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A UNICEF-supported health worker vaccinates a child against polio in Ain Issa camp, 50 kilometres north of Raqqa city. With partners, UNICEF and WHO have completed the first round of a polio vaccination campaign, reaching more than 355,000 children under five years old in war-torn Deir Ez-Zor and Raqqa, including children who have been displaced by the fighting.

unicef

Syria Crisis

July 2017

Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- About 20,000 to 50,000 people in Syria's Raqqa city continue to live under dire humanitarian conditions and fear for their lives and protection as military operations intensify. Water and electricity has been reportedly cut-off for more than a month. People are forced to collect unsafe water, exposing them to the risk of waterborne diseases. Unexploded ordnances and landmines continues to be a serious safety concern. In Syria in July, 481,400 people in 189 hard-to-reach areas and about 23,350 others in nine besieged areas received critical UNICEF assistance. However, delays in approvals for cross-line convoys, shifting conflict lines and restrictions or removals of health supplies continue to hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Approximately 50,000 Syrians at Jordan's northeastern border remain highly vulnerable. According to a rapid assessment completed by UNICEF in July, 80 per cent reported that at least one of their children suffered from diarrhoea in the previous two weeks and 84 per cent reported behavioral change in their children due to stress, mainly driven by lack of food (77 per cent), exposure to bomb attacks (77 per cent), and lack of water (75 per cent).
- In Iraq, 1,424 Syrians were re-admitted to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in July after they were previously allowed to return to Syria by the authorities. An increasing number of out-of-camp Syrian refugees are expressing interest to relocate to camps to benefit from humanitarian services. However, refugee camp capacities are limited, leading to waiting lists.
- In Lebanon, following an offensive against armed groups in border areas with Syria, over 400 civilians sought refuge in Aarsal town. UNICEF, through partners, continues to monitor the situation of children and provide WASH and child protection support.
- In July, over 72,000 refugee children in Turkey received a conditional cash transfer for education payment for attending school regularly in preceding months, a nearly 29 per cent increase in beneficiaries over the previous payment in May 2017. The payment also included, for the first time, children attending Temporary Education Centers.
- As of 10 August, UNICEF's appeals for Syria and Iraq response to Syrian refugees are 63 per cent and 68 per cent underfunded respectively, including carry-forward. Donor funding is urgently needed to ensure the continuation and sustainability of this critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations, particularly children.

In Syria

6 million

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected (HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

Nearly 2.5 million

(2,485,779)

of registered Syria refugee children

More than 5 million

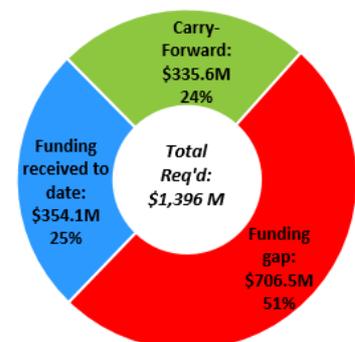
(5,165,502)

of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 07 August 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,396 million

Funding Status*



US\$ 53M deducted from Lebanon Carry-Forward

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	July Results ¹ (#)	Cluster Target	July Results ¹ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,134,461 ²	1,224,447 ²	9,051,563	1,742,933
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,701,713	1,546,143	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	462,000 ³	89,551	1,294,679	n/a
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	988,740	616,693	982,498 ⁴	n/a
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	425,667 ⁵	191,047	n/a	469,451

1) Results are cumulative from January 2017. Sector data is as of June 2017 (Education data is pending); 2) Hygiene kits updated with Iraq; 3) Error reporting of regional aggregation for UNICEF target in Lebanon in last report; 4) Sector target for WoS decreased in June; 5) PSS target corrected for Lebanon.

Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The provision of humanitarian assistance to besieged and hard-to-reach (HTR) areas during the first seven months of 2017 has been more limited compared to the same period in 2016, mainly due to delays in getting government approvals for cross-line convoys and shifting conflict lines. In July, six UN/International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)/Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) Inter-agency (IA) convoys reached HTR areas in Rural Damascus¹, Rural Homs and Hama², in addition to the Nashabiyeh besieged area in East Ghouta. Furthermore, an unaccompanied IA/SARC/ICRC mission delivered health and nutrition supplies in the besieged area of Douma in East Ghouta. UNICEF participated in all six accompanied missions, delivering supplies for an estimated total of 96,920 people³, and carrying-out rapid multi-sectoral needs assessments. However, restrictions or removals of health supplies by authorities continue to be reported. The humanitarian situation inside Raqqa city⁴ continues to be of deep concern, as children and their families are under constant attack and bombardment, basic services are either partially or completely unavailable, the main public hospital is not functional, while the remaining few private hospitals are only working partially. The population has reportedly been cut-off from water and electricity for more than a month, forcing people to collect unsafe water from the Euphrates River, exposing them to the risk of waterborne diseases and to the constant threat of cross-fire and attacks. The risk of unexploded ordnances and landmines continues to put the lives of children and their families in danger. On 12 July, UNICEF participated in an IA mission in Tabqa city, within Raqqa Governorate, aimed at conducting a rapid needs assessment of the population in the city and the Governorate. This enabled the start of UNICEF's emergency response, with an immediate delivery of four metric tons of sodium hypochlorite from the Department of Water Resources (DOWR) Hasakeh stock to Tabqa DOWR to ensure the continuation of safe water delivery to the resident and displaced population. An escalation in fighting resulted in a temporary closure of the primary border crossing between Turkey and Syria, Bab Al-Hawa, from July 19 until July 26. In-fighting between armed opposition groups, Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham (HTS) and Ahrar Al-Sham, across Idlib Governorate, led to large territorial gains for HTS, including key locations on trade routes. The border closure created a backlog of supplies destined for Syria, which led to an increase in wheat prices and suspension of work in some bakeries.

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In July 2017, UNICEF Syria reached some 481,400 people in 189 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.⁵ Furthermore, UNICEF delivered supplies for some 23,350 beneficiaries in nine besieged areas⁶ through cross-line convoys and regular programmes.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response: In July 2017, UNICEF reached at least 2.9 million people⁷ with multi-sectoral support, including through regular programmes, cross-line convoys and cross-border assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In the reporting month, over one million people benefitted from the rehabilitation and improvement of water and sanitation services, including 750,000 people in Aleppo, where the provision of three generators of 2,000 KVA helped increase the capacity of Al-Khafseh main water pumping station. Almost 6,500 people were reached by UNICEF and partners with emergency life-saving interventions, including 538,000 people benefiting from water trucking in Aleppo city since the beginning of the year. Furthermore, more than 167,000 people were reached through regular programme and cross-line convoys with WASH non-food items (NFIs), hygiene promotion activities and installation of water tanks. UNICEF continues to provide critical drinking water supplies disinfectant, which is of benefit to over 14.4 million people across the country. In Raqqa, UNICEF continues its emergency response to the

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,283,675
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas	4,530,000
People in Besieged Areas	624,500
Children in Besieged Areas*	295,247

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

¹ Babella, Zakhie and Der Khabye.

² Kafr Laha/Al Houle, Der el Kabire and Harbanifseh.

³ 85,100 in hard to reach areas and 11,820 in besieged areas.

⁴ Between 20,000 and 50,000 people remain trapped in the city.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Barza Al Balad and Qaboun (Damascus); Nashabiyeh, Madaya and Bqine (Rural Damascus); Foah and Kafraya (Idlib); Al Wa'er (Homs); Deir-Ez-Zor city (Deir-ez-Zor).

⁷ 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.

displaced population with access to clean water on a daily basis through water trucking to 25,000 people, in addition to the installation of 15 water tanks in Karama settlement, and provision of critical hygiene NFIs in Ein Issa and Karama settlements or camps. In Idleb, 67,000 people are accessing the water network due to UNICEF-supported repair of pumps in 10 locations. In Aleppo, water pumping has resumed from the main source by the Euphrates River (Al-Khafse) since 14 March, but power disruptions continue to hamper the water supply to some neighbourhoods.

Education: In July, more than 65,000 children were reached with multiple education services, including some 36,000 children (55 per cent of the total) in HTR and besieged areas through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys. With UNICEF support, over 40,000 children have accessed formal education and almost 8,000 others non-formal education across the country. Some 13,260 children benefited from the rehabilitation of 251 classrooms in 13 schools and more than 1,200 children from the rehabilitation of temporary learning spaces by a UNICEF partner. In Rural Damascus, 840 children are benefiting from access to 10 newly installed prefabricated classrooms. As part of the Back to Learning initiative, some 27,500 children were provided with basic education materials in Al-Hasakeh, Homs and Rural Damascus; almost 4,300 children are enrolled in the self-learning programme in Aleppo and Al-Hasakeh, while more than 15,500 children are enrolled in the accelerated learning programme ('Curriculum B') in Aleppo. Teacher Professional Development continues, with 102 teachers having their skills improved through Active Learning and Capacity Building trainings in eight governorates.

Health and Nutrition: More than 421,000 children and women were reached in July with free paediatric and maternal health consultations through 110 fixed centres and mobile teams run by 23 local NGOs in 112 governorates, including in HTR areas. Health supplies were distributed to more than 25,000 beneficiaries in July through convoys and routine programmes. Following the recent vaccine-derived polio outbreak in the country, a polio immunization campaign was conducted in Deir-ez-Zor from 22 to 26 July by the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization. A total of 259,950 children under the age of five (U5) were vaccinated (79 per cent of the children to be reached in 2017), including 62,864 children aged 0-11 months (24 per cent of the planned reach) and 2,862 children above the target age group. UNICEF supported extensive outreach activities before, during and after the campaign, with key focus on tracking and convincing of refusal cases to undergo vaccination, which contributed to the high coverage.⁸ During the reporting month, and through UNICEF-supported partners, more than 127,000 children U5 and over 2,000 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition, of whom 470 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment at centers in 12 governorates. As part of the emergency response in July, UNICEF delivered therapeutic and preventative supplies for most vulnerable children and lactating mothers in six hard to reach and besieged locations⁹ through inter-agency convoys.

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: In support to families and children in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF is distributing non-food items (NFIs) to the most vulnerable families, including displaced people, female-headed households and children with disabilities. During July, 600 children in Sheikh Maqsoud, a HTR area in Aleppo city, received summer clothes kits as well as 3,871 children in Jibreen (Rural Aleppo). A total of 1,600 summer clothes kits were distributed in HTR areas in Rural Damascus through inter-agency convoys, including 500 in Babila, 500 in Yelda, 200 in Beit Sahem and another 400 in the besieged area of Nashabiyeh. The total beneficiaries of NFIs, which are locally procured to support job creation reached about 370,000 children since the beginning of the year. With national partners, UNICEF supported temporary centres for children currently living on the street in Damascus and Rural Damascus. In these centres, 88 boys and 32 girls benefitted from services such as specialized psychological support (PSS) and awareness on child protection issues and health promotion. During July, more than 49,000 children benefited from structured PSS and over 81,000 people from awareness-raising and community events in 12 governorates. UNICEF amplified its emergency interventions in Raqqa where 342 children in Ar-Raqqa camps¹⁰ benefited from structured PSS and awareness sessions. Additionally, UNICEF and partners continued providing mine risk education (MRE) awareness to reduce the risk of explosives, reaching about 71,000 children (51 per cent girls) as well as 12,600 caregivers in 11 governorates. The life-saving MRE intervention (about 1.6 million reached in 2017) is critical as hidden landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) continue to pose a great risk to children, with the latest incident claiming the lives of three students while on their way to participate in the high-school supplementary exams in Tal Hamis city in Al-Hasakeh Governorate. In the same month, UNICEF managed to conduct a training on MRE in Qamishli city to 62 beneficiaries, including HTR areas. Some 1,620 children in Al Waer (Homs) and 360 children in Palmyra, along with their families were reached with MRE and PSS, to ensure safe behaviour when facing UXOs. During the reporting period, UNICEF conducted the fourth case management training for 31 public service providers and NGO professionals from Qamishli, Hasakeh city and HTR areas¹¹. The training included members of mobile teams who provide emergency response and case management support to displaced people in Raqqa at the Mabruka and Ain Eissa shelters.

Adolescent Development and Participation: During July, more than 116,800 adolescents and youth¹² enhanced their skills through UNICEF-supported life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, vocational and entrepreneurship training. In addition, almost 42,000 children led their own social or civic engagement and cohesion activities. Through UNICEF-supported Innovation Labs in Homs, adolescents participated in an advanced software programming coding course called "Scratch"; 14 of them participated in a

⁸ Coverage reached >94% in Mayadeen district, the epicentre of the polio outbreak.

⁹ Babella, Deir Khabiyeh, Nashabiyeh and Zakyeh in Rural Damascus, Dar Kabira and Kafr Laha in Homs.

¹⁰ Ein Issa, Suluk, Tell Abiad and Jurneyyeh.

¹¹ Including Raselein, Talhamis, Ain Eissa, Tal AByad, Jernieh, Sluk and Shaddade.

¹² Aged 10-24 years, 53% girls, including displaced and host community adolescents and youth, young people living in poverty and other vulnerable and marginalized groups, including those with disabilities. Total reach includes 13,120 in hard to reach and besieged locations.

National Coding Marathon in Damascus, which resulted in a 13 year-old female adolescent claiming the first prize and nomination to participate to a global competition in Egypt. UNICEF-supported young people continued to lend support to other UNICEF programmes, including the design and implementation of awareness sessions and messaging on MRE and hygiene promotion. Through the Youth Seed Funding intervention 'BRIDGES', 78 youth completed the basic and advanced entrepreneurship training.¹³ Moreover, 13 new Voices of Youth blogs on themes such as peace, dreams, consequences of war and a homeland without borders, were developed by UNICEF-supported youth and uploaded on UNICEF's global social media platforms, including UNICEF Syria's U-Report forum.

External Communication and Advocacy: UNICEF continued to highlight the dire situation children and young people are facing as a result of fighting and displacement, including showcasing [UNICEF's response](#) through [social media posts](#), [web stories](#) and [media interviews](#). Following children's return to their hometowns after sitting for the national 9th and 12th grade exams, UNICEF launched its social media package documenting [stories of children's perilous journeys crossing conflict lines](#) to get their certifications, while highlighting UNICEF's support to over 10,500 students. The campaign reached over 200,000 people through [videos](#), [photo albums](#), [field diary](#) and [factsheet](#). UNICEF continued to document UNICEF's humanitarian support to children and people in need in HTR and besieged areas through inter-agency convoys to [Zakia](#) and [Deir Khabieh](#), [Nashabiya](#) and [Moadamiya](#) in Rural Damascus, as well as [Dar Al-Kabira](#) and [Al-Houla](#) in northern rural Homs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
WASH							
# est. people served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	8,937,582	6,363,349	676,929	4,870,000	4,836,109	1,102,100
# 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	14,421,550	228,362
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	1,520,347	161,935	1,685,000	1,005,477	167,363
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	2,719,274	453,657	1,525,000	981,568	6,498
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	262,931	13,260
Child Protection							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	278,598	62,928	360,000	187,370	49,143
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	1,688,063	1,688,063	2,600,000	1,592,973	85,150
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	382,974	54,974	1,000,000	351,606	81,318
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁴	290,000	44,000	16,625	-6,775	18,100	9,419	1,112
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	n/a	557	4,700	12,662	9,855
EDUCATION*							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	660,933	40,221
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,266,399	n/a	n/a	336,000	48,466	7,794
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	230,000	27,236	n/a	n/a	17,500	4,428	102

¹³ 45 youth presented 29 projects and initiatives before a committee, resulting in 18 projects being granted seed funding and six youth awarded with seed funding of US\$ 2,500 per project.

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	306,789	63,769
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	n/a	n/a	10,050	28,954	6,633
# parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with C4D door-to-door community mobilization ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	19,773	109
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,300,000	3,135,950	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	198,435	17,347
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	1,761,318	421,114
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	540,589	25,306
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	933,302	523
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,063,041	n/a	132,906	2,000,000	486,366	110,911
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,355,361	n/a	118,237	2,300,000	953,722	126,244
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	74,976	n/a	3,036	1,071 ³	8,500	2,531	583
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	n/a	n/a	119,318	900,000	583,031	119,451
# 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	204,918	38,627
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	369,738	6,071
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²	n/a				150,000	51,956	0
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	6,125	390
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	79,619	41,135
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a		340,000	84,939	35,861	
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105			1,500	379	6	
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: All results, excluding education, are as of end of June 2017. Note all Nutrition sector targets have been corrected from last month SitRep.							

WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support); waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support).
WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.
WASH 3: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.
WASH 4: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.
WASH 5: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).
Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour, Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. 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 low due to delays in implementation of back to learning campaign.
Education 1: Children receiving text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kits, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture), Curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs and tented classrooms.
Education 2: Children benefitting from self-learning, remedial classes, accelerated learning (ALP), early childhood care and education.
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators including youth volunteers and school staff.
Education 4: 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 CSOs 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: 2 national and 2 sub-national campaign planned in 2017; first national campaign planned in March 2017. All campaigns equally target girls/ boys
Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data usually reported by partner with a delay of 2-3 months.
Health 3: # children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies.
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). UNICEF results for southern Syria are pending.
Health 5: Caregivers reached with health education and health promotion messages.
Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A (children under 5 & lactating women). Sector target corrected.
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement. Sector target corrected.
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.
Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.
NFIs 1: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.
NFIs 2: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers.
ERL 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and # of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months.
ERL 2: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities.
ERL 3: Through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation. 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

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In total, Jordan now hosts 2.8 million refugees, including 660,582 registered Syrian refugees¹⁴ (51 per cent children), 63,581 Iraqi refugees (32.9 per cent children), and over 2.1 million long-staying registered Palestinian refugees. While 78.7 per cent of the registered 660,582 Syrian refugees live in host communities, a total of 141,059 refugees live in camps. In addition to the registered refugee population in Jordan, a population of approximately 50,000 Syrians remain at Jordan's northeast desert border "the berm" with Syria in areas near Hadalat and Rukban.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on August 7, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	660,582	M: 326,988; F: 333,594
Child Refugees (Under 18)	337,557	M: 173,733; F: 163,824
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,390	M: 52,847; F: 49,544

¹⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed as of 7 August 2017.

Education: Summer schools opened in 48 schools on 2 July and will continue until 24 August, with 1,890 refugee students enrolled in either formal education or catch up classes and attending classes regularly. The programme aims to reach children who were previously out of school, and only enrolled for formal education in the second semester. Summer Schools assist these children in completing a full academic calendar and progressing to the next grade level in September 2017.

Makani: UNICEF continues to offer integrated services to vulnerable children at 233 Makani locations¹⁵. Since January 2017, a total of 65,210 children (51 per cent females) accessed learning support services, 44,559 (56 per cent females) young people (10-24 years) benefited from life skills training, 63,106 children (52 per cent girls) received structured psychosocial support services, and 6,097 children (43 per cent girls) were reached with child protection and gender-based violence case management services. 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.

Child Protection: In July, UNICEF launched a national advocacy campaign tackling violence against children. The 12-week campaign, "Allem La Tallem: علم لا تعلم", received over 10 million social media impressions during its first month. The nationwide campaign engages, girls, boys, and adults of all nationalities in a conversation about violence and its impact on the development and the future of children in Jordan. It is the first step in a multi-sectoral behaviour change programme to end violence against children.

Youth: UNICEF continues to provide young people in Jordan with sustainable and equitable opportunities to ensure meaningful civic, social, and economic engagement in their communities. As of July, over 769 civic engagement initiatives were designed, planned and implemented by young people in 2017. In July, 150 youth from 14 Arab countries and other world countries took part in the 36th International Arab Youth Congress¹⁶ under the theme "21st Century Skills for a Culture of Peace and Prosperity". Among the key recommendations and outcomes is to involve youth in decision-making and peace-building processes, and empower them to become agents of positive change in their communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Throughout July, essential WASH services were provided to an estimated 116,142 Syrian refugees, including 65,691 children, living in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park refugee camps. The construction of the Za'atari water network reached 22 per cent completion by late July, including 95 kilometers of pipeline for the water network and six kilometers of the wastewater network constructed. The new Azraq water system continued to operate smoothly. In host communities, the Kufranja dam project was completed leading to the increase of the daily amount of water available for 38,260 people, from 22 liters per person per day to 63 liters per person per day. In Ajloun Governorate, support was provided for the drilling of two boreholes, benefitting 96,000 people. In South Amman, the water network was expanded to connect five schools, providing 6,600 children with water on a daily basis. Furthermore, to respond to emergency needs at the berm, an average of 12.4 liters per person per day was delivered to Rukban and 30 liters per person per day was delivered to Hadalat, benefitting an estimated 46,528 people living in the two settlements.

Health and Nutrition: In July, UNICEF supported the treatment of 218 children under the age of five (U5) at the berm, bringing the total patients treated in 2017 to 1,473. Major causes of consultations for children U5 included upper respiratory tract infections (20.1 per cent) and acute watery diarrhoea (16.5 per cent)¹⁷. In refugee camps in Jordan, UNICEF reached a total of 923 children U5 with screening for malnutrition and their mothers (561) with Infant and Young Children Feeding counselling. Of the children screened, 150 were enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme. In addition, 1,464 children were reached with full routine immunization coverage and 759 women with more than two doses of tetanus toxoid. Moreover, the UNICEF-supported paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq camp provided 5,152 paediatric consultations in July.

Social Policy and Basic Needs: In the reporting month, UNICEF continued to provide unconditional monthly Child Cash Grant of JOD 20 (USD28) per child per month to 14,650 of the most vulnerable registered Syrian refugee families living in host communities, benefitting a total of 57,835 Syrian refugee children (28,340 girls and 29,495 boys), with the aim of enabling families to cover their children's basic needs and prevent reliance on negative coping mechanisms that affect child wellbeing. Additionally, UNICEF is reaching 264 children (49 families) referred by child protection case managers on the basis of family assessment for cash assistance.

¹⁵ This includes 39 in camps, 103 in host communities, and 91 in temporary settlements.

¹⁶ Organized by the National Centre for Culture and Arts of King Hussein Foundation in partnership with UNICEF.

¹⁷ Ongoing hygiene kit distribution and mobilization of community health workers at the border supports prevention efforts and social messaging on hygiene.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 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	2,721	71	15,000	2,721	71
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	1,058	82	4,000	963	69
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children) ⁴	50,000	77,280	6,088	38,000	65,210	4,728
CHILD PROTECTION¹ (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	208,866	97,060	14,379	150,000	63,106	7,741
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	7,365	637	8,800	6,097	504
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	60,200	16,019	100,000	24,012	11,379
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	4,886	1,426	2,400	3,498	786
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision) ¹	250,000	181,999	1,290	241,856	181,999	1,290
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision)	2,100,000	173,846	134,498	1,983,666	173,846 ²	134,498
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	126,333	1,528	457,837	126,333 ²	1,528
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	123,862	0	263,008	123,862	0
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ³	150,000	53,147	6,600	101,500	53,147	6,600
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹	n/a			19,500	7,251	1,329
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ²				25,000	11,417	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ³				19,500	8,242	1,464
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁴				18,500	55	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁵				34,800	6,569	759
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,050	n/a		20,000	3,162	923
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ³	88,740			35,720	20,725	561
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC NEEDS						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a			20,500	14,650	124
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs				4,000	0	0
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	44,559	5,858
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Enrolment data informally released from MoE. This figure might be changed again when MoE officially releases the enrolment data. Total: 126,127. Enrolment Camps: 35,096 (Azraq: 11,104/ EJC: 2,600 / Zaatari: 21,392) Enrolment HC: 91,031.						
Education 2: NFE Sector total: 2,721 (males: 1,454; females: 1,267); Camps: 382 (Azraq: 303 / Zaatari: 79) NFE HC: 2,339.						
Education 3: Trainings sector total: 1,058; males: 500; females: 558; Camps: 663 (Azraq: 339 / Zaatari: 324); HC: 395. UNICEF Result: 963, males: 472; females: 491; Camps: 641 (Azraq: 333 / Zaatari: 308); HC: 322.						

Education 4: LSS Sector total: 77,280; males: 37,027, females: 40,253; Camps: 16,079 (Azraq: 6,051 / Zaatari: 10,028); LSS HC: 61,201. LSS UNICEF total: 65,210; males: 31,627, females: 33,583; LSS UNICEF Camps: 14,534 (Azraq: 5,769/ Zaatari: 8,765); LSS UNICEF HC: 50,676.
Child Protection 1: : 33,242 girls and 29,864 boys Host: 45,616 / Zaatari: 10,757 / Azraq: 4,874 / EJC: 1,859
Child Protection 2: 2,641 girls and 3,456 boys Host: 3,301 / Zaatari: 1,171 / Azraq: 1,343 / EJC: 282.
Child Protection 3: 20,912 women and 3,100 men Host: 20,793 / Zaatari: 1,482 / Azraq: 1,613 / EJC: 124.
Child Protection 4: 1,983 women and 1,515 men Host: 1,224 / Zaatari: 1,271 / Azraq: 1,003.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.
WASH 2: Results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions through the first half of 2017. Funding shortfalls are decreasing, so results will increase during the 2 nd half of 2017.
WASH 3: This target is in schools, Makani centres and clinics.
Health 1: Camps results (Za'atari, Azraq & EJC) are reported monthly, Urban result are for May reflecting MOH 2 months reporting lag. MOH May result: 1,044 Camps in July: Zaatari: 213, Azraq: 72, For Camps: 285 (153 girls, 132 boys).
Health 2: Results of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign held at the Berm. The low result is due to access limitations to the area.
Health 3: 460 children (242 girls, 218 boys) reached in camps. The low result is due to access limitations to the border area.
Health 4: Results of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign held at the Berm. The low result is due to access limitations to the area.
Health 5: 476 women reached in camps and no women reached in the Berm.
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, host community and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban). Transfer of responsibilities to a new partnership has resulted in some delays against planned results.
Nutrition 2: 800 Screened in camps: 357 girls, 443 boys – 123 Screened in Berm: 52 girls, 71 boys.
Nutrition 3: 233 women reached at the berm.
Basic Needs 1: 57,835 children (28,340 female, 29,495 male) reached; A drop in the number of families (down by 124 families) from last month is primarily due to families being removed from UNHCR registration list due to families leaving Jordan, children reaching age 18, and other reasons.
Youth 1: Cumulative 44,559 (female 23,644, male 20,915). Host: 32,882, TS: 1,785, Zaatari: 5,231, Azraq: 4,249, EJC: 412.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

While the number of Syrian refugees in Iraq remains relatively stable (242,558 including 104,542 children)¹⁸, there continues to be some movement across the Syria-Iraq border with 1,424 Syrians re-admitted to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), after they were previously allowed to return to Syria by KRI authorities¹⁹. Relocation from non-camp to camp locations continues, with an increasing number of out-of-camp refugees expressing interest. However, refugee camp capacities are limited, leading to waiting lists²⁰. Currently UNICEF is supporting 74,400 Syrian refugees with sustained water, sanitation and hygiene services in camps, and has reached more than 19, 000 children with psychosocial support since the beginning of the year. Efforts are being made to bolster sustainable strategies and enable handover to national and local authorities. However, as the regional Kurdistan government remains financially stretched, continued and sustained support from UNICEF and the international community is anticipated until at least the end of the current year. UNICEF Iraq remains underfunded against its 2017 response plan to Syrian refugees, with only 27 per cent of the 2017 appeal received (including carry-over) as of July 2017. In coordination with partners, prioritisation is taking place on an as-needed basis by sector, location, partner, and type of services.

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Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: UNICEF provides water supply for over 74,400 refugees in eight camps of Erbil and Dahuk, through technical and financial support to government counterparts. Water demand remains high in Iraq's hot summer weather and work has begun in Qushtapa refugee camp, Erbil, to dig a new borehole that will improve supply of water for the approximately 7,300 Syrians in the camp. This is anticipated to finish by end-August 2017. As the heat rises to over 45 degrees centigrade, monitoring has been stepped up to ensure water quality remains at acceptable levels, alongside increased hygiene promotion activities to encourage good practices for water storage and handwashing, among others. In Domiz 1 and 2 alone, 2,697 water samples were tested, six cleaning campaigns conducted, and 1,549 cesspools emptied, supporting a clean environment for over 34,800 refugees. To maintain these ongoing services until the end of the year, UNICEF urgently needs at least US\$ 855,000.

Education: To promote social cohesion, in July 487 refugee children (202 girls) and 335 host community children (155 girls) took part in Life Skills activities in summer schools run at Basirma and Kawergosk schools. A total of 83 Syrian refugee teachers participated in trainings this month, including 73 participants in Kurdish language classes, helping to improve their capacity to teach in Kurdish and to support overall engagement of Syrian refugees in the KRI. After agreement was reached in June to run an e-learning pilot project, UNICEF has registered 100 children in Dahuk. This process will continue into August (300 children planned to be reached). As the start of the school year approaches, UNICEF Iraq needs at least \$2.5 million for essential learning supplies for around 35,000 Syrian refugee children (estimated enrolment for the coming academic year), and support training of teachers on delivery of psychosocial support to children in the classroom. Cash assistance will resume at the start of the new academic year, scheduled for end-September. In Erbil, UNICEF partner

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	244,605	M:131,597; F:113,008
Refugee Children (Under 18)	105,669	M:54,547; F:51,122
Refugee Children (Under 5)	40,115	M:20,547; F:19,568

¹⁸ UNHCR data portal accessed on 7 August 2017.

¹⁹ UNHCR.

²⁰ Ibid.

implemented a summer school initiative, due to run until end-August, where 334 Syrian refugee children (162 girls) from 157 families received cash support (162 girls) to attend recreational and socialization activities.

Health and Nutrition: Health and nutrition services for Syrian refugees in camps continues, through support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and its Directorates in each governorate. Since January, UNICEF support has helped immunize 2,555 refugee children under the age of one against measles and 8,146 children under the age of five against polio (routine services). In July alone, at the Zakho border crossing between Iraq and Syria, immunization teams vaccinated 1,841 children against polio and 731 against measles (campaign services). In the year, support to visiting health teams has ensured home visits for 4,783 new-borns in camps (825 in July), and 12,937 pregnant women and new mothers participated in Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) information sessions. A total of 19,787 children were screened for nutritional status (2,534 children in July). Of 102 cases identified with at least one form of malnourishment in July, 91 cases were Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) and 11 were Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM). Each child received supplementary food or referral to specific care as needed. To maintain these basic health services in camps until the end of 2017 will cost at least US \$ 280,000.

Child Protection: In July, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 429 newly registered refugee children (209 girls), for a total of 19,239 (9,089 girls) reached this year. Specialized services reached 178 refugee children (70 girls) in July, with 1,728 children (823 girls) reached since January 2017. There were no separated or unaccompanied children registered in July - UNICEF partners have provided family tracing and reunification services for 27 children (23 girls) this year. Although tracing continues for these children, they are yet to be reunified²¹. UNICEF needs US\$ 1 million to reach 6,525 Syrian refugee children and their families with community-based psychosocial and parenting support, case management, and other specialized child protection services. Current programming is at high risk of closure without such funds.

Basic Needs: In Iraq, extreme summer heat turns to zero-degree winter temperatures as winter approaches. To ensure 30,000 Syrian refugee children have winter clothes to keep them warm, UNICEF Iraq urgently requires US\$2 million for procuring essential items.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 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	82,758	17	60,000	74,467	0
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	117,863	17	45,000	74,467	0
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,762	195	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	996	143	5,076	526	83
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	1,763	300	58,270	1,090	46
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	433	0	585	146	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	2,831	407	3,145	1,728	178
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	26,906	1,765	22,567	19,239	429
HEALTH (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 1 in refugee camps immunized against measles through routine services ¹				2,760	2,555	354
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²				2,760	4,783	825
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³		n/a		12,420	8,146	1,724

²¹ In each case, the best interests of each child are taken into consideration through the Best Interest Determination (BID) process, overseen by UNHCR.

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
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	19,787	2,534
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²				5,520	12,937	1,829
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690	4,319	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females 42,207 and Males 40,551. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489.						
WASH 2: Sector: Females 60,110 and Males 57,753. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489.						
WASH 3: Sector: Females 1,409 and Males 1,353. Per 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls 14,615 and Boys 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same.						
Education 2: Sector: Females 598 and Males 398. UNICEF: Females 285 and Males 241. Low progress is due to lower than expected funding. Some training has been undertaken by sector partners with bilateral (non-UNICEF) funding.						
Education 3: Sector: Females 840 and Males 923. UNICEF: Females 490 and Males 600. Distributions completed between September to December 2016 (for the start of the 2016-2017 academic year were reported under the 2016 3RP. Further distribution of education supplies for Syrian refugees is planned for the start of the 2017-2018 academic year, due to start end-September 2017.						
Education 4: Sector: Females 240 and Males 193. UNICEF: Females 78 and Males 68. Low progress 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 1,257 and Boys 1,574. UNICEF Girls 823 and Boys 905.						
Child Protection 2: Sector: Girls 13,044 and Boys 13,862. UNICEF Girls 9,089 and Boys 10,150.						
Health 1: Girls 1,303 and Boys 1,252.						
Health 2: Girls 2,414 and Boys 2,369. Number of new-borns higher than anticipated (targeting based on 2016 data) and improved reporting.						
Health 3: Girls 4,154 and Boys 3,992.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: Girls 9,668 and Boys 10,119. Indicator counts sessions. One child may receive more than one session.						
Nutrition 2: Targeting assumes expected new pregnancies based on previous years' data; result (mothers reached) depends on rates of pregnancies identified.						
Basic Needs 1: Girls 2,106 and Boys 2,213.						

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The month of July witnessed an offensive in Aarsal town bordering Syria by Hezbollah and the Lebanese Armed Forces against the armed Islamist group Jabhat Fatah Al-Sham (formerly Al Nusra Front), which resulted in over 400 civilians seeking refuge in the town. A three-day-ceasefire agreement started on 27 July and led to an exchange of militants and their families between the groups. During the conflict, UNICEF, through partners on the ground, monitored the situation of children and provided support in the areas of WASH and child protection. Two fire incidents in Haouche Mandara and Bar Elias Informal Settlements in the Bekaa were reported. UNICEF responded to these emergencies with WASH and Child Protection activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In Aarsal, UNICEF partners completed a rapid assessment of 158 families, followed by provision of water trucking, desludging, as well as hygiene and baby kits to those in need. In response to the fire incident in Haouche Mandara Informal Settlement, UNICEF and partner installed water tanks and provided emergency water trucking and desludging. A solid waste cleaning campaign was held after the fire and health promotion sessions were conducted. As for the fire in Bar Elias, UNICEF and partner implemented a two-phased emergency response: bottled water, jerry cans, emergency water trucking and desludging were provided within three days, while the second phase consists of the construction of new latrines with sewage holding tanks and water tanks. In July, UNICEF launched a communications strategy for the Water Establishment to develop a Customer Relations and Communications Unit as a new service.

Education: In the reporting month, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) started the development of a child protection policy, aiming at safeguarding children from violence and create safe learning environments to enable better learning outcomes for students. UNICEF leads education sector partners through a national "Back-to-School" campaign that improves children's and families' ability to make informed and positive choices concerning formal or non-formal education opportunities. In July, a capacity-building training of social and outreach workers for the campaign began, reaching 200 participants from 42 different non-governmental organizations. After this, a full scale outreach for the campaign is expected to take place by mid-August.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on August 7, 2017.
M: Male; F: Female

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

Child Protection: In response to fires in Haouch Mandara and Bar Elias in the Beqaa, which destroyed tents in Informal Settlements, UNICEF through its partners established safe spaces and recreational activities for children, as well as providing case management services to children in need. Gender-based Violence (GBV) services were provided to women and adolescent girls, including distribution of dignity kits. Linked to the offensive in Aarsal town, there have been significant movements of women and children. Children are particularly impacted by the distress and anxiety among care-givers, some of whom are reportedly in fear of raids. Due to these displacements, a total of 45 cases of Unaccompanied and Separated Children have been registered. UNICEF and partners are supporting these children with case management services and home visits where possible. In July, UNICEF started the “I’m here approach”, a GBV initiative to identify and reach the most vulnerable adolescent girls with quality services.

Health and Nutrition: In response to the accelerated conflict in the outskirts of Aarsal, coordination between UNICEF, the Ministry of Public Health and the Health Sector led to the establishment of an outreach unit to ensure the provision of vaccination for all people entering Aarsal. Key nutrition supplies (energy biscuits and oral rehydration salts) were distributed. The outreach team provided inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), measles and attenuated polio vaccines to a total of 415 people who crossed the checkpoint (414 women and children and 1 disabled male). Country wide, UNICEF, and International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), continued the implementation of community outreach mobilization activities (reaching nearly 19,000 Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian right holders) to address misconceptions on breast feeding and uptake of immunization. The number of children under the age of five receiving a routine vaccination saw a sharp increase of 51,487 in July, compared to the month before. This brings the total reach since the beginning of the year to about 94,000.

Adolescents and Youth: In July, UNICEF and MEHE have launched the development of curricula for the Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) package. The package is unique within non-formal education programmes as it targets out of school youth and adopts a life-skills approach. Within the school context, youth participation is promoted through activation of student councils. Councils have been elected in 20 public schools, as part of a pilot, and young people are acquiring and practicing the skills for empowered and active citizenship.

Social Protection: UNICEF partnerships with the Government of Lebanon (Ministry of Social Affairs) and the World Bank have evolved with the aim of ensuring that national strategies, such as the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), include the most marginalized and excluded Lebanese children. UNICEF has enhanced the capacity of five out of eight governorates by hiring and training child rights advisors and data managers to the Governors. Furthermore, UNICEF is in the final stages of completing the feasibility assessment, to better understand how social safety nets can be implemented through government systems and be made more sustainable to address the various levels of child vulnerabilities and deprivation. A Child and Gender Sensitive Social Safety Net Assessment is expected to start during August 2017.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 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	100,971	101,183	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)	n/a	n/a	28,338	27,532	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	423,832 _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	25,195	2,638
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _b	n/a	0	403,852	0 _c	0 _c
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	6,687 _a	0	9,075	3,848	517
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	12,469 _a	0	28,100	14,176 _d	3,407
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	264,462 _a	0	283,050	224,761	37,332
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues ¹	250,000 _b	151,782 _b	29,812	130,500	147,174 _e	20,558
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	53,954 _c	14,756	72,365	44,964	7,861

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
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	8,534	690,711	406,190	600
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,500 _a	185,011 _a	-32,223 _b	159,556	154,034	3,935
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	164,742 _a	-29,871 _b	160,256	150,326	7,629
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	95,962 _a	26,226	120,665	64,939	12,726
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)	n/a	n/a	0	600,000	373,323	0
# 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	46,663	5,203
				63,260	35,393	4,638
				59,539	22,576	3,171
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination ^c	n/a	n/a	0	175,000	93,833	51,487
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements ^{1 b}	n/a	n/a	0	300,000	97,963	8,996
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	7,480 ¹	1,109
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	22,765	640
# 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	8,677 ¹	2,268
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	2,052	407
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	318 ¹	138
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	630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0 _b	0
			0	116,000	121,282	0
			0	15,000	15,124	0
			0	32,000	35,374	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	46,417	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0 _a	0
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year ¹	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	132,709	10,300
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME¹						
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	34,492	7,477
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	30,169	2,908
Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames.						

Education: a) Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)” Retrieved from the May 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Figures are accurate as of end of March 2017.
Education: b) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.
Education: c) Result achieved is zero since this is for the next scholastic year.
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the January-May 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.
Child protection: b) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).
Child protection: c) The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).
Child protection: d) Males: 7,632, Females: 6,544.
Child protection: e) Males: 42,734, Females: 104,440.
Child Protection 1: The effective support to community group networks allowed UNICEF and its partners to expand the number of individuals reached, hence UNICEF result exceeds target.
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
Health & Nutrition: To mitigate low result, UNICEF nutrition team has increased support to partners to reach the target by the end of the year. In parallel, MoPH is going to start reporting monthly by August 2017 the micronutrients supplements distributed through the PHCs, follow-up will be also undertaken with MoPH on vitamin A figures from UNHCR registration centres..
Adolescents: a) The sector target refers to the number of children and youth whose registration fees for regulated NFE programmes are partially or fully subsidized
Adolescents 1: UNICEF results are low due to delay in the signing of programme documents. Results will pick up in the coming months.
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.
Communication for Development 1: This includes messaging at the end of the 2016/2017 year in which children are already referred to the 2017/2018 school year; hence the UNICEF target is too low.
Palestinian Programme 1: Over UNICEF targeting is due to the increased coordination between CSO partners and UNRWA schools, which is providing opportunities to reach larger number of children than initially planned; an intervention model has been developed which is now being rolled out in other camps/schools as well. It is expected therefore that throughout the year a substantially higher number of children will be reached than initially planned.

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers registered in Turkey has surpassed 3.4 million, with over 41,000 newly registered in July. More than three million are Syrians, including almost 1.4 million children, while the remaining 320,100 are nationals from primarily Afghanistan (138,800) and Iraq (135,500).²² On Turkey’s western border, the number of refugees and migrants on the move toward Europe continues to rise, likely a result of the warm weather and smoother seas. In July, approximately 2,250 people arrived from Turkey to Greece by sea, approximately 34 per cent of whom were children, and an additional 1,740 were rescued or apprehended in the attempt. So far in 2017, more than 12,400 people have successfully made the sea journey from Turkey to Greece. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, four rounds of returns took place in July for 60 people, bringing the total number of people re-admitted to Turkey to 1,289 since the Statement came into effect in March 2016.

Child Protection: Throughout July, UNICEF focused on building the resilience of national child protection systems and strengthening the capacities of child protection partners on the ground. Four trainings were delivered to 81 frontline workers from the Turkish Red

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on August 7, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	3,049,879	M: 1,622,536; F: 1,427,343
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,363,296	M: 710,622; F: 652,674
Child Refugees (Under 5)	417,833	M: 216,541; F: 20,292

²² UNHCR, July 2017.

Crescent Society (TRCS), the Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants (ASAM) and RET International on early identification and safe referral. This was followed by a Training of Trainers (ToT) for 15 child protection officers and social workers from these same partners, who will in turn train an additional 50 of their staff. In the area of Justice for Children, UNICEF expanded its partnership with non-governmental partner ÇOKMED (Association for the Support of Child Protection Centres) to improve the situation of children who come into contact with the law.

Health: As of end July, a total of 30 cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) have been reported in the provinces of Deir ez Zor (29 cases) and Raqqa (one case), in northern Syria.²³ A first round of the vaccination campaign in Deir Ez Zor was successfully completed, with a first round in Raqqa expected to commence in early August. In response to this outbreak, the Turkish Ministry of Health has imposed mandatory vaccination for all travellers crossing in and out of Syria and has requested UNICEF to procure some 50,000 additional doses of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) to support its mitigation plan.

Education: During the summer, UNICEF is implementing a range of summer school activities with NGO partners while supporting the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) to prepare for the upcoming school year in September. More than 4,700 young children across the southeast enrolled in early childhood education (ECE) classes in July, including over 2,600 Syrian refugee children²⁴ who enrolled in a new UNICEF-supported summer language programme. The 10-week programme, conducted in Turkish and Arabic and the first of its kind in Turkey, aims to support Syrian children's entry into the Turkish primary school system. With pre-school education becoming compulsory for all young children in 2019, the first of two UNICEF-supported national ECE planning meetings was held on 20 and 21 July with 130 representatives from all 81 Provincial Directorates of National Education (PDoNE). Participants discussed the challenges and potential solutions to expanding access to preschool education, particularly for Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish children in host communities. In addition, UNICEF and MoNE's Secondary Education Directorate General finalized the new School Orientation Programme for Grade 9, which is to be introduced in all secondary schools in Turkey at the start of the school year. Many students in Turkey transfer schools when entering upper secondary education, and this programme aims to prepare Turkish and refugee students, particularly Syrians - many of whom may be entering Turkish public schools for the first time - for their new environment, and mitigate absenteeism and drop-outs.

Social Protection: In July, over 72,000 refugee children²⁵ received a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months, a nearly 29 per cent increase in beneficiaries over the previous payment in May 2017. These beneficiaries comprised Syrians and other refugees and also included, for the first time, children attending temporary education centres (TECs). Community outreach is being scaled-up to promote greater enrolment into the programme. Almost 60 per cent of children receiving the CCTE in July also benefitted from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme, which also provides cash assistance to families to cover basic needs, indicating that the intended complementarity of the two programmes is working. In addition, as part of the CCTE's child protection component, over 1,900 children with protection needs in Ankara, Istanbul, Konya, Kilis and Sanliurfa received visits from child protection outreach teams for further support.

Youth and Adolescents: During the reporting period, almost 490 adolescents and youth²⁶ successfully graduated from an eight-week life skills programme in UNICEF-supported Adolescent Friendly Centres and Girl Safe Centres. The programme - jointly developed by the Directorate General of Special Education Guidance and Counselling Services²⁷, the Refugee Education Trust and UNICEF - helps girls and boys develop positive, adaptive behaviours, builds their sense of personal worth, and teaches them to interact with others in a more constructive manner. These graduates will now become facilitators, designing, planning and implementing at least 20 projects to support social cohesion and life-skills programmes for adolescents and young people in their communities. This 'cascade model' is further enhanced by teaming-up facilitators with community organizers to reach more people in their communities. As of July 2017, 1,085²⁸ adolescents and youth have benefitted from these activities.

Media and External Communications: In July, UNICEF published two human interest stories, entitled "[Turkish class teaches a young Syrian girl how to cope with life as a refugee](#)" and "[In Turkey, helping Syrian refugees can mean bringing the classroom into their homes](#)", promoting them on social media. UNICEF also supported two global social media campaigns, "G20 Children Uprooted" and "Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene" with a number of posts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Locally, UNICEF supported the Turkish NatCom's efforts to fundraise and circulate a [petition against child labour](#) on social media platforms.

²³ [Syria cVDPV2 outbreak Situation Report #8](#), UNICEF and WHO, 8 August 2017.

²⁴ 1,302 girls, 1,318 boys.

²⁵ 36,388 girls and 35,633 boys.

²⁶ 283 girls and 204 boys.

²⁷ "Technical Assistance for Fight against Violence towards Children" life skills curriculum.

²⁸ 626 girls and 459 boys.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 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	17,503	4,739
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ²	412,200	499,843	0	400,000	499,843	0
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ³	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	13,169	376
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained	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	40,763	4,671
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655			77,000	29,661	2,219
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700			7,700	16,995	4,211
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response	8,780			2,120	886	0
BASIC NEEDS (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,873,600	n/a	n/a	165,000	167,046	0
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a	n/a	200,000	43,400	2,105
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: For July, additional 4,739 children (2,361 girls and 2,378 boys) were enrolled. The total enrolment year to date is 17,503 (8,707 girls and 8,796 boys).						
EDUCATION 2: 499,843 (252,735 girls and 247,108 boys). This figure is the highest enrolment achievement, as of January 2017. Updated figures will be reported when released by the MoNE. UNICEF's target was determined end-2016, based on an analysis of available data as well as projected refugee population figures at the time. Since then, the number of Syrian children in formal education has increased significantly and targets will be revised as of the next SitRep.						
EDUCATION 3: For June, additional 376 children (219 girls and 157 boys) were enrolled bringing the total for 2017 to 13,169 (7,156 girls and 6,013 boys). Non-formal and informal education interventions include the teaching of Turkish as a second language, basic literacy and numeracy classes, remedial and catch-up courses, as well as community outreach and mobilization to encourage enrolment into the formal education system.						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: 2,606 girls, 2,065 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: 884 girls, 1,335 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: 1,994 girls, 2,217 boys.						
BASIC NEEDS 1: Sector and UNICEF targets and results corrected from last month.						
YOUTH 1: Sector and UNICEF targets and results corrected from last month. UNICEF result: 2,550 girls, 1,703 boys.						

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The total number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt has reached 209,393 in July, of whom 122,203 are children²⁹. Of these, 2,977 are unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs), making the largest group at risk³⁰. The majority of identified protection risks include the need for alternative care structures, community support, and access

to sustainable services, and risk of exposure to violence and exploitation (child labour and early marriage). According to UNHCR data, an increasing number of Syrian refugees have the intention to remain in the country as they consider Egypt as their country of asylum and not a country of transit. This reinforces the need to invest in more long-term solutions, which build on and strengthen existing systems. In a positive development, the Egyptian Government started

Affected Population

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

M: Male; F: Female

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

²⁹ 60 per cent Syrians, 40 per cent other nationalities, predominantly Sub-Saharan Africans.

³⁰ The majority are from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Syria.

to grant family reunification visas for first-degree family members of Syrian refugees. Furthermore, according to the new NGOs Law 70/2017, new committees are established to provide registration approvals for national and international NGOs working in Egypt. The new law introduces critical restrictions on the work of NGOs, both national and international. This has relevant implications in terms of the nature and type of work which NGOs can conduct at the community level.

Education: The first round of training for 42 Syrian teachers in UNICEF-supported kindergartens (KGs) took place in July focusing on enhancing pedagogical skills such as active learning and classroom management. In addition, classroom furniture was distributed to 30 KG classrooms, helping enhance the learning environment for 750 Syrian refugee children. As the public schools are closed due to the summer break, no education grants were distributed during the reporting month. Due to the status quo caused by the new NGO law 70/2017, payment of rent and salaries by UNICEF partner to beneficiary community KGs were delayed as clearances from the Ministry of Social Solidarity to carry-out activities were not timely obtained. With the recent approval of the UNICEF education annual work plan by the Ministry of Education, pending programme activities, particularly focusing on integration of children with special needs are expected to pick up speed and enhance beneficiaries' reach in the coming months.

Child Protection: Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and partners reached 29,751 children, adolescents and youth with structured and sustained psychosocial support (PSS), life skills and child protection programmes. Furthermore, 9,200 parents participated in positive parenting programmes and 15,717 children, adolescents and youth benefited from multi-sectoral case management through family centers and mobile teams. In addition, 39 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have received multi-sectoral services. Furthermore, UNICEF reached 546 staff from government and non-government entities in 16 governorates with training on key protection issues including basic principles of child protection in accordance with international and national standards, child protection committees and their mechanism of work and on vulnerability assessments. During July, UNICEF continued to monitor five detention centers in the Northern coast to assess the needs of detained children and ensured distribution of non-food items (NFIs). 22 children received support including NFIs and vaccination. In addition, UNICEF delivered humanitarian assistance to children in detention in Aswan governorate, benefitting thirteen (3 Somalis and 10 Eritreans) children in Shalal detention camp, three children in Aswan second detention center, and four others in Aswan first detention center. UNICEF is advocating constantly with stakeholders for the release of detainees in coordination with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in addition with the Ministry of Social Solidarity to ensure availability of alternative care arrangements such as temporary shelters for children in detention.

Health: Since January 2017, UNICEF and partners reached 10,782 children under the age of five with routine immunization and growth monitoring services, and supported the provision of 568 antenatal care consultations through 102 assisted Primary Healthcare Units (PHUs). UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health and Population in raising the capacity of Syrian community healthcare workers (CHWs) through the delivery of trainings on the conduct of outreach activities and the reporting system that aims to enhance the monitoring of Syrian CHWs performance, benefitting 170 CHWs from seven governorates since January 2017. Through the health and integrated programme, UNICEF reached 7,613 children with psychosocial support (PSS) interventions and 2,173 men and women with positive parenting programmes through 35 primary healthcare units (PHUs) in 16 governorates since January 2017. These beneficiaries contribute to the overall number of children, adolescents and youth that are reached through the child protection programme.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-July 2017)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH¹ (Need in 2017: 1,798,674 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# antenatal care consultations provided				8,000	568	239
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40	0
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines ¹				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	10,782	1,833
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0 ³	0
# trained CHWs				450	170	0
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a		n/a	2,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	n/a	n/a		3,000	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500		360	42	42	
# 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	0	
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600		150	0 ¹	0	
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500	n/a		25,000	29,751 ¹	8,028
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500		10,000	9,200	2,824	
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000		40,000	15,717	9,982	
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500		5,000	6,826	919	
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions ¹	13,300		12,000	462	280	
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550		150	164	50	
# government bodies activated and strengthened ²	105		40	57 ²	0	
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600		1,000	546	195	
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ³	930		50	39 ³	5	
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants) ⁴	n/a		13,135	7,959 ⁴	0	
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: EPI Guideline is being developed and pending distribution by end of Q3 2017.						
Health 2: NIDs conducted in April 2017. "Sub National Polio Campaign".						
Health 3: Data pending from the MoHP.						
Education 1: Activities are delayed pending clearances and the implementation of the UNICEF AWP which was approved by the MoE in early July 2017 and the NGOs new law 70/2017.						
Child Protection 1: The indicator result includes beneficiaries of CP services at family centres (reported by the PNGOs) and at PHUs (reported by MoHP) without double counting – MoHP provided the new report from January 2017 till the end of July 2017.						
Child Protection 2: Government bodies including primary health centers, youth centers and official child protection committees.						
Child Protection 3: At least one of the following: Legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						
Child Protection 4: Emergency cash-based intervention provided to Syrian children based on specific criteria. The UNICEF result is pending verification and may change in the next report. UNICEF result corrected in last SitRep to 7,959.						

