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On 23 May 2017 in the Syrian Arab Republic, eighteen-month-old Patricia receives polio vaccine at a health centre in Ghassaniya in rural Homs.



Syria Crisis

May 2017 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria, the delivery of humanitarian assistance to several locations continued to be hampered due to ongoing or renewed hostilities. During May 2017, only three inter-agency convoys to Duma, Wadi Barada and Jirud in Rural Damascus took place, with UNICEF delivering multi-sectoral assistance to 42,000 people in need.
- As operations continue against ISIL in Ar-Raqqa in Syria, about 70,000 displaced people in informal settlements and shelters in Ein Issa, Jib Al Shaer and Karama are receiving clean water on a daily basis and non-food items. Nearly 91,000 people benefitted from multiple UNICEF WASH interventions in Ar-Raqqa in the reporting month.
- The eviction of refugees living in informal settlements across Lebanon continues. By the end of May, about 250 people evicted from three sites in Tripoli in the northern governorate relocating to a new site where UNICEF is providing WASH support. An additional estimated 4,500 people in Baalbeck, Hermel and Bekaa relocated to other areas within the same governorates. Approval of new or potential relocation sites, WASH and shelter services are cited as most urgent priorities by the evicted. UNICEF continues to provide assistance to the affected people along with other responding humanitarian partners.
- At Jordan's north-eastern border with Syria, an emergency immunization campaign helped reach over 10,000 Syrian children (up to 15 years) with polio vaccines and more than 5,000 children under the age of five with vitamin A supplementation. In addition, 55 children (up to 15 years) were vaccinated against measles, and 81 women of childbearing age against tetanus toxoid. Services were delivered at the UNICEF-supported Rukban clinic which provides critical health and nutrition services to the vulnerable Syrian population at the border area.
- UNICEF in Syria and Iraq continue to have critical funding gaps against their 2017 appeals for affected Syrian populations, with only 17 per cent and 26 per cent of the 2017 total appeal received (including carry-over) as of mid-June 2017 respectively. Lack of critical donor funding will affect the sustainability of UNICEF response to vulnerable populations through its partners.

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	May results ¹ (#)	Cluster Target	May results ¹ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,107,461	895,994	9,051,563	n/a ²
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,701,713	1,361,970	693,540	n/a ²
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	754,852	52,240	1,307,679	n/a ²
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	988,740 ⁴	433,054	988,740	900,000 ³
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	666,642	239,744	1,335,385	274,040 ⁴

1) Results are cumulative from January 2017; 2) Pending updated sector results; 3) Includes Syria only, other country sector results are pending update; 4) Pending Egypt and Turkey.

In Syria

6,000,000

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected (HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

2,401,473

of registered Syria refugee children

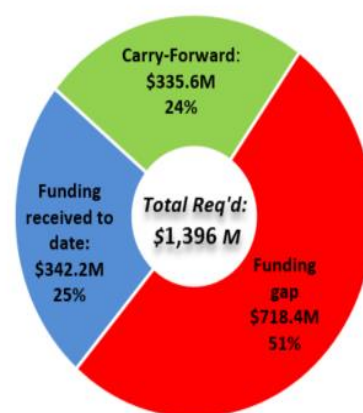
5,055,732

of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 01 June 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,396 million

Funding Status*



* \$US 53M deducted from Lebanon CF

- Funding received to date:
- Carry-Forward
- Funding gap

Humanitarian Overview:

Notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities declared on 30 December 2016 in Syria, and the announcement, in early May 2017, of the potential establishment of four de-escalation zones across the country, fighting in multiple areas resulted in continued civilian deaths and injuries, including children, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure. This hampers the delivery of humanitarian assistance to several locations affected by ongoing or renewed hostilities, increasing the vulnerability of people in need, particularly children and women.

In Dara'a and in Rural Damascus, particularly in East Ghouta, lack of sustained access and continued siege impacts the protection of about 704,000¹ children and their access to vital and lifesaving assistance. In the north-east regions, internally displaced people (IDPs) are exposed to physical threats while they are on the move, given the significant hazard of explosives contamination and exposure to fighting or cross-fire. Moreover, infiltration of ISIL fighters behind the frontlines of the Syrian Democratic Forces have recently caused major security incidents against the civilian population, including children, and highlighted the challenge of creating a safe operating space for humanitarian actors.

In the first quarter of 2017, the United Nations verified over 430 grave violations against children; including killing and maiming, recruitment and use of children and abduction of children, attacks on schools and hospitals and instances of denial of humanitarian access.

The implementation of inter-agency (IA) convoys in early 2017 continued at a low pace due to lack of systematic operational approvals and the fluctuating security situation. In May, only three IA convoys (Duma, Wadi Barada and Jirud in Rural Damascus) took place, with UNICEF delivering multi-sectoral assistance to 42,000 people in need.

The number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers registered in Turkey remained relatively static, at just over 3.3 million. Of these, nearly three million are Syrians, including over 1.3 million children, while the remaining 310,000 are nationals primarily from Iraq (133,886) and Afghanistan (131,588).²

Along the western coast, the number of refugees and migrants attempting to cross from Turkey into Europe increased in May, possibly due to warming weather and calmer seas. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 1,600 people including around 350 children, 12 of whom were unaccompanied and or separated minors, were rescued or apprehended while attempting to cross by land and sea³ to Europe. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, five rounds of returns took place in the reporting month for 87 people (all adult single males), bringing the total number of people re-admitted to Turkey since the Statement came into effect to 1,181.

Lebanon continues to host an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees of whom 1.01 million are registered⁴, in addition to 300,000 Palestinian refugees. The security situation often compounds with complex social and political concerns, contributing to a precarious and unpredictable humanitarian situation.

Eviction of Syrian refugees living in informal settlements from the area surrounding Riyak Airbase in Baalbeck, Hermel and Bekkaa governorates continued during May. By the end of the month, an estimated 4,500 individuals have relocated⁵ within the two governorates. Approval of new or potential relocation sites, WASH and shelter services are cited as most urgent priorities by the relocated refugees. During the same month, close to 250 people were evicted from three sites in Tripoli, north governorate, most of whom moved to a new site where UNICEF is providing WASH support. The three sites were established after the two major evictions that took place in late 2016 and early 2017. UNICEF along with other agencies continues to respond to the needs of the evicted refugees.

Furthermore, security operations have been going on in several locations across the country, mostly in Baalbeck, Bekkaa and Akkar, Tripoli, targeting suspected Islamic extremists.

Jordan now hosts 2.7 million refugees, including 660,315 registered Syrian refugees⁶ (51 per cent children), 63,024 Iraqi refugees (33.2 per cent children) and over 2.1 million long-staying registered Palestinian refugees. While 78.6 per cent of the Syrian refugees live in host communities, the remainder are in four camps⁷.

In addition, an estimated population of about 55,000 Syrians remains in areas near Hadalat and Rukban at Jordan's North-East desert border area with Syria (the berm). UNICEF is responding to the needs of the vulnerable population through daily supply of clean water and establishment of water supply infrastructure, identification and training of community volunteers on child protection and education and the operation of a clinic at Rukban for children under the age of five. On 7 May, a new round of humanitarian distributions began coordinated among responding agencies, with UNICEF supplying hygiene kits for all households, baby kits (1-3 years) and clothes for children (4-16 years). The distributions will continue into June.

¹ Syria HNO 2017.

² UNHCR, April 2017. Demographic data on unregistered refugees/migrants is unavailable due to operational constraints.

³ 1,551 people by land and 434 people by sea. Turkish Coast Guard Command, [Irregular Migration Statistics](#), May 2017.

⁴ UNHCR data portal as of 01 June 2017.

⁵ Out of 10,000 refugees (including 6,500 children) living in targeted areas.

⁶ UNHCR data portal as of 01 June 2017.

⁷ Za'atari, Azraq, Emirati-Jordanian camp and King Abdullah Park.

In Iraq, the number of registered Syrian refugees has increased slightly to 239,639, of which of which 103,284 (43 per cent) are children under 18 years.⁸ The majority (62 per cent) remain in urban or non-camp locations, with the other 38 per cent living in one of the nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). In May, additional funding was received for UNICEF education response which will support the conduct of some summer activities and preparations planned for the next school year.

UNICEF Iraq remains underfunded against its 2017 response plan to Syrian refugees, with only 27 per cent of the 2017 appeal received (including carry-over) as of end-May. In coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and relevant government partners, prioritisation is taking place on an as-needed basis by sector, location, partner, and type of services. The lack of livelihoods opportunities in urban areas continues to push refugees to seek refuge in camps as an alternative. As of the last month, the Qushtapa camp in Erbil, which currently hosts 7,807 individuals (2,124 households)⁹, has more than 900 additional families on a waiting list to receive a plot in the camp¹⁰, adding further challenges.

The number registered Syrian refugees in Egypt remains at 122,228, including 52,436 who are children U18¹¹. There are 2,738 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) registered in the country¹². 122 UASCs (15-17 years) were newly registered in May, with the majority coming from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.

UNICEF, through its partners, provides coordinated legal and humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees, including children, involved in irregular movements and affected by administrative detention. It advocates constantly with stakeholders for the release of detainees in coordination with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and UNHCR. In addition, UNICEF coordinates with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) to help identify alternative temporary shelters for detained children. Top priority needs for the detainees include access to non-food items, legal support and hygiene kits.

Syria

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In May 2017, UNICEF reached about 617,670 people in 254 hard-to-reach (HTR) locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes, inter-agency cross-line convoys and cross-border interventions in the areas of WASH, education, health, nutrition and child protection.¹³ In addition, UNICEF delivered supplies for some 26,814 beneficiaries in seven besieged (BSG) areas through cross line convoys and regular programmes.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response: In the reporting month, UNICEF reached at least 4.5 million people¹⁴ with multi-sector support, including through regular programmes, cross-line convoys, airdrops and cross-border assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Almost 392,000 people, including 244,500 people in hard to reach (HTR) areas in Rural Damascus and Al-Hasakeh governorates, benefitted from the rehabilitation and augmentation of water and sanitation services (more than 3.5 million since January 2017), including repairing of pumping stations and sewage systems. Additionally, about 163,000 people received emergency life-saving interventions (over 925,000 since January 2017), including emergency water supply through water trucking, maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP shelters and health facilities in 11 governorates¹⁵, while more than 198,000 people in HTR areas were reached with WASH non-food items (NFIs)¹⁶, hygiene promotion activities and installation of tanks. UNICEF continued provision of critical drinking water disinfectant supplies across Syria benefiting over 14 million people, while rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities delivered in 14 schools in May benefited over 8,000 children.

In Ar-Raqqa, 70,000 displaced people living in informal settlements and shelters in Ein Issa, Jib Al Shaer and Karama are receiving water on a daily basis and NFIs (hygiene kits and jerry cans). In addition, UNICEF completed installation of 100 prefabricated toilets and 48

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,500,000
Children Displaced	2,400,000
People in Hard to Reach Areas	4,530,000
People in Besieged Areas	624,500
Children in Besieged Areas**	295,247
* Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA	
** Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.	

⁸ UNHCR data portal as of 01 June 2017.
⁹ Against a capacity of 7,770 individuals (about 2,000 households).
¹⁰ 3RP Iraq Monthly Update – Basic Needs Dashboard – April 2017.
¹¹ UNHCR data portal as of 01 June 2017.
¹² UNHCR data as of December 2016.
¹³ The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions.
¹⁴ Ibid.
¹⁵ Aleppo, Hasakeh, Raqqa, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Idleb, Dar’a and Quneitra.
¹⁶ Including hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap and washing powder.

showers in Ein Issa camp. In total, nearly 91,000 people in May have benefitted from multiple WASH interventions¹⁷ in IDP camps and host communities across Raqqqa governorate.

In Aleppo, despite of the resumption of water pumping from the Euphrates River (Al-Khafse) since 14 March 2017, power disruptions continue however to hamper water supply to some neighbourhoods. To address this, UNICEF is continuing the daily emergency water trucking to IDP shelters, host communities and schools reaching 350,000 people with access to clean water on a daily basis, as well as delivering fuel to operate the water pumps during power outages. UNICEF also completed the repair of a damaged water pipeline in Jisr Al Haj in the southern part of Aleppo city, benefiting about 350,000 people.

Education: During May, more than 91,500 children were reached with multiple education services, 63 per cent of whom (more than 61,000 children) are in HTR and BSG areas through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys.

Since the beginning of the year, over 594,000 children are being supported by UNICEF to enroll in formal education and more than 30,000 children in non-formal education across the country through various activities.

To enhance the quality of and access to education in Aleppo, UNICEF supported more than 10,200 children through the rehabilitation of 228 classrooms in 17 schools¹⁸, and 3,275 children from the rehabilitation of temporary learning spaces. Additionally, more than 3,400 children benefitted from 48 newly installed prefabricated classrooms.

UNICEF has been providing education bursaries to students arriving from HTR and BSG areas to sit for 9th and 12th grade national exams. In the reporting month, more than 4,650 beneficiary children were able to sit for the national exams.

Support to the No Lost Generation initiative continues with the provision of new education materials¹⁹ to more than 61,200 children in five governorates.²⁰

Furthermore, about 16,900 children were reached with the non-formal education programme in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Tartous, while in Hama and Homs, more than 1,100 children enrolled in the accelerated learning programme (Curriculum B). More than 4,000 children in Al-Hasakeh, Hama, and Tartous benefited from remedial education and about 2,500 children (under six years) enrolled in early education classes in Aleppo, Hama and Tartous.

Also, some 78 teachers in Aleppo were trained on life-skills. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF support to teachers' capacity-building benefited over 2,000 education personnel.

Health and Nutrition: In May, more than 214,000 children and women were reached with paediatric and maternal health consultations through 110 fixed centers and mobile teams run by 23 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), while more than 99,000 people benefited from UNICEF delivery of health supplies through convoys and the regular programme.

In the same month, immunization teams vaccinated 69,349 children under the age of five (U5) against vaccine preventable diseases in Aleppo countryside. The ten days multi-antigen campaign, which started on 13 May in collaboration with the Syrian Immunization Group (SIG) and implementing partners, targeted western rural Aleppo, Azaz, Jarablus and Al Bab. In addition, 458,585 children U5 were vaccinated against polio in Idleb, Lattakia, Aleppo, Hama and Homs.

During the Global Immunization Week (18-27 April), UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to conduct a national polio campaign to reach children U5 in 13 governorates, with beneficiaries totalling 2,416,760 children (88.26 per cent of the target), as per MoH data. The number of children immunized against polio across the country totals 3.1 million since January 2017.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to conduct a routine immunization (RI) campaign to improve reach amongst defaulters, reaching 44,379 children U5 in 12 governorates²¹.

Furthermore, a nationwide measles campaign was carried-out from 18 May to 1 June, targeting 2,255,640 children U5. The campaign which included the administration of vitamin A supplementation and screening for malnutrition using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement, reached a total of 1,525,348 children in 12 governorates²².

In terms of nutrition, therapeutic and preventative supplies were delivered by convoys to eight HTR and BSG locations, benefitting 25,984 people (13,742 children and 12,260 pregnant and lactating women). Since the beginning of the year, critical nutrition supplies were delivered to more than 117,000 people living in HTR and BSG areas.

About 447,000 children and over 132,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition. Of the children screened, 527 boys and 595 girls identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) received therapeutic treatment. Counselling on proper infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) benefited about 404,000 PLWs.

In response to the emerging situation in Raqqqa and north-eastern governorates, UNICEF continues to provide life-saving assistance to the affected population through its existing implementing partners who are trained on the detection and management of acute malnutrition among children and mothers, in addition to IYCF services in emergencies.

¹⁷ Including daily water trucking, distribution of family hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities. The daily water trucking to IDPs/refugees in both Raqqqa and Hasakeh is reaching 125,000 people.

¹⁸ In Aleppo, Damascus, and Rural Damascus.

¹⁹ Comprising of school bags, recreation kits, school in a carton, stationery, and early childhood development kits.

²⁰ Hasakeh, Raqqqa, Hama, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

²¹ Aleppo, Raqqqa, Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Hasakeh, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

²² Ibid.

In May, in Ein Issa and Jounaya communities, 3,200 children were reached with micro-nutrient powders, 1,700 with fortified spread (Plumpy Doz) and 495 with High Energy Biscuits, while 264 PLW were reached with multiple micronutrient tablets. In Ain Issa camp, a total of 2,200 children U5 were supported with preventive and curative nutrition services delivered by two UNICEF implementing partners. Additionally in Mabrouka camp, about 840 children U5 received multiple micronutrient powders and high energy biscuits and 133 PLW received multiple micronutrient tablets.²³

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: In support to families and children in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF is implementing a programme for the distribution of NFIs to the most vulnerable families (including IDPs, female households and children with disabilities). During May, UNICEF distributed clothes to 2,830 children in HTR area in Aleppo, Manbij which is under Kurdish control, and to 6,804 children in Eastern Aleppo.²⁴ In addition, UNICEF distributed NFI kits in Homs, Daraa and Rural Damascus benefiting 7,775 children. 1,400 clothes kits were distributed through IA convoys, 400 of which were distributed in Douma and 1,000 in Jirud in Rural Damascus. In 2017, about 19,000 vulnerable children benefited NFIs which UNICEF locally procures to support local economies and job creation.

During May, UNICEF reached 1,626 families of children with disabilities with regular cash transfers in Aleppo. The programme has already reached 4,629 children with disabilities in Aleppo since November 2016. In addition, UNICEF has expanded the cash transfer programme in Lattakia governorate, reaching 488 children with complex disabilities in May (out of 1,300 target). The total beneficiaries of regular cash transfers since the beginning of the year reached more than 5,000 vulnerable families across the country.

In May, structured psychosocial support (PSS) services through child friendly spaces and mobile teams were provided for more than 40,000 children (53 per cent girls) and almost 5,000 caregivers in 12 governorates²⁵.

Capacity-building on PSS and child protection interventions was delivered for over 1,000 national and community-based NGO staffs. Additionally, child protection awareness-raising activities reached about 92,000 children and almost 15,000 care givers in 11 governorates.²⁶

More than 1,000 children (33.4 per cent girls) were reached with case management interventions, especially through programmes focusing on children with disabilities in seven governorates²⁷.

As part of the project “Enhance Disabled Children’s Assistance in Damascus South Suburbs Area”, UNICEF and partners continue to provide PSS support to 500 children with disabilities (61 per cent girls), in addition to supporting awareness-raising activities for 50 parents and training of 13 school teachers (11 females) working with children with disabilities. The project aims to increase the capacity of national stakeholders, both public service providers and NGOs, to adapt an inclusive approach towards people with disabilities and identify challenges facing them.

To reduce the risk of explosive hazards, awareness raising activities continued during the reporting month reaching more than 738,000 children and about 10,000 caregivers in 11 governorates.²⁸ This brings the total number of risk education beneficiaries to more than 1.4 million in 2017. For the first time, UNICEF was able to reach 33 volunteers from Tal Abyad, North of Raqqa, with trainings on mine risk awareness delivery, and therefore enhancing protection services to vulnerable populations.

Also in May, UNICEF conducted the third case management training for public service providers and NGOs’ professionals from five governorates²⁹. Since November 2016, over 200 professionals were trained, particularly on principles and tools to operate as case managers.

Adolescent Development and Participation: During May, UNICEF’s multiple partners across Syria reached almost 60,000 new adolescents and youth³⁰, including 5,900 in HTR and BSG locations, with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, vocational and entrepreneurship training. Almost 13,000 children led their own social engagement and cohesion activities, such as in Homs, where young volunteers engaged with the Directorate of Culture to raise awareness of protection of cultural heritage.

In support of the sport and the right to play in Aleppo, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Robert Korzeniowski together with adolescents led an event where children and adolescents with disabilities could participate in different recreational activities.

In Rural Damascus, the adolescent-led “Back to our Benches” initiative encouraged drop-out students and young people who remain unable to return to school due to labor engagement to participate in educational activities, particularly in preparation for enrolment in UNICEF’s Curriculum B programme.

Furthermore, eight new projects and 10 youth entrepreneurs were awarded with seed funding through the BRIDGES project. Examples of funded entrepreneurship projects include social initiatives on health awareness and an initiative called ‘Click Toons’ aimed at supporting younger children affected by autism.

²³ https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ar-raqqa_monthly_sit_rep_may_2017_0.pdf.

²⁴ Al Bab road, Al Forkan, Al Jalaa, Al Kalaseh, Al Khaldieh, Al Mashatieh, Al Qatirji, Al Qaser.

²⁵ Aleppo, Hasakeh, Raqqa, Damascus, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Idlib and Quneitra.

²⁶ Aleppo, Hassakeh, Damascus, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idlib.

²⁷ Aleppo, Hassakeh, Raqqa, Damascus, Homs, Rural Damascus and Idlib.

²⁸ Aleppo, Hasakeh, Raqqa, As Sweida, Damascus, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idlib.

²⁹ Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar’a, Sweida and Tartous.

³⁰ Age group: 10-24 years, 53 % girls, including out of school, IDP and host community adolescents and youth and young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups.

18 new voices of youth (VOY) blogs on themes such as [peace](#) and the situation of [children](#) affected by conflict were developed by UNICEF-supported youth and made available for a global audience on UNICEF's Global social media platforms, including [Syria's U-Report forum](#).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - May 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
WASH							
# est. people served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,870,000	3,516,919	391,800
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	n/a	n/a	12,345,000	14,329,542	47,922
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	n/a	n/a	1,685,000	792,255	198,263
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	n/a	n/a	1,525,000	925,083	-162,958 ⁴
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	175,754	8,462
Child Protection							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	148,474	148,474	360,000	114,746	49,595
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	n/a	n/a	2,600,000	1,455,078	748,055
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	213,801	213,801	1,000,000	277,050	99,662
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁵	290,000	44,000	15,460	15,460	18,100	7,515	1,280
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	2,159	2,159	4,700	2,557	1,160
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	594,433	84,277
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,266,399	n/a	n/a	336,000	30,478	15,373
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	230,000	27,236	n/a	n/a	17,500	2,077	117
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	178,589	56,236
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	n/a	n/a	10,050	19,282	6,929
# parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with C4D door-to-door community mobilization ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	19,591	459
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,300,000	3,135,950	563,200
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	146,161	59,042
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	1,119,415	214,356

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴	n/a				3,200,000	500,083	98,723
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	932,779	872,503
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,653,924	243,348	65,955	2,000,000	294,567	65,724
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,361,603	681,356	190,630	2,300,000	726,420	139,059
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	74,976	44,986	5,707	4,519 ³	8,500	1,685	315
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	900,000	353,455	100,034	900,000	403,942	98,543
# est. number people reached with nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ⁵	n/a	240,000	n/a	n/a	980,000	117,401	54,550
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	359,407	18,809
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²	n/a				150,000	51,956	0
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	5,438	747
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	31,320	6,534
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a			340,000	22,771	6,324
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105				1,500	245	70
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: Nutrition and CP results are updated as of April 2017. Sector results will be updated in the next SitRep once received.							
WASH 1: Inc. water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support); waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support).							
WASH 2: Water systems inc. 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: Inc. distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.							
WASH 4: Inc. 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. The decrease in UNICEF result is due to correction of result reported by partners in last month's report.							
WASH 5: Inc. WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).							
Child Protection 1: Inc. 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: RE activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour, Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes.							
Child Protection 3: Inc. people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions.							
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.							
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts.							

Education 1: Children receiving text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kits, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture), Curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs and tented classrooms.
Education 2: Children benefitting from self-learning, remedial classes, accelerated learning (ALP), early childhood care and education.
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators including youth volunteers and school staff.
Education 4: Inc. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (life skills and citizenship education), ADAP (life skills programmes based on a standardized package).
Education 5: Inc. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (youth enrolled in formal and informal TVET), ADAP (Number of youth enrolled in community-based TVET).
Education 6: Inc. parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with education awareness messages through the regular C4D Back to Learning programme, community meetings (community leaders reached with education awareness messages) and open days.
Health 1: Two national and two sub-national campaign planned in 2017; first national campaign planned in March 2017. All campaigns equally target girls/ boys
Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data usually reported by partner with a delay of 2-3 months.
Health 3: # children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies.
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). UNICEF results for southern Syria are pending.
Health 5: Caregivers reached with health education and health promotion messages.
Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A (children under 5 & lactating women).
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics. Sector result in March corrected to 1,188.
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.
Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys
NFIs 1: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind
NFIs 2: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers.
ERL 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and # of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months.
ERL 2: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities.
ERL 3: Through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation.
ERL 4: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship programmes that can create value for them as individuals, their peers and their communities, including displaced people.

Jordan

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Throughout May 2017, essential WASH services were provided to about 116,268 people, including an estimated 65,807 children, living in Za’atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps.

For the Za’atari water network, 45 kilometers of pipeline has been installed to date and the foundation of the two wastewater pumping stations were completed. In Azraq camp, the new water network and borehole were commissioned on 19 May, in association with a partner, which helped triple the number of tap stands with water being pumped directly from the boreholes to the new reservoirs, eliminating the need for water tankering.

On 14 May, the new water system at the Jordan north-eastern border with Syria was operationalised to help respond to the emergency needs of vulnerable Syrian population reaching the estimated 55,000 people living in the border area. During the reporting month, a daily average of 623 m³ of safe water was delivered to people in Rukban and a daily average of 145 m³ was delivered to Hadalat. The volume of water delivered to Rukban increased in May, with trucks transporting water from UNICEF’s new pumping station in Hadalat to Rukban (100 kilometers of distance).

WASH support continued to be provided to the host community in the area around the border through the construction of a 10.77 kilometers of pipeline extension to the Manshiyat Ghyath town which will benefit more than 3,000 people, in addition to schools and the local hospital. Furthermore, works continued on the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in vulnerable households, with an additional 144 households completed in May.

Education: About 126,127 (51 per cent girls) Syrian children, 55 per cent of total school-aged Syrian children registered with UNHCR, continued to access formal education through 46 schools in 16 school complexes³¹ in camps, and 198 double-shifted schools in host communities.

As the second semester of the current school year will come to an end in June, preparations are underway for the start of summer school to accommodate children who enrolled late during the current school year, including the catch-up programme. The summer school, which will operate from 2 July to 24 August, will support 3,593 students in 48 schools.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of June 1, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	660,315	M: 326,856; F: 333,459
Child Refugees (Under 18)	336,761	M: 173,003; F: 163,758
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,349	M: 52,825; F: 49,524

³¹ 30 in Za’atari, 12 in Azraq and 4 in Emirati-Jordanian camp.

Additionally, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE) are preparing the launch of the learning for all campaign for the 2017/2018 school year. A total of 2,593 children³² are enrolled in non-formal education. This includes, 1,615 children (47 per cent female) enrolled in 68 catch-up centres and 978 children (46 per cent female) enrolled in the drop-out programme.

Makani: UNICEF continues offering an integrated package of services to children at 222 Makani locations³³ across the country in coordination with 14 partner organizations. A total of 56,436 children (52 per cent female) have accessed Makani learning support services in both camps and host communities since the beginning of the year.

UNICEF has reached 50,119 children (55 per cent girls) with structured psychosocial support services; over 75 percent of whom are in host communities where the vast majority of Jordan's most vulnerable children reside. Additional 5,189 children (43 per cent girls) were reached with child protection and gender-based violence case management services to address issues such as early marriage, child labour, violence at home or in schools, and disability. Furthermore, UNICEF has reached a total of 31,028³⁴ Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years) with life skills and civic engagement services in 2017.

In 139 temporary settlements³⁵ with a population including 6,800 children, UNICEF continues implementing its "Makani Plus" approach consisting of a package of interventions³⁶. UNICEF prioritizes these locations in light of the high rates of children out-of-school and involved in labour. In May, at 90 temporary settlements, 2,120 family hygiene kits, 12,882 bars of soap and 1,300 jerry cans were distributed. Out of the 4,200 school-aged children living in the 139 settlements, about 3,500 children accessed Makani services, while 500 children are receiving transportation support through UNICEF to attend formal education.

Child Protection: UNICEF continued its support for parents of young children across the country through the better parenting programme. UNICEF partners conducted parent education workshops which reached a cumulative total of 9,654 parents and caregivers in 2017. The programme aims at strengthening positive and healthy interactions between care givers and young children on day to day basis, and promoting positive discipline to tackle child abuse and ensure children's rights and safety.

Additionally, UNICEF signed a one year partnership with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) to strengthen and expand the capacity of national social protection systems. Among several community-based child protection interventions, UNICEF will be supporting the MoSD to implement the better parenting programme targeting an estimated 12,000 children through improved care practices at home. In addition, UNICEF will support improving the quality of services targeting young children with disabilities and their families through community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programmes.

Health and Nutrition: In May, 325 children U5 (192 boys and 133 girls) and two parents received health treatment at the UNICEF-supported Rukban clinic at the berm area, bringing the total of beneficiaries to 1,152 in 2017. Major causes of consultations for children included upper respiratory tract infections, acute watery diarrhoea and skin infections. An emergency vaccination campaign was launched after the successful training of 32 community health workers and supervisors who administered the delivery of oral polio vaccine (OPV) to 10,592 children (up to 15 years) and vitamin A supplementation to 5,254 children U5. The campaign also included the vaccination of 55 children (6 months-15 years) against measles, and 81 women of childbearing age against tetanus toxoid at the Rukban clinic. Screening against malnutrition continued during the reporting month which five cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and seven cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) identified among children. All cases, including nine malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW), received therapeutic treatment.

Furthermore, 248 PLW received counselling on best infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and blanket distribution of supplementary food to all children U5 and PLW was completed.

In terms of response to camps and host communities, 128 women, previously diagnosed with anaemia, continued to receive treatment during May, including provision of iron supplements and individual nutrition awareness sessions to ensure compliance with the dietary plan to ensure full recovery.

About 1,020 PLW and caregivers received IYCF education and counselling sessions, benefiting an estimated 1,322 children U5.

Screening for malnutrition in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continued during the reporting month. Out of 219 screened children U5 against malnutrition, 17 MAM and two SAM cases were identified and treated. Currently, there are 79 children with MAM enrolled into the supplementary feeding programme while only one new admission in May. In Azraq camp, 210 children benefited from admissions to the paediatric ward, of whom 47 received minor surgeries, and the rest were referred for other treatments. In total, UNICEF-supported paediatricians in Azraq hospital and clinics provided 5,949 paediatric consultations, in addition to the distribution of 150 new-born kits in Za'atari and Azraq camps.

Social Policy and Basic Needs: UNICEF continued to provide unconditional monthly child cash grants (CCG) to 14,774 of the most vulnerable registered Syrian refugee families living in host communities, benefiting about 58,233 children (28,534 girls and 29,699 boys). The CCG programme provides a grant of JoD 20 (about US\$28) per child per month to vulnerable families to help them cover for their

³² 53 per cent male and 47 per cent female.

³³ 36 in camps, 95 in host communities and 91 mobile sites in temporary settlements.

³⁴ 16,223 female and 14,805 male.

³⁵ These settlements are generally located in, and move between, Amman, Balqaa, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq and Zarqa governorates.

³⁶ Including water, sanitation and hygiene services, learning support, psychosocial support, life skills training, outreach and winterization support.

children's basic needs and prevent reliance on negative coping strategies that affect a child's wellbeing, such as child labour and early marriage, or reducing children's food intake.

Syrian children continue to face multiple barriers in accessing education and are at an increasing risk of exploitation due to their families' lack of income which often leads to increased dependence on child labour earnings as a coping measure. Other barriers faced by Syrian children in accessing formal education are distance to school, lack of reliable and safe transportation to and from school, particularly after dark hours when the afternoon school shifts normally end. However, families' lack of financial resources to cover for their children's school transportation fees has been the most cited reason for low school enrolment, attendance, retention and eventually students' drop-out.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-May 2017)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescent) ³						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ¹	195,000	126,127	1,326	195,000	126,127	1,326
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	2,593	116	15,000	2,593	116
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	595	106	4,000	551	100
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children) ⁴	50,000	67,086	6,720	38,000	56,436	6,230
CHILD PROTECTION ¹ (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	208,866	70,218	14,041	150,000	50,119	6,557
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	6,338	1,151	8,800	5,189	1,055
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	31,119	5,213	100,000	9,654	252
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	2,905	1,012	2,400	2,203	580
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE ¹						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision)	250,000	178,349	2,945	241,856	178,349	2,945
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision)	2,100,000	36,228	36,228	1,983,666	36,228	36,228
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	122,325	3,191	457,837	122,325	3,191
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	68,920	34,572	263,008	68,920	34,572
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ²	150,000	46,547	0	101,500	46,547	0
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹	n/a			19,500	4,648	1,586
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ²				25,000	10,592	10,592
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ³				19,500	5,355	1,714
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁴				18,500	55	55
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁵				34,800	5,082	1,201
NUTRITION ¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,050	n/a		20,000	2,118	447
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ³	88,740			35,720	19,624	1,268
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC NEEDS						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a			20,500	14,774	16
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs				4,000	0	0

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a		100,000	31,028	7,217	
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Enrolment data informally released from the MoE. This figure may be subject to change when the MoE officially releases the enrolment data. Total: 35,096 children in the camps and 91,031 children in host communities.						
Education 2: NFE Sector: Male: 1,381; Female: 1,212. Drop out: Male: 528; Female: 450. Catch-up: Male: 851; Female: 764.						
Education 3: Sector: Male: 261; Female: 334. UNICEF result: Male: 248; Female: 303).						
Education 4: Sector: Boys: 32,047; Girls: 35,039. UNICEF: Boys: 27,006; Girls: 29,430. UNICEF Result: 11,160 in the camps and 45,276 in the host communities. The reason for exceeding targets is the relatively slow start of the catch-up programme; the need for informal education has not dropped as dramatically as anticipated during planning for 2017 conducted in 2016.						
Child Protection 1: Girls: 26,184; Boys: 23,935.						
Child Protection 2: Girls: 2,232; Boys: 2,957.						
Child Protection 3: Women: 7,434; Men: 2,220.						
Child Protection 4: Women: 1,302; Men: 901.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za’atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.						
WASH 2: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics.						
Health 1: Camps results only (Za’atari, Azraq & EJC) are reported monthly, while host community results have a reporting lag of two months due to MoH verification. Disaggregation of May vaccinations only: 1,280 children in the host community. Camps: 264 in Za’atari, 42 in Azraq and none at the berm.						
Health 2: Results of the emergency vaccination campaign held at the berm.						
Health 3: Children vaccinated at the berm.						
Health 4: Among 1,201 women reported vaccinated in May, 637 women were reached in host community; 462 in Za’atari camp; 15 in Azraq camp and 51 at the berm.						
Health 5: 513 women reached in camps and 51 women reached at berm.						
Nutrition 1: Of total 447 children screened in May, 153 were in Za’atari camp, 66 were in Azraq camp and 228 were at the berm.						
Nutrition 2: of 447 children screened in May, 153 were in Za’atari camp, 66 in Azraq camp and 228 were screened at the berm (109 girls and 119 boys).						
Nutrition 3: 248 women reached at the berm.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: Female: 28,534; Male: 29,699.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: This area of intervention had not begun as of May 2017 and will be examined under mid-year review.						
Youth 1: Cumulative 31,028 (Female 16,223; Male 14,805). Disaggregation of May results only: 1,868 in camps; 5,015 in host communities (including 145 in temporary settlements).						

Iraq

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF continued to support over 72,000 Syrian refugees (30,900 children) access safe water in the eight Dahuk and Erbil refugee camps through provision of financial and technical support to government and non-government partners. Water quality is monitored, and partners maintain supply networks where needed.

In mitigation of the heightened risk of waterborne diseases during the summer period, UNICEF and the Directorate of Health aim to scale-up water purification and intensify hygiene promotion and awareness raising activities in communities, with particular focus on areas having poor quality of water.

During the reporting month, and due to the recent reduction in the output and quality of water output from boreholes serving Domiz 1 and 2 and the surrounding communities, UNICEF and the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) provided supplementary water trucking to 765 households in Domiz, benefiting about 3,000 individuals. This marks a change in the delivery mechanism as over the last six months, the daily need for water trucking had reduced from around 450m3 to around 190m3 due to systematic improvements in the existing network. An extension of the feeding pipeline connecting to existing nearby wells was initiated as another short-term mitigation. UNICEF and partners continue to review the situation in consultation with the Directorate of Water Outskirts and the Directorate of Ground Water in Dahuk to implement a longer term and more sustainable solution, which will most likely involve connection to surface instead of groundwater sources.

Through a UNICEF partner, 34,824 people in Domiz 1 and 2 benefit from UNICEF-supported garbage collection and disposal. In May, about 1,654 tons of solid waste was removed from the Domiz camps. The financial limitations of the Directorate of Municipalities in Dahuk has made UNICEF's planned handover of solid waste management more challenging than anticipated due to the high costs involved. Therefore, service will continue to be provided by a private service provider in the meantime. Other challenges include irregular electricity supply which impacts water supply in the camps. The situation is compounded by the high demand for water during the summer season, which requires supplementary power from generators to maintain delivery at the expense of high running costs. Overall, this has not affected the delivery of safe water per capita in the UNICEF-supported camps, but demand will remain high throughout summer.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of June 1, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	239,639	M:129,165; F:110,474
Refugee Children (Under 18)	103,284	M:53,200; F:450,085
Refugee Children (Under 5)	39,061	M:19,890; F:19,171

Education: With the approach of the new school year, UNICEF has reinitiated discussions with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) on accommodating Syrian refugee children in existing formal Kurdish medium schools. The current parallel system, where Syrian refugees are most often taught in Arabic-medium schools, is not sustainable in the long-term due to continued financial downturn in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). While a complete systems change is not expected by the new school year, UNICEF continues however to advocate for the practical integration of the two systems.

In the current school year, UNICEF continued to support the temporary incentives programme for 936 Syrian refugee teachers and 153 education support staff in the KRI³⁷ helping schools to remain open for about 30,000 Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education.³⁸

In May, transportation support was provided for 3,198 Syrian refugee students (1,560 girls) in 17 schools and 104 teachers (64 females) in nine refugee schools across Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, ensuring safe travel between home and school.

Through UNICEF partners, non-formal education (NFE) interventions continued in Erbil, engaging both out-of-school children and their parents in a series of life skills activities mixed with recreational and sports events. During the reporting month, partners reported slightly lower attendance rates than usual due to the final exams taking place in May. Overall, 502 children (207 girls) were enrolled in the NFE programme.

In Dahuk, life skills and social cohesion activities took place in 23 internally displaced and refugee camp schools and five host community schools, reaching over 900 children. Activities are intended to encourage social integration and spread messages of peaceful co-existence, respect for diversity, citizenship and volunteerism.

Additional funding secured for UNICEF's education response in May will support some of the planned summer interventions, such as trainings for 500 teachers and the conduct of summer arts and sports activities, targeting around 400 children in refugee camps that were at risk of being stopped or scaled-back.

Health and Nutrition: The expanded programme on immunization (EPI) reached 463 children under one year in camps, (263 girls) with measles vaccinations, and 1,580 children U5 with polio, in addition to 856 children U5 with vitamin A supplements during the reporting month.

Support to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in refugee camps continued through the baby hut programme, which offers a safe space for socialisation, breastfeeding and access to specialist counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and care. In May, 2,014 PLW benefited from IYCF and 3,104 children (1,527 girls) U5 were monitored for growth. Out of the screened, 191 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 40 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and treated.³⁹

Additional neonate monitoring and parental healthcare counselling in refugee camps was provided through tent-to-tent new-born home services, which helped check 722 new-borns (356 girls) for vital signs.

Challenges cited for the health and nutrition response to refugees in camps and host communities include frequent turnover of staff which requires the delivery of refresher trainings in many locations, and the circulation of population between refugee camps and host community areas causing changes in service coverage estimates and the planned responses. Additionally, continued underfunding of the programme means prioritisation of key health and nutrition interventions remains necessary. UNICEF support to the Directorates of Health helps to sustain existing services in camps, but UNICEF capacity to extend support to refugees in host communities remains restricted.

Child Protection: Through implementing partners, UNICEF delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 3,568 newly-registered refugee children (1,670 girls), resulting in a total of 16,809 children (7,962 girls) reached since January 2017. Specialized protection services reached 183 children (78 girls). There were no new identified cases of unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) during the reporting month.

Child protection partners led by UNICEF and UNHCR met with representatives of the Directorate of Social Affairs (DoSA) from the three governorates of the KRI to analyse the current situation of Syrian refugee children and to identify more sustainable ways of addressing their protection needs, acknowledging limitations in both human and financial resources. An agreement was reached on a strategy that includes high priority interventions with greater focus on transition to community-based approaches, building on existing networks in local areas. In addition to greater involvement of the DoSA, building their capacity and ownership over the proposed approach and helping to ensure sustainability of services.

Basic Needs: UNICEF continued support to vulnerable Syrian refugee families and their children in Dahuk and Erbil through cash assistance. From these children across the two governorates, 297 who were identified as out-of-school (110 girls), will be encouraged through information and awareness raising sessions to enroll in the next school year. Among the reasons cited for school non-attendance or drop-out is the frequent movement between different locations in the KRI, the child's role in supporting household income (child labour), health problems (including disability) and concerns over quality of education offered.

In Erbil, post-distribution monitoring took place for 490 vulnerable households, representing 31.5 per cent of total households benefiting from the UNICEF cash transfer project in the governorate. Participants were interviewed to ensure cash had reached them in a timely manner, to gather information on how the support had been used and gain feedback on any challenges faced in accessing services. The

³⁷ Teachers selected for support were those without government (MoE) contracts: 627 teaching staff and 99 education support staff across Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and 309 teachers and 54 education support staff in Dahuk.

³⁸ The activity is now transferred to another UNICEF education sector partner who will continue support through other funding sources.

³⁹ For severe cases, the child is referred to specialist treatment in the nearest clinic or facility.

cash-based programmes are regular and require sustained funding over time. By end of May, UNICEF direct cash assistance interventions remain underfunded by 59 per cent (including carry-over).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-May 2017)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 722,944 people including 235,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# people in camps with daily access to water ¹	100,000	116,072	8,689	60,000	72,693	6,496
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	108,148	23,261	45,000	65,822	0
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,567	0	38,788	0	0
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# children in formal general education (5-17 years) ¹	42,000	29,199	0	35,900	29,199	0
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	810	53	5,076	431	12
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	955	-214 ³	58,270	679	-22 ³
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	414	85	585	138	30
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	2,232	361	3,145	1,550	183
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	21,499	5,513	22,567	16,809	3,568
HEALTH (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 1 in refugee camps immunized against measles through routine services ¹	n/a			2,760	1,820	463
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²				2,760	3,258	722
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³	n/a			12,420	5,009	1,580
NUTRITION (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 5 in refugee camps have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) ¹	n/a			11,040	14,733	3,104
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²				5,520	9,488	2,014
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690	4,319	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector result: Female: 59,197; Male: 56,875. UNICEF result: Female: 37,073; and Male: 36,620.						
WASH 2: Sector result: Female: 55,155; Male: 52,993. UNICEF result: Female: 33,569; Male: 32,253.						
WASH 3: Sector result: Female: 1,309; Male: 1,258. UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector result: Girl: 14,615; Boy: 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same.						
Education 2: Sector result: Female: 490; Male: 320. UNICEF result: Female: 241; Male: 190.						
Education 3: Sector result: Female: 419; Male: 536. UNICEF result: Female: 389; Male: 290. The reduced results in May report is due to data verification and correction of April data.						
Education 4: Sector result: Female: 230; Male: 184. UNICEF result: Female: 71; Male: 61.						
Child Protection 1: Sector result: Girl: 1,021; Boy: 1,211. UNICEF result: Girl: 753; Boy: 797.						
Child Protection 2: Sector result: Girl: 10,453; Boy: 11,046. UNICEF result: Girl: 7,962; Boy: 8,847.						
Health 1: UNICEF result: Girl: 692; Boy: 665.						
Health 2: UNICEF result: Girl: 1,664; Boy: 1,594.						
Health 3: UNICEF result: Girl: 2,555; Boy: 2,454.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF result: Girl: 7,157; Boy: 7,576. The indicator counts growth monitoring sessions. During a period, one child may receive more than one session.						
Nutrition 2: Targeting for new mothers assumes the expected number of new pregnancies based on previous years' data; the result (mothers reached) depends on rates of new pregnancies identified in served locations.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF result: Girl: 2,106; Boy: 2,213. Due to operational efficiencies by cash assistance partners, it has been possible to reach more Syrian refugee children with cash assistance.						

Lebanon

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of June 1, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	1,011,366	M: 480,399; F: 530,967
Child Refugees (Under 18)	554,229	M: 283,182; F: 271,046
Child Refugees (Under 5)	178,000	M: 91,023; F: 86,977
Estimated Host Community Affected	1,000,000	n/a

Child Protection: On 23 May, a two-day training on clinical management of rape (CMR) was delivered to 20 key members of the internal security forces (ISF) working in different locations across the country. The training mainly aimed at providing knowledge and skills to ensure quality referral response to CMR needs. A key study on child labour in agriculture was launched on 15 May to identify the main challenges in the sector following the Syria crisis. It will include an analysis of the impact on the labour market, highlight trends of child labor in the agriculture sector over the last 10 years⁴⁰ and explore causes and effects of child labour and how it is organized. Furthermore, the study will include detailed information on the work performed by children, such as the labor conditions (duration, risk, protection provided), age, gender and wage paid to children under each activity from the employers. The study results are expected in November 2017.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: UNICEF emergency WASH services cover 1,550 informal settlements (IS), benefiting about 160,000 people, or 60 per cent of Syrian refugees. These services are provided on a daily basis and cost more than two million US dollars per month. Without securing additional funding before August 2017, the beneficiaries will be at risk of not receiving critical emergency WASH services. In May, UNICEF and a local partner initiated a solid waste management programme in collaboration with one municipality and the local communities in Chhim, Mount Lebanon. The initiative aims to address increased solid waste and garbage disposal on the roads resulting in tensions between refugees and the host communities, such as in Chhim⁴¹ where 31.5 tons of waste is generated on a daily basis⁴². The launch of the programme included the delivery of awareness campaigns reaching 2,750 people through different outreach activities⁴³ and the implementation of four small community projects. Additionally, a committee for each of the two targeted areas was established to coordinate project activities with the municipality and the residents, and to ensure project replicability and sustainability. The effectiveness of the programme was evidenced through a reduction in the volume of the produced waste. Furthermore, UNICEF and the municipality of Chhim supplied the two targeted neighbourhood streets with 120 recycling bins benefiting 600 families. Also two procured mini pick-ups and one waste compressing machine will be handed over to the municipality to continue project activities. 30 barrels for composting were also distributed as a trial to treat organic waste. Despite the success in reaching the targets, further effort is required for waste sorting and to help expand the programme to cover more beneficiaries and decrease associated health and environmental risks.

Education: On 16 May, the back-to-school (BTS) campaign launched nationwide under the umbrella of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) with weekly meetings taking place at different levels within UNICEF, inter-agencies and the MEHE to plan for activities to be implemented in preparation for the upcoming school year. Under a one year multi-platform initiative, UNICEF leads a national BTS campaign to help families and their children, including Syrian refugees, make informed and positive choices concerning enrollment in formal or non-formal education opportunities, and overcome education barriers such as violence at public schools, child labour, early marriage and high transportation costs. During the BTS campaign for the 2016-2017 school year, about 77 per cent of 144,025 children reached accepted referral to schools for the current year, and about 21,000 children accepted referral and enrolment in second shift schools.

Health and Nutrition: Within efforts to strengthen and enhance the capacity of the public health system to deliver quality services, UNICEF provided the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) with one million US dollars' worth of supplies including essential medication and vaccinations⁴⁴. In addition, UNICEF continued to support the MoPH with the recruitment of qualified health personnel and experts. By the end of May, UNICEF supported the hiring of 24 public health officers, 30 Data and information technology officers, 31 nurses, five neonatal nurses and 11 officers for miscellaneous duties. Similarly, UNICEF sustained its support to the Ministry of Social Affairs by providing vaccination and nutrition screening services for vulnerable populations through 100 Social Development Centers across the country. By the end of May, UNICEF funded 135,000 hours of doctor consultations, as well as salaries of 100 nurses working for the vaccination programme and another 100 working for the nutrition programme, in addition to two public health personnel working at the central level. Moreover, 36 surgeries were carried-out for vulnerable non-Lebanese children, including those who were wounded during conflict incidents. During the reporting period, UNICEF in collaboration with its partners, continued its outreach and community mobilization and awareness activities through public events to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices and care among Syrian refugees and

⁴⁰ Planting, harvesting, processing, peeling and or cleaning and packaging.

⁴¹ Chhim is located in Chouf Caza, an administrative division of Mount Lebanon governorate. The total number of the population in Chhim is estimated at 40,000, out of whom around 35,000 Lebanese and 5,000 Syrian Refugees (1,500 families).

⁴² On average, Chehim generates 24 tons of waste per day, of which 7, 5 tons of waste are generated by Syrian Refugees living in small neighbourhoods in the village.

⁴³ This includes workshops, training sessions, Reuse, Reduce, Recycle, distribution of brochures and banners.

⁴⁴ Including 548,614 vials) such as Hepatitis B, Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV), Diphtheria-Tetanus (DT), Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DPT) and Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR).

members of the host communities, benefiting 3,136 caregivers. During these events, micronutrient supplementations were provided to 1,365 children and 427 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to prevent micronutrient deficiencies and improve child growth and development.

Adolescents and Youth: In May and under the youth innovation labs programme, 162 young people completed a four-week digital training on computer literacy and website-building using existing online tools. A group of three young girls with hearing and speech impediment enrolled in one of the training courses in Nabityeh, succeeded, through the facilitation of sign language, in building a website. The importance of the UNICEF-supported programme lies in its aim to teach marginalized young people, including Syrian refugees, key skills in science, technology, engineering, arts and math (STEAM) to increase their access to employment opportunities in the digital economy.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-May 2017)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report	
EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,971	9,971	0 _c
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)				28,338	1,071	0 _c
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)				101,504	101,326	0 _c
	TOTAL				230,813	112,368	0 _c
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	56,000	19,169	1,984	
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _b	n/a	0	403,852	0 _d	0 _d	
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	2,730 _a	0	9,075	2,682	568	
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	n/a _a	0	28,100	7,708 _d	2,365	
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	n/a _a	0	283,050	132,482	38,400	
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues	250,000 _b	n/a _b	0	130,500	100,046 _e	-41,314 _e	
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	n/a _c	0	72,365	28,681	8,911	
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2017 needs: 3,740,499 people, including 960,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	1,765,000 _a	386,057 _a	0	690,711	401,116 _c	269,169 _c	
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,500 _a	180,738 _a	0	159,556	184,613 _b	4,920	
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	n/a	0	160,256	174,250 _b	15,923	
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	32,397 _a	0	120,665	34,819	14,145	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees) ^a							
# of supported medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)	n/a	n/a	0	600,000	290,598	14,337	
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	Penta 1	n/a	n/a	0	70,703	27,809	1,916
	Penta 3				63,260	19,837	1,456
	Measles				59,539	12,205	851
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination	n/a	n/a	0	175,000	39,045	8,653	
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements _b	n/a	n/a	0	300,000	84,521	3,197 ¹	
ADOLESCENTS							
# of adolescent and youth aged 14+ whose registration fees for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programmes are partially or fully subsidized (RACEII)	78,025 _a	n/a	0	20,000	5,347	1,712	
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	14,062	4,394	
# of adolescent and youth aged 14+ enrolled in short and medium term competency-based and employability skills trainings programmes	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	3,964	731	

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	3,430	2,437
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	154 _b	0 _b
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of disadvantaged child that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese Syrians Palestinian Kits	630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0 _b
				0	116,000	121,282
				0	15,000	15,124
				0	32,000	35,374
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	46,417	266
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0 _a	0
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	102,305	27,190
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME						
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	24,829	2,911
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	24,559	15,697
Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. The sector figures were not changed for May 2017 SitRep, no updated Interagency dashboard was published on the UNHCR Information Portal.						
Education a): Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)” retrieved from the February 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Education b): The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), retrieved from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.						
Education c): While all children are already enrolled in schools and UNICEF has committed to transfer funds to the MEHE for the target number of children reflected above, the number of children reported currently only reflects the number of children for which UNICEF has already transferred funds for. This number will increase following the next payment to MEHE.						
Education d): Result achieved is zero since this is for the next scholastic year.						
Child protection a): Retrieved from the January-March 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.						
Child protection b): The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the March 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection c): The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the March 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection d): Male: 4,180; Female: 3,528.						
Child protection e): Male: 26,594; Female: 73,452. The UNICEF result decreased as a result of a technical error that occurred in last month's reporting.						
WASH a): Sector figures were retrieved from the March 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
WASH b): UNICEF results are close to reaching their targets since the indicators refer to beneficiaries living in informal settlements in temporary locations. Results will not change much during the coming months.						
Health & Nutrition a): MoPH data reflects the months of January – April 2017 for UNICEF result.						
Health & Nutrition b): MoPH data for UNICEF results are not fully available by MoPH and cover the months of January - April 2017.						
Health & Nutrition 1): UNICEF result reported in April corrected to 81,324.						
Adolescents a): The sector target refers to the number of children and youth whose registration fees for regulated NFE programmes are partially or fully subsidized.						
Adolescents b): The UNICEF result for this indicator is zero due to a partner misreporting on the wrong indicator in March 2017.						
Winter a): The sector target is 210,000 households and the sector result is 131,149 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. Sector data from October 2016 to December 2016. Source: Inter-Agency Coordination, November Statistical Dashboard.						
Winter b): Due to operational challenges, mainly related to the targeting of the poorest Lebanese households, the Winter Cash programme direct to poor Lebanese children was, in agreement with the MoSA, cancelled and will be reprogrammed into a more sustainable and predictable child focused programme. A feasibility study will be launched soon to assess the options and appropriateness of the new programme targeting Lebanese socio-economically vulnerable children.						
Communication for Development a): The C4D section is in the process of signing programme documents with relevant partners.						

Turkey

Child Protection: During May, UNICEF focused on strengthening the capacity of government and non-governmental organization partners to identify children with serious protection concerns and refer them to specialized services. As part of the extension of the conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) programme (more details can be found under Social Protection), UNICEF conducted an orientation workshop for 39 staff from the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) who have been assigned to outreach teams operating in five provinces. These outreach teams are responsible for conducting household visits to the most vulnerable families benefitting from the CCTE to identify and refer at-risk children to relevant services and authorities. In addition, UNICEF organized three trainings for 36 key frontline workers from the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), including social workers, psychologists and translators, to strengthen their capacity to provide immediate child protection support to refugee and migrant children. Six UNICEF-supported outreach teams are currently deployed along the western coast, and work closely with frontline institutions such as DGMM and the Turkish Coast Guard to identify, register and refer rescued and or apprehended children with serious protection needs.

Health: From 3 to 18 May, UNICEF provided technical and community outreach support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to conduct a second round of its nationwide immunization campaign targeting refugee and migrant children under the age of five. Similar to the campaign conducted in March this year, the second round aimed to protect children against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis and influenza, measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) and hepatitis B. About 97,000 doses of pentavalent, 28,000 doses of MMR and 63,000 doses of hepatitis B vaccines were administered to children. Data analysis is being finalized by the MoH, and more details on results will be reported in the next month.

Education: With the current school year coming to a close, UNICEF continued preparations for a range of summer activities for children. On 25-26 May, UNICEF organized a second Municipality Network Meeting in Ankara with the participation of 133 representatives from 33 municipalities in 24 provinces across Turkey. It aimed to explore new avenues of collaboration to meet the needs of refugee and migrant children, particularly in informal and non-formal education. Municipalities are an increasingly important partner for UNICEF's humanitarian response in 2017, given their keen understanding of both refugee and host community needs, as well as their capacity to implement effectively on the ground in a challenging operational environment.

Together with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), UNICEF started organizing the open high school examination for Syrian and other refugee students, scheduled for 1 and 2 July 2017. The exam, which will be conducted in Arabic language at multiple locations throughout Turkey, is a critical opportunity for refugee students, particularly in temporary education centres, to have their learning achievements recognized. The students who pass will receive an internationally-accepted certification (equivalent to a Turkish high school diploma) that will allow them to advance to university in Turkey or abroad. About 6,600 Syrian students have registered for the exam to date.

Furthermore, UNICEF received the official results from the MoNE from the last round of training for current and potential Syrian volunteer teachers, which took place in January and February 2017. Of the 22,500 men and women from 21 provinces who participated in the training, over 18,600 successfully passed and are now eligible to teach Syrian children in temporary education centers (TECs). UNICEF has already exceeded its target for teacher trainings under the Turkey chapter of the regional refugee and resilience plan for 2017 due to additional requests from the MoNE, which are a result of increasing enrolment of Syrian children in TECs and Turkish public schools. More teacher trainings are scheduled for August and September, in advance of the 2017-2018 school year.

About 5,000 Syria children in informal education (grades 1-12) are currently supported by UNICEF and over 12,000 children in non-formal education.

Social Protection: On 31 May, UNICEF launched the extension of the national conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) to vulnerable Syrian and other refugee students in Turkey, making its first bi-monthly payments to over 56,000 Syrian children enrolled in Turkish public schools.⁴⁵ The programme⁴⁶ aims to reduce drop-out and encourage school enrolment for about 230,000 refugee children by the end of 2017. It builds on the significant efforts undertaken by the Turkish government to support refugee children, and is complementary to the emergency social safety net (ESSN) programme. The CCTE programme also includes a strategic child protection outreach component, with outreach teams being established in 15 provinces to ensure that school enrolled children's protection needs are identified and addressed.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of June 1, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	2,992,567	M: 1,592,046; F: 1,400,521
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,337,677	M: 697,268; F: 640,409
Child Refugees (Under 5)	409,982	M: 211,472; F: 197,509

⁴⁵ The CCTE, while a critical part of UNICEF's Social Protection programme in Turkey, is attributed to the Education sector under the 3RP for 2017-2018.

⁴⁶ Developed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), the MoNE and the TRCS and with the support of donors such as the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Norway and the United States.

Youth and Adolescents: During the reporting month, UNICEF launched the [Voice of Youth Maps](#), a global online platform through which refugee and Turkish young people can share information and raise issues they face in their daily life. To encourage its widespread use, UNICEF delivered a training of trainers (ToT) on the platform and its mobile phone application to 22 youth workers working with TRCS in child and adolescent friendly spaces in five provinces⁴⁷. In turn, they will train over 120 Syrian volunteers by the end of 2017. Young people will then be able to share hashtags and photos about their situation, which will contribute to a larger mapping of the issues they face, including barriers accessing education, protection and leisure services.

Media and External Communications: On 24 May, UNICEF organized a visit by Nikki Haley, US Permanent Representative to the United Nations, to Adana province to commemorate the opening of the Şakirpaşa Umran temporary education center (TEC) constructed by UNICEF with funding from the United States. During the opening, UNICEF held a live Instagram broadcast and shared a story on Ambassador Haley interacting with Syrian refugee students, which was viewed by more than 56,500 people in 20 hours. UNICEF followed-up on the event with a number of posts published on [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#). In addition, UNICEF published two human interest stories titled [“Yes, it’s a truck!”](#) and [“Some days I just have to listen”](#) (Arabic version [here](#)). Furthermore, UNICEF joined the global social media campaign “Uprooted,” urging G7 leaders to adopt a six-point action agenda to keep refugee and migrant children safe.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-May 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 2.75 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education ¹	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	11,595	1,762
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ²	412,200	499,843	0	400,000	499,843	0
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ³	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	12,228	568
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁵	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	55,639	18,616
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 2.75 million Syrian refugees, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	124,650	n/a	n/a	100,000	30,847	5,708
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655	n/a	n/a	77,000	25,108	1,660
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700	n/a	n/a	7,700	9,859	2,465
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780	n/a	n/a	2,120	886	296
BASIC NEEDS (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,873,600	n/a	n/a	165,000	167,046	0
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a	n/a	200,000	37,042	6,504
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: For May, an additional 1,762 children enrolled (877 girls and 885 boys). The total enrolment year to date is 11,595 (5,827 girls and 5,768 boys).						
EDUCATION 2: Girls: 252,735 and Boys: 247,108. This figure is the highest enrolment achievement, as of January 2017. UNICEF’s target was determined end-2016, based on an analysis of available data as well as projected refugee population figures at the time. Since then, the number of Syrian children in formal education has increased significantly; targets will be revised accordingly at mid-year. Updated figures will be updated upon receipt from MoNE.						
EDUCATION 3: For May, an additional 568 children enrolled, 273 boys and 295 girls. The total enrolment year to date is 12,228 (5,639 male, 6,589 female). Non-formal and informal education interventions include the teaching of Turkish as a second language, basic literacy and numeracy classes, remedial and catch-up courses, as well as community outreach and mobilization to encourage enrolment into the formal education system.						
EDUCATION 4: May 2017 figures total 13,158. 6,071 male, 7,087 female. Maximum figure for the year to date is 13,180 (7,119 women, 6,061 men). This support is provided to teachers every month. The sector target was determined end-2016, based on an analysis of available data as well as projected refugee population figures						

⁴⁷ Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaraş, Konya and Şanlıurfa.

at the time. Since then, the number of Syrian children enrolled in formal education has increased significantly, leading to more demand for qualified Syrian volunteer teachers.
EDUCATION 5: For May, an additional 18,616 teachers were trained (10,201 women and 8,415 men). The total teachers trained year to date is 55,639 (31,043 women and 24,596 men).
CHILD PROTECTION 1: Girls: 2,715; Boys: 2,694.
CHILD PROTECTION 2: Girls: 573; Boys: 1,087.
CHILD PROTECTION 3: Girls: 1,200; Boys: 1,265.
CHILD PROTECTION 4: Women: 173; Men: 123.
BASIC NEEDS 1: Results reported under this indicator are as of January 2017; beneficiaries reached in December 2016 were counted against the 2016 3RP.
YOUTH 1: UNICEF result: Girls: 4,238 and Boys: 2,266. UNICEF target corrected from last month.

Egypt

Education: UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Education in the provision of quality education in public and community-based structures through the conduct of capacity-building trainings to teachers and middle management education staff, and the establishment of community-based education opportunities to solve the issue of high class density and drop-outs. Through UNICEF partner, 30 kindergartens are operating in seven governorates to reach 750 Syrian refugee children (3-5 years). UNICEF support also includes provision of education grants (1,500 EGP per child), supplies, delivery of teacher trainings and covering for running costs. Since the beginning of the year, 2,634 Syrian refugee children (3-5 years) were reached with education grants. In addition, unconditional (one off) cash grants were distributed to 9,851 vulnerable Syrian families in Alexandria and Damietta governorates. The delay in receiving clearances from the authorities for UNICEF NGO partner for project implementation continues to hinder the community pre-school education and early childhood development (ECD) activities for Syrian refugee children. As result, around 400 children dropped out of the UNICEF-supported kindergartens in April 2017. Transition from the implementing partner to a new one took some time, and meetings were held with beneficiaries in the 30 UNICEF-supported kindergartens to inform and clarify the new transition.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of June 1, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	122,228	M: 62,459; F: 59,769
Child Refugees (Under 18)	52,436	M: 27,012; F: 25,423
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,445	M: 6,845; F: 6,600

Child Protection: Since the beginning of the year, about 17,569 children, adolescents and young people were reached with structured and sustained psychosocial support (PSS) services, life skills and child protection programmes, in addition to 5,413 parents through positive parenting programmes in 38 primary healthcare units (PHUs) in 16 governorates. Furthermore, 5,394 children, adolescents and youth benefited from multi-sectoral case management by family centres and mobile teams. 23 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence received multi sectoral services since January 2017. From May, the life skills programme including computer and English classes started being implemented in primary healthcare units. During the reporting month, UNICEF continued the monitoring of five detention centers in the northern coast to assess the needs of detained children. Non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits were delivered to four Syrian refugee children and three Eritreans in Aswan second detention center, and two Syrian refugee children in Aswan first detention center. UNICEF made a similar delivery to six children from Eritrea, Sudan, and Ethiopia who are detained in Shalal detention center.

Health: About 4,420 children under the age of five were accessed with routine immunization and growth monitoring services and 256 antenatal care consultations were provided through 120 UNICEF-supported primary healthcare units (PHUs) since the beginning of the year. UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) through building the capacity of 170 Syrian community healthcare workers (CHWs) from seven governorates on the conduct of outreach activities, the use of the new reporting system that was developed to enhance the monitoring of Syrian CHWs performance.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-May 2017)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH (Need in 2017: 1,798,674 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# antenatal care consultations provided	n/a			8,000	289	33
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40 ¹	0
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines ²				250	0 ¹	0
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	102 ²	0

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,000,000	6,031,161 ³	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	7,616 ¹	3,196
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0 ¹	0
# trained CHWs				450	170	50
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500			360	0 ¹	0
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	n/a			27,000	0 ¹	0
# children benefitting from life skills education	8,600			8,000	0 ¹	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,000	5,667	0
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600			150	0 ¹	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500	n/a	n/a	25,000	17,569	3,054
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500			10,000	5,413	1,132
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	5,394	2,355
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	4,812	712
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions ¹	13,300			12,000	0 ¹	0
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	100	50
# government bodies activated and strengthened ²	105			40	57	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600			1,000	351	0
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ³	930			50	23	13
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants) ⁴	n/a			13,135	7,959 ⁴	0
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: Results cover Jan-Apr 2017, pending release of updated data from the MoH.						
Health 2: EPI Guidelines is being developed and pending distribution by end of Q2 2017.						
Health 3: NIDs 'sub-national campaign' conducted in April 2017. UNICEF result reported in last SitRep is corrected to 6,031,161.						
Education 1: Activities are delayed pending clearances.						
Child Protection 1: Pending implementation of activities.						
Child Protection 2: Government bodies "Primary Health Centers, Youth Centers and official Child Protection committees".						
Child Protection 3: At least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						
Child Protection 4: Emergency cash based interventions providing by CP sections to the Syrian Children based on specific criteria.						

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

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD

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		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap	
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	30.3	52.7	63%	84.2	27.4	56.8	67%	108.4	31.8	76.6	71%	4.8	4.6	0.3	5%													197.4	63.8	133.6	68%	280.4	94.1	186.3	66%
Health and Nutrition	93.6	23.5	70.1	75%	11.0	12.6	-1.6	-14%	20.4	18.5	1.9	9%	2.2	1.2	1.0	46%	0.5	0.4	0.1	20%	2.3	0.4	1.8	81%					36.4	33.1	3.3	9%	130.0	56.6	73.4	56%
Education	94.4	34.3	60.2	64%	96.3	69.2	27.1	28%	223.1	122.5	100.7	45%	24.1	4.1	20.0	83%	193.1	90.7	102.4	53%	6.1	5.7	0.4	7%					542.7	292.1	250.6	46%	637.1	326.4	310.8	49%
Child Protection	30.1	11.9	18.2	60%	38.6	17.2	21.5	56%	26.0	17.1	8.9	34%	4.9	1.1	3.8	77%	33.3	23.5	9.8	30%	9.4	3.7	5.7	61%					112.3	62.5	49.7	44%	142.4	74.5	67.9	48%
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	10.9	26.5	71%	29.5	4.3	25.2	85%	16.6	1.8	14.8	89%	2.0	0.8	1.2	59%	8.0	3.4	4.6	57%									56.1	10.4	45.7	81%	93.5	21.3	72.2	77%
Social Protection					8.5	5.5	3.0	35%	22.6	13.5	9.1	40%																31.1	19.0	12.1	39%	31.1	19.0	12.1	39%	
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	13.4	-3.4	-34%	28.6	33.7	-5.1	-18%																38.6	47.1	-8.5	-22%	38.6	47.1	-8.5	-22%	
Early recovery	16.1	8.6	7.6	47%																													16.1	8.6	7.6	47%
Palestinian									19.5	7.3	12.2	63%																19.5	7.3	12.2	63%	19.5	7.3	12.2	63%	
Other																								7.5	6.9	0.6	9%	7.5	6.9	0.6	9%	7.5	6.9	0.6	9%	
Being allocated		1.5				0.1				0.0				0.5				9.4				2.0				2.8			14.8					16.3		
Regional thematic																																				
Total	354.6	120.9	233.7	66%	278.1	149.7	128.5	46%	465.3	246.2	219.1	47%	38.0	12.3	25.7	68%	234.9	127.3	107.6	46%	17.8	11.8	6.0	34%	7.5	9.6	-2.1	-28%	1041.6	556.9	484.7	47%	1396.2	677.8	718.4	51%

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 18.2 M.

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

* \$US53 M deducted from Lebanon CF.

Next SitRep: July 20th, 2017

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

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

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

Whom to
contact for
further
information:

Michele Servadei
Regional Emergency Advisor
UNICEF MENA Regional Office
Mobile: +962 (0) 795516410
Email: mservadei@unicef.org

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

