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Hiba, 6, excitedly raises her hand to answer her teacher's question during a self-learning session in Areesh camp. The UNICEF-supported programme is allowing 400 children like Hiba to continue their learning, after years of violence and displacement.

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Syria Crisis

January 2018
Humanitarian Results

JANUARY 2018: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria, military activity in parts of the country including in besieged Eastern Ghouta (particularly Duma and Nashabiyah), Idleb, northern Hama and southern Aleppo governorates significantly impacted the civilian population and affecting the ability of United Nations agencies and their partners to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance. However, UNICEF reached some 570,000 people in 67 hard-to-reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services in WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development, while no inter-agency convoys proceeded in the reporting month.
- Between 8-12 January in Jordan, a UN interagency operation successfully delivered food and other essential items to 9,740 Syrian households (estimated 48,700 people) seeking asylum near Rukban along the Syrian-Jordanian border. UNICEF coordinated the delivery which included family hygiene kits and children's winter clothing (from UNICEF); food packages (from WFP); jerry cans, plastic sheets, and solar lanterns (from UNHCR); women's hygiene dignity kits (from UNFPA); and bread (from IOM).
- In Turkey, 311,926 refugee children received a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment in January for attending school regularly in preceding months, nearly a 60 per cent increase in beneficiaries over the previous payment in November 2017.
- UNICEF and partners in Lebanon continue to face significant funding gaps for WASH, and immunization at the border, with lower than required vaccination rates putting Lebanon at risk of contamination of polio from Syria.
- As of 23 February, the 2018 UNICEF appeals for Syria and the Syrian Refugees are 37% and 43% funded respectively, including funds carried-forward from the previous year. Sustained donor funding will be critical to help UNICEF reach vulnerable children with safe water, nutrition, education, health and protection in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey.

In Syria

5.3 million

of children affected

13,100,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria

More than 2.6 million

(2,654,299)

of registered Syria refugee children

About 5.5 million

(5,564,569)

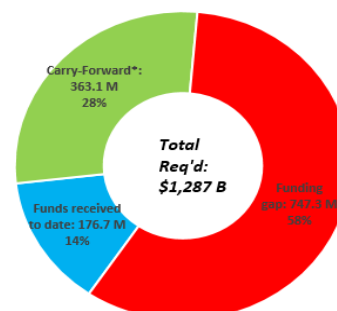
of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 15 February 2018)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1,287 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 539.8 million



* Lebanon: \$US55.6M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry forward education

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,425,676	842,748	4,162,351	842,748
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	362,500	9,072	610,530	9,072
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and PSS programmes	648,250	41,187	1,222,829	42,160
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination	836,247	2,336	n/a	
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	5,030,000	387,460	8,580,000	387,460
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition	1,696,000	93,429	2,337,000	93,429

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/ cluster lead agency.

Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: During the reporting period, military activity in parts of the country including in besieged Eastern Ghouta (particularly Duma and Nashabiyah), Idlib, northern Hama and southern Aleppo governorates significantly impacted the civilian population, resulting in death, injury and displacement, damage to vital infrastructure such as hospitals and schools, and affecting the ability of United Nations agencies and their partners to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance. From 15 December 2017 through 29 January, over 300,000 displacements were recorded in Idlib and Aleppo governorates with some IDPs also moving to neighbouring districts in other governorates from Idlib¹. On 20 January, Turkish forces, along with Turkish-backed Syrian non-State armed opposition groups, launched the military operation “Olive Branch” in the Afrin district of Aleppo governorate. The ground and air offensive targeted territories held by the Kurdish Self Administration (KSA) close to Turkey-Syria border. Local sources estimate that tens of thousands of people have been displaced largely within the district as both the KSA and Government of Syria (GOS) are reportedly preventing people from leaving so far. As for North-East of Syria, some 66,000 civilians have reportedly returned to Raqqa city since October 2017. However, the majority of neighborhoods in the city are unsafe due to the proliferation of unexploded ordnances, landmines and improvised explosive devices posing a direct risk to civilians as well as humanitarian workers. In addition, insecurity has prevented UN staff from accessing both Bab-Al-Hawa and Bab-Al-Salam border crossings from January 20. Although access to Bab Al Hawa resumed on 30 January, 16 truckloads of UNICEF supplies were delayed. The cross-border operation through Bab-Al-Salam remained closed to UN staff.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,100,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,300,000
Total Displaced Population	6,100,000
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas	2,900,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas*	1,200,000
People in Besieged Areas	420,000
Children in Besieged Areas*	170,000
<i>Source 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA.</i>	
<i>*Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.</i>	

UNICEF’s Response to Besieged (BSG) and Hard-to-Reach (HTR) locations: No inter-agency convoys proceeded during this month, while UNICEF reached some 570,000 people in 67 hard-to-reach (HTR) locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

WASH: For 2018, UNICEF will focus on restoration of existing water system with more attention on sanitation to ensure equitable and adequate delivery of safe water and sanitation services in Aleppo, Deir-Ez- Zor, Damascus and Rural Damascus. In addition to emergency lifesaving activities responding to IDPS from Idlib and Ghouta including water trucking, installation of emergency latrines, and distribution of Family hygiene kits.

In January, UNICEF has reached over 12.3 million people with safe water through provision of water disinfectants and around 153,000 people in six governorates² with trucking of over 60 million litres of water. In response to emerging humanitarian needs, 80,000 people received WASH non-food items (NFIs). Moreover, through continuous efforts to improve and sustain access to safe water and sanitation, UNICEF infrastructure interventions benefited 291,000 people, and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in six schools benefited more than 3,300 children.

Education: In 2018, UNICEF will increase access to formal and non-formal education and expand teacher development and support for inclusive education. UNICEF is also providing temporary learning spaces and education supplies to increase the overall absorption capacity of education facilities during times of displacement. Additionally, it will continue to focus more on enhancing quality of education and strengthening systems through investing more in teachers’ professional development and scaling-up of early childhood education to build resilience of communities and institutions while simultaneously meeting urgent humanitarian needs for education in emergencies. Furthermore, building resilience of institutions and communities will be an integral part of the strategy both for delivery of education in the stable areas as well as areas with ongoing conflicts.

In January, over 121,000 children were reached with education services, including nine per cent (10,500 children) in HTR areas. Some 75,000 children were supported with improved access to quality learning environments through school rehabilitation and provision of school furniture (including heaters and whiteboards) in five governorates³. These interventions are essential in Syria where one in three schools are destroyed or rendered unusable due to the crisis. The lack of essential learning materials in schools and the inability of many families to afford these items for their children continue to be a challenge. UNICEF provided essential learning materials to around 28,000 children in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Lattakia.

¹ Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster report 29 January, 2018.

² Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar’a, Lattakia and Deir-Ez-Zor.

³ Aleppo, Idlib, Lattakia, Tartous and Hama.

In the reporting month, UNICEF reached some 7,200 formerly out-of-school children with the Accelerated Learning Programme (Curriculum B) and some 4,500 out-of-school children with the Self-Learning Programme in Aleppo, Raqqa, Al-Hassakeh, Dar'a and Hama. A further 1500 children received extra-curricular support through remedial classes in Aleppo, Idlib and Al-Hassakeh.

Health & Nutrition: This year, UNICEF will focus on providing child and maternal emergency lifesaving health and nutrition packages through streamlined interventions with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in prioritized areas, and government in the rest of the country, while working to boost early recovery and development of the sector in key areas of UNICEF's comparative advantage such as the revitalization of immunization services. UNICEF will support and advocate for the vaccination of children in HTR and besieged areas and the restoration of immunization services in newly accessible areas and in camps.

In nutrition, the focus will be on the prevention of chronic and acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among mothers and children under the age of five (U5) and the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding while treating the existing caseload of acutely malnourished children. The continuation of the conflict into its seventh year and the related consequences such as the degradation of health infrastructure and constrained access to services remain significant challenges impeding programming.

In January, UNICEF reached more than 239,000 children and women of childbearing age with free paediatric and maternal health consultations through fixed centers and mobile teams run by 13 local NGOs. Furthermore, critical medical supplies were distributed to almost 124,000 people in several areas including HTR areas. 700 caregivers were also trained on health promotion messages. A total of 16,176 children under the age of one received Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis (DTP3) vaccination in December 2017. The total number of vaccinated children in 2017 was 342,401, representing 85.6 per cent of the 400,000 target. It has not been possible to reach full coverage due to the prevailing security situation and limited access to some areas, and the continuous movement of displaced populations. With regards to the vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak response, a monovalent Oral Polio Vaccine (mOPV) campaign was conducted in some governorates⁴ where around 665,736 beneficiaries were vaccinated (109 per cent of target).

The UNICEF nutrition programme continued to respond to the urgent needs of children and mothers, with focus on the most vulnerable groups. More than 91,000 children and lactating mothers were screened for acute malnutrition and 200 children were admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition. In addition, some 46,000 pregnant and lactating women were counselled on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices during the reporting month.

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: The Child Protection strategy aims at continuing to expand the reach of community-based child protection and psycho-social (PSS) support interventions to strengthen prevention and mitigate protection risks in areas most affected by the conflict. UNICEF will provide PSS and awareness-raising education on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war. It will expand access to and ensure the provision of specialized services for high-risk child protection cases.

During the reporting month, some 27,000 children (51 per cent girls) and 2,500 caregivers received structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams in eight governorates⁵. Awareness-raising on child protection issues benefited 40,000 children and adolescents (51 per cent girls), and over 22,000 caregivers in nine governorates.

UNICEF continued supporting partners to promote safe behaviour and provide lifesaving awareness through mine risk education, reaching some 22,000 children and adolescents (50 per cent girls) as well as 16,000 caregivers in five governorates⁶. Responding to increasing need for awareness-raising on hazards of unexploded ordnances in HTR areas, UNICEF partners provided risk education to 3,148 people in HTR areas in Rural Damascus and in Aleppo⁷. Moreover, one additional Child Friendly Space (CFS) was established in newly accessible rural Aleppo while support to nine mobile teams continued and 50 CFSs in Aleppo. Due to the security situation in Afrin, one CFS in Raju HTR area ceased its CP activities, however, UNICEF partners continued to provide CP services through mobile teams.

In an effort to expand the reach and improve the quality of specialized protection services, 21 children living in street situation (10 girls and 11 boys) have benefited from these services⁸ through temporary centers. Additionally, 32 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)⁹ were identified in Aleppo during January. UNICEF partners are engaged in tracing their families for potential reunifications while ensuring temporary alternative care.

Building on the investment of previous years on case management systems, UNICEF supported the delivery of targeted training sessions to 35 case managers specialized in providing support to victims of violence in drop-in centers. The trainings focused on improving the capacities of case managers to assess needs and define individualized response plans. Additionally, 33 case managers from public service providers and national NGOs coming from Tartous, Lattakia, Homs and Rural Damascus, received three days of training on Integrated Social Services and case management including supervision skills.

In the framework of the implementation of the national workplan on prevention of and response to child recruitment, UNICEF supported a partner in the delivery of a three-day awareness-raising workshop on child recruitment to 70 participants from the State Ministry for

⁴ Al-Hassakeh: 241,408; Raqqa: 174,389; Deir-Ez-Zor: 229,109; Tadmour in Homs: 903; Aleppo, Ain el Arab 19,927.

⁵ Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Idlib, Quneitra and Rural Damascus.

⁶ Aleppo, Dar'a, Hama, Idlib, Rural Damascus.

⁷ Hadher, Dayr Hafir, Tarhin, Al-Khafsah, Lala Mohammed, Sa'sa'.

⁸ Such as temporary accommodation, specialized psychological support, case management, family reunification, re-enrolment in school, health promotion.

⁹ 28 (11 girls and 17 boys) separated children and four (one girl and three boys) unaccompanied children. Up to January 2018, UNICEF in Aleppo identified and supported 1,168 UASC out of whom the majority were separated (1,060 separated children; 502 girls and 558 boys) and 108 unaccompanied children (48 girls and 60 boys). Thanks to efforts of UNICEF partners, 84 children were successfully reunited with family and 36 children were referred to institutional care as emergency arrangement.

National Reconciliation and local reconciliation committees, together with national NGOs. This workshop was the last of the planned four awareness workshops on child recruitment targeting NNGOs, Ministries, and journalists.

Furthermore, January marked the first month of Child Protection Situation Monitoring, which resulted in over 200 key informant interviews in 60 communities in Idleb and Aleppo governorates. Data collected through this approach each month will build an evidence base to inform programming and advocacy.

Social Protection: In support to vulnerable families and children in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF reached 18,000 children with winter kits and 20,000 children with blankets during the reporting month. UNICEF distributed the winter kits in Areesh Camp in Al Hassakeh, shelters in Hama city, Wadi Barada villages in Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Idleb governorates. Blankets were distributed in Tartous city to internally displaced children fleeing Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor, Al Hasakeh, Aleppo and Idleb governorates.

In addition, 532 children with disabilities were reached in Lattakia with cash support in continuation of the cash programme initiated during 2017. The Cash Transfer programme is designed to contribute to the re-establishment of social protection schemes in the country through promoting an integrated social protection model with links to public services, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection system. UNICEF is planning to expand the cash programme to cover Tartous, Rural Damascus and Hassakeh with estimated number of 6,050 children with disabilities.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In January, UNICEF's partners across Syria reached 7,200 adolescents and young people (10-24 years) through a package of services and opportunities in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Hama and Homs, including displaced and host community adolescents and youth, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups such as those with disabilities. More than 6,700 adolescents and young girls and boys accessed the Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) programmes, enhancing their critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills. Over 3,300 young people benefited from vocational education. As part of the Seed Funding project (BRIDGES), 45 social and business entrepreneurship initiatives were developed and presented by young people to a committee comprised of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, Syrian Arab Red Crescent and UNICEF, with 25 initiatives being awarded with seed funding. Moreover, around 2,700 young people participated in civic and social cohesion activities, including Sport for Development, youth-led social initiatives and dialogue¹⁰. In 2018, UNICEF and its partners will continue to strengthen the services of partners and capacities of young people (10-24 years) to enhance their positive role in resilience and social cohesion in their communities. Supporting a multi-sectoral framework of action on adolescent and youth and promoting an equitable access to a comprehensive package of services and opportunities including seed funding will be further pursued.

External Communication and Advocacy: With a violent start to 2018 for children in Syria, UNICEF continued to highlight the dire situation of children and their families to advocate for their rights and protection. Two statements by UNICEF Representative in Syria, Mr. Fran Equiza, highlighted attacks against children [in East Ghouta and Idlib](#), as well as in [Afrin](#), where violence has confined children and their families to basements, unable to leave the area. Furthermore, eight interviews were conducted with international media outlets, highlighting violations against children, as well as the launch of the 2018 Humanitarian Appeal for \$1.3 billion to support 6.9 million Syrian children, including for [El Pais](#) and [TVE](#). UNICEF SCO continued to document the impact of its response on the lives of children, including through a partnership with the [Huffington Post UK](#) and with the support of National Committees.

Summary of Programme Results (January 2018)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,900,000	665,736	n/a
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)					577,000	0	n/a
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women)					2,100,000	239,011	n/a
Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas					3,200,000	123,800	n/a
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages					3,000,000	702	n/a
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients	4,605,000	2,906,000	n/a	n/a	2,323,000	27,167	n/a

¹⁰ For example, 22 young people were trained by Child Protection on prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and t participated in designing and implementing awareness-raising activities on GBV issues for children in Rural Hama including theatre and drawing.

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition	4,605,000	2,350,000	n/a	n/a	1,676,000	91,034	n/a
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	18,700	8,400	n/a	n/a	8,200	199	n/a
# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	1,553,000	822,000	n/a	n/a	785,000	45,924	n/a
Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas	n/a				410,000	0	n/a
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply	14,600,000	8,000,000	n/a	n/a	4,500,000	291,199	n/a
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water	14,600,000	14,000,000	n/a	n/a	13,500,000	12,332,632	n/a
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services	n/a	5,500,000	n/a	n/a	2,000,000	19,298	n/a
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services	n/a				350,000	0	n/a
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas	7,620,000	7,620,000	n/a	n/a	1,700,000	80,815	n/a
# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving / emergency WASH facilities and services	7,620,000	5,000,000	n/a	n/a	1,525,000	152,049	n/a
EDUCATION (Need: 6.1 million people; 5.8 million school-aged children and 300,000 teachers and education personnel)							
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	n/a	2,862,000	n/a	n/a	2,170,000	111,520	n/a
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education	n/a	545,000	n/a	n/a	323,500	8,572	n/a
# children and youth (15-24 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal Technical Vocational Education and Training	n/a	55,000	n/a	n/a	26,000	0	n/a
# teachers and education personnel trained	n/a	80,000	n/a	n/a	25,800	969	n/a
# children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings	n/a	315,000	n/a	n/a	112,000	1,037	n/a
# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection	n/a	4,500	n/a	n/a	2,200	0	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes	5,870,000	885,000	n/a	n/a	380,000	29,497	n/a
# people reached with Risk Education	8,200,000	3,400,000	n/a	n/a	2,550,000	37,892	n/a
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events	13,300,000	1,500,000	n/a	n/a	1,000,000	62,338	n/a
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management	275,000	44,000	n/a	n/a	18,800	2,123	n/a
# adults trained in child protection	n/a	12,000	n/a	n/a	5,000	290	n/a
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities	13,300,000	1,029,000	n/a	n/a	25,000	0	n/a
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# families receiving regular cash transfers	n/a				12,200	532	n/a
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs					682,000	38,502	n/a
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers					130,000	0	n/a

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION							
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives	n/a				450,000	2,781	n/a
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding	n/a				2,000	0	n/a
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)					25,000	3,345	n/a
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes					250,000	6,779	n/a
FOOTNOTES							
Health 1: In 2018 a total of 4 campaigns planned, two national campaigns and two sub national campaigns. First national campaign should take place in March 2018.							
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). Supplies distributed in different locations including hard to reach and besieged areas through convoys							
Health 5: Est. # of beneficiaries reached with communication, social mobilization, behaviour change communication, 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 for children under 5.							
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.							
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.							
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.							
Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.							
WASH 1: Including water (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: Including 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 4: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).							
WASH 5: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, & provision of household water treatment / storage solutions							
WASH 6: 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.							
Education 1: Children receiving Text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture) curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs, school furniture, temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents).							
Education 2: Children benefitting from Remedial classes in informal settings, Self-Learning Programme (SLP), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), literacy and numeracy classes in non-formal settings, school supplies in non-formal settings (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture), temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms) in non-formal settings, classroom rehabilitation including WASH, prefabs or rented classrooms in non-formal settings.							
Education 3: Children (over 15) enrolled in formal or informal technical and vocational education and training through Education programme							
Education 4: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators on New Curriculum, Curriculum B, active learning, self-learning, life-skills, Education in Emergencies and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards.							
Education 5: Children & youth benefiting life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme.							
Education 6: Education actors (Government staff, local education authorities, NGO staff, etc.) who complete training on education policy development, data collection methodology and process, sector/cluster coordination or the INEE minimum standards.							
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 aims to reduce the risk of death & injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness & promoting safe behaviour. Activities incl. 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, two-way communication and interpersonal actions.							
Child Protection 4: Specialised 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							
Child Protection 6: individuals (including women, men, girls and boys) that have been reached through activities to prevent GBV and empower women and girls							
Social Protection 1: Families of vulnerable children receive regular unconditional cash; and families receiving a cash grant every month during 4 months.							
Social Protection 2: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.							
Social Protection 3: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers. UNICEF result in 2017 is low due to inadequate funding. This intervention is also planned for the winter months of 2017/18, so the interventions against this indicator will be achieved over the final months of 2018.							
ADAP 1: Individual/ collective activities to improve wellbeing of youth/ their communities; through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue & volunteer actions. Includes cultural & sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, mediation & conflict mitigation							
ADAP 2: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship							
ADAP 3: Youth enrolled in community-based TVET through local NGO partners.							

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Jordan currently hosts 657,628 registered Syrian refugees¹¹ (51 per cent children). Twenty per cent of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan reside in three Syrian refugee camps: Za'atari (80,000), Azraq (35,000), and the Emirati Jordanian Camp (7,000). A vulnerable population of some 48,700 Syrians remain along Jordan's north-east desert border near Rukban, of whom an estimated 80 per cent are women and children. The Government of Jordan continues to offer protection to Syrian refugees who arrived prior to June 2016; no further arrivals from Syria have been permitted since that date. Of the Syrian refugee population in Jordan, about one in five are between the ages of 15 to 24; 84% of Syrian youth are out of school or unemployed.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on February 15, 2018. M: Male; F: Female.

Registered Refugees	657,628	M: 326,183; F: 331,445
Child Refugees (Under 18)	333,102	M: 170,326; F: 161,776
Child Refugees (Under 5)	99,959	M: 51,295; F: 48,664

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: UNICEF's 2018 education strategy aligns with the three key priorities for the Education Sector outlined in the Jordan Response Plan 2018-2020, including system strengthening, access and quality. Specifically, UNICEF will prioritize four education programmes in 2018: Teacher development and teacher certification; scaling access of education for approximately 85,000 out-of-school children through Catch-Up and Drop-Out programmes in host communities and refugee camps; construction of new classrooms in camps and host communities to address classroom congestion; and, Early Childhood Education (ECE) efforts to support the Ministry of Education's (MOE) goal for universalization of kindergarten¹².

In January 2018, UNICEF launched its latest Learning for All campaign disseminating messages designed to improve the retention rate in public schools and increase awareness amongst out-of-school children and their families of their options for formal and informal education¹³. It is expected that this campaign will reach 16,000 children.

Makani: UNICEF continues to offer integrated services to vulnerable children at 246 Makani centres¹⁴ with plans to reach 108,000 children in 2018. At Makani centres, children can access a package of quality services, including learning support services, community-based child protection, life skills, innovation labs and early childhood development activities. UNICEF implements its programming in Makani centres through 10 partners, with a special focus in 2018 on the institutionalization and nationalization of Makani through partnerships with government entities¹⁵. Additionally, Makanis in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps are undergoing a strategic shift to a community based approach structured to empower community members and shift leadership, ownership and engagement to Syrian refugees.

Adolescent Development and Participation: In January, 2,062 adolescents and youth (55 per cent girls) were supported in non-formal settings with enhanced life skills including critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills. Over 3,383 (54 per cent girls) young people participated in exhibit sessions as part of the Social Innovation programme. Additionally, 523 (62 per cent female) young people completed the Social Innovation curriculum (Phase one).

A total of 500 young people (49.6 per cent women) are currently enrolled in demand-driven certified technical vocational education in host communities. Of the 42 youth who graduated from the training in January, 33 have gained employment.

A second roundtable with the private sector focusing on the information and communication technology (ICT) sector was held in January with the participation of over 50 private sector companies and associations representing the ICT sector to identify the skills gap affecting youth employability. Findings from this session have informed UNICEF's Youth Employment programme in order to provide further positive opportunities for young people focused on demand driven vocational trainings, soft employability skills, career guidance and post programme opportunities which support linking young people to decent jobs. UNICEF will continue to leverage relationships with the private sector to determine increased avenues for collaboration and partnership to empower youth.

Child Protection: Child Protection interventions will continue to leverage emergency resources to build and enhance national systems to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect of children in Jordan. UNICEF will continue to build the national capacity for the case management of violence, including the use of the national Family Violence Tracking System and strengthened case management capacities. The National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), which build upon the emergency SOPs, will be rolled-out in the first part of 2018. The National SOPs will harmonize emergency and national approaches to the prevention of and response to child protection and GBV. UNICEF will also continue its work in coordination with the government and

¹¹ UNHCR inter-agency information sharing portal accessed 15 February, 2018.

¹² Universalization of KG refers to the national plan of MoE to expand 315 classrooms (7,875 KG aged-children) per year for eight years.

¹³ Results of the Learning 4 All campaign will be available in March, 2017 when the campaign is over and results tallied.

¹⁴ 106 centres in host communities, 118 in temporary settlements, and 22 in refugee camps.

¹⁵ Such as the Ministry of Social Development "MOSD", national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs).

other key national stakeholders to tackle harmful social norms around violence against children and scale-up work to prevent and respond to child labour.

UNICEF partners reached approximately 2,000 girls and boys in the first month of 2018 with structured and sustained community-based child protection activities. Additionally, some 773 of the most vulnerable girls and boys were reached with comprehensive case management services in camps and host communities.

In January, for the first time, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Development in taking the lead in rolling-out trainings to NGOs, UNHCR, Family Protection Department, and behaviour monitors on the procedures for the formalization of alternative care arrangements for non-Jordanian children. UNICEF supported through the roll-out of a training of trainers programme to the Ministry and the provision of technical support, including through the development of a training manual. The training is based on the national SOPs for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)¹⁶. Almost 30 women and men were reached through three different trainings.

Social Protection and Social Policy: UNICEF continues to deliver equity-driven cash transfers regardless of nationality and registration status together with integrated social protection services to vulnerable families identified through a child focused targeting methodology. In January, UNICEF transferred 20 Jordanian Dinars per child to 18,636 vulnerable families (capped at 80 Jordanian Dinars per family) supporting 51,427 children (50 per cent girls) to offset direct and indirect costs of attending school. A total of 86 per cent of the programme recipients were Syrians, 12 per cent were Jordanians and the rest were Iraqis, Palestinians, Egyptians and Yemeni. Information from the Ministry of Education (MOE) on attendance rates of students enabled UNICEF to identify 643 families whose children had more than five days of absence in school. As part of the Integrated Social Protection Package, 601 families were contacted by phone to remind them of the importance of school attendance and to encourage and remind them of additional assistance available. Also, Makani staff conducted household visits for 32 families whose children missed more than 15 days, to identify if additional social protection services were needed that could assist children in avoiding dropping out-of-school.

WASH: UNICEF continues to provide effective, sustainable and cost-efficient WASH interventions for refugees living in camps and building resiliency in host community to reach the maximum number of beneficiaries. In January, WASH services were provided to 118,041 Syrian refugees, including 66,298 children, living in Azraq, Za'atari and King Abdullah Park refugee camps. In Za'atari refugee camp, the water and wastewater networks are currently at 67 per cent completion, where 5,762 households are now connected to the water supply network and 1,156 households are connected to the wastewater network. In Azraq refugee camp, connection to the greywater network expanded to include an additional 5,616 beneficiaries connected to the system in January. To expand the reach of key hygiene messages to the larger community, 43 hygiene promotion sessions for 577 Lead Mothers (volunteers from the camp community) and 301 children were delivered. Lead Mothers have consequently conducted 445 sessions for 2,401 neighbour mothers and 2,808 children on essential hygiene messages. Moreover, to improve cleanliness of the communal WASH blocks, 770 cleaning kits were distributed throughout the four villages in the camp reaching 36,631 people. During the month, an additional 66 ramps were constructed at the WASH facilities for people with disabilities, increasing accessibility to WASH services.

In host communities, 10 out of 13 target schools in five governates have been connected to existing networks along with 365 surrounding households, benefiting 2,500 students and 2,190 residents in nearby communities. In temporary settlements, 2,370 people reported having access to improved sanitation facilities while 1,400 people in vulnerable communities were provided with access to equitable water for drinking and domestic use at 21 sites. Furthermore, 1,467 people were reached through hygiene promotion activities and 2,010 received hygiene kits as part of the temporary settlements interventions in Irbid, Amman, Mafraq and Karak. A total of 248 family hygiene kits were distributed to families in nine temporary settlements, reaching 2,234 individuals.

In Rukban, water provision continued, delivering an average 14.7 litres per person per day of treated water through the water supply network from Rukban, with access to water and water quality monitored by a local entity. UNICEF has also distributed more than 10,000 family hygiene kits at the berm reaching approximately 45,000 beneficiaries, including 55 per cent children. UNICEF has engaged a partner NGO in the operation and maintenance of water facilities inside the Berm, and hygiene promotion via volunteers, teachers and community health workers identified in the Rukban community.

Health and Nutrition: In 2018, UNICEF renews the commitment to have most vulnerable children and their families access improved quality and equitable health, nutrition and early intervention services. This entails that the enabling environment is strengthened to design, budget and implement evidence-based policies and strategies; national systems are strengthened to provide integrated health, nutrition, and early childhood interventions and services; and children and caregivers have increased knowledge and improved practice on care for new-borns and children, early stimulation, positive parenting and protection.

In January, UNICEF supported the treatment of 524 children (246 girls) under the age of five (U5) at the Berm. Regular access to health services at the Rukban clinic has been constrained due to security concerns and harsh weather conditions. The clinic has seen an average of 97 consultations for children per week in 2018, compared to the average of 145 per week in the second half of 2017. Major causes of consultations for children U5 included respiratory tract infections (42.6 per cent).

Additionally, 323 (144 girls) and 598 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the children screened, two (one girl and one boy) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and three others (two girls and one boy) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in addition to 13 PLW (11 pregnant and two lactating) found to be undernourished. All identified malnutrition cases were enrolled for treatment.

In Syrian refugee camps this year, UNICEF will enhance support of Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) for children and PLW with MAM and SAM. UNICEF reached a total of 1,495 children U5 and 845 PLW with malnutrition screening in Za'atari refugee camp, while 418

¹⁶ The number of new cases of UASC in 2018 is 47 – this does not represent the overall total open cases from previous years/months.

children U5 were screened in Azraq refugee camp. Moreover, vulnerable families living in refugee camps, temporary settlements, and host communities received 799 new-born kits and 300 first aid kits to provide better quality care for their children. The UNICEF-supported paediatric ward in Azraq refugee camp provided 6,321 paediatric consultations and 191 admissions.

Summary of Programme Results (January 2018)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector results Jan 2018	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result Jan 2018	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 230,000 school-aged children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education ¹	137,306	126,127	n/a	137,306	126,127	n/a
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	25,000 ²	0	n/a	14,500 ³	0	n/a
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁴	100 ⁵	n/a	5,700	0	n/a
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	53,600	305 ⁶	n/a	53,600	298 ⁷	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 471,000boys and girls including 332,100 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	151,629	2,794	n/a	136,000	1,943 ¹	n/a
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	26,903	2,713	n/a	8,800	773 ²	n/a
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	100,242	3,520	n/a	90,000	3,448 ³	n/a
# women and men trained on child protection	6,883	0	n/a	3,500	0	n/a
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.33 million people, including 658,000 registered refugees)						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	80,000	79,000	n/a	70,000	79,000 ¹	n/a
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems	400,000	96,261	n/a	350,000	96,261	n/a
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	180,000	118,041	n/a	157,000	118,041	n/a
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	30,000	10,387	n/a	25,000	10,387 ²	n/a
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease	20,000	3,511	n/a	20,000	3,511	n/a
HEALTH 1 (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines	N/A			20,000	0	n/a
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				20,000	0	n/a
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				20,000	0	n/a
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	0	n/a
NUTRITION ¹ (Need: 27,000 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	27,000	n/a	n/a	20,000	2,395 ²	n/a
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	80,000	n/a	n/a	30,000	1,640 ³	n/a
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹	n/a			21,000	18,636	n/a
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job ²	n/a			6,200	500	n/a
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education in non-formal settings ¹	132,646	n/a	n/a	100,000	2,062	n/a

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector results Jan 2018	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result Jan 2018	Change since last report
# adolescents (10-18 years) and youth (19-24 years) involved in or leading initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and reducing social tension ³	202,492	n/a	n/a	120,000	3,383	n/a
FOOTNOTES						
Sector data: 3RP countries have not yet published their national plans and hence the sector targets are not available yet for all sectors.						
Education 1: As per the Jordan Response Plan Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education: 102,687 (Resilience3.2) and 34,519 (Refugee 3.1). This figure may change when the MOE officially releases enrolment data for the 2017/2018 academic year. Figures in this table currently reflect the 2016/17 academic year official data. Enrolment in camps: 35,096 children (Azraq: 11,104/ EJC: 2,600 / Za'atari: 21,392), Enrolment in the Host Community (HC): 91,031. UNICEF and sector results are the same.						
Education 2: Breakdown for sector NFE target: 15,000 Catch-Up and 10,000 Drop-Out. Th result is zero pending the start of the new semester.						
Education 3: Breakdown for UNICEF NFE target: 4,500 Catch-Up and 10,000 Drop-Out. January results will be available next month.						
Education 4: Breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target is provisional subject to endorsement by the Education Sub-Working Group (ESWG).						
Education 5: Sector Total: 100; males: 50; females: 50; Camps: 0; HC: 100						
Education 6: Sector total: 305; males: 153; females: 152; Camps: 0; HC: 305.						
Education 7: UNICEF total: 298; males: 149, females: 149; Camps; HC: 298. The numbers are expected to increase next month as reporting on ActivityInfo will be stabilized. As the system was newly released in January partners need further guidance in reporting.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF total: 1,943: 1,103 girls and 840 boys – Host Community: 1,943 / Za'atari: 0 / Azraq: 0 / EJC: 0.						
Child Protection 2: UNICEF total: 757: 314 girls and 459 boys – Host Community: 746 / Za'atari: 0 / Azraq: 27 / EJC: 0.						
Child Protection 3: UNICEF total: 3,448: 3,158 women and 290 men - Host Community: 3,448 / Za'atari: 0 / Azraq: 0 / EJC: 0.						
WASH 1: This number reflects the population at Za'atari camp, it should decrease by time once the water network is fully functional.						
WASH 2: This number also includes beneficiaries who received hygiene kits and WASH NFI.						
WASH 3: Through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate WASH facilities, services & hygiene promotion activities						
Health 1: Urban and camp results for January will be reported in March, reflecting MOH 2 months reporting lag.						
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and the Berm.						
Nutrition 2: 1,913 Screened in the Camps: 935 boys & 978 girls – 323 Screened at the Berm: 179 boys & 144 girls – 159 elsewhere.						
Nutrition 3: 811 Reached in Camps and 829 Women reached at the Berm.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: 51,492 children (25,853 females; 25,639 males) reached in November 2017 following completion of vulnerability targeting under the Hajati programme, and families received retroactive payments for September & October. Despite the increase in families covered by cash assistance, the number of children slightly decreased because of the new design of Hajati. The old phase of Child Cash Grant transferred cash for any children aged 0-18 years in targeted families, the current programme delivers cash for children in the basic education age bracket 6-16 years considering its main objective to increase enrolment and retention in schools. Cumulative figures reached with both CCG and the new Hajati is 27,475 families.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance2: total 3,325 young people: 2,366 males and 959 females; 2,895 camps (1,467 Za'atari, 1,428 Azraq) and 430 host community.						
Youth 1: UNICEF total: 2,062: 1,134 girls and 928 boys. Age disaggregation will be available as of next month.						
Youth 2: No results as the academic semester has not started yet.						
Youth 3: UNICEF total: 3,383: 1,826 girls and 1,557 boys. Age disaggregation will be available as of next month.						

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Syrian refugees' needs for sustainable basic services including health care, water and sanitation, and education have increased due to the persistently poor economic situation and reduced livelihood opportunities. The military offensive against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which started in October 2016, changed donor and humanitarian priorities, leaving the Syrian refugee response considerably underfunded. The Government capacity to consistently address issues faced by affected population groups was further stretched as spending on internal security became a priority. However, security in many parts of Iraq improved in 2017.

At the start of 2018, there are 247,379 Syrian refugees¹⁷ in Iraq, 97 per cent of whom are in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The remaining three per cent of refugees are in Iraq's central and southern governorates, mainly Baghdad. Around 43 per cent are children under 18 (106,373 individuals, of whom 49,463 are girls)¹⁸. The majority are of Kurdish ethnicity, and fled violence in 2012 and 2013. In between, the Syrian refugee population in Iraq has remained relatively stable at around 244,000 to 247,000 individuals. In the coming two years, humanitarian partners anticipate a slight decrease to 245,000 individuals in 2018, and a further decrease in 2019 to 240,000 individuals¹⁹. In the first 10 months of 2017, 8,980 individuals spontaneously returned to Syria (compared to 7,125 for the entire year 2016) through the official border crossing at Peshkhabour. Reasons included family-related issues (45 per cent), lack of job opportunities (36 per cent), and medical purposes (10 per cent). In October 2017, some refugees indicated they were returning due to political uncertainties in KRI after the Kurdistan Regional Government's (KRG) September

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on February 15, 2018. M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	247,379	M: 132,348; F: 115,031
Refugee Children (Under 18)	105,631	M: 54,423; F: 51,207
Refugee Children (Under 5)	39,828	M: 20,532; F: 19,296

¹⁷ Syria Regional Refugee Response, Interagency Information Sharing Portal, accessed 19 February 2018.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Iraq Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan ('3RP') Iraq Country Chapter.

independence referendum. As an indication of the scale of movement between Iraq and Syria, 12,272 Syrians were admitted and 31,221 readmitted to Iraq in 2017.²⁰

Key priorities for 2018 are resilience-oriented programmes to target refugees both in and out of camps, empowering communities, and capacitating government directorates to deliver quality and sustainable essential services. Only 37 per cent of Syrian refugees live in one of the nine formal KRI camps, with the remaining 63 per cent residing in host communities, scattered across urban, peri-urban, or rural locations. As per UNHCR in 2017 an increasing number of refugees sought relocation to formal camps despite a limited absorption capacity. As of December, UNCHR estimated 20,000 refugee individuals had moved addresses in the KRI. Of these, around 11,000 individuals moved into camps while around 9,000 individuals moved out of camps, indicating a net increase of around 2,000 Syrian refugees in KRI camps²¹. These movements placed additional burden on existing camp facilities and services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

WASH: In 2018, UNICEF will focus on sustained provision of a full WASH package to refugees in established camps in the KRI. The WASH response in 2018 has four main objectives: provide timely, equitable, and sustainable access to sufficient safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene needs; support culturally- and gender-appropriate sanitation facilities and services; support good hygiene practice; and reduce risk of WASH-related diseases for children in schools, child-friendly spaces, and health centres. A community-focused approach will continue through WASH Committees which have been established and empowered to assure community management, and particularly promote water conservation efforts. In the reporting month, more than 38,000 people in camps had access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services and more than 36,400 people have benefited from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps.

Education: The response in 2018 will focus on three main objectives: increased equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education; improved quality of formal and non-formal education; and strengthened capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate, and evidence-based response. The response is aligned with the 'No Lost Generation' strategic framework to ensure refugee children and youth in Iraq are not denied their right to education and are protected. Partners work closely with committees in refugee camps, as well as in non-camp areas, to promote participation and empowerment, and facilitate outreach. Efforts have been made to ensure continuity of education, but there remain challenges relating to language of instruction, high mobility of refugees, dispersal into host communities, shortages of teachers, and concerns about curriculum transferability. With prolonged displacement, hidden costs of education, including transportation costs and school supplies, continue to present a barrier. Furthermore, UNICEF will support improvements in learning spaces, including renovation of learning facilities where needed. While most refugee children are bilingual in Arabic and Kurdish, many cannot read or write the Sorani Kurdish dialect used in the KRI. At the same time, there are only a limited number of KRI schools providing Arabic-medium instruction²².

Integration of Syrian refugee children at Grade 1 into Kurdish language-medium schools has begun²³, supporting a more sustainable response that facilitates access to formal education. UNICEF continues its incentives programme for refugee teachers on 'voluntary' contracts (not employed directly by the MoE). In January, in 23 schools in Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah, 636 refugee teachers and non-teaching staff received incentives²⁴. Similarly, UNICEF supported transport for 935 Syrian children (453 girls) to seven refugee schools in Sulaymaniyah, helping reduce hidden costs.²⁵ A training programme, run through the Directorate of Education in Erbil, began at the end of January to train 310 volunteer teachers (187 female) from 22 refugee schools. The training will last for 30 working days, and aims to enhance capacities in pedagogy, assessment, psychosocial support and management. As part of a pilot project agreed with the MoE-KRG, in January, 60 newly-trained education supervisors (nine females) started visits to refugee schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and prepared action plans to address identified issues. The focus on education supervision aims to provide more targeted and active support to volunteer teachers to deliver quality lessons for children.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will continue to support routine immunization and growth monitoring services, and as well as health education and promotion interventions including home visits programmes for new-borns and their mothers²⁶. Interventions align with the Health sector objectives in the regional refugee and response plan (3RP), specifically in relation to improving access to Primary Healthcare Centres; and strengthening health institutions to increase child survival. UNICEF support will be primarily directed towards Syrian refugees in formal camps, however refugees in host communities also benefit indirectly through UNICEF support provided through the KRG Ministry of Health (MoH) and its Directorates.

In January, as per the National Routine Immunization Schedule, 112 children under the age of one (U1) in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah received measles antigens; 474 children between 6-59 months were vaccinated against polio; and 283 doses of Vitamin A supplementation were provided. UNICEF continued assistance to nutrition activities for children U1 and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Also in the reporting month, 733 children aged 6 to 59 months (346 girls) accessed growth monitoring sessions. From these screenings, two cases (0.27 per cent) were identified as suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 14 cases (1.9 per cent) with Moderate Acute

20 Ibid.

21 UNCHR internal data as of December 2017.

22 As an example, Erbil governorate has a total of 20 Arabic-medium primary schools, and only 4 Arabic-medium secondary schools, which places these limited facilities under extreme pressure and restricts access to formal education for refugee children.

23 After the directive issued by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the KRI at the start of the current academic year in September 2017.

24 453 were female and 66 were non-teaching staff working; incentives are US\$250 per month for teachers and US\$150 per month for support staff.

25 This transport incentive was only provided to students who live over 5 Km away from the closest school and helps preventing drop out.

26 This intervention will only be supported in camps.

Malnutrition (MAM). Identified children received special therapeutic foods per need. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate²⁷ was within the accepted range according to WHO guidelines. To prevent malnutrition in children under 6 months, nutrition teams reached 161 pregnant women and new mothers to educate them about importance of exclusive and early initiation of breast feeding practices.

Challenges for the health and nutrition response include an ongoing need for maintenance of equipment and refresher trainings for health workers to ensure continued quality of services. In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF started a Cold Chain Equipment (CCEI) inventory survey in December 2017 that included all health facilities in Iraq with a concentration on immunization units, identifying the current status of the unit and potential areas for future support. Final data cleaning is underway in January 2018. Among other interventions, it is expected that a range of trainings will be conducted for the staff working in the camps. Gathering data on children receiving and/or completing SAM treatment has proven challenging, due mainly to paper-based tracking systems, and the refugee movement between camps and host communities. Although gathering data on health and nutrition interventions has improved, one comprehensive government-led tracking system for Primary Healthcare Centres outside camps is yet to be developed, to improve data quality and timeliness across all locations.

Child Protection: The Child Protection Sub-Sector will continue to work under the Sustainable Child Protection Framework developed in 2017 as the main guidance for the refugee response, focusing on resilience-building at community level. The framework is aligned with the Protection chapter of the 2018-2019 3RP. Child protection concerns continue in refugee communities in particular, child marriage, the 'worst forms' of [child labour](#)²⁸, and drop-out from school. There remains a need to strengthen overall mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) provision. The UNICEF response in 2018 will focus on preventing and addressing risks for children and ensuring unhindered access to psychosocial support (PSS) and specialized services. In addition, it will continue to adopt more sustainable responses through community-based approaches as well as strengthened engagement with national authorities to meet needs of refugee children. Communities will be supported to lead the efforts for advocacy, and for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to support government partners, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and its Directorates (DoLSA) to strengthen their capacity to respond. This is a central component of UNICEF response in a context where, due to lack of funding, the number of international NGO partners has started to decrease, and their support has begun to phase down. While this hand-over is ongoing, UNICEF support to the Department of Labor and Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Erbil will help to establish multi-purpose community-based protection centres that will provide a range of social services including life skills and non-formal education. The aim will be to support social cohesion and personal empowerment.

Basic Needs: The 2017/2018 winter response for refugees in Iraq was scheduled to start in November 2017, but was delayed due to late receipt of funds. Distribution was launched in the first week of January. In total, 19,189 refugees including 18,444 children (9,299 female) and 745 pregnant women were reached this season with warm winter clothing at four KRI refugee camps²⁹. The majority (78 per cent) were reached in Domiz camps. All winter distributions were followed by post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys, which to date have largely showed positive responses, with 94 per cent of respondents indicating satisfaction with items received.

Summary of Programme Results (January 2018)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need 727,944 including 240,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps ¹	95,000	45,034	n/a	81,149	36,439	n/a
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ²	95,000	38,030	n/a	53,333	38,030	n/a
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week ³	95,000	38,030	n/a	41,730	38,030	n/a
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255	0	n/a	15,000	0	n/a
EDUCATION (Need: 79,080 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,000	0	n/a	32,370	0	n/a
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,700	0	n/a	1,000	0	n/a
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	58,970	0	n/a	35,370	0	n/a
# PTA members trained	70	0	n/a	360	0	n/a

²⁷ GAM is equal to SAM+MAM = 2.17 per cent.

²⁸ Worst forms of child labour include recruitment and use of children in armed groups, sexual exploitation and abuse including prostitution, slavery and slave-like practices including trafficking, among others.

²⁹ Akre, Gawilan, Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 Camps.

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 104,231 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	3,000	44	n/a	1,632	35	n/a
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	25,000	935	n/a	16,250	815	n/a
HEALTH (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine) ¹	n/a			7,000	112	n/a
# of newborns reached in refugee camps through the newborns home visit				4,000	0	n/a
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine) ²				19,500	474	n/a
NUTRITION (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps ¹	n/a			12,300	161	n/a
BASIC NEEDS						
# of refugees children in camps provided with for winter clothes	n/a			10,500	0	n/a
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers	n/a			4,000	0	n/a
FOOTNOTES						
Sector data: 3RP countries have not yet published their national plans and hence the sector targets are not available yet for all sectors.						
WASH 1: Sector (22,967 female; 22,067 male) – UNICEF (18,584 female; 17,855 male).						
WASH 2: Sector (19,395 female; 18,635 male) – UNICEF (19,395 female; 18,635 male).						
WASH 3: Sector (19,395 female; 18,635 male) – UNICEF (19,395 female; 18,635 male).						
CP1: Sector (19 female; 25 male) – UNICEF (15 female; 20 male).						
CP2: Sector (452 female; 483 male) – UNICEF (389 female; 426 male).						
Health 1: UNICEF (57 female; 55 male).						
Health 2: UNICEF (242 female; 232 male).						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF (161 female).						

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon continues to shoulder a disproportionate burden of Syrian refugees with over 1.5 million refugees (one in five people is a refugee), in addition to 200,000 Palestinian refugees. The situation of the refugees and poor Lebanese remains precarious, with additional challenges during the cold winter months. A group of Syrians seeking refuge in Lebanon was reported to have been caught in a snow storm and 16 Syrian men, women and children froze to death. Recurrent fire incidents in informal settlements due to inadequate heating systems have also been reported. UNICEF and partners continue to face significant funding gaps for WASH, with minimum services in Informal Settlements (ISs) covered only up to April this year. Similarly, no funding for immunization at the border is secured, as there has been discontinuity in funding support to the vaccination staff at the borders, which puts Lebanon at risk of contamination of polio from Syria. UNICEF would like to ensure support to Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in maintaining the vaccination staff both at the border vaccination point and at the UNHCR reception point, to raise to coverage of Syrian refugee children and mitigate the risk.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: To ensure the continuity of basic WASH services in informal settlements (ISs) at the beginning of 2018, UNICEF has renewed its collaboration with eight partners. Due to the shortage of funding, UNICEF has limited implementation to critical WASH activities, mainly the continuity of water trucking and desludging. UNICEF continues to be the lead agency in the WASH response in ISs, targeting more than 190,000 people (of whom more than half are children) out of the 272,000 living in approximately 5,000 ISs nationwide, with

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on February 15, 2018. M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	995,512	M: 472,868 F: 522,644
Child Refugees (Under 18)	546,536	M: 279,739; F: 266,797
Child Refugees (Under 5)	160,277	M: 81,632; F: 78,645

interventions focused on people most vulnerable to water-borne diseases. Owing to a budget of US\$5.8 million³⁰, UNICEF was able to cover the critical needs of these most vulnerable children and their families until end of April and initiated an assessment for a phased approach of handing-over the accountability for the provision of clean water and desludging septic tanks to refugees living in the ITs. If additional funds are not met as of 1 May 2018, UNICEF will not be able to provide WASH services to the entire targeted population. In addition to the risk of waterborne disease outbreak, this sudden stop of WASH services may cause pollution of the environment through overflowing septic tanks or improper disposal of solid waste, that will result in increased tension between Syrian refugees in ISs and Lebanese communities.

Education: As of end of January, 221,000 non-Lebanese were enrolled in school (1st and 2nd shift secondary school), representing an increase from the attendance level in the 2016-2017 school year, with the largest increase having taken place in Akkar and Baalbeck.

The third 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 in January with a total of 7,590 children (3,594 girls) sitting for the post-test exam in the 39 schools which operated the ALP programme. 64 percent of who have passed their exams were referred to either the next level of ALP or to second-shift schools, while the rest are required to repeat the same ALP level.

Also in January, UNICEF started the new 'Reaching School Support' cash assistance programme. This replaced the previous school bus operation, implemented by UNICEF and a partner, which provided transportation support to non-Lebanese children to attend second-shift schools starting in 2014 until year-end 2017. Families with children attending the second-shift at public schools, and eligible for the support started receiving the monthly cash transfer of 20 US dollars per child this past month, to help bring their children to school. Also in the reporting month, out of all 155,014 children registered in second-shift schools who were assessed, a total of 79,323 children were found eligible and received the cash transfer. 13 per cent of the 358 second-shift schools, primarily in South and North East Lebanon initially reported some challenges of children not coming to school after the winter break; by the end of January only two per cent were still experiencing issues. UNICEF and the ministry of Higher Education are working very closely to address this.

Child Protection: While experiencing financial and planning challenges in 2017, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)/UNICEF Child Protection programme started in 2018 with newly received funds and a workplan that had taken into consideration lessons learned from 2017. Out of the 63 Civil Society Organization's (CSOs) applications that answered the MOSA/UNICEF call for proposals by CSOs that were launched at the end of 2017, 15 CSO partners (11 national and four international) were identified to provide child protection services in tandem with the Social Development Centers. This has supported the UNICEF Child Protection Programme to also consolidate its work in coordination with MoSA. Further to the roll-out of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Guidelines at the end of 2017, technical support was provided in January 2018 to integrate GBV into programmes' Monitoring and Evaluation tools³¹. During the reporting period, UNICEF and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that paves the way for a package of support to the Internal Security Forces (ISF) Academy to build the capacities of law enforcement officers in dealing with children. The MoU will see the institutionalization and standardization of initial and in-service training for all ISF and municipal police personnel, as well as developing knowledge, understanding and skills to handle issues of children in contact with the law, including child protection cases. Working through the ISF training academy, the capacity programme will be widely accessible and will be a sustainable alternative to the ad hoc sessions currently prevailing in Lebanon.

Children in contact with the law will also benefit from UNICEF's new partnership with the Beirut Bar Association. A Letter of Agreement was signed in January for the drafting of a training manual for lawyers working on cases involving children. Lawyers in Lebanon do not currently have access to standard, specialised instruction on how to represent and deal with girls and boys under the age of 18, and have until now relied on fragmented, piecemeal training sessions. With support from the European Union and UNICEF, at least 12,000 lawyers of the Beirut Bar Association will have access to the training manual, which will be rolled out by a core team of trainers.

Health and Nutrition: During January 2018, UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Public health (MoPH) in implementing the Accelerated Immunization Activities (AIA), and signed two Programme Documents, one to cover Chouf, Kesrewan, Zahle, Akkar, Saida, and another to cover Tyre and Jezzine. Additionally, in collaboration with MoPH, UNICEF compiled the AIA progress report for preliminary results: 170,000 children under the age of five (U5) were reached in 21 districts as of 4 January, through a new approach using community outreach from the public health centers in the most marginalized neighbourhoods, towns and ISs, as opposed to medical mobile clinics. Moreover, through the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), and under the umbrella of MoPH, UNICEF and partners conducted in January a key decision makers meeting for the 16 hospitals' directors and key management staff. The prioritization of the BFHI within the country plan was highlighted, and the hospitals confirmed their commitment to the initiative. In addition, the BFHI national assessors undertook a technical training as they will be responsible for assessing and evaluating the BFHI within the selected hospitals in the coming years under the umbrella of MoPH.

Adolescents and Youth: During the reporting month, a total of 89 staff from partner NGOs were trained by UNICEF partner on sexual and reproductive health education, substance abuse awareness, and the identification of adolescents and youth at risk in a three-day interactive training. The training aimed to be better equip staff with evidence-based knowledge and approaches in case they encounter drug users or adolescents and youth at risk. In addition, a UNICEF prtnr has piloted an innovative outreach modality through a mobile unit which has reached almost 100 youth drug users to date (90 per cent male) on the streets to provide one-on-one awareness sessions and provide harm reduction kits as well as free anonymous and voluntary Hepatitis B/C, HIV, and STI tests with referral and case follow-

³⁰ From Norway, Korea, and UNICEF thematic funds.

³¹ For example, WASH, Education, Cash assistance and Health.

up. The Youth Peer Mentor programme reached the next milestone after a successful recruitment of 40 youth mentors who are vocational training graduates, in industries such as hairdressing, mobile repair, and others. In January, they began an intensive one week training to prepare them to be paired with groups of vocational trainees from their respective industries in order to work with them over 4-6 months and guide them as they transition from skills training into the labour market.

Social Protection: UNICEF is supporting the MOSA to undertake a child and gender-sensitive social safety net assessment with a partner as part of efforts to strengthen the national system and define a long-term vision for a holistic child and gender-focussed social assistance system. UNICEF is also supporting the follow-up and dissemination of the concluding observations on the combined fourth and fifth periodic report of Lebanon on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This includes UNICEF's continued collaboration with the Higher Council of Childhood under MoSA and strengthening the links between the national policies and local governance to ensure monitoring and reporting at all levels. The No Lost Generation/Min Ila Child-focused Humanitarian Cash Transfer and Referrals programme provides an unconditional cash transfer for the academic year 2017-2018 to reduce household reliance on negative coping strategies harmful to children and to supplement indirect costs of school including school snacks, and appropriate clothes/shoes. During January, an important part of the efforts was directed at ensuring that all children eligible in target areas are receiving their entitlements in due time and the household visits and referral for the ones identified with difficulties to attend school. In January 2018, the total number of children getting the monthly benefit base amount (13.5 USD) was 39,368 children and 18,412 children 12+ getting top-up amount (20 USD) in Akkar, North, Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates.

Summary of Programme Results (January 2018)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION						
# children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2017-18	Lebanese	n/a	n/a	210,000	0	n/a
	Non-Lebanese	n/a		217,000	0	n/a
	TOTAL			417,000	0	n/a
# teachers trained	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	0	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION						
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	0	n/a
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,659	0	n/a
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	n/a	n/a	n/a	36,000	0	n/a
# boys and girls participating in community based CP activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	50,000	0	n/a
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE_a						
# affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	n/a	n/a	n/a	149,955	90,107 _b	n/a
# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	n/a	n/a	n/a	188,175	63,529 _c	n/a
# affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	n/a	n/a	n/a	180,000	0	n/a
# individuals experienced WASH behavioural change session/ activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	96,370	8,632 _d	n/a
HEALTH AND NUTRITION						
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,247	0	n/a
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,512	0	n/a
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements _a	n/a	n/a	n/a	308,219	4,518	n/a
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH						
# adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,600	237 _a	n/a
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,301	330 _b	n/a
# youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,644	26 _c	n/a
# youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,467	624 _d	n/a
SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS						
# affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash transfer base amount 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	37,500	37,000 _a	n/a
# affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash top-up amount 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	18,750	16,653 _a	n/a
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	352	0
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME						
# boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrollment in ECE schools schoolyear 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	3,149 _a	n/a
# boys and girls provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	1,145 _b	n/a

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,695	22 _c	n/a
# children engaged in community based child protection activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	1,716 _d	n/a
# children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	435 _e	n/a
# individuals experienced WASH behavioural change session/ activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	0	n/a
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. 2018 targets are not out yet.						
Education: a) Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2017-2018)” Retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the xxx Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.						
Child protection: b) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the xxx 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 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
WASH: a) Sector figures were retrieved from the xxx Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
WASH: b) Male: 42,350; Female: 47,757; In January, beneficiaries from water trucking were reported. Others living in IS who were connected to the public water network in 2017 will be reported when partners will have to maintain the water point.						
WASH: c) Male: 29,859; Female: 33,670; Beneficiaries from temporary sanitation are reported when desludging is done, average taken each 2 months.						
WASH: d) Male: 4,057; Female: 4,575.						
Health & Nutrition: a) Children U5: Target 253,000, reach 4,518 (Male: 2,485; Female: 2,033); PLW: Target - 55,175.						
Adolescents & Youth: a) Male: 90; Female: 147.						
Adolescents & Youth: b) Male: 158; Female: 172.						
Adolescents & Youth: c) Male: 12; Female: 14.						
Adolescents & Youth: d) Male: 374; Female: 250.						
Social Policy, Basic Needs: a) Targets almost achieved in January because indicators are not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).						
Palestinian Programme: a) Male: 1,601; Female: 1,538; Big intake is in January, and only few new children are expected to join ECED in coming months.						
Palestinian Programme: b) Male: 550; Female: 595; Big intake in January, & a few new children are expected to join retention support in coming months.						
Palestinian Programme: c) Male: 13; Female: 9.						
Palestinian Programme: d) Male: 807; Female: 909.						
Palestinian Programme: e) Male: 204; Female: 231.						

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Turkey remains home to the largest refugee population in the world. As of the end of January 2018, almost 3.9 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, 1.6 million of whom were children. This includes more than 3.5 million registered Syrians under temporary protection, nearly 365,000 refugees mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, of whom there are 120,000 children. After years of displacement, refugee children and families in Turkey remain extremely vulnerable, particularly in the areas of social protection, education and child protection. According to recent assessments, nearly 67 per cent of Syrian refugees live below the poverty line and many in shelters with insufficient water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and inadequate protection against poor weather.³² In addition, it is estimated that over 350,000 Syrian children remain out-of-school and face challenges such as lack of awareness about available services, language barriers, socio-economic obstacles, and dropout at the secondary school level. Refugee and migrant children, particularly those out of school, remain vulnerable to numerous protection risks including discrimination, and different forms of exploitation. Many vulnerable families struggling to meet their basic needs are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as engaging in child labour and child marriage, instead of sending their children to school. The scale of the crisis continues to place enormous strain on the country's basic services and infrastructure, particularly in host communities, where 93 per cent of refugees reside. Together with the government and other partners on the ground, in 2018, UNICEF continues to focus its efforts to provide them with a better future, and help prevent the loss of a generation of refugee children in Turkey.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: This year, UNICEF will continue focusing on the quality and coverage of Child Protection programmes and service delivery through a range of capacity building efforts for partners to deliver child protection for vulnerable refugee children. These efforts will build on capacity building programmes which were spearheaded in 2017, including the child marriage prevention programme which targets service providers and equips them with the necessary skills to prevent, detect and respond to cases of child marriage. The CP programme is expanding the Communication for Development (C4D) component and aims to increase awareness on child protection issues among communities and trigger positive social norms. It includes seminars specifically tailored to caregivers and adolescent girls and modules to facilitate group discussions and activities to be conducted with girls, boys and caregivers in communities.

³² World Bank and WFP, ESSN Pre-Assessment Baseline Results, May 2017; IOM, Shelter and Wash Assessment, October 2017.

Furthermore, in January 2018, UNICEF delivered a five-day training of trainers for 46³³ civil society workers of Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), the Turkish Red Crescent and RET International on community-based responses against child marriage. In 2018, it is expected that 12,000 children and parents will be reached with the community-based response against child marriage in Gaziantep.

In addition, UNICEF conducted a five-days training on Adolescent and Youth Resilience to support the provision of quality psychosocial support services for children and youth aged between 14 and 20 years. 25 staff members of ASAM attended the training and the programme will be replicated in the eight UNICEF-funded Child and Family Support Centers. 17 ASAM staff³⁴ involved in outreach activities attended a three-days training on child protection outreach. The training was provided by an NGO within the framework of partnership with UNICEF to develop a Training of Trainers (ToT) manual for child protection outreach volunteers.

Education: In order to provide quality education services to all children, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) has increased its focus on the need to strengthen teacher capacity to be responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable students, such as children with disabilities, Syrian children under temporary protection, and those from different socio-economic backgrounds. As complementary to the teacher training implemented in 2017, UNICEF and MoNE are developing an inclusive education teacher training module that aims to increase the capacity of teachers, school counsellors and administrators to support all students in Turkish public schools.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoNE, completed the first phase of the “Promoting Gender Equality in Education (PGEE)” programme producing a gender-sensitive and gender-specific activity booklet for 9th and 10th grade students and raising school standards for gender-equality. By January 2018, a total of 575 key MoNE staff across Turkey participated in a training of trainers (ToT). The second phase of the PGEE programme will be implemented in 162 upper secondary schools in 81 provinces in the spring term. The trained MoNE staff will then instruct teachers in secondary schools on how to use the activity booklet and apply the standards in their schools.

The Istanbul Provincial Directorate of National Education (PDoNE) established a new Education Working Group (EWG) to enhance inter-agency coordination for Istanbul City. The Istanbul PDoNE leads the working group with the support of UNICEF and UNHCR. Its members also include registered international NGOs working in the education sector in Istanbul Province. The main objective of the Istanbul EWG is to provide a forum for consultation and coordination between member organizations. It also aims to provide guidance for implementation of programmes, seeking to ensure sustained access to quality education in safe and protective environments for all vulnerable children and youth as well as to contribute to the government’s response strategies and action plans.

Adolescent Development and Participation: In the reporting month, 20 child members of the Child Advisory Board established by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) with the support of UNICEF met in Ankara for their annual board meeting. They submitted their provincial annual work plan to the MoFSP Child Services Directorate General, the Ombudsman and UNICEF Representative and discussed topics related to the involvement of children in the preparation of child centred national events.

Supported by UNICEF, the Mardin Youth and Culture Association finalized the Mesopotamia Circus and Street Arts Programme. The programme, which includes an intense training in circus arts and skills aiming to provide opportunities for children to play, to work together in teams and to improve essential life skills, concluded with organizing a series of circus festivals. In total, 1,922 children benefitted from the training, while 105,976 children attended as audience. In addition, UNICEF, together with DGMM, has reviewed the MUYU Kits – a set of reading and coloured books and materials published by DGMM to promote social cohesion amongst host and refugee communities. The revised MUYU kits will be translated into Arabic and Persian and, together with Turkish versions, will be distributed to children in schools throughout the year.

Social Protection: In January, 311,926 refugee children received a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months, nearly a 60 per cent increase in beneficiaries over the previous payment in November 2017. These children also received a 100 Turkish Lira "Back to School" top-up payment provided by UNICEF to help meet additional expenses related to the beginning of a new school term.

Furthermore, through a renewed partnership, a new programme cooperation agreement will continue addressing child labour among Turkish and Syrian children through various means. Examples include; supporting the families to access available social protection mechanisms, providing psychosocial support to child workers, increasing families’ and authorities’ awareness of the negative effects of child labour, strengthening the capacity of relevant actors in responding to broader child protection concerns, including child labour to contribute to and complement national efforts. The geographical coverage of the programme will include refugee-dense provinces³⁵ and will target 5,223 children and 1,275 family members.

Basic Needs: UNICEF continues to provide basic relief items and cash-based assistance to vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. During the 2017–2018 winter, UNICEF partners are providing assistance to 10,000 households in the provinces of Hatay, Mardin and Batman with unconditional cash support, benefitting estimated 30,000 children. During January, assessments and verification of targeted households have been completed and distribution of cash-assistance is expected to be fully completed in February.

Health: In 2018, UNICEF plans to expand the refugee health response in Turkey beyond immunization support, and is building closer partnerships with MoH-run Migrant Health Clinics to build the capacity of Syrian health care providers as well as conduct targeted

³³ 34 women and 12 men from İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Ankara, Adana and İzmir.

³⁴ 10 females, 7 males.

³⁵ Adana, Zonguldak, Şanlıurfa/Haliliye, Şanlıurfa/Viranşehir, Diyarbakır, and Hatay.

community outreach to increase information and access to maternal and child health, as well as infant and young children feeding practices and child nutrition.

Media and External Communications: UNICEF participated in two global social media campaigns: Every Child ALIVE, a multi-year campaign on child survival and health, with an initial focus on new-born survival (reaching 125,300 people and engaging 5,900 others); and the release of the 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). TCO produced subtitles in Turkish language for the videos accompanying the [Every Child ALIVE](#) and [HAC](#) campaigns and featured the videos on all Social Media platforms. UNICEF TCO also published human interest stories: “[In Turkey, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme increases school attendance of Syrian and other refugee children](#)” related to UNICEF supported CCTE programme, and “[Circus training creates a magical place where two cultures connect](#)” related to UNICEF child protection. UNICEF TCO’s “Toys of Hope” initiative has been voted “[2017 Most Favourite Social Responsibility Project](#)” by the Yildiz Technical University. This initiative allows Syrian children to describe their favourite toys they lost in Syria for toy manufacturers to recreate and “reunite” them with their owners.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2018)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)					
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	51,200	n/a	50,000	37,423 ¹	n/a
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	650,000		650,000	605,101 ²	n/a
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200		23,000	500 ³	n/a
# teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440		13,000	12,994	n/a
# teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620		146,200	0	n/a
# refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000		325,000	320,992 ⁴	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	n/a	150,000	16,205 ¹	n/a
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000		80,000	3,900 ²	n/a
# children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400		77,000	2,140 ³	n/a
# children who are referred to specialized services	49,000		20,000	2,435 ⁴	n/a
YOUTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes	220,850	n/a	200,000	9,603 ¹	n/a
BASIC NEEDS (Needs: 10.6 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 3.7 million children)					
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	2,130,650	n/a	30,000	n/a	n/a
HEALTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	n/a	1,400	n/a	n/a
# Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000		130,000	n/a	n/a
FOOTNOTES					
Sector data: 3RP countries have not yet published their national plans and hence the sector targets are not available yet for all sectors.					
EDUCATION: 1) 18,521 girls and 18,902 boys. Grades 1-12					
EDUCATION: 2) 300,322 girls and 304,779 boys.					
EDUCATION: 3) 245 girls and 255 boys.					
EDUCATION: 4) 161,171 girls and 159,821 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) 8,261 girls and 7,944 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) 2,135 girls and 1,765 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) 921 girls and 1,219 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION: 4) 1,046 girls and 1,389 boys.					
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH: 1) 5,825 girls and 3,778 boys.					
BASIC NEEDS: 1) Total of 10,760 households have been assessed for winter-assistance, distributions are expected to be completed in February 2018.					

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Egypt continues to be a country of transit and destination for refugees and migrants due to regional social unrest and political instability, and a deterioration in conditions along the usual migratory route through Libya. Based on UNHCR figures, Egypt hosts 127,414 registered Syrian refugees in the country. Egypt also hosts refugees from other countries such as Sudan, Iraq and the Horn of Africa. Syrians continue to be the largest group registered with UNHCR (60 per cent). While some refugees and migrants use Egypt as a point of departure for irregular migration, many have lived in Egypt for years due to the protracted emergency situations. The key humanitarian needs for this population are lack of sustained access to adequate education, health and protection services. According to UNHCR (January 2018) there are 46,441 registered school age Syrian children in the country (age 3- 17 years), and 27,617 school age refugee children from other refugee nationalities.

The Government of Egypt grants Syrian refugee children access to education in public schools under the same rules and regulations that apply to Egyptian nationals. More than 39,000 Syrian students are now enrolled in Egyptian public schools, yet multiple obstacles prevent Syrian children from enrolling and maintaining attendance. The most common obstacles to enrolment in public schools are overcrowding and the limited number of teachers. Other challenges include strict documentation requirements, a lack of safety and security measures³⁶, and the poor quality of teaching. Syrian refugees are granted access to public health facilities including primary and secondary health services, routine vaccinations for children under five, and national immunization days under the same rules and regulations that apply to Egyptian nationals.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: In 2018, UNICEF will continue to focus its education interventions in the governorates with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees (Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta). These governorates also host refugees, migrants and asylum seekers from other countries, including those from Sudan and the Horn of Africa. UNICEF's humanitarian support extends to all vulnerable populations in these areas, including host-communities to address the needs of the most at-risk, and promote social integration. During January, interviews with 24 vulnerable Syrian families with children at risk of dropping out of school took place to assess their eligibility for the vulnerability grant, and the children received cash to support their school enrolment. Partner agreements have been modified to reflect the emerging needs of the emergency taking into consideration, education needs of children with disabilities, children at risk of irregular migration, unaccompanied and separated children and strengthened life skills programmes for children.

Health: Following a decree by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) permitting Syrian refugees to access public health services, UNICEF has been working with partner NGOs to support the MoHP in providing health care services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees and Egyptians, through a basic package of training for medical and paramedical personnel. UNICEF's partnership with the MoHP will continue to facilitate collaboration with other organizations working in primary health care to ensure a system-wide approach for health services for refugees, supported through synergies with other UNICEF programmes in child protection, social and behaviour change, and monitoring.

UNICEF with the Ministry of Health reached 136 Syrian women with antenatal care services and 2,224 Syrian children under 5 with routine immunization and growth monitoring services. The challenges in health include the acceptance of the host community to the refugees from the different nationalities and low fund availability for planned activities.

Child Protection: The UNICEF children on the move strategy for Egypt is under development and will aim to provide a continuum of care for children under six pillars. According to UNHCR and partners, two Eritrean refugee minors lacking proper documentation are still in prolonged detention in Montaza centre in Alexandria Governorate, since 2016. UNICEF, while advocating for their release, UNICEF supported them through the provision of non-food items. In the southern area and along the Red Sea, UNICEF monitored the movement of several families entering the country via the Sudanese border, some of whom have been in detention centres in Hurghada, Safaga and Al Qusair. 50 Syrian children in detention in the same centres have received UNICEF psychosocial support, non-food items and legal support in January 2018. UNICEF and partners have reached 5,034 children, adolescents and youth with structured, sustained psychosocial support services (PSS), life skills and child protection programmes in 2018. 1,225 parents participated in positive parenting programmes and 514 children, adolescents and youth benefited from multi sectoral case management. Also in the reporting month, 41

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on February 15, 2018. M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	127,414	M: 65,746; F: 61,668
Child Refugees (Under 18)	53,514	M: 27,649; F: 25,865
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,506	M: 7,008; F: 6,498

³⁶ School buildings, infrastructure and personal security.

cases of children with disabilities from various nationalities were identified, followed up and assisted in the areas of Alexandria and Damietta. Cases have been divided between mental and physical disabilities, and have included cases of autism and downs syndrome.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January 2018)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results ³	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH						
# antenatal care consultations provided	n/a			8,000	136	n/a
# children U5 immunized - Polio National Immunization Days				15,000,000	0	n/a
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				11,000	2,224	n/a
# trained Community Health Workers				350	0	n/a
EDUCATION (Need: 65,945 Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary	n/a	n/a		1,800	0	n/a
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	48,045			19,000	0	n/a
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	4,330			1,500	0	n/a
# teachers and education personnel trained	3,200			150	0	n/a
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	77,920	n/a		7,000	0	n/a
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a			8,300	0	n/a
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,200	0	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	28,200	n/a		25,000	5,034	n/a
# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	10,800			10,000	1,225	n/a
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	n/a			40,000	4526	n/a
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	n/a			5,000	514	n/a
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash interventions	n/a			12,000	105	n/a
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	n/a			150	41	n/a
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	n/a			50	6	n/a
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# vulnerable children reached with one-off cash for winter	n/a			50,000	0	n/a
FOOTNOTES						
Sector data: 3RP countries have not yet published their national plans and hence the sector targets are not available yet for all sectors.						
Education 1: January is the first month in 3RP 2018 and activities by partner NGOs are pending implementations. Results are expected to be reported in the next month.						
Health 2: January is the first month in the 3RP 2018 and still there are no funds available for the planned activities with the MoHP.						
Sector 3: Results are pending from the sectors working groups and will be reported in the next report.						

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 23 February 2018)

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD					HRP				3RP																				Total				Total				
Sector	Syria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP				
	Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap						
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%	\$	%			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	84.7	31.8	53.0	63%	50.9	9.5	41.4	81%	86.0	11.9	74.1	86%	5.4	1.0	4.5	82%													142.3	22.3	120.0	84%	227.0	54.1	173.0	76%	
Health and Nutrition	80.5	8.4	72.1	90%	8.3	4.4	3.9	47%	21.0	1.3	19.7	94%	1.5	0.1	1.4	91%	1.0	0.1	0.9	90%	2.3	0.2	2.1	93%					34.0	6.0	28.0	82%	114.6	14.4	100.1	87%	
Education	92.1	21.2	70.9	77%	75.4	23.8	51.6	68%	233.0	94.0	139.0	60%	13.5	2.5	11.0	82%	194.4	131.6	62.8	32%	6.0	3.9	2.1	35%					522.2	255.7	266.5	51%	614.3	277.0	337.4	55%	
Child Protection	31.1	12.2	18.9	61%	28.2	5.7	22.5	80%	40.0	29.1	10.9	27%	4.2	0.6	3.6	85%	30.9	24.7	6.2	20%	10.3	2.9	7.3	71%					113.5	63.0	50.5	45%	144.6	75.2	69.4	48%	
Basic Needs and winter response	30.9	15.7	15.2	49%	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.5	-0.5	-	0.5	0.1	0.4	90%	3.0	3.5	-0.5	-17%	7.3	0.0	7.3						10.8	4.0	6.8	63%	41.7	19.7	22.0	53%	
Social Protection					30.8	12.2	18.6	60%	17.0	2.2	14.8	87%										0.2	-0.2						47.8	14.5	33.3	70%	47.8	14.5	33.3	70%	
Youth and Adolescents					15.1	3.0	12.1	80%	48.0	42.0	6.0	13%																	63.1	45.0	18.1	29%	63.1	45.0	18.1	29%	
Early recovery	16.0	5.3	10.8	67%																										0.0	0.0			16.0	5.3	10.8	67%
Palestinian									11.0	0.7	10.3	93%																	11.0	0.7	10.3	93%	11.0	0.7	10.3	93%	
Other																									7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	
Being allocated		30.1				0.0				0.1				0.0				0.0				1.9				0.0				2.0				32.1			
Regional thematic																														1.8				1.8			
Total	335.3	124.7	210.7	63%	208.7	58.5	150.2	72%	456.0	181.7	274.3	60%	25.1	4.2	20.9	83%	229.2	159.9	69.4	30%	25.8	9.1	16.6	65%	7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	951.8	415.1	536.7	56%	1287.1	539.8	747.3	58%	

- For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 55.4 and Total funds available US\$ 4.6 M.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 25.1 M and Total funds available US\$ 3.9 M.
- Lebanon: \$55.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.

Next SitRep: March 20th, 2018

UNICEF Syria Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

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

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