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On 12 May 2017 in Aleppo in the Syrian Arab Republic, Saleh [NAME CHANGED], 15, studies in a UNICEF-supported accommodation centre for children taking the national Grade 9 and Grade 12 exams.

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Syria Crisis

September 2017 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria, despite a number of ceasefire and de-escalation agreements that were reached since 4 May 2017, escalation of military activities was reported in several provinces during September including Idlib and eastern Ghouta, and increased airstrikes in Hama and Aleppo, which impeded humanitarian access to people in need. Hundreds of schools in Idlib and Aleppo were forced to close temporarily and health services at multiple hospitals were disrupted.
- In September, UNICEF delivered clothing kits for children, nutrition items and water purification kits, 10,000 school bags and educational materials, in the newly accessible areas of Deir-Ez Zor-city. Meanwhile, there are reports that ISIL no longer controls Raqqa city, where there were an estimated 8,000 civilians trapped in the city during the end of the fighting. With no access for humanitarian agencies, the city was completely cut-off from life-saving assistance, with basic services either partially or completely out of service. UNICEF is working with other aid partners to ensure services and supplies are provided, particularly for the vulnerable children.
- With the start of the new school year 2017-2018 and in line with the No Lost Generation Initiative, UNICEF and education partners continue to accelerate efforts around the key pillars of increasing access to equitable education opportunities, improving quality of formal and non-formal education within a protective environment and education system strengthening. In 2017, about 1.8 million children were enrolled in formal education and over 112,700 others in non-formal or informal education with UNICEF support in Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey.
- Following the Kurdistan Regional Government referendum on independence on 25 September 2017, access to the Kurdish region has been severely restricted for NGO staff, particularly after the federal Government imposed full control over Erbil and Sulaymaniyah international airports. UNICEF and partners are providing assistance through field facilitators to the vulnerable Syrian refugee population (93 per cent) living in the KRI governorates.
- The situation of about 50,000 Syrians residing at Jordan's north-eastern border "the berm", of whom 66 per cent are believed to be women and children, remains highly vulnerable. Since 5 September 2017, the Hadalat camps has emptied out, with 3,000-3,500 Syrians having relocated to Rukban. UNICEF works with other aid partners to provide safe water and basic health services to the camp population, although at modest levels due to access constraints.
- As of 15 October, the UNICEF appeal for Syria is 51 per cent underfunded and the Iraq appeal for the response to Syrian refugees is 59 per cent underfunded, including carry-forward. Donor funding is urgently needed to continue this critical assistance to vulnerable populations - particularly children - sustainably.

In Syria

6 million

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected (HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

More than 2.5 million

(2,503,906)

of registered Syria refugee children

About 5.3 million

(5,260,306)

of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 7 October 2017)

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Sep Results ¹ (#)	Sector Target	Sep Results ¹ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit ²	2,107,461	2,115,259	9,051,224	3,391,018
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,701,713	1,770,639	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	462,000	112,717	1,349,376 ³	113,808
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	821,240	810,076	982,498	n/a
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	785,667	496,119 ⁴	1,510,501	579,195

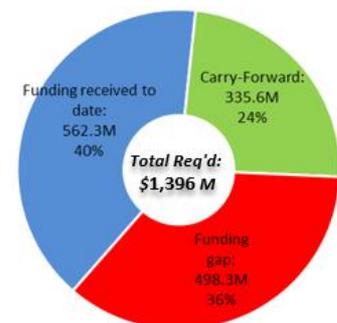
1) Results are cumulative from January 2017. Sector data is as of August 2017, except for CP which is as of July 2017; 2) UNICEF Sector target and result corrected from last month. This includes Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq; 3) Sector target excludes Lebanon and Egypt; 4) Results decreased due to data correction from previous report.

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,396 million

Funding Status*

US\$ 897.9 million



* \$US 53M deducted from Lebanon CF

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Despite the reduction in civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure that had been seen following a number of ceasefire and de-escalation agreements since 4 May 2017, instances of military escalation were reported, including in Idleb and eastern Ghouta. Furthermore, increased airstrikes in Hama and Aleppo governorates from September 19 to 30 impeded access to people in need. Hostilities began after Hayyat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) and armed opposition groups launched an attack on Government of Syria (GOS) positions in the northern countryside of Hama. As result, UNICEF suspended activities in several locations due to the severity of the airstrikes. Hundreds of schools in Idleb and Aleppo were also forced to temporarily close and health services at multiple hospitals, including in Kafr Nobl, Khan Shaykun and Heish were disrupted. Many hospitals reduced services to emergency cases only due to the fear of shelling. Health workers and children were among those killed and injured in the attacks. Separate attacks impacted internally displaced people (IDPs) from Oqirbat in Hama, who were killed or injured on the road between Salamiyeh and Atharia, while trying to move towards Idleb governorate.

Military operations against ISIL in Dier-ez-Zor including air strikes and clashes resulted in over 100,000 people being displaced¹, mostly to other parts of the governorate, with over 30,000 moving to Ar-Raqqa and Hassakeh governorates. Many of those who remain in Deir-ez-Zor cannot be reached with humanitarian assistance due to the proximity of fighting or being in areas under ISIL control. Those who fled North into Ar-Raqqa and Hassakeh governorates are largely arriving at the Abu Khashab and Malha receiving points for security screening before moving to camps in Ain Issa or Areesha. Around 1,000 IDPs are entering the camps each day. While humanitarian partners are responding in these locations, additional support is needed, particularly at the receiving points where thousands of people are gathered while waiting for their security screening. In Ar-Raqqa city, the advance of the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), backed by the international counter-ISIL coalition and led by the Kurdish People's Protection Units, towards the centre of Ar-Raqqa city continued to result in the death and displacement of civilians. As of end of September, there are reports that ISIL no longer controls Raqqa city, where there were an estimated 8,000 civilians trapped in the city² during the end of the fighting. Children trapped in Ar-Raqqa city were at an increasing risk of death and injury. With no access for humanitarian agencies, the city was completely cut-off from life-saving assistance, with basic services either partially or completely out of service. The main public hospital is not functional, and the population reportedly cut-off from water and electricity for over 60 days, forcing people to collect unsafe water from the Euphrates River and therefore putting them at risk of cross-fire and/or developing water-borne diseases. The provision of humanitarian assistance to besieged and hard-to-reach (HTR) areas continues to be extremely challenging due to delays in receiving government approvals, shifting conflict lines and deliberate restrictions by parties to the conflict. Throughout Syria, an estimated 226,000 children are living in 11 areas under siege with an estimated over 1.68 million children living in HTR areas with limited access to humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the Turkish authorities closed the Bab al-Hawa border crossing for both commercial and humanitarian shipments from September 1 to 5 in observance of the Eid holiday.

Jordan now hosts 654,582 registered Syrian refugees³ (51 per cent children) in addition to a population of approximately 50,000 Syrians at Jordan's Northeast desert border (the berm). The families residing in Rukban camp have critical and unmet humanitarian needs. The modest support received via the Jordanian side of the berm includes the provision of safe water and access to basic health services, mainly through the UN in close coordination with the Jordanian Armed Forces. On 21 September, UNICEF began providing safe water up to 1,000 cubic meters on a daily basis from the borehole in Rukban. There was an increased number of patients seen at the UNICEF-supported clinic during last month with average 257 medical consultations per week, in addition to increasing number of children with malnutrition.

On 25 September, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) held a referendum on the independence of the Region from the rest of Iraq. After results showed more than 92 per cent of voters reportedly in favour. As a consequence, movement between the KRI territories and federal Iraq has been hampered, particularly for staff of non-governmental organizations⁴, after the federal Government imposed full control over Erbil and Sulaymaniyah international airports based on a list of demands to the KRI that were reportedly unmet. Due to uncertainty about internal border procedures, UNICEF missions between the KRI and federal areas were suspended from 24 September until the end of the month while field facilitators remained in their locations as a point of contact between UNICEF and partners. In addition to that, armed conflict in Iraq continued during the reporting month, with new offensives launched to retake Hawiga (Kirkuk) and Ana (western Anbar)⁵. To date, these changes in Iraq's internal political situation and new military offensives have not directly impacted response for Syrian refugees, who live overwhelmingly (around 93 per cent) in the KRI governorates of Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah, and who largely come from Kurdish areas in Syria. Adequate water, sanitation and hygiene support for vulnerable populations is critical in ensuring the health of children and their families and to avoid disease outbreak. The international flights ban and potential negative impact on trade, including oil exports, caused by deterioration of the relationship between the regional Government and Baghdad, as well as the disapproval from Iran and Turkey about the independence referendum, may further limit the ability of the KRG to support basic services and to pay regular salaries. UNICEF remains significantly underfunded against its 2017 appeal (36 per cent received including carry-over). No additional funding was received in September.

¹ OCHA.

² Out of them are an estimated 3,700 children and 2,100 women.

³ UNHCR data portal accessed as of 18 September 2017.

⁴ Re-routing of flights has proven a challenge because, while domestic flights remain available, movement is only possible if travelers have the correct visa for federal Iraq. Many foreigners in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) have residency permits issued by the regional government, however the federal Government does not recognize these for travel between the KRI and other areas.

⁵ Hawiga and Ana operations both commenced as of 19 September 2017. Kirkuk/Hawiga operations: In the first week, more than 7,000 people were displaced. Western Anbar: Ana district was retaken in a week, displacing an estimated 6,000 people. Source: UNOCHA, 16-30 September Humanitarian Bulletin.

Lebanon continues to host an estimated 1.5 million refugees (over one million registered with UNHCR⁶). The situation remains precarious, with security threats and tensions across the country, as witnessed by the continuing volatility of the Palestinian Camp Ain El Hilweh, foiled terrorist acts by suspected elements linked to ISIL, and increasing social and political pressure on refugees to return. UNICEF Lebanon is short of critical funding for the implementation of an accelerated polio vaccination in response to the outbreak in Syria, as well as funding for WASH in Informal Settlements beyond January 2018.

In September, the number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers registered in Turkey stood at over 3.5 million.⁷ More than 3.2 million Syrian refugees were under temporary protection in Turkey, including over 1.4 million children, while the remaining 331,500 were nationals mainly from Afghanistan and Iraq.⁸ Meanwhile, the number of refugees and migrants on the move toward Europe continued to rise. Almost 4,900 people arrived in Greece by sea in September, a 36 per cent increase from August, an estimated 35 per cent of whom were children.⁹ According to the Turkish Coast Guard Command, some 3,400 people were rescued or apprehended at sea, and at least 24 people (including a three year-old boy and a nine year-old girl) lost their lives.¹⁰ Anecdotal observations from UNICEF partners attribute the increased migration in part to favourable weather conditions as well as the opening of new smuggling routes via the Black Sea. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, three rounds of returns took place for 29 people¹¹, bringing the total number of readmissions since the Statement came into effect in March 2016 to 1,337. 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.

In Egypt, the total number of registered Syrian refugees and asylum seekers has reached over 124,000 people, an increase from 117,591 in January 2017. 40 per cent of new Syrian arrivals are coming illegally from the Sudan border, leading to an increased number of detentions. UNICEF has access to 23 detention centers where it provides humanitarian assistance including health services such as vaccines against preventable diseases, hygiene kits and non-food items, with special beneficiary focus on young girls. In addition, the number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) has increased from 1,800 last year to 3,573 this year. About 62 per cent of this most vulnerable group are boys aged 15-17 coming from the Horn of Africa. While traditionally this group has been predominately from Eritrea and Ethiopia, there has been an increase in the number of separated Syrian children, mainly boys coming across the border. The main needs identified for UASC include access to protection services including legal aid, primary healthcare services, education, clothes, etc. The Government of Egypt grants Syrian refugee children access to education for in public schools under the same rules and regulations that apply for Egyptian nationals. However, absorbing the number of Syrian students (estimated at 39,000) 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.

Syria

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In September, UNICEF participated in five International Committee of the Red Cross/UN inter-agency convoys to the besieged location in East Ghouta in Rural Damascus¹² and Idleb¹³, delivering supplies for an estimated 18,990 people, and carrying-out rapid multi-sectoral needs assessments, though restrictions on the importation of certain medical supplies was reported. Overall for the month, UNICEF reached some 444,313 people in 112 hard-to-reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes and inter-agency cross-line convoys in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development.¹⁴ UNICEF reached 41,636 beneficiaries in six besieged areas¹⁵, both through convoys and its regular programme. After the imposed siege by ISIL on Dier-ez-Zor was broken, UNICEF managed to deliver children’s clothing kits, nutrition items, 10,000 school bags, educational materials and water purification items to the newly accessible areas of Dier-Ez Zor-city.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,283,675
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas*	4,000,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas*	1,700,000
People in Besieged Areas*	540,000
Children in Besieged Areas*	232,200

*Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA.
Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.

⁶ UNHCR data portal accessed as of 7 October, 2017.

⁷ Monthly increases in registered refugees are a result of an ongoing campaign by the Government of Turkey (GoT) and UNHCR to clear back-logged caseloads and re-verify statuses, rather than an influx of new refugees into Turkey.

⁸ UNHCR, September 2017. Under the framework of the Temporary Protection Regulation (2013), registered Syrians are eligible to receive a range of services and assistance, including health care, education, social assistance, psychological support and access to the labour market.

⁹ UNHCR, September 2017.

¹⁰ Turkish Coast Guard Command, September 2017.

¹¹ All adult single males primarily from West Africa and South Asia, as well as seven Syrian nationals.

¹² East-Harasta, Modira, Misraba and Yarmouk

¹³ Foa’h and Kafraya.

¹⁴ The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions. The numbers are rounded.

¹⁵ Qaboun (Damascus), East-Harasta, Modira, Misraba, Yarmouk, Foa’h, Kefraya.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In September, UNICEF reached almost 300,000 people with improved access to safe water through rehabilitation and augmentation of water and sanitation services, bringing the total reached since the beginning of the year to more than 5.3 million people. This intervention is critical for longer term resilience and access. As part of the emergency response, UNICEF reached 52,000 people (over one million in 2017) with life-saving interventions¹⁶. In addition, UNICEF provided drinking water disinfectants to 199,310 people in Ar-Raqqa and Dier ez-Zor as part of the support to maintenance of water and sanitation systems which have benefitted about 14.6 million people since the beginning of the year. In order to ensure access to WASH facilities in schools, thus allowing for increased enrolment, UNICEF rehabilitated facilities and provided hygiene promotion in 40 schools during the reporting month, benefiting around 25,000 school children (about 305,000 school children in 2017).

In Ar-Raqqa, UNICEF continues to provide daily access to clean water through trucking water for 25,000 people in Karama camp, as well providing critical hygiene items (including family hygiene kits) in Ein Issa, Karama, Tabqa, and Twihnia for 53,000 people. Since the beginning of the Raqqa response, UNICEF has reached over 167,000 displaced people with emergency WASH support.

Education: UNICEF reached around 124,200 children with education services in September (including 13 per cent in the hard-to-reach and besieged areas) through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys. With one in three schools destroyed or damaged in Syria, UNICEF continues to rehabilitate schools to increase access and available learning spaces. In September, 25,823 children benefited from rehabilitation of 699 classrooms in 40 schools¹⁷. A further two prefabricated classrooms were provided to 116 children in Rural Damascus. During the same month, UNICEF managed to reach 78,278 children with basic education materials¹⁸, and over 300 children under the age of five (U5) with early childhood care and education services provided by local non-governmental organizations in Damascus. As a breakthrough, more than 20,000 teachers have been trained since the beginning of the year on the new Curriculum, Curriculum B and Early Childhood Care and Education¹⁹.

Health and Nutrition: During September, UNICEF reached about 451,000 additional children and childbearing-age women with free pediatric and maternal health consultation, thus reaching since the beginning of the year about 2.3 million beneficiaries. Critical medical supplies were distributed for more than 297,000 people, as part of the emergency response to hard-to-reach and besieged areas (about 976,000 in 2017). As for routine immunization, more than 26,400 children under the age of one (U1) were vaccinated in September with DTP3, bringing the total of beneficiaries to about 258,000 since January 2017. The Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF and the World Health Organization, conducted a measles campaign among children between 5-12 years of age. In the second part of September, 2,718,644 were vaccinated (reaching 78 per cent of the total planned reach of 3,628,770). Furthermore, UNICEF partners vaccinated 3,986 children against polio in Jarablus, al-Bab and Azaz in Aleppo governorate on 30 September, the first day of a 10-day campaign planning to reach a total of 45,824 children in these areas.

The UNICEF nutrition programme continued its efforts to respond to the urgent needs of children and mothers, with focus on the most vulnerable groups. Over 111,200 beneficiaries were reached with nutrition supplies through convoys in the hard-to-reach areas in September (about 349,000 since January 2017). A further 189,000 children and lactating mothers were screened for acute malnutrition, bringing the total reach to more than 1.3 million (1,075,594 children and 242,290 men and women) in 2017.

From 5 to 9 September, UNICEF responded to IDPs fleeing Oqeirbat with nutrition assistance. Through support to rapid response teams, 102 children U5 were screened for malnutrition in various locations including Abu Habbeh, Sahal and Maarat al Numan. Of this number, UNICEF referred four severe cases and 10 moderate cases for treatment. UNICEF also provided nutritional paste and micronutrient powder to 200 child IDPs from Oqeirbat and counselled 226 women on infant and young child feeding practices.

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: In support to families and children in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF reached over 400,300 children across the country, including in hard-to reach and besieged areas since January 2017. During September, in response to the needs of families and children affected by the conflict in Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Rural Damascus, UNICEF reached 16,627 children with winter and summer clothing²⁰.

To sustain the resilience and coping capacity of families of children with disabilities, UNICEF continued with the provision of regular cash transfer targeting 5,852 children in two governorates²¹. The cash transfer programme is complemented with social care services and capacity development interventions promoting case management and referral mechanisms, involving NGO professionals. UNICEF is in the process of expanding the programme to cover Tartous and Rural Damascus governorates to reach 3,450 additional children with disabilities.

Together with its national partners, UNICEF continues to provide specialized interventions to support the most vulnerable children in Syria. 32 boys and 19 girls living in the street in Damascus and Rural Damascus were hosted in recently opened drop-in centres, and received temporary accommodation, specialized psychological support, awareness on child protection issues and health promotion. In total, 68,993 boys and 33,048 girls were reached with specialized child protection services in 2017.

In September, structured psychosocial support services (PSS), were provided to almost 98,000 children (50 per cent girls) and more than 14,300 caregivers in 13 governorates²², through child friendly spaces and mobile teams. This brings the total number of beneficiaries

¹⁶ Including water trucking, distribution of hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap, washing powder and installation of emergency water tanks.

¹⁷ In Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs, and Rural Damascus

¹⁸ School bags, recreation kit in a carton, school in a carton, Early Childhood Development Kits, and stationery. Deliveries were made in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Hama and Rural Damascus.

¹⁹ In Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Dar'a, Idleb, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Quneitra As-Sweida and Tartous.

²⁰ 10,000 children with winter clothing in Deir-ez-Zor, 1,000 children with summer clothing in Raqqa, and 650 children with winter clothing in Modira and Misraba, HTR area in Rural Damascus.

²¹ 4,552 children in Aleppo and 1,300 in Lattakia.

²² Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Al-Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Tartous, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Idleb and Quneitra.

reached with PSS activities since January 2017 to about 243,000. Child protection awareness-raising activities has reached more than 434,300 children and care givers since January 2017 in 13 governorates²³. During September, UNICEF partners operating in Ar-Raqqa were able to provide structured psychosocial support to 5,109 children and mothers through their centers and mobile teams.

In order to mitigate the risk of explosive hazards, UNICEF partners continued to provide mine risk education (MRE) to children and families, reaching almost 44,000 benefices, as well as more than 16,400 caregivers received risk education in 12 governorates²⁴, bringing the total reach in 2017 to about 1.7 million.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Education successfully integrated MRE topics into the official curriculum in the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th school grades, mentioning the issue in different subjects. The inclusion in the curriculum is an important step forward in raising public awareness on the dangers associated with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and in ensuring sustainability of the MRE programme.

Adolescent Development and Participation: To date, UNICEF and partners have reached 507,706 adolescents and young people²⁵ with a package of services including life-skills support, PSS and community engagement activities. In September, 61,785 new young people have benefited from support, including over 32,000 who participated in civic engagement activities organized also during the International Youth Day. In addition, 165 adolescents²⁶, in partnership with child protection actors, have raised the awareness of local communities on the risk of mines in previously besieged areas in rural northern Hama²⁷. To date, 1,967 young people have benefited from entrepreneurship opportunities including Seed Funding intervention (BRIDGES). During September, 610 youth completed the basic and advanced entrepreneurship training package and enhanced their knowledge on how to start their own social and/or business initiatives.

External Communication and Advocacy: With the beginning of the new school year 2017-2018 in early September, millions of children started returning to school. During the reporting period, UNICEF focused on covering the Back-to-Learning (B2L) campaign activities, along with advocating for [1.75 million out-of-school](#) children and the [1.35 others who are at risk of dropping-out](#). Multimedia products around the B2L campaign were published on UNICEF platforms, focusing on [children receiving UNICEF assistance](#), including [children with disabilities and their will to continue their education despite the challenges](#). Products also focused on children displaced and attending new schools. This includes [children who were evacuated from Idleb to Lattakia during the last four-towns evacuation agreement](#), [children displaced to Damascus from Deir-ez-Zor](#), [children from Ar-Raqqa who are determined to continue education](#), and [those who have returned to their schools in Aleppo](#). UNICEF continued advocating for children displaced by fighting in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor through active engagement with international media, including BBC Radio and ABC Australia, reaching at least one million people around the world.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-September 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. ppl served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	8,937,582	7,606,187	1,242,838	4,870,000	5,300,609	299,900
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	n/a	0	12,345,000	14,567,550	146,000
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	3,165,257	1,644,910	1,685,000	1,887,361	32,740
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	3,190,143	470,860	1,525,000	1,082,921	52,000
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	304,932	24,946
Child Protection							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	336,143	0	360,000	242,596	26,706

²³ Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Al-Hassakeh, As-Sweida, Tartous, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Idleb and Quneitra.

²⁴ Damascus, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Al-Hassakeh, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, As-Sweida, Tartous, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a and Idleb.

²⁵ 53,620 living in HTR and besieged locations.

²⁶ 98 males and 67 females.

²⁷ Souran, Taiba Al Imam and Ma'ards.

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	1,800,079	0	2,600,000	1,689,377	44,206
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	485,175	0	1,000,000	434,320	35,499
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁴	290,000	44,000	16,919	0	18,100	11,621	950
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	25,209	0	4,700	4,063	-9,006
EDUCATION*							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	796,710	90,535
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,210,906	1,210,906	110,728	110,728	336,000	55,424	2,991
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	26,699	26,699	n/a	n/a	17,500	21,483	12,237
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	300,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	436,598	36,033
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	17,875	17,875	n/a	n/a	10,050	40,625	5,197
# 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	20,023	129
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,300,000	2,718,644	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	257,953	26,464
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	2,253,809	450,935
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	975,939	297,007
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	1,335,819	174,896
NUTRITION*							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,063,041	1,097,332	-24,671	1,760,000	650,109	105,612
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,355,361	n/a	13,388	2,020,000	1,317,884	188,771
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	19,164	11,498	5,303	1,467	7,250	4,431	928
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	893,758	n/a	-22,932	780,000	771,519	89,546

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# est. number people reached with nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	980,000	348,787	111,293
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	400,365	16,627
# 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	6,125	321
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	109,367	15,194
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a		340,000	140,605	32,088	
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105			1,500	1,967	610	
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: All results are as of end of August 2017, except for CP which date to July 2017. WoS Education sector targets are reduced per the mid-year review.							
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). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved these need continued funding to be maintained over the year							
WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.							
WASH 3: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.							
WASH 4: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.							
WASH 5: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).							
Child Protection 1: Including children benefitting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.							
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. Due to some delays in reporting by partners the results are still lower than anticipated.							
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. Note that the results have exceeded the target because of the need to further expand child protection and case management activities in areas such as Aleppo and Qamishli, among others.							
Education: UNICEF results are still relatively low since the Back to Learning campaign for the new school year only started in September.							
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). Due to new partnerships with CSOs the results achieved so far have been higher than expected.							
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). Due to new partnerships with Civil Society Organisations the results achieved so far have been higher than expected.							
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: Two rounds of national immunization campaigns were implemented in March and April 2017; another 2 rounds are planned for October and November 2017 (the November campaign will be sub-national). All campaigns equally target girls/ boys. From July to August 2 rounds of outbreak response campaigns were implemented in Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa.							
Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data are usually reported by partners with a delay of 2-3 months.							
Health 3: # children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies.							
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). UNICEF results for southern Syria are still pending.							

Health 5: Caregivers reached with health education and health promotion messages.
*Nutrition: UNICEF nutrition targets are reduced. This change will be reflected in a revised Syria HAC for 2017.
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). The actual results are still limited mainly due to a lack of funding.
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics. The number of people in need for SAM has been corrected from the previous report.
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. Low result compared to target is due to access constraints.
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. The UNICEF result will pick up in the next winter distribution.
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. The actual results are still limited mainly due to a lack of funding.
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. The actual results are still limited mainly due to delays in obtaining approval for the seed funding programme.

Jordan

Education: The new 2017-2018 school year started on 5 September welcoming Syrian children back to schools in camps and host communities. Currently, Syrian children have access to 45 operational camp schools²⁸ located in 17 school complexes. Although enrolment data for the current academic year is not available, previous year records indicate that 126,127 Syrian children (51 per cent girls) had access to formal education.²⁹ To allow children immediate access to school and as an interim measure, the Ministry of Education (MoE) increased the number of Double-Shifted Schools (DSS) from 197 to 206. More Catch-Up and Drop-Out centres are also being established. Since August 2017, the Learning for All campaign reached 100,000 school-aged children including 15,000 out-of-school children. Meanwhile, UNICEF supported the deployment of 240 Jordanian school facilitators located in DSS within host communities and MoE directorates. Through these facilitators, 29,731 children were supported with registration and enrolment. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 3,080 children (49 per cent females) are enrolled in non-formal education (Drop-Out and Catch-Up programmes). Out of this, 1,615 children (47 per cent females) are enrolled in 68 Catch-Up centres and another 1,465 (45 per cent females) are enrolled in the Drop-Out programmes.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 7, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	654,582	M: 324,018; F: 330,564
Child Refugees (Under 18)	333,837	M: 171,500; F: 162,336
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,460	M: 52,367; F: 49,094

Makani: UNICEF continues to offer integrated services to vulnerable children at 228 Makani locations³⁰. Since January 2017, a total of 128,000 children (57 per cent females) have benefitted from Makani services. A total of 84,045 (53 per cent females) accessed learning support services; 67,782 young people aged 10-24 years (56 per cent females) benefited from life skills training; 84,929 children (52 per cent girls) received structured psychosocial support services and 7,235 children (43 per cent girls) were reached with child protection and gender-based violence case management services. Furthermore, the Makani approach reached 91 temporary settlements with high impact interventions including water and sanitation, learning support, psychosocial support, life skills training and outreach services. In Azraq, 27 sessions were conducted on topics relating to personal hygiene and hand washing in 16 Makani centres reaching 419 boys and 398 girls. In addition, 60 students in Makani centres received school kits and 231 games containing hygiene messages.

Youth: UNICEF continues to provide opportunities for Syrian, Jordanian and other young people through the Life Skills programme. With support from implementing partners, UNICEF has reached 67,782 (37,113 females and 30,669 males) Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years) since the beginning of the year. Young people were provided with training to enhance personal and professional critical skills such as digital literacy, teamwork, problem solving, critical thinking, cognitive skills and social skills. Over 910 civic engagement initiatives were designed, planned and implemented by young people with 105 implemented in September. Furthermore, UNICEF has reinforced capacities of all Makani partners to implement life skills and civic engagement activities in camps and host communities through Makani centres, ensuring training of 2,993 service providers and frontline workers (1,600 females and 1,393 males) to improve their capacity to deliver life skills trainings, civic engagement, youth-led initiatives and social cohesion activities. Moreover, since January 2017, 311 young people have joined vocational training to enhance their employability.

Child Protection: In the reporting month, UNICEF, in coordination with the National Council for Family Affairs, began the piloting of the National Family Violence Tracking system, which provides a unified national system for the case management of domestic violence and

²⁸ 29 in Za'atari, 12 in Azraq and four in the Emirati-Jordanian camp.

²⁹ 91,031 children in host communities and 35,096 children in the camps.

³⁰ 38 in camps, 103 in host communities and 87 in temporary settlements.

violence against children. The new system³¹ will be used by government actors nationwide to ensure systematic response and follow-up to family violence cases across Jordan. The system will be supported by the new national Standard Operating Procedures for the Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, Domestic Violence and Violence Against Children that will be used by all actors responding to such cases, including international and national organizations. This shift to national systems represents a successful example of humanitarian response being harnessed to build sustainable and resilient national capacity.

Social Policy and Basic Assistance: UNICEF is reconfiguring the ongoing Child Cash Grant programme to more closely monitor and address barriers to education for school-aged vulnerable children. The programme is now called the Integrated Social Protection for Children in Jordan, or Hajati (My Need). In the 2017-2018 school year, the Hajati programme will target children beyond their nationality or registration status, applying child-focused vulnerability targeting developed by UNICEF in partnership with the National Aid Fund. UNICEF has collected registration data in selected schools to perform vulnerability assessment of families enrolling their children in all DSS, and to target the most vulnerable children with a monthly cash grant of 20 Jordanian Dinars per child to prevent vulnerable children from dropping out-of-school. In the new programme, beneficiary children's attendance will be monitored and a mobile text message will be sent to inform their families of the purpose of the grant. This will be coupled with behaviour change activities and ad-hoc home visits, in case a child misses more than fifteen days of school, conducted by UNICEF Makani staff members, to identify and help address other barriers to education.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): During the reporting month, essential WASH services were provided to an estimated 114,376 Syrian refugees, including 65,170 children living in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park refugee camps. The construction of the Za'atari water network reached 37 per cent completion by late September, including 137 kilometres of pipeline for the water network and 26 kilometres of wastewater network. In Azraq camp, 15,079 adult hygiene kits were distributed to 6,649 families, benefitting more than 34,000 people. Kits were distributed to families benefitting 2,000 people in vulnerable households to improve the hygienic conditions in temporary settlements.

In early September, there was a mass movement of people from Hadalat to Rukban, and by 5 September, the Hadalat settlement had been completely abandoned. To ensure sufficient provision of water to the population in Rukban, the daily provision of safe water was increased from 10 to 14 liters per person per day in the previous months to 20 liters per person per day for 50,000 people by 20 September, with additional deliveries provided by trucks from the Hadalat water system. Additionally, on 21 September, the Rukban water system³² became operational after 18 months of water tankering. The transition from tankering will significantly reduce the costs and vulnerability to supply interruptions due to bad weather and strikes, while increasing the per capita volume of water delivered. By the end of September, the daily quantities had increased to 900 cubic meters with plans to further increase before the onset of the winter season. Key messages on water conservation, toilet maintenance and hygiene were disseminated through a local organisation located at Rukban, in addition to the collection of solid waste and water point maintenance.

Health and Nutrition: In September, UNICEF supported the treatment of 737 children under the age of five (U5) at the berm, bringing the total number of beneficiaries in 2017 to 2,987. Major causes of consultations included upper respiratory tract infections (34.1 per cent), acute watery diarrhoea (22 per cent), and urinary tract infections (eight per cent). In the refugee camps in Jordan, UNICEF reached a total of 1,528 children U5 with screening for malnutrition, 1,662 children³³ with full routine immunization coverage and 1,024 women with more than two doses of tetanus toxoid. UNICEF-supported paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq camp provided 4,969 paediatric consultations in the reporting month. Moreover, UNICEF reached children living at temporary settlements in northern Jordan with health and nutrition services including 35 children who received immunization, 416 children screened for malnutrition (four of whom were referred to specialized facilities for treatment), and 14 children with treatment for other medical needs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-September 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 adolescents)						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ¹	195,000	126,127	0	195,000	126,127	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	3,080	214	15,000	3,080	214
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	1,343	91	4,000	1,230	77
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children) ⁴	50,000	96,492	10,370	38,000	84,045	10,250

³¹ Based on the PRIMERO/CPIMS+ system.

³² Comprising a borehole and reverse osmosis treatment plant, in addition to a 13 km pipeline, connecting the borehole to the two water stations.

³³ These figures represent immunization that took place in hosting communities in July according to Ministry of Health records. Figures of Syrian refugees who were immunized in camps in September will be reported with two months lag with updates for November, as a result of MoH onward centralized reporting for camps.

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
CHILD PROTECTION (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	123,237	20,004	150,000	84,929	18,590
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	9,412	1,098	8,800	7,235	673
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	70,765	4,741	100,000	40,206	10,953
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	6,115	603	2,400	4,472	504
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision) ¹	250,000	181,999	0	241,856	181,999	0
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision) ²	2,100,000	174,712	482	1,983,666	174,712	482
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	127,199	482	457,837	127,199	482
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	127,037	2,175	263,008	127,037	2,175
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ³	150,000	56,147	0	101,500	56,147	0
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)¹						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,500	9,800	1,510
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ³				25,000	11,417	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ⁴				19,500	10,955	1,662
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁵				18,500	55	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁶				34,800	8,086	1,024
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,050	n/a	n/a	20,000	8,554	2,555
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ³	88,740			35,720	23,053	991
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,500	14,628	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000	311	239
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	67,782	16,687
FOOTNOTES						
Education¹: Enrolment data informally released from MoE. This figure might be changed again when MoE officially releases the enrolment data. Enrolment in Camps: 35,096 (Azraq: 11,104/ EJC: 2,600 / Zaatari: 21,392), Enrolment in Host Communities (HC): 91,031.						
Education²: NFE Sector total: 3,080 (males: 1,608, females: 1,472); Camps: 382 (Azraq: 303 Zaatari: 79). NFE HC: 2,698. NFE UNICEF total: 3,080 (males: 1,608, females: 1,472); Camps: 382 (Azraq: 303 /Zaatari: 79). NFE HC: 2,698. NFE UNICEF achievement is the same as Sector achievement as UNICEF is the only actor engaged in this area. In terms of UNICEF result, while scaling-up, efforts are underway to identify new NFE partners who can reach higher targets. Limited capacity of the MoE in terms of Catch-Up resulted in lower than planned figures.						
Education³: Sector total: 1,343 (males: 635; females: 708); Camps: 749 (Azraq: 351/ Zaatari: 398). HC: 594. UNICEF total: 1,230 (males: 605; females: 625); Camps: 727 (Azraq: 345 /Zaatari: 382). HC: 503.						
Education⁴: LSS Sector total: 96,492 (males: 45,852, females: 50,640); Camps: 19,705 (Azraq: 7,865/ Zaatari: 11,840. LSS HC: 76,787. LSS UNICEF total: 84,045 (males: 40,324, females: 43,721). LSS UNICEF Camps: 18,160 (Azraq: 7,583/ Zaatari: 10,577). LSS UNICEF HC: 65,885. The capacity of formal education is not scaling-up at the anticipated rate to ensure the transition of all students to formal education. Hence, learning support services remain critical to provide all out-of-school children with some learning opportunities.						
Child Protection¹: UNICEF total 84,929 (45,140 girls and 39,789 boys). HC: 64,369 / Zaatari: 12,052 / Azraq: 5,972 / EJC: 2,536.						
Child Protection²: UNICEF total: 7,235 (3,148 girls and 4,087 boys). HC: 3,928 / Zaatari: 1,337 / Azraq: 1,609 / EJC: 361.						
Child Protection³: 35,430 women and 4,776 men. HC: 35,963 / Zaatari: 2,027 / Azraq: 2,040 / EJC: 176. In terms of UNICEF result, UNICEF has liaised bilaterally with partners in camps and host communities to identify key bottlenecks towards engaging parents. It is expected that partners will increase parents' engagement moving forward.						

Child Protection⁴: 2,656 women and 1,816 men. HC: 1,687 / Za'atari: 1,621 / Azraq: 1,164. UNICEF over achievement is in line with UNICEF Jordan's current focus on increasing capacity of individuals toward establishing community-based child protection systems.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.
WASH 2: UNICEF results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions through the first half of 2017. After a nation-wide WASH in schools assessment, connecting schools to networks was prioritized, with some additional household previously not connected.
WASH 3: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics. UNICEF results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions through the first half of 2017. For results to be achieved in 2017, infrastructure plans need to be put in place early in the year; this was not possible due to funding shortfalls in early 2017.
Health 1: Camps results (Za'atari, Azraq & EJC) are reported monthly, urban results are for July reflecting two months reporting lag by MoH.
Health 2: Camps Results for July.
Health 3: Results of Emergency Vaccination Campaign (EVC) at the berm.
Health 4: Camps results for July.
Health 5: Results of EVC at the berm.
Health 6: Camps results for July and "o" women at the berm. UNICEF underachieved result is due to access restrictions to the vulnerable population at the northeast border area.
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban).
Nutrition 2: 1,528 screened in the camps: 749 girls, 779 boys; 611 Screened at the berm: 294 girls, 317 boys as well as 416 in temporary settlements.
Nutrition 3: 614 women reached at the berm.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: A total of 57,793 children (28,318 females and 29,475 males) were reached in August; distributions for September will take place following completion of vulnerability targeting under the new Hajati programme. Implementation delays hampered the start of activities, which began in August. Significant progress against the target is expected by year-end.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: Total 311 young people (198 males and 113 females; 131 Syrians and 180 Jordanians).
Youth 1: 67,782 (37,113 females and 30,669 males).

Iraq

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Funding constraints have meant short-term measures have been taken by UNICEF and WASH partners rather than longer-term, more durable solutions. Water supply targets have been more than achieved in 2017, as services continue to move away from temporary delivery mechanisms towards more sustainable supply through water infrastructure networks to the eight refugee camp populations that UNICEF serves in Dahuk and Erbil. In certain areas, borehole production has been reducing steadily, restricting water supply in certain camps, including Domiz 2 in Dahuk. In September, a 2.5 kilometers of transmission feeding pipeline was completed by a partner. Connecting the camp to the main reservoir means more reliable water access for the camp 9,280 refugees (2,259 households), at least for the short-term. Considering increased potential for the outbreak of waterborne disease, as the cooler autumn season approaches, 1,318 water samples were tested for various quality parameters during the reporting month. Furthermore, UNICEF partners continued to service sanitation facilities in Domiz camps in September, with 311 latrines and showers maintained, as well as regular desludging ensured. Recurring maintenance costs have been significantly reduced over time, shifting from work through international non-governmental organizations to direct support to government directorates, whose overhead and operational costs are lower. Recurring services, garbage collection and disposal alone can constitute between 35-45 per cent of the care and maintenance budget. Costs could reduce further if government partners are provided with trucks to facilitate their own operations instead of their current reliance on private contractors. As part of cost efficiency work, UNICEF and partners are planning to increase community participation, for example, households bringing their garbage to a central point, rather than house-to-house collection. Per the 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 7, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	244,235	M:131,398; F:112,837
Refugee Children (Under 18)	105,021	M:54,220; F:50,801
Refugee Children (Under 5)	39,566	M:20,272; F:19,295

Education: In September, the Ministry of Education issued a directive to Directorates of Education (DoE) and school principals that Syrian children at Grade one age are eligible for enrolment in Kurdish-medium schools in host communities. The new policy is in effect for the new 2017-2018 academic year beginning at the end of September, supporting transition to more durable solutions. With continued funding gaps, UNICEF has had to scale-back planned interventions, hand-over services to education partners with separate sources of funding, and ensure cost efficiencies in resource-heavy interventions including school construction or completion. Changes have included teacher incentives taken over by a sector partner³⁴; reduced teacher training, delivery of learning materials and completion of school buildings whose construction had begun but which remained unfinished due to economic downturn in the Region (strategy ongoing since 2016). School construction has been prioritized for locations most in need. For example, the construction of one 13 classroom pre-fab school in Turaq, Erbil, was completed in September, and will be operational in October for almost 1,000 Syrian children (double-shifts). Furthermore, education partners have started revising the 2018-2019 Regional Refugee and Resilience strategy, focusing on strengthening social cohesion and resilience for refugees and affected communities.

³⁴ International Rescue Committee.

Health and Nutrition: Health and nutrition services for refugees in camps continued through support to the KRG Ministry of Health. This year, UNICEF has supported the vaccination of 10,764 children against polio (routine services), of whom 1,090 children were reached in September, and 3,482 children against measles, of whom 603 were reached in September.

Nutrition services reached 23,200 children (11,393 girls) in camps since the beginning of the year. In September, routine screening identified 46 children with malnutrition (40 cases with Moderate Acute Malnutrition and six others with Severe Acute Malnutrition), who received the needed treatment. The Global Acute Malnourishment (GAM) rate is approximately 2.88 per cent, within acceptable levels as per the World Health Organization guidelines³⁵. A total of 5,713 new-borns (2,877 females) have been checked for vital signs by DoH health teams, with 359 additional new-borns reported as reached in September 2017.

Child Protection: During the reporting month, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 953 newly-registered refugee children (465 girls), totaling over 24,000 (11,339 girls) children in 2017. This 107 per cent of achievement of the annual target has been possible despite funding constraints through strengthened community-based approaches as part of the Sustainable Framework for Child Protection Programs³⁶ endorsed earlier this year. Specialized child protection services reached 165 refugee children (two girls) in September (more than 2,000 children including 953 girls since the beginning of the year). There were no unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) registered in September. Funding is required to strengthen community-based child protection among refugee populations. UNICEF coordination is ongoing to ensure sustainable, locally-led response to meet the needs of all vulnerable children. Low-cost interventions, such as mobile teams, are utilized wherever possible.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-September 2017)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 722,944 people including 235,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# people in camps with daily access to water ¹	100,000	82,840	82	60,000	74,467	0
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	117,945	82	45,000	74,467	0
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,762	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	1,292	76	5,076	760	74
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	2,455	7	58,270	1,775	0
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	573	121	585	286	121
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	3,299	214	3,145	2,054	165
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	32,740	1,665	22,567	24,119	953
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	3,482	603
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²		n/a		2,760	5,713	359
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³		n/a		12,420	10,764	1,090
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	23,200	907
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²				5,520	15,504	758

³⁵ WHO, 2003, 'Management of Nutrition in Major Emergencies'.

³⁶ Sustainable child protection programming for the refugee response focuses on psychosocial support; programmes through community-based groups and case management.

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹		n/a		3,690	4,300	-19
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females 42,248 and Males 40,592. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489.						
WASH 2: Sector: Females 60,152 and Males 57,793. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489.						
WASH 3: Sector: Females 1,409 and Males 1,353. Per the 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls 14,615 and Boys 14,584. Sector and UNICEF results are the same.						
Education 2: Sector: Females 758 and Males 534. UNICEF: Females 416 and Males 344. Low progress in UNICEF result is due to lower than expected funding. Some training has been undertaken by sector partners with bilateral (non-UNICEF) funding.						
Education 3: Sector: Females 1,139 and Males 1,309. UNICEF: Females 789 and Males 986. Distributions completed between September-December 2016 (for the start of the 2016-2017 academic year) and were reported under the 2016 3RP.						
Education 4: Sector: Females 344 and Males 229. UNICEF: Females 182 and Males 104. Low progress in UNICEF result is due to lower than expected funding. Some training has been undertaken by sector partners with bilateral (non-UNICEF) funding.						
Child Protection 1: Sector: Girls 1,418 and Boys 1,881. UNICEF: Girls 953 and Boys 1,101.						
Health 1: UNICEF: Girls 1,776 and Boys 1,706. UNICEF's 2017 targets were based on progress reported during 2016; due to improved data collection in certain locations, reporting in 2017 has improved. However, one comprehensive tracking system for Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations.						
Health 2: UNICEF: Girls 2,877 and Boys 2,836. Number of new-borns higher than anticipated (targeting based on 2016 data) and improved reporting.						
Health 3: UNICEF: Girls 5,490 and Boys 5,274.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: Girls 11,393 and Boys 11,807. Indicator counts sessions. One child may receive more than one session.						
Nutrition 2: Targeting assumes expected new pregnancies based on previous years' data, while the result (mothers reached) depends on rates of pregnancies identified.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF: Girls 2,100 and Boys 2,200. The reduction is due to data verification of results reported in the previous month. In Iraq, extreme summer heat turns to zero-degree temperatures as winter approaches.						

Lebanon

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In September, UNICEF rehabilitated the treatment facility in Ras Elein pumping station in Tyre, South Lebanon, where 54,081 individuals (including 5,840 Syrian refugees) benefitted from an increase of up to 55 litres of clean water per person per day. In addition, 1,016 individuals (including 223 Syrian refugees) benefitted from an increase in communal water storage through the construction of a surface water spring catchment tank and a construction of a water reservoir in Rihane village in Jezzine, South Lebanon. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Water, has operationalised 66 kilometres of water distribution networks, benefiting 23,771 Lebanese and 2,309 Syrian refugees, with overall 890 households were newly connected to the network. UNICEF also completed, in collaboration with the Bekaa Water Establishment, the connection of 800 households to the water network in Jdita.

Education: In early September 2017, prior to the official opening of public schools for the new academic year 2017-2018, UNICEF distributed school supplies for 450,000 Lebanese and non-Lebanese children in support of their enrolment in 1,282 Lebanese public schools (Kindergarten up to Grade nine). Following that, classes started for Lebanese and non-Lebanese children in the morning shift. In parallel, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education has released the certified Standard Operating Procedures for the Community Based – Early Childhood Education Programme which offers children aged 3-5 years a structured set of learning activities. Each round stretches over four months and is taught in both Arabic and a foreign language (English or French). Moreover, the second round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) for 2017, which targets children aged 7-17 years who have missed two years or more of formal schooling, ended on 12 September with a total of 7,587 children (3,717 girls and 3,870 boys) sitting for the post-test exam in the 40 schools. 50 percent of the latter passed their exams, many of whom will now be referred to second-shift schools. In addition, 4,968 children (2,286 girls and 2,682 boys) sat for the pre-test of the third round of the ALP for 2017. About 29 non-governmental organizations, including all UNICEF NGO partners, referred and facilitated transportation for children to the 33 schools that held the pre-test.

Child Protection: Since the beginning of the year and with UNICEF support and implementing partners, about 19,000 children (67 per cent of the planned reach) had access to child protection and focused psychosocial support and almost 5,000 others (52 per cent of the planned reach) were assisted through case management services in 2017. In addition to that, more than 280,400 people have benefited from outreach efforts on key child protection issues. In the reporting month, the Focused Psychosocial Support toolkit which includes overall guidance as well as actual activity sessions on the provision of emotional support to children at risk, was finalized and rolled-out. This was coupled with an emotional needs assessment that was carried-out to tailor the content of the toolkit to specific key categories

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 7, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	1,001,051	M: 475,499; F: 525,552
Child Refugees (Under 18)	547,575	M: 280,294; F: 267,281
Child Refugees (Under 5)	166,174	M: 85,089; F: 81,085
Estimated Host Community Affected	1,000,000	n/a

of risks.³⁷ UNICEF Child Protection programme is increasing the 2017 UNICEF appeal from 26 million to 33 million USD (programmable amount), to be able to respond to the growing needs across the country. With these additional funds, UNICEF seeks to sustain child protection services, including case management, psycho social support and core gender-based violence components of the programme, whilst making a strategic shift to more sustainable child protection systems strengthening with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA). In 2017, UNICEF initiated the implementation of the first year of the 2017-2020 Lebanon country programme, in which the strategy was to scale back from the emergency response and move progressively into systems strengthening. This shift has been more complex than anticipated, because of the ongoing existing humanitarian needs as well as delays in the development of the new National Strategic Plan for Child Protection and Gender Based Violence with MOSA. Therefore, UNICEF Lebanon needs to maintain the service implementation as well as the systems strengthening approach at the same time. For these reasons, the child protection programme needs to increase the appeal to keep the two track approach.

Health and Nutrition: In response to the vaccine-derived polio cases recorded in Syria, the Ministry of Public Health has called partners to maintain strengthening the immunization system. In this context, UNICEF piloted accelerated immunization activities in two cadasters to track any zero dose and drop-out child from immunization. Conducted in Beirut, Mount Lebanon (BML) and in Zahle, the pilots targeted 988 and 2,070 households, respectively Lebanese and Syrian. In BML, 1,024 girls and 1,119 boys under 15 zero dose and drop-out children were screened, out of whom 2,129 were referred, and 622 others attended the assigned Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) within two weeks after the screening. In Zahle, 2,655 were screened, 1,618 referred, and 651 attended the PHCC. This pilot confirmed the high demand for immunization leading to an increased workload of 300-400 per cent to PHCCs, highlighting the inaccessibility of the health system to the most vulnerable and in need. In this context and through the Accelerated Immunization Activities, UNICEF is supporting community mobilization, screening and referral activities to ensure all children from the 209 low immunization coverage cadasters are referred to the closest PHCs to receive free vaccination services. UNICEF continues community mobilization activities on breastfeeding as well as infant and young child feeding practices, immunization and hygiene practices, reaching 23,071 people or caregivers³⁸ during the covered period. Furthermore, micronutrients were provided to 4,457 children under the age of five (2,169 girls and 2,288 boys) and 418 pregnant and lactating women.

Adolescents and Youth: In the presence of the UNICEF Representative, representatives of Mulicipalities and other local stakeholders, the Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training launched the “Youth-Led Initiative - YLI” projects, as part of the UNICEF-supported Promoting Adolescent and Youth Empowerment and Engagement in Baalbeck through Learning and Skills Programme”, where 500 youth beneficiaries participated in the YLI and Social Integration training for the past two cycles of 2017. The programmes were implemented across Northern Beqaa³⁹. The YLI, implemented using small grants from UNICEF, varied from small to large projects⁴⁰ that have positive impact on the local community.

Social Protection: During the reporting month, UNICEF received the Ministry of Social Affairs’ approval to initiate the Public Finance for Children training for Line Ministries and Municipalities. In addition, UNICEF met with the finance team and the child rights advisor of the Municipality of Beirut to identify allocations to key social sectors and their potential impact on meeting needs of the children. In addition, the work-plans related to Child-Friendly Local Governance were finalized with the main tasks including collection and analysis of data regarding the situation of children in five Governorates, for an evidence-based situation analysis to be used for advocacy and policy dialogue. The No Lost Generation/Min Ila Cash Transfer Programme⁴¹, while piloted successfully in the 2016-2017 school year with promising results⁴² will expand in the 2017-2018 school year to include the ALP in programme areas.

³⁷ Such as child labour, child marriage, children in contact with the law, child victims of violence and abuse and children living in conflict affected communities. Furthermore, a four day Training of Trainers on Focused Psychosocial Support was delivered to 14 NGOs and INGOs, University and Government staff. The training includes a soft skills component such as communicating with children and psychological first aid, as well as a review of the content and simulations with feedback from the consultant. UNICEF and a partner, conducted a four-day-training for 12 case managers in South Lebanon on the Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Assault manual, equipping social workers on case management guiding principles and tools, as well as soft skills to deal with children survivors of sexual assault.

³⁸ 7,787 Lebanese, 12,343 Syrian refugees, 2,835 Palestinians, 106 others.

³⁹ The projects covered towns and villages such as Eرسال, Hermel, Ein, Shmumar, Baalbeck, Bouday, Brital, etc.

⁴⁰ Examples include lighting streets and distribution of waste bins, rehabilitation of a Fire Fighting Department, providing municipal offices and public facilities with generators, rehabilitation of the Directorate-General of Census, rehabilitation of public parks and playgrounds, installation of street mirrors and providing mosques with air conditioners.

⁴¹ Most Syrian refugees in Lebanon have arrived with limited savings and have struggled to earn steady incomes to meet their families’ basic needs, such as food, health care, and shelter. This sudden influx has created an education crisis in Lebanon that affects Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese children. The Min Ila cash transfer program is designed to address the income-related barrier to school attendance alongside existing interventions addressing non-income constraints.

⁴² Children attending 20 days more school than in non-programme areas, reduced reliance on food-based negative coping strategies like skipping meals, significant increase in enrolment for children aged 12 years and above and 60 per cent retainment of non-school attending children after one household visit.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-September 2017)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report	
EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,971	101,183	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)				28,338	27,532	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	423,832 _a	n/a _a	n/a	101,504	101,326	0
	TOTAL				230,813	230,041	0
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	56,000	40,216	2,004	
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _b	n/a	0	403,852	450,000 _c	450,000 _c	
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	7,225 _a	0	9,075	4,680	429	
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	n/a _a	0	28,100	18,888 _d	1,512	
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	318,852 _a	0	283,050	280,489	19,881	
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues ¹	250,000 _b	n/a _b	0	130,500	192,85 _e	24,7575	
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	n/a _c	0	72,365	56,187	5,227	
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	839,151 _a	0	690,711	417,080	265	
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,462 _a	185,011 _a	0 _b	159,556	168,714	7,357	
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	164,742 _a	0 _b	160,256	158,093	3,927	
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	95,962 _a	0	120,665	100,861	18,597	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees)^a							
# of suspected medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)			0	600,000	416,518	43,195	
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penta 1 Penta 3 Measles 	n/a	0	70,703	60,771	7,119	
			0	63,260	59,159	5,734	
			0	59,539	41,535	3,809	
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination _c			0	175,000	134,276	15,066	
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements _b			0	300,000	124,158	4,457	
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	8,588	833	
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	29,401	4674	
# 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	3,628	1,283	
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	877	411	
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	8,588	833	

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report	
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese	630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0 _b	0
	Syrians			0	116,000	121,282	0
	Palestinian			0	15,000	15,124	0
	Kits			0	32,000	35,374	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0	
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	46,940	0	
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0	
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT							
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0 _a	0	
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year ¹	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	174,656	24,538	
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME							
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	41,467	3,972	
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	37,705	181	
Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)							
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames.							
Education: a) Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)” Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Figures are accurate as of end of March 2017.							
Education: b) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.							
Education: c) Result achieved is 450,000 since the supply is done once annually and is distributed accordingly.							
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the January-July 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.							
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 June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Child protection: d) Males: 10,200, Females: 8,688.							
Child protection: e) Males: 55,929, Females: 136,928.							
WASH: a) Sector figures were retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
WASH: b) The WASH sector result for this indicator decreased as compared to last month due to rectification of data by partners and removed duplication. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Health & Nutrition: a) MoPH data reflects the months of January – June 2017 for UNICEF result.							
Health & Nutrition: b) MoPH data for UNICEF results are not fully available by MoPH and cover the months of January - June 2017.							
Health & Nutrition: c) The measurement of this indicator has changed from the total of children under 5 receiving Penta 1 to U5 receiving Penta1 + Penta first booster +DT exceptional + DPT 2nd Booster.							
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 cancelled in agreement with the MoSA, 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

Child Protection: In September, UNICEF focused on strengthening case management and expanding access to justice and redress mechanisms for refugee children in Turkey, with the aim of having standard operating procedures for case management of refugee children across all UNICEF-supported protection spaces.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 7, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,208,131	M: 1,706,726; F: 1,501,405
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,434,035	M: 747,495; F: 686,540
Child Refugees (Under 5)	439,514	M: 227,777; F: 211,737

Child Protection-focused trainings were provided in September⁴³ and will continue on a monthly basis throughout 2017. UNICEF also expanded its pilot programme to prevent and address child marriage to the municipality of Kilis, located in southeast Turkey near the border of Syria. UNICEF organized a five-day training for 40 key stakeholders⁴⁴ focused on understanding the root causes of child marriage and its consequences, as well as case management practices for individual cases of child marriage. In turn, the trainees will give similar sessions to approximately 2,000 local service providers and community leaders⁴⁵ over the coming months. Furthermore, under the child protection component of UNICEF's Conditional Cash Transfer for Education, over 3,100 children in eight provinces⁴⁶ were identified by outreach teams as having protection needs and referred to specialized services for additional support.

Health: In September, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization to prepare for a third vaccination campaign for all refugee children, scheduled for November 2017. According to analysis of data gathered from the first two campaigns in March and May 2017, approximately one out of every three refugee children was in need of at least one dose of routine vaccinations. As with the previous campaigns, UNICEF will take the lead on communication for development and awareness raising among and between the refugee and host communities.

Education: In September, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) to prepare for the new 2017-2018 school year, which began on 18 September. According to the MoNE, as of end September over 588,500 Syrian refugee children were enrolled in temporary education centres and Turkish public schools across the country, a 23 per cent increase compared to 2016.⁴⁷ Nevertheless, an estimated 390,000 children remain out of school and efforts continue to increase their enrolment and provide access to quality, inclusive educational opportunities.

Furthermore, UNICEF procured one million Turkish-language textbooks and distribution is underway to some 500,000 Syrian refugee students in 32 provinces. UNICEF also established and furnished 149 container classrooms in 12 provinces for pre-primary education, ensuring child-friendly and age-appropriate learning spaces for up to 14,900 refugee children. Also in September, UNICEF and the MoNE conducted a third round of needs-based training for approximately 13,000 Syrian volunteer teachers in 21 provinces, with a focus on individualized instruction, instructional technology and special teaching methods and classroom management, as well as an orientation on the Turkish education system. A second round of training was also launched at the end of September for almost 65,000 Turkish teachers working with Syrian students, with an emphasis on inclusive education and the specific needs of refugee children.

Adolescent Development and Participation: During the reporting month, UNICEF began a thorough review and analysis of its adolescent development and participation programme, using the lessons learned over the past two years to develop a new strategy aimed at more effectively engaging Syrian and Turkish adolescent and youth. The new strategy is expected to be finalized and rolled out by end year.

UNICEF also conducted a two-day training for 61 key officials⁴⁸ from the municipality of Kilis to enhance their knowledge of relevant child rights issues and strengthen adolescent engagement opportunities at the local level. A follow-up session will be organized in December 2017. In addition, UNICEF focused on strengthening the quality of trainings and peer-to-peer sessions provided to Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth. An interactive training kit was developed to provide trainers with new tools including a customized board game to engage and inform adolescents and youth on issues such as child rights, conflict resolution and social cohesion. The kits are currently being tested and refined, with the aim of distributing 3,000 in November 2017.

Social Protection and Basic Needs: In September, over 89,000 refugee children benefitted from a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months, a nearly 24 per cent increase in beneficiaries over the previous payment in July 2017. These children also received a supplemental "back to school" payment⁴⁹ to help meet additional expenses that tend to accompany the beginning of a new school term. An additional 47,500 refugee children received the 100 Turkish Lira "back to school" payment, bringing the total number of children benefiting from the CCTE in September to over 136,500.⁵⁰ Approximately 80 per cent of children receiving the CCTE in September also benefitted from the Emergency Social Safety Net programme, which provides cash assistance to families to cover basic needs, demonstrating that the complementarity of the two programmes continues to work as intended. Meanwhile, UNICEF partners distributed 460 family and baby hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and migrant families identified as being on the move in the provinces of Adana and Gaziantep, benefitting nearly 1,500 children.

Media and External Communications: More than 200 participants gathered in Ankara on 21 September for the launch of UNICEF's Inclusive Early Childhood Education for Children with Disabilities Project. In partnership with the MoNE, UNICEF aims to increase access to quality, inclusive pre-primary education for children with disabilities in select provinces across Turkey. To raise awareness of the initiative and launch event, UNICEF conducted a social media campaign (hashtag #inclusiveeducation), engaging over 3,700 people. A human interest story, entitled Inclusive Early Childhood Education for Children with Disabilities in Turkey, was also published on UNICEF's

⁴³ UNICEF provided a training on the management of child rights cases for over 30 experts⁴³ from the Ombudsperson's Institution of Turkey (OIT), with a specific focus on refugee children in Turkey.

⁴⁴ 21 women, 19 men. A total of 963 individuals from government and NGO partners have been trained to date in 2017.

⁴⁵ Including teachers, social workers, and religious and community leaders.

⁴⁶ Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Istanbul, Izmir, Konya, Mersin, and Sanliurfa.

⁴⁷ 273,515 in TECs and 315,047 in Turkish public schools. Registration for the 2017-2018 academic year is still ongoing and will be completed in October, after which enrolment data will be updated.

⁴⁸ Including social workers, outreach teams, teachers and municipal administrators.

⁴⁹ Valued at 100 Turkish Lira or US \$28.

⁵⁰ 68,810 girls and 67,713 boys.

website. In addition, UNICEF participated in three global social media campaigns throughout September including Harrowing Journeys, Education Uprooted and Early Moments Matter.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-September 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 1.56 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education ¹	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	32,403	14,900
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ²	412,200	588,562	88,719	400,000	588,562	88,719
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ³	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	13,997	380
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁵	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	55,639	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 1.23 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	124,650	n/a		100,000	48,379	3,423
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655			77,000	42,853	5,757
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700			7,700	23,406	2,544
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780			2,120	963	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	88,803	2,719
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: For September, the preliminary data indicates that there are 14,900 additional children enrolled. The total enrolment year to date is 32,403. This number may change once final data is verified and will be updated accordingly.						
EDUCATION 2: Gender disaggregation is not yet available and will be reported next month after the registration period concludes. This figure includes Syrian students registered in pre-primary, open schools and apprenticeship education. Overachievement in this indicator is a result of increased absorption of Syrian students in TECs and Turkish public schools.						
EDUCATION 3: 176 boys and 204 girls. The total enrolment year to date is 13,997 (6,295 boys and 7,702 girls). The limited availability of qualified, registered NGOs who can support the expansion of programming in host communities, remains a key challenge to achieving programme targets under this indicator.						
EDUCATION 4: 13,180 represents the highest achieved as of March 2017; the number of teachers actually supported in September was 12,942 (6,957 women, 5,985 men).						
EDUCATION 5: The Syrian volunteer teachers trained September are the same who received the first two needs-based trainings, and thus are not reported as new beneficiaries. The total teachers trained year to date remains 55,639 (31,043 women and 24,596 men). Overachievement in this indicator is a result of additional trainings provided for Syrian volunteer and Turkish teachers and education personnel to meet the needs of Syrian students in formal education.						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: 1,770 girls, 1,653 boys						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: 3,029 girls, 2,728 boys						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: 1,254 girls, 1,290 boys. UNICEF has overachieved under this indicator as a result of expanded capacity of NGO partners and strengthened referral pathways for specialized services.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: 21 women, 19 men						
YOUTH 1: 1,759 girls, 960 boys						
BASIC NEEDS 1: Results reported under this indicator are as of January 2017; beneficiaries reached in December 2016 were counted against the 2016 3RP.						

Egypt

Education: UNICEF has reached 5,667 children (3-5 years), including Syrian refugees, with education grants since the beginning of the year. One of UNICEF's implementing partners did not receive approval from the Government to continue implementation of activities in UNICEF-

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on October 7, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	122,203	M: 62,568; F: 59,635
Child Refugees (Under 18)	52,303	M: 27,007; F: 25,296
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,442	M: 6,843; F: 6,599

supported kindergartens (KGs), a factor which will impact 80 KGs that cater for 2,000 Syrian children. To ensure UNICEF continued support for the delivery of education grants, teachers training and educational materials, a partnership will be extended to cover Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta, to help reach additional number of beneficiaries. UNICEF is also in the process of securing other partnerships to improve access of Syrian and African refugees and host community children to quality education through enhanced education services that are provided by community and public institutions. Other areas of focus will include strengthening of life skills and psychosocial programmes provision for children (12-16 years), in addition to the delivery of capacity-building for educational personnel that fall under the Ministry of Education.

Health: Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) have reached 14,108 Syrian children under the age of five with routine immunization and growth monitoring services, and provided 760 antenatal care consultations for Syrian women (15-49 years). UNICEF continued support to the MoHP through the delivery of capacity-building trainings to 170 Syrian community healthcare workers from seven governorates. Towards the end of the reporting month, UNICEF has finalized training manuals with implementation planned as of October 2017, and therefore results related to capacity development of health personnel are expected to increase in the coming months.

Child Protection: In September, as part of the Countering Violence in Schools programme, six schools in Greater Cairo have started to draft Child Safeguarding Protection measures, including code of conduct to ensure safer learning environment for children. In addition, UNICEF conducted a visit to Safaga and Hurghada in the Red Sea area, and provided humanitarian assistance including clothes and food to 34 detained children⁵¹, and similar support to 110 children⁵² in Aswan governorate. In 2017 and with support from UNICEF partners, 37,002 children, adolescents and youth were reached with structured and sustained psychosocial support, life skills and child protection programmes; 10,861 women with positive parenting programmes and 8,478 children, adolescents and youth with multi-sectoral case management, through UNICEF-supported family centers and cooperation with Primary Healthcare Units. Furthermore, UNICEF took part in two case management conferences in Alexandria and Greater Cairo in September where a total of seven high risk cases were discussed (two in Alexandria and five in Cairo) and addressed through relevant case-management services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-September 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	760	66
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40	0
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines				250	0 ¹	0
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	102	0
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days		n/a		15,000,000	6,031,161 ²	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	14,108	1,621
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0 ³	0
# trained CHWs				450	170	0
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a			2,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	n/a			3,000	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500		n/a	360	42	0
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	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	0
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600			150	0 ¹	0

⁵¹ Including 21 Syrians, nine Sudanese, three Ethiopians and one Chadian.

⁵² Including 57 Sundaneses, five Ethiopians, four Eritreans, three Somalis and one South Sudanese.

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500	n/a		25,000	37,002 ¹	4,767
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500			10,000	10,861	947
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	22,112	3,708
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	8,478	714
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300			12,000	1,510 ²	748
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	204	31
# government bodies activated and strengthened ³	105			40	57 ³	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600	n/a		1,000	739	193
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ⁴	930			50	54 ⁴	8
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants)	n/a			13,135	7,959 ⁵	0
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: EPI Guideline is being developed and pending distribution by end of September 2017.						
Health 2: NIDs conducted in April 2017. Results are for a Sub-national polio campaign which did not cover all the country.						
Health 3: Data pending from the MoHP.						
Education 1: Activities are delayed pending clearances and the implementation of the UNICEF AWP (approved by the MoE in early July 2017) per the new NGO law 70/2017.						
Education 2: The result exceeds the target as it includes cash transfers that were pending clearances from last year due to constraints/delays caused by the new NGO law.						
Child Protection 1: The indicator result includes beneficiaries of CP services at family centres (reported by the PNGOs) and at PHUs (reported by MoHP) without double counting – MoHP provided the new report from January 2017 till the end of August.						
Child Protection 2: The CP section partners started to distribute the available cash in June 2017. The available funds did not cover all the target in this indicator.						
Child Protection 3: Government bodies including primary health and youth centers, official child protection committees and the schools which are supported with the safe garden mechanism.						
Child Protection 4: At least one of the following: Legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						
Child Protection 5: Emergency cash-based intervention provided to Syrian children based on specific vulnerability criteria. The UNICEF result is pending verification and may change in the next report.						

