schools under the same rules and regulations that apply to Egyptian nationals. However, absorbing the number of Syrian students in public schools is a persistent constraint due to high class density and limited number of teachers relative to students. Other challenges to enrolment include strict documentation requirements, safety measures (inside and outside classrooms) and lack of quality teaching in public schools.

Children represent around 40 percent³⁷ of the total refugee and asylum seeking population from all countries in Egypt, with 2,738 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) comprising the largest group at risk. The majority of UASC children come from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan in addition to separated children, who have fled from the conflict in Syria. The majority of identified protection risks include the need for alternative care structures, community support, access to sustainable services, in addition to children affected by violence and exploitation, including child labour and early marriage.

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 4, 2017.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	120,154	M: 61,158; F: 58,996
Child Refugees (Under 18)	51,786	M: 26,674 F:25,112
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,217	M: 6,729 F:6,488

³⁶ MoE 2015-16 data.

³⁷ UNHCR, as of 28 February 2017.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF co-leads, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (UNHCR) the Education Working Group (EWG) with the primary objectives to enhance coordination, to undertake 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. In April, UNICEF has been working closely with UNHCR for the development of another refugee appeal strategy that focuses on the protracted crisis of African refugees in Egypt, with the tentative launch date in May.

UNICEF coordinated with health teams from the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in Aswan and Red Sea Governorates for the provision of necessary healthcare to Syrian and non-Syrian detainees in Aswan first, Hurghada, and Shalateen detention centres.

To enhance UNICEF programme delivery and impact, psychosocial support services and positive parenting awareness were mainstreamed in 40 primary healthcare units (PHUs) of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in 16 governorates. This will expand services to include Syrian and non-Syrian refugees and Egyptian nationals.

As part of continuous efforts to strengthen the national child protection system, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Damietta Governorate and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), which was followed by a two-day orientation workshop for the general Child Protection Committee (CPC) and heads of district CPCs. Topics discussed included the initial assessment of the CPC function in Damietta, requirements for CPC activation and suggestions for referral pathways with technical committees.

In the northern coast, UNICEF continued the coordination between PHUs, CPCs and Community Development Associations (CDAs) to activate a child helpline to strengthen the child protection system in Egypt. UNICEF continued to provide community-based child protection and psychosocial support through family centers and mobile units for migrant, refugee and vulnerable Egyptian children in Alexandria through the renewal of agreements with two local CDAs.

UNICEF also conducted a training for facilitators, case workers and case managers from PHUs in Aswan Governorate. Topics covered child protection code of conduct, child protection policy and the child right convention. Additionally, a refresher training was delivered for case workers on positive parenting and case management best practices. In relation to the inter-agency case management system, one case conference was held in Cairo where nine high-risk protection cases were addressed.

Humanitarian Strategy: The UNICEF health programme approach aims to support the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in ensuring that Syrian and non-Syrian refugee families and the hosting Egyptian communities have access to quality healthcare services. For this purpose, UNICEF adopted a strategy that focuses on key areas including the delivery of capacity-building training for medical and paramedical personnel and community healthcare workers (including Syrians); provision of essential medical equipment to health facilities; collaboration with other organizations working in primary health care while strengthening the main partnership with the MoHP, in addition to continuing engagement with Syrian refugee families through focus group discussions to be better informed about their medical and healthcare needs.

UNICEF employs a two pronged approach in education, where the main mode of engagement is to strengthen resilience of the education system, working with the Ministry of Education (MoE) on the capacity and quality of public schools in refugee targeted areas. In instances where the public system cannot cope, UNICEF supports community-based interventions to enhance outreach and provide service delivery to the most impacted areas.

UNICEF child protection, in line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan and the No Lost Generation initiative, focuses on children on the move, especially Egyptian and refugee children, including Syrians, who are at risk of irregular migration. Migration is closely linked to adolescents' protection and well-being and is strongly linked to UNICEF's mandate on child rights, especially child protection. UNICEF's national response strategy regarding children on the move focuses on prevention, protection and response. Depending on the selected governorate³⁸, the approach targets both Egyptian and non-Egyptian children.

UNICEF engages with detention centres in Kafr El Sheik, Bahera, Alexandria, Red Sea, Aswan (Al Shalal and Aswan second detention center) and Marsa Matruh. As part of the humanitarian assistance programme, UNICEF support is offered during pre and post release of children in detention through distribution of non-food items, psychosocial care, positive parenting and referral to relevant programmes after release. UNICEF provides temporary care arrangements for vulnerable children³⁹ through available shelters, while ensuring child protection minimum standards are met.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: During the reporting month, UNICEF continued to coordinate with the Ministry of Education (MoE) on the planning for upcoming teachers training which will integrate children with disabilities, as well as the distribution of educational supplies as part of UNICEF support to nine public schools in Damietta Governorate. Implementation will take place in the next academic year 2017-2018 due to start in September.

In April, no additional kindergarten education grants were distributed to Syrian refugees. Since the beginning of the year, 5,667 Syrian children (3-5 years) have received grants through UNICEF implementing partner.

Child Protection: In April, 2,224 refugee and migrant children and adolescents have participated in structured, sustained child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) programmes and accessed community-based child protection and PSS through UNICEF's

³⁸On the basis of vulnerability to migration and trafficking risks and density of refugee populations. Examples for such governorates are Kafr, El-Sheikh, Port Said, Matrouh, Fayoum, Aswan and Damietta.

³⁹ Children at risk of gender and sexual based violence, trafficking and those who have no parental care and particularly who are in detention centers.

implementing partners (a total of 14,515 since January 2017). Additionally, 1,011 parents have accessed the positive parenting programme.

In addition, UNICEF has provided PSS support and non-food items (NFIs) to Syrian detainees in Aswan first detention center, where 14 children benefited from the services. Facilitators from Khour Awada health units which are located close to the detention center, conducted recreational activities for children, in addition to life-skills training for adolescents.

In the northern coast, five detention centers were monitored and assessed and NFIs were distributed to the detainees. UNICEF advocates constantly with stakeholders for the release of children in detention in coordination with the NCCM and the UNHCR, and coordinates with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) to help identify alternative temporary shelters for detained children.

UNICEF also provided case management, cash grants and specialized services to 1,053 refugee and migrant children, bringing the total of beneficiaries since the beginning of the year to over 4,00 children. Services included support to nine children with disabilities and victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In relation to the non-specialized protection services.

Furthermore, 2,605 children, adolescents and young people participated in various child protection activities during the reporting month.

Health: In April, UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health and Population through building the capacity of Syrian community healthcare workers (CHWs) on awareness raising on personal hygiene practices and HIV/AIDS. About 120 CHWs from seven governorates (out of a target of 200) have received training by April, including on the new reporting system that aims to enhance the monitoring of Syrian CHWs performance. Another refresher training for 40 healthcare workers from primary healthcare units (PHUs) was conducted by the MoHP to equip them with the needed tools to better monitor their performance and to help partners to conduct adequate planning.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-April 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				8,000	256	51
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40 ¹	0
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines ²				250	0 ¹	0
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	102 ¹	0
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days		n/a		15,000,000	6,0996,099	1,679
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	4,420 ¹	0
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0 ¹	0
# trained CHWs				450	120	60
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a			2,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500			360	0 ¹	0
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	n/a	n/a		27,000	0 ¹	0
# children benefitting from life skills education	8,600			8,000	0 ¹	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,000	5,667	2,773
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600			150	0 ¹	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500			25,000	14,515	2,224
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500			10,000	4,281	1,011
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	3,039	2,605
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	4,100	1,053
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions ¹	13,300			12,000	0	0

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550	n/a		150	50	50
# government bodies activated and strengthened ²	105		40	57	0	
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600		1,000	351	0	
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ³	930		50	10	9	
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants) ⁴	n/a		13,135	7,959 ⁴	0	

FOOTNOTES

Health 1: Results cover Jan-Mar 2017, pending release of updated data from the MoH.

Health 2: EPI Guidelines is being developed and pending distribution by end of Q2 2017.

Health 3: NIDs to be conducted in Q3 2017.

Education 1: Activities are delayed pending clearances.

Child Protection 1: pending implementation of activities.

Child Protection 2: government bodies "Primary Health Centers, Youth Centers and official Child Protection committees".

Child Protection 3: At least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.

Child Protection 4: Emergency cash based interventions providing by CP sections to the Syrian Children based on specific criteria. UNICEF result in March is corrected to 7,959.

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

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD

Sector	HRP								3RP																Total				Total							
	Syria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP			
	Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap					
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%				
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	18.4	64.5	78%	84.2	40.9	43.3	51%	108.4	31.8	76.6	71%	4.8	1.5	3.3	69%					2.3	0.02	2.2	99%					199.7	74.3	125.4	63%	282.6	92.7	189.9	67%
Health and Nutrition	93.6	20.7	72.9	78%	11.0	7.1	3.9	36%	20.4	18.1	2.4	12%	2.2	0.0	2.2	99%	0.5	0.4	0.1	20%									34.1	25.5	8.6	25%	127.7	46.3	81.5	64%
Education	94.4	24.5	69.9	74%	96.3	60.0	36.3	38%	223.1	109.8	113.3	51%	24.1	0.3	23.8	99%	193.1	72.7	120.4	62%	6.1	0.1	6.0	98%					542.7	243.0	299.7	55%	637.1	267.5	369.6	58%
Child Protection	30.1	11.0	19.1	63%	38.6	17.8	20.8	54%	26.0	17.2	8.8	34%	4.9	0.0	4.9	99%	33.3	19.4	13.9	42%	9.4	0.3	9.1	97%					112.3	54.7	57.5	51%	142.4	65.7	76.6	54%
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	10.6	26.8	72%	29.5	4.3	25.2	85%	16.6	1.8	14.8	89%	2.0	0.0	2.0	100%	8.0	1.0	7.0	87%									56.1	7.1	49.0	87%	93.5	17.8	75.8	81%
Social Protection					8.5	4.7	3.8	45%	22.6	13.5	9.1	40%																31.1	18.2	12.9	41%	31.1	18.2	12.9	41%	
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	3.7	6.3	63%	28.6	33.1	-4.5	-16%																38.6	36.8	1.8	5%	38.6	36.8	1.8	5%	
Early recovery	16.1	8.6	7.5	47%																												16.1	8.6	7.5	47%	
Palestinian									19.5	6.9	12.6	65%																19.5	6.9	12.6	65%	19.5	6.9	12.6	65%	
Other																					7.5	6.0	1.5	20%					7.5	6.0	1.5	20%	7.5	6.0	1.5	20%
Being allocated		26.7				-1.9			0.0				5.3				36.9			10.0								50.3				77.0				
Regional thematic																								0.8				0.8				0.8				
Total	354.6	120.6	234.1	66%	278.1	136.7	141.4	51%	465.3	232.1	233.1	50%	38.0	7.2	30.9	81%	234.9	130.4	104.5	44%	17.8	10.4	7.3	41%	7.5	6.8	0.7	9%	1041.6	523.6	517.9	50%	1396.2	644.2	752.0	54%

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 15.5 M.

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 30.9 M and total funds available US\$ 5.2 M.

* \$US53 M deducted from Lebanon CF.

Next SitRep: June 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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