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On 15 October 2017 in Amman, Jordan, Sara, 12 (left) and Bayan, 13 (right) show their drawings to UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Muzoon Almellehan during her visit to a UNICEF supported Makani centre.



Syria Crisis

2017 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The conflict in Syria continues to drive the largest refugee crisis in the world, with 5.4 million Syrian refugees registered in the region. Nearly half (48%) are children. About 92% of Syrian refugees live in host communities in very precarious living conditions. Depleted resources, the high cost of living and restricted livelihood opportunities are making it difficult for vulnerable families to meet their children's basic needs. Many Syrian refugee families are forced to resort to negative coping practices, including early marriage and child labor.
- In line with the No Lost Generation Initiative, UNICEF supported national systems in Syria and in Syrian refugee host countries reaching over 773,000 children (98% target) with psychosocial support, and helped over 3.2 million children (88% target) to enroll in formal education. Children's exclusion from education remains a serious problem. An estimated 1.75 million school aged children in Syria and over 40% of Syrian refugee children remain out-of-school. Key challenges include funding shortfalls, capacity of partners and families' lack of livelihoods.
- With UNICEF support, more than 8.9 million children were vaccinated against polio in Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. In Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, over 6.8 million people had sustainable access to safe water through improved water supply systems, and 1.8 million people benefitted from temporary water provision.
- The conflict in Syria continues to take a devastating toll on the lives of children. In 2017, the United Nations verified 2,909 grave violations against children (including 119 and 89 attacks on hospitals and schools respectively). February, March and April 2017 recorded the highest grave violations with 350+ cases verified for each.
- UNICEF has launched the humanitarian [appeal for 2018 in Syria](#) and for [Syrian Refugees for 2018 and 2019](#) in host countries. The total for both appeals in 2018 is US\$1.3 billion and 894.3 million for the 2019 appeal for Syrian refugees. With enough funding, UNICEF hopes to reach 10.8 million people, including 6.9 million children (the overall target does not include polio) with access to safe water, nutrition, education, health and protection in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey.

In Syria

6 million

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

Nearly 3 million

(2,614,501)

of registered Syria refugee children

More than 5.4 million

(5,481,135)

of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 14 January 2018)

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Dec Results ¹ (#)	Sector Target	Dec Results ¹ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,068,673	2,462,314 ²	8,951,224	4,998,781
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,701,713	3,244,346	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education ³	462,000	160,007 ³	1,349,376	190,238 ³
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	821,240	1,029,889 ⁴	982,498	n/a
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	785,667	773,027 ⁵	1,510,501	973,781

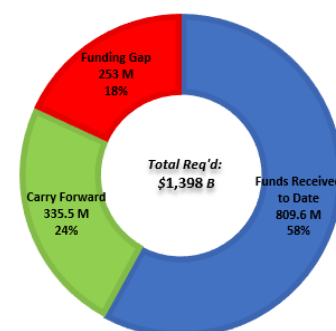
1) Results are cumulative from January 2017. Sector data is as of November 2017; 2) Result overachieved due to Syria result surpassing its target; 3) Sector target excludes Egypt and Lebanon, Sector result excludes Egypt, Lebanon and Turkey, also UNICEF result excludes Egypt; 4) Result overachieved due to Syria and Iraq surpassing their targets; 5) Lebanon CP sector data is from November. Further details of results achieved are available in the narrative report and country HPM table footnotes.

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,398 Billion

Funding Status*

US\$ 1,145 Billion



*\$US 53 M deducted from Lebanon CF.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: During 2017, Syria's children continued to suffer from escalating conflict and brutal violence which directly impacted their survival, protection, development, and well-being. Despite the creation of de-escalation zones, hostility remained the primary driver of suffering. By the end of the year, there were 13.1 million people in need of assistance including 5.3 million children. Of those affected 6.1 million people have been uprooted from their homes and forced to relocate, while an additional 5.5 million people have fled the country as refugees.¹ Throughout the year, children faced violence, abuse and exploitation, recruitment and use by armed groups, killing, maiming, abduction and sexual and gender-based violence. Schools were directly targeted resulting in death, injury, and interruption to learning². In 2017, the Syria Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM4Syria) on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict verified 26 attacks on educational facilities and the Health sector reported up to 107 attacks affecting health workers and facilities in the first half of 2017. Throughout the year, overall vulnerabilities continued to deepen, disproportionately affecting children. Child recruitment is a particular concern, with 18 per cent of 300 verified cases (of which 289 involved boys) involving children under the age of 15 - with some as young as 12 years - many of whom are reported to have engaged in active combat roles. Conflict in the south has been persistent and intense, with opposition influence expanding in the western border region and the government maintaining influence in the north and east. A combination of factors including vastly inflated food prices, inadequate shelter, fuel shortages, electricity cuts, and disrupted access to clean water, have generated considerable humanitarian needs within both displaced and other conflict-affected communities³. While parts of Aleppo governorate opened for humanitarian access in 2017, the emergence of non-state armed groups, particularly in Idlib, presented new challenges in reaching children in need. With large numbers fleeing escalating violence in southern Idlib and northern Hama at the close of 2017, the situation for children in the northwest of Syria is of heightened concern.

Jordan continued to offer protection and assistance to 2.7 million refugees, including about 656,000 registered Syrian refugees⁴ (51 per cent children). At the end of the year, a vulnerable population of 40,000-50,000 Syrians remains along Jordan's northeast desert border near Rukban, including an estimated 5,000 people who were displaced from Hadalat camp in September 2017, needing urgent humanitarian support. Eighty per cent of the population at the Berm is estimated to be women and children, with a significant percentage of households headed by females. Since the closure of the border in June 2016, only modest support has been possible from the Jordanian side of the Berm, including the provision of safe water and access to basic health services, primarily through the UN in close coordination with the Jordanian Armed Forces. As a key strategic shift in 2017, UNICEF focused on advocating for and facilitating access to public services and essential documentation to increase government accountability for, and sustainability of, services for these vulnerable communities. Despite significant progress for vulnerable children in Jordan, challenges persist. 41 per cent of registered Syrian refugee children remain out-of-school⁵ and only 59 per cent of five year olds are enrolled in early childhood education (KG2)⁶. Common barriers to education include quality of education, poverty, distance to school, violence and overcrowding. Youth unemployment remains high, at 31.8 per cent⁷, with 29 per cent of 15-24 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)⁸. 97 per cent of the Syrian refugee population lives outside of camps bearing difficult economic conditions. While the official poverty rate stands at 14.4 per cent (last reported in 2010), a World Bank study in 2015 found that 18.6 per cent of Jordan's population experiences poverty at least one quarter per year.

Iraq hosts about 247,000 registered Syrian refugees, including more than 107,000 children.⁹ In 2017, the needs of Syrian refugees have increased¹⁰ due to the poor socio-economic situation in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and reduced livelihood opportunities¹¹. As of December 2017, and according to UNCHR estimates, around 11,000 individuals moved into camps while around 9,000 individuals moved out of camps¹², indicating a net increase of around 2,000 Syrian refugees in KRI camps¹³. While the situation for refugees in Iraq is relatively better than other regional refugee-hosting countries, the situation is deteriorating particularly for those who cannot obtain an income; 37 per cent of refugees are now estimated to be below the poverty line¹⁴. With around 40 per cent of Syrian refugees being under 18 years, the need for education access remains high. Although refugees in camps are comparatively well served, those in host communities may not have regular access to basic education, primary healthcare, regular safe water supply, or adequate sanitation. There remains a need to strengthen community-based child protection networks that can identify child-related issues and advocate for child-focused solutions. While no active conflict took place in KRI areas hosting refugees, increased internal spending on defence combined with a prolonged downturn in the economic situation has limited planned handover of services from humanitarian actors, including UNICEF, to

¹ 2018 HNO.

² Schools were directly targeted, resulting in the destruction of, or damage to, 40 percent of school infrastructure.

³ OCHA.

⁴ UNHCR inter-agency Syria Regional Refugee Response information sharing portal accessed 14 January, 2018

⁵ 212,463 school-aged (6-17 years old) registered refugees (UNHCR, Jul, 2017) and 126,127 are enrolled in public school (MOE, May 2017).

⁶ MOE, EMIS, 2015/16 academic year.

⁷ DOS, 2017.

⁸ ILO, 2016.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ The majority (97 per cent) of Syrian refugees live in the three northern governorates of the KRI.

¹¹ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), 2017 Progress Report (October 2017).

¹² The total of 20,000 people includes 6,500 households in and outside of camps.

¹³ UNCHR internal data as of December 2017.

¹⁴ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), Regional Strategic Overview 2018 to 2019.

Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) authorities. After the November earthquake, the Joint Crisis Coordination Center issued a damage assessment report for affected areas in KRI estimating 640,000 affected people¹⁵ and about US\$312 million as net value of damages¹⁶.

Lebanon continued to shoulder a disproportionate burden of Syrian refugees¹⁷ by hosting over 1.5 million refugees (almost one million registered with UNHCR, including about 554,000 children)¹⁸, along with a pre-existing population of about 300,000 Palestinian refugees. The conflict in Syria has significantly impacted Lebanon’s social and economic growth, caused deepening poverty and humanitarian needs, and exacerbated pre-existing development constraints in the country. Children of vulnerable host communities and Syrian refugees are growing up at risk, deprived, and with acute needs for basic services particularly health, education and protection. The situation remains precarious as longstanding inequalities are deepening and tensions at local level, mostly over perceived competition for jobs and access to resources and services resulting in anti-refugee rhetoric further fueled by political interests, recurrent flare-ups in the largest Palestinian camp of Ein El Helweh, and military operations to expel Islamic militant groups at the border areas with Syria in July and August. The sudden resignation and return of the Prime Minister Saad Hariri in November attests to the precarious nature of the stability of the country. The declining socio-economic situation of refugees and military operations exposed children to even higher risk of child marriages, engagement in the worst forms of child labor and armed conflict, and exposure to unexploded ordinances.

Turkey remained home to the largest refugee population in the world as a result of two complex, protracted and closely intertwined humanitarian emergencies. By year-end, almost 3.8 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, 1.6 million of whom were children. Nearly 3.4 million Syrians, including over 1.5 million children, were under temporary protection in Turkey, in addition to nearly 365,000 refugees mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, of whom some 120,000 were children.¹⁹ Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, 1,484 re-admissions were made since March 2016. The majority (91 per cent) of those returned were men predominantly from South Asia and North Africa, with children and women making up five per cent and 9 per cent respectively. After years of displacement, refugee children and families in Turkey remain extremely vulnerable, particularly in the areas of social protection, education and child protection. According to recent assessments, nearly 67 per cent Syrian refugees live below the poverty line and many in shelters with insufficient WASH facilities and inadequate protection against poor weather.²⁰ In addition, it is estimated that over 350,000 Syrian children remain out-of-school and face challenges such as lack of awareness about available services, language barriers, socio-economic obstacles, and dropout at the secondary school level. Refugee children, particularly those out-of-school, remain vulnerable to numerous protection risks, including isolation, discrimination, and different forms of exploitation.

Egypt has increasingly become a country of transit and destination for refugees and migrants due to regional social unrest and political instability, and a deterioration in conditions along the usual migratory route through Libya. Egypt hosts more than 217,831 registered refugees mainly from Syria (60 per cent)²¹, Sudan, the Horn of Africa and Iraq. While some refugees and migrants use Egypt as a point of departure for irregular migration, many live in the country for years in protracted emergency situations. The key humanitarian needs include lack of sustained access to basic services such as adequate education, health and protection services. As of the end of November 2017, the total number of registered Syrian refugees and asylum seekers has reached over 124,000, an increase of 5.5 per cent since January 2017 (117,591). Forty per cent of new Syrian arrivals to Egypt in 2017 are attributed to illegal crossing from the Sudanese border, leading to an increased number of detentions. Furthermore, an influx of 3,000 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were newly registered with UNHCR between January and June 2017. While traditionally, UASC came from Horn of Africa countries, there has been a 39 per cent increase in the number of Syrian separated children during the year, mainly boys entering Egypt. As of November, there are 4,309 registered UASC in the country, the highest number recorded to date and compared to 2,630 in December 2016.

Syria

UNICEF’s Response to Hard to Reach Locations: By the end of the year, there remained 2.9 million people living in hard-to-reach areas (HTR), including 417,000 in UN-declared besieged areas. This entails a reduction of some 1.9 million people living in HTR areas over the last year. Although there has been increased access to many areas in the northeast of Syria, the needs of people in UN-declared besieged and HTR areas continue to be exceptionally severe due to arbitrary restrictions on the freedom of movement of the civilian population, the inability to access basic commodities, services or humanitarian assistance, physical insecurity, and persistent challenges to deliver humanitarian assistance. Some 3.7 million people in besieged and HTR areas were reached with a multi-sectoral package of assistance through regular programmes, cross-border and convoys. Of these, over 520,000

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

15 Per the JCCC report: 140,000 individuals in Halabja, 50,000 individuals in Darbandikhan, and 450,000 individuals in Garmiyān.
16 Institutions, houses, livestock, and critical infrastructure including the Darbandikhan Dam.
17 One in five people in Lebanon is a refugee. 2018-2019 Regional Resilience and Refugee Plan.
18 UNHCR data portal accessed as of 14 January 2018.
19 All demographic data from UNHCR, December 2017.
20 World Bank and WFP, ESSN Pre-Assessment Baseline Results, May 2017; IOM, Shelter & Wash Assessment, October 2017.
21 UNHCR.

people were reached through 49 convoys and 30,000 people in Deir-Ez-Zor were reached through airdrops. This compares to just over 1.6 million people reached (825,000 through convoys) in 2016. In besieged areas, specifically, UNICEF participated in 15 convoys reaching close to 400,000 people – this compares to 360,000 people reached in besieged areas in 2016.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: As sector lead in WASH, Education, Nutrition, and sub-sector lead in Child Protection, UNICEF continued to enhance coordination and information management capacity both at the Whole of Syria and hub level, including at sub-national levels in Syria. Continued security challenges, access restrictions and heavy administrative processes imposed by all parties in the conflict is delaying all possible response and services to the internally displaced people and host population living in HTR/besieged areas in particular.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is anchored in the Whole of Syria Humanitarian Response Plan. UNICEF operates through its field presence inside Syria (in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous), as well as through cross-border interventions from Amman and Gaziantep. UNICEF's WASH programmes focus on securing uninterrupted access to safe water, promoting good hygiene practices and reducing the risk of exposure to WASH-related morbidity. In Health, UNICEF's focus is to sustain and reactivate immunization services for children and support basic paediatric and maternal health care with critical medical supplies, equipment and training. UNICEF's education response aims to address barriers to education among out-of-school children by strengthening the availability and quality of learning, including expanding the capacity of host communities to absorb internally displaced children by increasing the availability of learning spaces. In Child Protection, UNICEF prioritizes psychosocial support and awareness raising on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war, while building the capacities of social workers and supporting the United Nations to monitor and report on grave violations. Social protection schemes combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities and out-of-school children. Seasonal clothes and blankets are provided to the most vulnerable children through direct distribution and e-vouchers. Through UNICEF support, adolescents and youth receive skills-based education, community-based vocational training, entrepreneurship seed funding and access to civic engagement opportunities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: As a direct result of investments in clean water, hygiene, and sanitation, there were no major disease outbreaks or water borne diseases in 2017. UNICEF's support to the provision of over 6,000 metric tons of water disinfectant supported over 14 million people to have access to clean water every month. UNICEF responded to the cut-off of water supply in Damascus city at the beginning of 2017 by rehabilitating the main water spring of Fijeh and equipping 14 boreholes benefitting 490,000 individuals in Damascus city.

UNICEF's humanitarian WASH efforts reached over 3.6 million people including through trucking of nearly two billion litres of water and the provision of over 3.7 million litres of fuel for generators to run water pumping stations. UNICEF also supported rehabilitation of WASH facilities in IDP shelters, distributed WASH non-food items (NFIs) for over 2.1 million people and delivered hygiene awareness to around 111,000 people. Improved and sustained access to drinking water and sanitation was provided to around 5.9 million people through infrastructure interventions. WASH in schools reached 558 establishments benefitting over 383,000 children including by addressing the special needs of children with disabilities. Despite these achievements, UNICEF continued to face bottlenecks to the implementation of the programme including funding shortfalls that limited the response through the middle of the year.

UNICEF improved access to clean water and sanitation for children in northern Syria by investing in the rehabilitation of water systems and supported cost-recovery interventions aimed at ensuring the sustainability of water systems, and rolled-out a WASH survey targeting more than 3,000 communities in 10 governorates of Syria for a deep analysis of water system infrastructure. The survey will help the humanitarian community to prioritize areas for system repairs and maintenance to improve child health, resilience and disease prevention.

Health: In May 2017, a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak was confirmed in Deir-Ez-Zor and Raqqa Governorates. The Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WHO and other partners developed and implemented outbreak response activities which included use of monovalent oral polio vaccine (mOPV2) and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV). The total number of confirmed cases reached 74 as of December 2017. A response plan for the cVDPV2 outbreak including two rounds of mOPV2 was implemented in Deir-Ez-Zor and Raqqa during the second half of 2017, where 350,000 children were reached each time. UNICEF stemmed the outbreak of polio in Syria, through vaccines for four rounds of mOPV2 campaigns that reached 797,489 children.

Through investments in routine immunization, some 386,000 children under the age of one (U1) were reached with combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine (DPT3) vaccine and some 404,000 reached with measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine. Furthermore, UNICEF restored routine immunization in accessible districts of northern Syria in 2017, with 54,618 children reached with DTP3 vaccines. However much remains to be done to get routine immunization services operational nationwide. Three national immunization campaigns (NIDs) and one sub-national campaign (SNIDs) were implemented during 2017 and 2.7 million children U5 were vaccinated with bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV). In addition, two rounds of measles campaigns were conducted in 2017 reaching around 1.8 million children (6-59 months) (72 PER CENT of target) and around 3 million children 5-12 years old (82 per cent of target). To maintain the cold chain, 61 refrigerators and 11 cold and freezer rooms were installed in health centers on district level and 3 cold rooms were installed in 3 governorates. Through the GAVI Vaccine Alliance support for 2017 and 2018, UNICEF was able to procure 4 types of essential vaccines²² benefiting an estimated 509,000 children U1. UNICEF also supported the MoH through the GAVI fund for an inventory for the cold chain equipment at the national level.

²² Measles, Mumps & Rubella (MMR), Penta, inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), and Measles vaccine.

UNICEF supported 3.1 million children and childbearing age women through free pediatric and maternal consultations through 114 fixed health centers and 51 mobile health teams. Critical medical supplies were distributed to over 2 million beneficiaries including people in need in HTR and besieged areas through inter-agency convoys, MoH and local NGOs. UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of 15 public health centres, which is expected to provide 300,000 beneficiaries with primary health services. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to build the capacity of health and nutrition counterparts with more than 1,426 doctors, nurses, midwives and technicians trained²³ in 2017. UNICEF delivered essential drugs and medical supplies to more than 75 primary healthcare facilities in northern Syria, improving access to health services to Syrian children. Additionally, UNICEF responded to the chemical attack in Khan Shaykun that took place in April through the quick deployment of mobile clinics, ambulances and referring patients to hospitals in northern Aleppo and Idlib.

Nutrition: UNICEF initiated evidence-backed advocacy with different partners for the development of a multi-sector National Nutrition strategy for the country. After extensive consultation with the Ministry of Health, WHO, WFP, FAO and other partners a first draft of the strategy document was developed through UNICEF technical support, with the MoH taking the lead role in its implementation. Throughout 2017, UNICEF supported 22 local NGOs to establish 99 fixed health clinics and 56 mobile health teams who provided nutrition services to mothers and children. Around 1.8 million children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition and over 2.2 million children and PLW received micronutrients. UNICEF provided treatment to 7,210 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children which prevented large number of nutrition related mortality and mortality among children and women.

In addition to that, 984,000 caregivers were counselled for appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. UNICEF reached 939,000 PLW and children U5 with lifesaving nutrition therapeutic and medical supplies, including 577,000 beneficiaries in besieged and HTR areas. In agreement with the MoH, UNICEF undertook Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) assessment of under five children alongside the measles campaigns in 11 governorates. During this integrated approach, more than 400,000 children were screened in 567 health facilities involving over 1,000 health staff. This was a breakthrough in gathering nutrition data at such a large scale to ascertain the nutrition status of children revealing SAM levels at 0.5 per cent facilitating priority setting for future nutrition programming. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the training of 20 physicians and health professionals on emergency preparedness and response.

In addition, UNICEF delivered emergency nutrition services through mobile clinics to IDPs relocated from Aarsal (Lebanon) in August and fleeing Oqirbat (Hama Governorate) in September. UNICEF also served women and children with preventative and curative nutrition interventions in newly accessible areas of Jarablus and Al-Bab. UNICEF initiated a SMART survey into the nutrition situation in Eastern Ghouta to understand the scale of malnutrition impacting children in the besieged enclave. The survey found that the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate in children between 6-59 months was 11.9 per cent, with the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) 1.6 per cent.

Education: Despite the dire situation, UNICEF reached 2.4 million children with education support in 2017. UNICEF, along with MoE and partners, launched the nationwide Back to Learning (BTL) campaign, which reached 1.65 million in-school children with textbooks and teaching learning materials. The campaign also supported timely enrolment of children in the new academic year. In total, over six million people were reached with BTL education messages²⁴, and some 156,000 community members, teachers and children were also reached with door-to-door visits for awareness raising.

UNICEF and partners rehabilitated 398 schools (5,903 classrooms) benefitting over 249,000 children and provided 217 prefabricated classrooms that ensured learning spaces for more than 12,000 children. UNICEF supported more than 33,000 out-of-school children with the self-learning programme to keep learning and prepare for the national exams, regardless of where they reside. UNICEF supported the MoE in implementing accelerated education programme (Curriculum B), helping 83,000 previously out-of-school children to learn two-year curriculum contents in a single year. Curriculum B was designed to reintegrate the children into the formal education system. In addition, UNICEF had a partnership with the MoE and NGOs to provide remedial education for children at risk of dropping out. More than 9,700 children benefited from remedial education and improved academic performance. With over 150,000 teachers having left their positions since the start of the crisis there is a severe capacity gap amongst available teachers and their knowledge and skills to handle children who have missed out on education and in need of psychosocial support and risk awareness. In response, UNICEF provided technical support to MoE and NGOs in promoting teacher professional development reaching over 23,000 teachers in 2017 with capacity development.

UNICEF through partners facilitated the movement of 12,430 ninth and twelfth graders (including 5,816 girls) from HTR and besieged areas to take their exams in safer areas. This included 8,755 children travelling from Raqqqa and Idlib. These children were also provided with necessary support during the exam period, such as accommodation, meals, education bursaries (to cover exam registration fee, travel expenses), teaching learning materials and remedial sessions. Around 60 percent of children from hard-to-reach and besieged areas passed the exams.

To promote Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), UNICEF Syria supported the dissemination of the Early Childhood Development (ECD) national strategy and training manuals for pre-school teachers and other stakeholders. UNICEF and partners provided training to 491 MoE/Directorate of Education officials and NGO staff/teachers on ECCE community-based activities. UNICEF reached over 28,000 pre-school children with early childhood education in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, Quneitra and Tartous. The programme will be further scaled-up in 2018.

In 2017, UNICEF's cross-border education interventions from Turkey grew from a limited supply-driven response to focus on the provision and support of holistic formal and non-formal education services over a wider geographical area. In addition, a rapid response system was established to enable UNICEF to address critical gaps in the provision of education services, particularly to new IDPs, through the

²³ Training included immunization, maternal health, control of diarrhea and acute respiratory infections, integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), neonatal care, vaccines supply management, school health, and reporting systems.

²⁴ Through radio, TV and mobile SMS.

provision of emergency education supplies and temporary learning spaces, with gender and disability friendly WASH facilities. UNICEF also provided some 3,600 children with literacy and numeracy classes as part of the non-formal education programme.

Child Protection: Widespread conflict and high levels of violence continued throughout 2017 in Syria exacerbating the on-going protection crisis. The Country Task Force led the monitoring, reporting and response to grave child rights violations and verified reports of 2,909 grave violations against children in Syria were verified in 2017 compared to 2,569 for 2016.²⁵ As highlighted in the latest Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) Secretary General report, parties to the conflict continued to recruit children, train and actively engage them in hostilities. In 2017, the primary response to the increasing protection needs of children exposed to distressing life conditions, continued to be the provision of structured and sustained psychosocial support. The resilience and coping skills of some 412,000 children have been stimulated in 161 children friendly centres, and through the work of 72 mobile teams, across 13 governorates; of these, some 72,000 children live in HTR and besieged areas. The centres also functioned as the entry point for the identification of advanced protection needs; overall, in 2017 some 16,400 benefited from case management, including referral to specialized services. The escalation of military operations, especially in Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor and Aleppo, forced massive and sudden movements of population, resulting in increasing number of separated and unaccompanied children (UASC). Community-based child protection structures, including full time dedicated case managers helped the identification of 1,101 separated (49 per cent girls) and 111 unaccompanied (47 per cent girls) children in Raqqa, Hassakeh, Deir-Ez-Zor and Aleppo governorates. To date, 87 children have been reunified with their families, 787 children are living in informal foster care settings, under regular supervision by case managers, while interim residential care has been arranged for 26 children. Due to the protracted conflict, vulnerable families have been resorting to negative coping mechanisms, resulting in increased incidences of child labour, child marriage, separation from families and children living in street. Awareness sessions on the negative consequences of such protection risks for children, have been organized for 586,000 children (51 per cent girls) and 222,000 caregivers (57 per cent women).

Throughout 2017, 187 children living in street situations in Damascus, Rural Damascus and Aleppo (53 girls and 134 boys) benefited from the services provided in 3 drop-in centres and in the Family Protection Unit for victims of violence and abuse; children could find temporary accommodation, specialized psychological support, access to education, awareness on child protection issues and health promotion. UNICEF further increased its Mine Risk Education (MRE) interventions to promote safe behaviors and to prevent civilian casualties reaching out to 1.9 million children and 128,000 caregivers in 14 governorates. Additionally, to ensure the sustainability of MRE programmes in Syria, UNICEF supported the MOE in integrating risk education topics into the school curriculum. The training package on case management and integrated social services finalised with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) was utilised in sessions involving a total of 649 service providers from in-line ministries and partners. UNICEF Syria dispatched 120,000 copies of the related family and individual assessment tools, approved by MoSAL, to 11 governorates to encourage the harmonised application of case management practices among the NGOs providing services.

Following a successful six-month trial, UNICEF established a situation and response monitoring system in Syria, making it the second country in the world to have the global tool in place. The mechanism monitors violations against children and measures the quality of the response of child protection actors, ensuring the response is well-targeted and quality data is collected. Also in 2017, UNICEF was newly able to reach beneficiaries with child protection services in Jarablus, Al-Bab, Menbij and Hasakeh, due to changes in territorial control.

Social Protection: UNICEF continued to expand the implementation of the social protection programme; where 5,800 children with complex disabilities were reached with regular cash transfers and case management support in Aleppo and Lattakia. This brings the total reach of vulnerable families with cash transfers to over 6,100 in 2017.

NFIs: As part of UNICEF's seasonal response, 481,000 children were protected against harsh weather conditions with clothing kits and blankets, including 167,000 children living in HTR and besieged areas. The use of e-vouchers for the direct purchase of clothes was scaled-up to reach some 52,000 children in Homs, Tartous, Lattakia, Quamishli and Damascus.

Adolescent Development and Participation: In 2017, a total of 476,000 young girls and boys (10-24 years) have benefited from a holistic package of multi-sectoral services and opportunities provided by UNICEF in 12 governorates²⁶. Of these 59,000 children lived in HTR and besieged locations. Over 326,000 young people were trained with critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills; core competencies viewed essential to young people's transition to adulthood. Moreover 163,000 young people participated in social and civic engagement activities, youth-led initiatives and research. Digital engagement was also supported and more than 100 blogs were posted by young people on the MENA Voice of Youth (VOY) platform and Syria U-Report. The innovative seed funding programme fostered social and economic inclusion of 1,400 most vulnerable youth (52 per cent girls); and benefitted entrepreneurship innovation boot camp training received seed funding of up to US\$2,000 to implement social and business entrepreneurship projects.

More than 57,000 youth accessed community-based vocational training courses provided by local NGOs such as nursing and household electronics. Additionally, UNICEF initiated and led the drafting of a first National Framework of Action on Adolescent and Youth Development and Participation (in collaboration with UNFPA) and under the leadership of the Syrian Commission for Family Affairs and

²⁵ In 2017, the verified cases include: 968 cases of recruitment and use of children; 265 cases of detention of children for alleged security reasons; 910 cases of killing and 361 cases of maiming of children; 22 cases of sexual violence against children; 119 health-related and 89 education-related incidents (including both attacks on schools, hospitals and related personnel, as well as the military use of facilities); 66 cases of abduction of children; and 109 instances of denial of humanitarian access. February, March and April were the months where children were most affected during 2017, with 350+ grave violations verified for each of these months. Verification of reports remains ongoing and the numbers are expected to increase as more verified information becomes available. It is also important to note that these numbers are not indicative of the overall scale or scope of grave violations against children in Syria over the reporting period, but rather of the number of grave violations it was possible for the Syria MRM to capture and verify based on primary sources.

²⁶ This includes IDP and host community adolescents and youth, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups, such as those with disabilities.

Population (SCFAP) The purpose of this framework is to bring together stakeholders: the government, civil society – (NGOs); community-based organizations (CBOs); UN agencies, young people and their families, to take action in improving the living conditions of young people and to create an enabling environment where young people can grow to their full potential and take part in decision-making processes affecting their lives and their community.

Media and External Communication: Child protection advocacy was the main focus of external communication during the reporting period. Over [17 statements, news notes and press releases](#) on protection of children in Dier-Ez-Zor, Raqqa, Idleb, East Ghouta and in all areas under siege were issued generating a wide media coverage and follow-up interviews with the Regional Director and Syria country office staff. UNICEF continued to highlight the situation of children displaced due to the ongoing heavy fighting in Raqqa and UNICEF response through web stories, [staff interviews](#) and [field diaries](#), [multimedia content](#) such as videos, and images focused on UNICEF responses in all sectors.

During the six-year mark of the Syria conflict in March, UNICEF secured strong media coverage. In the five days between 12 and 17 March, 201 media mentions of UNICEF in relation to the Syria crisis were made in top tier media. UNICEF had the leading share of voice by far on social media (78 per cent) among comparative other organizations. [Heart beat song for Syria](#), performed by a 10-year-old girl and other internally displaced children in Syria, proved to be an emotional and innovative product that generated strong media and social media interest and Goodwill Ambassadors' support. Posts related to the song reached over 2 million people with over 3,000 shares.

During the reporting period UNICEF Syria also hosted 8 National Committee missions to Syria in support of national fundraising campaigns. UNICEF Syria also supported a fundraising drive in collaboration with the [UNICEF UK and the Huffington Post](#) resulting in 31 pieces of coverage over the Christmas campaign period.

UNICEF continued to advocate for humanitarian access to HTR and besieged areas through covering its participation in convoys in Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama and Deir-Ez-Zor. Products also covered the routine immunization against measles in rural Latakia and Aleppo.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
WASH							
# est. ppl served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	8,937,582	8,425,861	69,991	4,870,000	5,907,199	155,970
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	n/a	0	12,345,000	14,640,373	72,823
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	4,575,042	27,634	1,685,000	2,104,184	92,001
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	6,160,911	0	1,525,000	1,356,924	170,702
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	383,523	31,168
Child Protection							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	652,586	85,317	360,000	412,138	63,341
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	2,247,282	163,699	2,600,000	2,043,641	175,524
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	1,068,082	197,053	1,000,000	807,791	106,899
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁴	290,000	44,000	18,756	365	18,100	16,367	2,032
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	8,274	1,307	4,700	5,976	726

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	2,239,884	1,020,233
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,210,906	183,817	7,710	336,000	76,915	1,862
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	230,000	26,699	27,518	1,522	17,500	23,994	1,069
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	9,850	251,500	329,979	41,602
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	58,831	5,833	10,050	57,314	4,667
# 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	57,718	22,823
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,300,000	2,728,230	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	385,976	70,906
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	3,113,212	356,649
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	2,057,881	700,365
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	4,067,840	38,573
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,063,041	n/a	57,394	1,760,000	2,181,339	139,905
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,355,361	n/a	430,055	2,020,000	1,825,941	197,030
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	19,164	11,498	8,690	1,597	7,250	7,210	593
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	893,758	n/a	109,408	780,000	983,638	53,948
# est. number people reached with nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	980,000	939,178	43,070
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	480,547	38,407
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²					150,000	51,956	0
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	6,125	0

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²	5,777,105	n/a	n/a		120,000	162,999	38,095
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³					340,000	225,151	7,205
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105	n/a	n/a		1,500	1,411	43
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: All sector results are as of November 2017.							
WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support); waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved these need continued funding to be maintained over the year. The UNICEF over-achievement against this indicator is due to the additional 1.5 million people reached in Damascus in the context of the water crisis, which wasn't anticipated during the planning phase.							
WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.							
WASH 3: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.							
WASH 4: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste. The over achievement in the sector result is due to additional coverage from the Damascus hub, also includes NES data.							
WASH 5: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene). UNICEF high achievement is due to scale up of water trucking during the Damascus Water Crisis in Q1 of 2017. In addition, and in close coordination with the Education programme, the focus was to target schools with high enrolment rates and a significant number of IDPs – this lead to increased cost effectiveness of the interventions.							
Child Protection 1: Including children benefitting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.							
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes. There was lower funding for UNICEF Child Protection programming until the last quarter of 2017, and the cross-border delivery of risk education programming was lower than planned. This is in addition to some programmatic delays on the ground including due to some administrative barriers that cross border NGOs faced working from Turkey.							
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. Due to some delays in reporting by partners the results are still lower than anticipated.							
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.							
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts. Note that the results have exceeded the target because of the need to further expand child protection and case management activities in areas such as Aleppo and Qamishli, among others.							
Education 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. The low UNICEF result is attributed to lower funding for Education programming until the last quarter of 2017, and the cross-border delivery of non-formal education programming was lower than planned.							
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators including youth volunteers and school staff.							
Education 4: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (life skills and citizenship education), ADAP (life skills programmes based on a standardized package). Due to new partnerships with CSOs the results achieved so far have been higher than expected.							
Education 5: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (youth enrolled in formal and informal TVET), ADAP (Number of youth enrolled in community-based TVET). Due to new partnerships with Civil Society Organisations the results achieved so far have been higher than expected.							
Education 6: Including parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with education awareness messages through the regular C4D Back to Learning programme, community meetings (community leaders reached with education awareness messages) and open days.							
Health 1: Two rounds of national immunization campaigns were implemented in March and April 2017; another 2 rounds were conducted for October and November 2017 (the November campaign will be sub-national). All campaigns equally target girls/ boys. From July to August 2 rounds of outbreak response campaigns were implemented in Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa.							
Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data are usually reported by partners with a delay of 2-3 months.							
Health 3: # children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies. UNICEF over-achievement against this indicator is due to the additional funding received for cross-border programming that was not part of the original UNICEF plan and appeal, as well as the use of supplies carried forward from 2016.							
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). The low UNICEF result is due to reduced number of inter-agency convoys this year, and the late arrival of reports from the MOH, however, the number is expected to increase in the next report.							
Health 5: Caregivers reached with health education and health promotion messages. The UNICEF over-achievement is due to scaled-up messaging in response to the polio and measles outbreaks this year.							
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). UNICEF over-achievement is due to Vitamin A blanket coverage accompanying vaccination campaigns.							
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.							
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.							
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.							

Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.
NFIs 1: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.
NFIs 2: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers. UNICEF result in 2017 is low due to inadequate funding. This intervention is also planned for the winter months of 2017/18, so the interventions against this indicator will be achieved over the final months of 2018.
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. The under-achievement in UNICEF result is due to constraints faced in obtaining the required approvals for the expansion of the programme to new governorates in addition to insufficient funding. Also, the implementation of the cash programme in the South was a pilot project that was concluded as it covered cash for winter 2016/17, and the project was successful. It wasn't replicated due to lack of funding.
ERL 2: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities.
ERL 3: Through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation. The actual results are still limited mainly due to a lack of funding.
ERL 4: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship programmes that can create value for them as individuals, their peers and their communities, including displaced people. The actual results are still limited mainly due to delays in obtaining approval for the seed funding programme.

Jordan

Humanitarian leadership and coordination: UNICEF works in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN agencies and civil society organizations to realize the rights of children. UNICEF leads the Education and WASH Sectors, and co-leads the Child Protection and Nutrition Sectors with UNHCR and Save the Children, respectively. As one of the leading agencies within the United Nations Country Team, UNICEF coordinates the border response to the vulnerable Syrian population at the north-eastern border area with Syria (the Berm). In accordance with the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), UNICEF embeds the response for Syrian refugees into the Jordanian development plans aiming to implement sustainable delivery systems that meet the needs of refugees and host communities. UNICEF supports the Jordan Compact announced in 2016, with continued efforts to improve access to formal education opportunities for Syrian children; this includes the double-shifting of 206 public schools across the country and expansion of schools in refugee camps. UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Education (MOE) to improve the quality of the formal education system and in developing and implementing the Catch-Up Programme targeting children aged 8 to 12 years who are ineligible for formal education and are too young for enrolment in existing non-formal education programmes, in addition to the continued implementation of learning support at Makani centres for the hardest to reach out-of-school children and school children in need of learning support. UNICEF contributed significantly to building a child protection environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children in Jordan²⁷.

Humanitarian Strategy: Continuing its partnership with the GoJ under the framework of the JRP and the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, UNICEF focused on integrating its humanitarian and development programming to reach the most vulnerable children. UNICEF Jordan’s Cash Grant Programme expanded from supporting only registered Syrian refugees in 2016 to including vulnerable Jordanian children in 2017. UNICEF focused on enhancing the capacity of government and civil society counterparts to respond with increased resilience at local, Governorate, and national levels, and to enhance sustainability of efforts to assist vulnerable refugee and host community children. Recognizing the protracted nature of the Syria refugee crisis, UNICEF has shifted the programmatic focus in 2017 towards a broader vulnerability-based approach that aims to reach all vulnerable children in the country, regardless of status or nationality, to further promote social cohesion.

Summary Analysis of Programme response²⁸

WASH: UNICEF worked on strengthening the national capacity and resilience of systems to provide affordable, quality and sustainable water and sanitation services for the most vulnerable communities, through immediate impact and cost-efficient systems. In 2017, about 120,397 people (including 68,152 children) living in Za’atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps and 56,147 students²⁹ had improved access to water and sanitation services. Additionally, 137,260 people in Ajloun, Irbid and Mafraq had access to improved water services through the rehabilitation of water infrastructure. In Za’atari camp, approximately 182 kilometers of water network and 63 kilometers of wastewater network installed to date³⁰, while in Azraq camp. the construction of the greywater network commenced in two villages to

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 14, 2018.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	655,624	M: 325,190; F: 330,434
Child Refugees (Under 18)	333,057	M: 171,118; F: 161,939
Child Refugees (Under 5)	100,310	M: 51,794; F: 48,516

²⁷ Significant gains were made in the development of a legislative and policy environment preventing and responding to violence against children. Key amendments were made to the Family Domestic law in 2017, and UNICEF is continuing to support the development of key secondary legislation related to the updated law. UNICEF has also convened stakeholders to discuss Article 62 of the Penal Code, which condones the use of corporal punishment in homes, resulting in an amendment to the article by adding a clause to ensure no harm is inflicted on the child. In addition, UNICEF is working to support the Government in its follow-up to the concluding observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. A draft Childhood Law, which will close key gaps in the legislative framework, has been drafted for consideration.

²⁸ In 2017, UNICEF reached around 16,000 highly vulnerable Syrian refugees and members of the Dom community living in 139 temporary settlements across the country. Due to their difficult living conditions and limited access to services, these communities are amongst the most vulnerable in Jordan. UNICEF and partners reached these vulnerable communities with a package of services under the Makani integrated platform, including catch-up classes, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and non-food items (hygiene kits and winter kits).

²⁹ Through UNICEF support to the rehabilitation and construction of new WASH facilities in 36 schools.

³⁰ 64 per cent of Phase II for the construction of water and wastewater networks completed.

reduce the risk of transmission of water-borne diseases, benefitting 20,200 people to date., Ramps were also constructed at 562 WASH facilities in Azraq to improve accessibility. In Ruwayshed, Hadalat and Rukban refugee camps, improvements to water systems have eliminated the need for water trucking and facilitated a more sustainable and cost-efficient water provision to about 103,000 people. At Rukban, the operation of the new borehole and water system increased supply from 12 litres per person per day to 17.4 litres per person per day. With UNICEF's continued advocacy, the nationwide WASH in Schools Standards were endorsed by the GoJ in late 2017, paving the way for the standards to be adopted in 100 schools in 2018. Despite of the accomplishments, a shortfall of WASH funding remained the greatest challenge for achieving planned targets, especially in the first half of the year. To address this gap, UNICEF WASH interventions were reprioritized to ensure reach to the most vulnerable, albeit at higher per capita costs.

Education: UNICEF's Education programme has adopted an equity and an inclusive-based approach focusing on the needs of all vulnerable children, irrespective of gender, status or nationality, particularly through concerted efforts at the community and household level in 23 districts that have the highest proportion of vulnerable children. With UNICEF support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) to scale-up access to and improve the quality of education, about 126,127 Syrian students (51 per cent female) had access to primary and secondary schools in refugee camps and host communities. In refugee camps, UNICEF supported 45 schools in 18 complexes³¹ to provide formal education, and established 52 new kindergarten classes³², accommodating nearly 3,000 children. In addition, UNICEF supported the MoE to increase the number of double-shifted schools from 197 to 206 in host communities, as well as the expansion of MoE certified non-formal education programmes (Drop-Out and Catch-Up), reaching a total of 6,421 children (2,875 females). Meanwhile, UNICEF learning support services (LSS) offered in Makani centres supported 99,653 vulnerable children (51,347 female, 48,306 male). In 2017, the Learning for All campaign was conducted twice, the first (January to March) reaching 8,307 children (46 per cent female), including 2,386 out-of-school children who were supported to enrol in school. The second campaign (August to October) reached 126,707 children (49 per cent female), including 16,876 out-of-school children. In addition, 6,421 children had access to non-formal education programmes through the expansion of Catch-Up centers (from 67 to a total of 99), Drop-Out programme and the provision of UNICEF Learning Support Services (LSS) at Makani centres.

New interventions in 2017 included transportation support services that benefitted 3,500 students³³ to reduce the cost of education for vulnerable children. As part of UNICEF's border response at the Berm, 2,634 children were reached with informal education through 96 trained volunteer teachers and provision of learning materials.

Despite of significant progress in 2017, challenges remain to ensure that all children have access to a form of education. Given that over 85,000 of registered Syrian refugee children remain out-of-school (OOSC), UNICEF continues to work with the MoE, schools and governorates to expand access to quality formal and non-formal education opportunities to all vulnerable OOSC. As UNICEF Learning for All campaigns are designed to increase demand amongst children and their families for education, most vulnerable families are unable to afford education for their children. To help relieve some of the financial burdens for these families, UNICEF supports the provision of cash assistance and school transportation.

Youth: Under the NLG Initiative, UNICEF and partners continued to address challenges faced by adolescents and young people in Jordan by enhancing their life skills, building transferrable skills³⁴ and creating linkages to employment opportunities, through different programmatic interventions, reaching over 200,000 young people (10-24 years) in 2017. In total, 115,681 adolescents and youth (55 per cent girls) were supported with enhanced life skills training³⁵, and 2,735 others accessed UNICEF-supported community-based vocational training. Nearly 8,000 young people (50 per cent girls) accessed sports and art for development activities in selected higher-risk host communities in nine governorates. Furthermore, 80,000 youth participated in 3,319 civic engagement projects at the community level. Eight innovation labs³⁶ have become operational in refugee camps, and 10 mobile labs reached over 6,000 adolescents (14-18 years), serving as collaborative working spaces for adolescents and youth to design social and business entrepreneurship projects and other innovative ideas.

Child Protection: UNICEF's child protection strategy includes leveraging the humanitarian response to strengthen case management and social work. Through a multi-stakeholder process³⁷, UNICEF has successfully launched the National Family Violence Tracking System³⁸, continued community-based child protection services in Makani centres for children and parents, as well as multi-sectoral child protection case management services for some of the most vulnerable children. The total caseload of Unaccompanied or Separated Children of has reached 1,200 (40 per cent girls) in 2017. Of these, 192 cases (60 girls) received specialised child protection case management services in December. Of the over 9,300 children reached with case management IN 2017, 535 children (63 per cent girls) are survivors or at risk of gender-based violence; 819 (10 per cent girls) are child labourers; and 754 children (43 per cent girls) are survivors or at-risk of domestic violence. Although important strides were made in 2017 to address the protection needs of vulnerable children, however, delays in the roll-out of Makani centres in the first half of the year resulted in lower reach in community-based child protection activities for children

³¹ 29 in Zaatar, 12 in Azraq and 4 in EJC.

³² 34 in Zaatar and 18 in Azraq.

³³ 1,600 in temporary settlements, 1,700 in host communities.

³⁴ Through volunteering and skills training.

³⁵ Including critical thinking, communication and creativity skills.

³⁶ Innovation labs reach 14-18-year-old youth, equipping them with technical skills and creative confidence enabling successful transitions to youth becoming employees or employers. The core component of the Innovation Lab programme is its social innovation curriculum, which takes participants through the process of identifying problems in their own communities, and then designing and implementing solutions.

³⁷ In tandem with the MoE, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Family Protection Department and the Jordan River Foundation.

³⁸ The National web-based child protection information management system (CPIMS+/PRIMERO).

and parents than planned. At the end of the year, the Ministry of Social Development had 18 active Makani centres across the country, in line with UNICEF's shift to enhancing the sustainability of the Makani model.

Health & Nutrition: UNICEF and partners have continued to strengthen Jordan's immunization programmes in 2017, and improve quality and access to maternal and new-born care for the most vulnerable. At UNICEF-supported clinic at Rukban, 5,227³⁹ children under the age of five (U5) received health treatment and 3,905 children U5 and 3,138 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition. In December, only four children (three girls, one boy) had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) while no severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases were reported, marking a significant improvement compared to November when four children were identified with SAM and 12 others with MAM. The positive improvement in the health of vulnerable children in the Berm area could be attributed to the blanket distribution of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) to all children visiting the Rukban clinic from October onwards. During December, UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoH and WHO, conducted a second round of the emergency Oral Polio Vaccination for 13,865 children⁴⁰ (0-15 years) and delivered Vitamin A supplementation for 8,637 children⁴¹ (6-59 months). However, access constraints have led to lower than planned reach, including for measles vaccination, as well as quality health care services throughout the year. Additionally, low rates of breastfeeding⁴² among mothers continues to be a concern that will be prioritised in 2018 for further investigation. In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF continued to support the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) for malnourished children, and PLW, as part of new integrated approach of facility and community-based promotion of appropriate IYCF practices. The Ministry of Health increased their involvement in health service provision in Syrian refugee camp schools, vaccinating 5,627 students⁴³ (first and tenth grades), as well as providing full physical examinations⁴⁴ for 13,404 students⁴⁵ (1st 4th, 7th, and 10th grades). Nationwide, full routine immunization has reached 15,985 children and 10,985 women were reached with tetanus toxoid doses with UNICEF support in 2017

Social Policy: UNICEF continued to support the Government of Jordan in the development and implementation of a national social protection and poverty reduction strategy to improve the social safety net for all children in Jordan. In 2017, UNICEF re-designed its Cash Transfer programme to better support school attendance, and reach the most vulnerable children. The new programme, Hajati, has reached 51,427 children⁴⁶ from 18,938 vulnerable families so far. Hajati provides a grant of 20 Jordanian Dinars (US\$28) to support families to cover their basic needs and send their children to school. In Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps, where living conditions become increasingly challenging during winter months as roads became impassable from mud and homes are cold, UNICEF's winter cash programme has supported 18,268 vulnerable families, including 63,002 children (under the age of 18).

Media and External Communications: Guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national and global initiatives, UNICEF continued to strategically communicate for the most vulnerable children in Jordan. In 2017, it engaged the Government, donors, civil society, media and key influencers for policy changes, increasing budgeting and actions for children. The [Early Moments Matter](#) campaign contributed to GoJ's decision to universalize early childhood education. The [End Violence against Children](#) social media campaign took the discussion to the public domain for the first time, resulting in 28.5 million impressions and 26,000 followers on UNICEF social media channels. Supported by local social and main stream media influencers, several key community figures⁴⁷ participated in taking a stand against violence through social media.

[World Children's Day](#) events involved girls and boys (including children with disabilities) taking-up key leadership roles⁴⁸ to speak-up on what they would do for children if they were to take over office for a day, distribution of child-friendly Arabic versions of the CRCs and the SDGs to children and service providers, and the launch of a child rights song produced by UNICEF Jordan engaging popular singers and child choir groups. UNICEF hosted 157 donor visits as well as from UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors [Priyanka Chopra](#) and [Muzoon Almellehan](#). Over 28 press releases, 35 videos and 50 stories were published highlighting the situation of children, in close collaboration with local, regional and international media channels. UNICEF Jordan website visitors increased from 35,000 to more than 61,000, Facebook likes from 60,000 to 100,000 and Twitter followers from 3,600 to 9,500.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 2017)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (Need: 211,287 school-aged children)*						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ¹	195,000	126,127	0	195,000	126,127	0

³⁹ Major causes of consultations at the berm in December for children U5 included respiratory tract infections (40.7 per cent), acute watery diarrhoea (11.1 per cent), urinary tract infections (6.7 per cent) and skin infections (5.4 per cent).

⁴⁰ 7,099 girls, 6,766 boys.

⁴¹ 4,582 girls, 4,055 boys.

⁴² Only 30 per cent of mothers exclusively breastfeed before the child turns 6 months.

⁴³ 2,620 girls, 3,007 boys.

⁴⁴ Dental, vision and hearing screenings.

⁴⁵ 6,855 girls, 6,549 boys.

⁴⁶ 25,820 girls, 25,607 boys. 86 per cent of beneficiaries are Syrians, 12 per cent Jordanians, and the rest includes Iraqis, Palestinians, Egyptians and Yemeni nationals. Nine per cent of total beneficiaries are disabled children.

⁴⁷ Including government, diplomatic missions, UN country teams, students, civil society and the private sector companies.

⁴⁸ Such as Prime Minister, key ministers, ambassadors, UN personnel, company CEOs, athletes, and media broadcasters.

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	6,421	619	15,000	6,421	619
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	11,461	8,685	4,000	11,058	8,453
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children)	50,000	118,107 ⁴	7,339	38,000	99,653 ⁵	2,319
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	208,866	171,403	11,697	150,000	119,961	5,648
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	11,913	833	8,800	9,301	733
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	94,868	11,206	100,000	65,362	6,221
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	9,055	1,251	2,400	6,745	949
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision) ¹	250,000	182,019	20	241,856	182,019	20
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision)	2,100,000	177,017	729	1,983,666	177,017 ²	729
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	129,524	749	457,837	129,524 ³	749
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	175,836	34,493	263,008	175,836 ⁴	34,493
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools	150,000	56,147	0	101,500	56,147 ⁵	0
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women) ¹						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles	n/a			19,500	14,444	2,034 ²
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				25,000	20,054	8,637 ³
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				19,500	15,985	2,193 ⁴
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁵				18,500	55	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁶				34,800	10,985	957
NUTRITION ¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,050	n/a		20,000	23,295	2,044
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ³	88,740			35,720	27,420	1,537
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹	n/a			20,500	18,938	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs ²	n/a			4,000	3,395	70
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	115,681	13,853
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Enrolment data informally released from MOE. This figure might be changed again when MOE officially releases the enrolment data. Enrolment in camps: 35,096 (Azraq: 11,104/ EJC: 2,600 / Za'atari: 21,392). Enrolment HC: 91,031.						
Education 2: NFE Sector total: 6,421 (2,875 female, 3,546 male), Camps: 1,523 (244 Azraq, 1,270 Za'atari), NFE HC: 4,898 (3,179 Catch Up, 3,242 Drop Out). Sector and UNICEF result the same as UNICEF the only actor engaged in this area. Limited MOE capacity related to Catch Up programme has resulted in lower results than originally planned.						
Education 3: Sector total 11,461 (64% female); UNICEF total has increased significantly owing to details in recently released progress reports from MOE. Data disaggregation not finalized from MOE yet.						
Education 4: LSS Sector total: 118,107 (61,323 female, 56,784 male); Camps: 25,807 (10,369 Azraq, 15,438 Za'atari); LSS HC: 92,300. LSS results for both UNICEF and sector exceed targets. The capacity of formal education is not scaling at the anticipated rate, enabling transition of all students to formal education. LSS remain critical in providing all OOSC with learning opportunities.						
Education 5: LSS UNICEF total: 99,653 (51,347 female, 48,306 male); LSS UNICEF Camps: 22,324 (9,035 Azraq, 13,289 Za'atari); LSS UNICEF HC: 77,329.						

Child Protection 1: UNICEF total: 119,961 (62,900 girls, 57,061 boys). HC: 94,148, Za'atari: 14,993, Azraq: 7,456, EJC: 3,274.
Child Protection 2: UNICEF total: 9,301 (4,067 girls, 5,234 boys). HC: 5,148, Za'atari: 1,671, Azraq: 1,985, EJC: 497.
Child Protection 3: UNICEF total: 65,362 (55,173 women, 10,189 men). HC: 56,724, Za'atari: 3,725, Azraq: 4,710, EJC: 203.
Child Protection 4: UNICEF total: 6,745 (4,073 women, 2,673 men). HC: 2,923, Za'atari: 1,770, Azraq: 1,637, EJC: 415. Partner, and UNICEF capacity to conduct training has increased as did training demand, in part due to the expansion of Makani to MOSD centres. As a result, partners reached more individuals through training than originally planned.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.
WASH 2: Results are lower than target due to prolonged construction durations. With operation beginning in 2018, the number of beneficiaries will increase significantly.
WASH 3: Results are low due to limited funding available for previously anticipated projects.
WASH 4: Results are low due to limited funding available in the first half of 2017. Though funding improved in the second half of 2017, the capacity to implement as many sessions as was originally planned was impacted.
WASH 5: UNICEF achieved 55% of its target given reduced funding available and a focus on smaller scale, higher impact initiatives that witnessed the connection of schools connect to municipal water networks, with vulnerable households connected as well.
Health 1: Urban and camp results for October reflecting MOH 2 month reporting lag. Access limitations in the berm have impacted the results of this indicator.
Health 2: Change since last report comprised of 1,035 girls and 999 boys in camps and HC. Access limitations in the berm have impacted the results of this indicator.
Health 3: Change since last report comprised of 4,582 girls and 4,055 boys. Results of EVC at berm. Access limitations in the berm have impacted the results of this indicator.
Health 4: Change since last report comprised of 1,116 girls and 1,077 boys in camps and HC. Access limitations in the berm have impacted the results of this indicator.
Health 5: Results of EVC at the berm. Access limitations in the berm have impacted the results of this indicator.
Health 6: Camps and HC results, and "o" women at the berm. Access limitations in the berm have impacted the results of this indicator.
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and the berm.
Nutrition 2: 1,730 Screened in camps (881 girls and 849 boys), 315 screened at the berm (151 girls and 164 boys).
Nutrition 3: 866 Reached in camps and 671 women reached at the berm.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: A total of 51,427 children (25,820 female, 25,607 male) were reached following completion of vulnerability targeting under the new Hajati programme. While the old phase of Child Cash Grant transferred cash for any children aged 0-18 in targeted families, the current programme delivers cash for children in the basic education age bracket 6-16 considering its main objective is to increase enrolment and retention in schools.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance2: total 3,395 young people (994 females, 2,401 males); 2,895 camps (1,467 Za'atari, 1,428 Azraq) and 500 in host communities.
Youth 1: UNICEF result: 115,681 (63,490 female, 52,191 male).

Iraq

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: In 2017, UNICEF and UNHCR co-led the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector and the Child Protection sub-sector for the Syrian refugee response in Iraq. In the Education sector, UNICEF co-led with Save the Children International.

Humanitarian Strategy⁴⁹: UNICEF and partners delivered humanitarian support to Syrian refugee children and families, coordinating with the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to protect children's rights through integrated packages that strengthen community-based child protection networks, improve access to sustainable supply of safe water, and ensure continued access to basic health services for children under the age of five (U5).

Summary Analysis of Programme response

WASH: In 2017, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to WASH partners in eight refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Technical support was provided to inter-agency needs assessment missions in Sulaymaniyah in the wake of the November earthquake. The KRG has covered immediate WASH needs, but UNICEF and WASH partners remained on standby for additional support. 2017 water supply targets were overachieved as services moved from temporary delivery mechanisms towards more sustainable supply. UNICEF reached over 83,400 refugees with 78 to 112 litres of safe water per person per day, depending on location and need (91 per cent of the total WASH sector response in terms of water supply). UNICEF provided the Directorates of Water in Dahuk and Erbil with 205 tonnes of water treatment materials to support water projects serving Syrian refugees, Iraqi internally displaced people (IDP), and Kurdistan host communities. An average of 400 water quality tests took place in camps each month, ensuring water remained consistently safe for drinking and domestic use. Sanitation services were maintained for an estimated 35,200 refugees (17,952 females) in the three Dahuk camps. In addition, UNICEF adopted a community participation strategy with the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) in Dahuk training refugees to undertake minor repairs which resulted in cost efficiency and household ownership over facilities. In 2017, about 2,000 hygiene promotions sessions were conducted through UNICEF partners, reaching around 70,000 refugees in eight camps. UNICEF hygiene kit distributions were to take place if specific needs were identified, since gaps did not appear, no such distributions were made.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 14, 2018.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	246,974	M: 132,378; F: 114,596
Refugee Children (Under 18)	107,187	M: 55,322; F: 551,865
Refugee Children (Under 5)	40,504	M: 20,746; F: 19,758

⁴⁹ The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2018-2019 will be launched in January 2018 and presents an integrated humanitarian and resilience response for refugees and host communities. The 3RP has been developed with the involvement of the Government.

Challenges around WASH included reduced quantity of water, particularly in Domiz camp, Dahuk. With lack of funding for WASH interventions for refugees, partners had to prioritise shorter-term solutions that included digging additional boreholes which caused an overreliance on non-sustainable groundwater sources. Although water supply network improvements benefited 32,000 inhabitants of Domiz 1 (the largest refugee camp in Iraq) and resulted in significant water trucking reduction (from 400 cubic meters per day to 81 cubic meters per day as of December), unequal water distribution continues to be a challenge as households make illegal network connections to supply networks. To address this issue, UNICEF supports regular advocacy campaigns to raise awareness and encourage behaviour change. Another recurrent challenge has been the inadequate treatment of waste water, a common issue throughout Iraq, and which has environmental implications.

Education: In 2017, UNICEF continued to advocate with the Ministry of Education (MoE) for improved quality of education in Syrian refugee schools, as protracted economic downturn has negatively impacted MoE-level supervisory capacity and teacher motivation. Many civil servants have only received partial salaries since 2016. To support improvements in education quality, a pilot approach was agreed with the MoE-KRG targeting government education supervisors working across 32 Syrian refugee schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. With UNICEF technical and financial support, the existing MoE supervisory cadre will be sensitised on Child-Friendly Schools (CFS) standards, and mentored to improve tools and techniques for participatory supervision. This will continue into 2018. After discussion with the MoE, UNICEF in coordination with NGO education partners, re-started temporary incentive payments to 239 volunteer teachers (202 female) and education support staff (37 female) in 10 schools. There is relatively high turnover among Syrian refugee teachers on voluntary contracts, and many are newly-qualified. In this context, there is a continuing need for induction training and continuing professional development, however, due to lack of funding, UNICEF-supported teacher training could not take place at the planned scale. Smaller-scale trainings were run by other education partners.

It is estimated that 27,712 Syrian children (30 per cent of school-age population) have no access to any form of education.⁵⁰ For the first semester of the 2017-2018 academic year, in coordination with the Directorate of Education (DoE) Sulaymaniyah, UNICEF is supporting school transportation for 933 Syrian children (453 girls) helping them to overcome financial and access barriers to education. As part of alternative learning opportunities for refugees, UNICEF partnered with a private education provider to launch a pilot e-Learning project for 130 refugee students. The curriculum used would allow Syrian students to continue formal education in case of return to Syria.

In 2017, UNICEF and partners' advocacy efforts succeeded in encouraging two KRG policy changes including allowing Syrian refugee students from Grade One to enrol into Kurdish language-medium schools and therefore increasing access to formal school from the earliest ages; and the inclusion of data on Syrian refugee schools in the KRI pilot e-Education Management Information System (EMIS), called the e-Perwerde. This will help ensure more timely and complete data on the status of all school-age children in the KRI.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF Health and Nutrition response for Syrian refugees was fully funded in 2017. Good levels of funding, coupled with improvements in the KRG Ministry of Health (MoH) data collection which supported more comprehensive reporting on progress, has contributed to near-complete achievement or overachievement of anticipated progress against 2017 targets. More than 4,400 refugee children received measles vaccination (161 per cent of target), and over 11,900 children received polio vaccination (96 per cent of target) with financial support from UNICEF through the KRG MoH Primary Health Centres (PHC). More than 9,100 refugee children received Vitamin A supplementation together with their vaccinations.⁵¹ Over 7,500 new-born babies and their caregivers were visited by trained new-born home services teams (273 per cent of target), who checked for vital signs and referred infants or caregivers to primary healthcare centers (PHCs) or specialized health services per identified needs.

Through governorate-level Directorates of Health (DoH), UNICEF supported information and counselling sessions on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) reaching more than 18,800 pregnant and lactating women (341 per cent of target). Nutrition screening services reached more than 28,000 refugee children U5 (exceeding target), and the Global Acute Malnourishment (GAM) rate is around 2.8 per cent, within acceptable levels per WHO guidelines.⁵² At least 79 children were identified as suffering from Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) in 2017 and given nutritional supplementation or referred to specialised treatment as needed. The gathering of data on children receiving and/or completing SAM treatment has proven challenging, mainly due to paper-based tracking systems, and the significant levels of refugee movement between camps and host communities. Although in general the gathering of data on health and nutrition interventions has improved during the year, however, one comprehensive government-led tracking system for the PHCs located outside of camps is yet to be developed, meaning that data quality and timeliness or reporting is not consistent across all PHCs locations.

Child Protection: In 2017, UNICEF worked with the UNHCR and sector partners to transition to community-based child protection interventions and coordinate with education, adolescent development and social protection-related sectors for a more sustainable approach that addresses children's needs in a holistic manner. UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to over 28,000 refugee children (126 per cent of target), contributing 74 per cent of the overall sub-sector PSS response through all partners. Nearly 2,430 children accessed UNICEF-supported specialised protection assistance (77 per cent of target), representing 62 per cent of specialised support through child protection actors in the year. The total caseload of unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) has reached 27 (23 girls) in 2017. Child protection concerns continue in refugee communities, in particular, child marriage, worst forms of [child labour](#)⁵³, and school drop-out. UNICEF worked with the KRG staff to strengthen legal and institutional frameworks, and services that

⁵⁰ UNHCR, Iraq Monthly Education Update, September 2017.

⁵¹ At time of reporting annual data was only available from Dahuk governorate. Total of children of all nationalities reached with Vitamin A countrywide, and for children of all nationalities is over one million in 2017.

⁵² WHO, 2003, 'Management of Nutrition in Major Emergencies'.

⁵³ Worst forms of child labour include recruitment and use of children in armed groups, sexual exploitation and abuse including prostitution, slavery and slave-like practices including trafficking, among others.

prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, including conflict-related violence. Considering significant funding gaps (59 per cent) for child protection work in 2017, local government-level strengthening has proven particularly effective in supporting consistent service delivery, and UNICEF-supported interventions have worked to build the capacity of the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) staff to provide services to refugee children as an integral part of their work. During 2017, UNICEF supported five Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Erbil, and created two community-based child protection centres in Dahuk, supporting the overall outreach of psychosocial support (PSS) to more than 28,300 refugee children. With prolonged underfunding, there remains a need to establish a mechanism for handover of CFS in camps to the Government or other partners, and for strengthening of overall mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) provision.

Basic Needs: UNICEF cash assistance strategy is to establish linkages with humanitarian assistance, including through the Cash Transfer Working Group, and the KRG's social protection frameworks to provide integrated social protection support to vulnerable children and families. In alignment with this strategy, UNICEF has supported 4,425 Syrian refugee children (2,159 girls) with direct cash assistance in Dahuk and Erbil. The assistance, equivalent to 30 U.S. Dollars per month is designed to support education-related expenses to encourage consistent school attendance. In 2017, cost efficiencies were supported through reduction in operational costs after introduction of a unified mobile money delivery mechanism, in partnership with a national mobile network provider. UNICEF winter distributions for 30,000 Syrian refugee children are expected to start in January 2018.⁵⁴

External Communications: In 2017, key advocacy messages focused on highlighting the situation of vulnerable children in Iraq, including Syrian refugees, with a focus on efforts that fall under the No Lost Generation Initiative. Examples include the importance of [education](#), stories about refugee [children](#), families and [teachers](#). In collaboration with the UNICEF National Committee in France, a [graphic novel](#) on the situation of Syrian refugees, and UNICEF spokespeople were interviewed over 600 times in top-tier media, including the New York Times, Al Jazeera English and the BBC. In December, UNICEF looked at how technology is creating new learning opportunities for [Syrian refugee children](#). Using immersive audio-visual technology through the Portal (a web-based video link), UNICEF gave refugee children a chance to tell their stories and ask questions to the European Parliament in Brussels. In September and October, UNICEF focused on [Back-to-School](#) advocacy for children's education, as well as on the regional Children of Syria [winter appeal](#).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 2017)

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 2027)						
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	92,003	0	60,000	83,496	0
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	118,594	52	45,000	83,496	0
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,762	0	38,788	0	0
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# children in formal general education (5-17 years) ¹	42,000	46,335	11,332	35,900	29,199	0
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	1,527	235	5,076	820	60
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	38,627	1,656	58,270	25,735	254
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	1,080	113	585	586	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	3,915	176	3,145	2,424	156
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	38,614	1,450	22,567	28,384	440
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	4,434	81
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²				2,760	7,540	392
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³				12,420	11,909	569
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	28,086	1,063

⁵⁴ In response to the November earthquake, 1,021 earthquake-affected refugee children had received UNICEF winter clothing kits.

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²	n/a			5,520	18,831	775
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690	4,425	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females 46,922 and Males 45,081. UNICEF: Females 42,583 and Males 40,913.						
WASH 2: Sector: Females 60,483 and Males 58,111. UNICEF: Females 42,583 and Males 40,913.						
WASH 3: Sector: Females 1,409 and Males 1,353. Per 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls 23,783 and Boys 22,552. UNICEF: Girls: 14,615 and Boys 14,584. Enrolment figures for Syrian refugees for the 2017-2018 academic year not available at time of reporting.						
Education 2: Sector: Females 891 and Males 636. UNICEF: Females 425 and Males 395. Low progress is due to lower than expected funding. Some training has been undertaken by sector partners with bilateral (non-UNICEF) funding.						
Education 3: Sector: Females 19,144 and Males 19,483. UNICEF: Females 12,560 and Males 13,175. Results recorded reflect children reached between January and December 2017. Distributions completed between September to December 2016 (for start of 2016-2017 academic year) were reported under the 2016 3RP.						
Education 4: Sector: Females 545 and Males 535. UNICEF: Females 282 and Males 304.						
CP 1: Sector: Girls 1,703 and Boys 2,212. UNICEF Girls 1,132 and Boys 1,292.						
CP 2: Sector: Girls 18,630 and Boys 19,984. UNICEF Girls 13,458 and Boys 14,926.						
Health 1: Girls 2,261 and Boys 2,173. Achievement possible due to improved data collection in certain locations. However, one comprehensive tracking system for PHC outside camps is yet to be developed; data quality is not consistent across all locations.						
Health 2: Girls 3,776 and Boys 3,764. Number of new-borns higher than anticipated (targeting based on 2016 data) and improved reporting (see footnote above).						
Health 3: Girls 6,074 and Boys 5,835.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: Girls 13,771 and Boys 14,315. Indicator counts sessions. One child may receive more than one session.						
Nutrition 2: Targeting assumes expected new pregnancies based on previous years' data; result (mothers reached) depends on rates of pregnancies identified.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF: Girls 2,159 and Boys 2,266.						

Lebanon

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF leads the coordination of the Education, Water, and Child Protection Sectors⁵⁵ in support of the Government of Lebanon in the inter-agency humanitarian response to Syrian refugees, while playing key roles in the Health and Gender-Based Violence Sectors.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2017, UNICEF's strategy (aligned with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020⁵⁶) has focused on responding with civil society actors to humanitarian and emergency needs of vulnerable Syrian refugees and community members, ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems, and strengthening of government systems and infrastructure⁵⁷. UNICEF's close work with the Government of Lebanon (GoL) continued to be guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action through national and regional frameworks and strategies. To address funding gaps for key interventions, UNICEF focused on needs prioritization across the impacted sectors to reach the most vulnerable populations. As the response to the Syrian refugee crisis enters its seventh year, UNICEF is transitioning towards strategic and longer-term systems strengthening, while maintaining urgent humanitarian interventions through non-governmental organizations and implementing partners in situations where long term solutions are not available, such as safe water trucking to some informal settlements.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: In 2017, UNICEF WASH continued to support the Ministry of Energy and Water in responding to the Syrian crisis through embedded staff, the finalization of a national survey on water quality (JMP)- which concluded that only 36 per cent of the population in Lebanon have access to safe water- and the implementation of a communication plan to improve the relationship between Water Establishments and customers. More than 650,000 Syrian refugees (93 per cent of target) and vulnerable Lebanese had improved and sustainable access to water through UNICEF rehabilitation and/or construction of water infrastructures. The improvement of the public services to the local population helped create jobs and reduce social tensions between communities. To mitigate water-related disease

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 14, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	997,905	M: 474,005 F: 523,900
Child Refugees (Under 18)	553,837	M: 283,405; F: 270,432
Child Refugees (Under 5)	167,648	M: 85,820; F: 81,828
Estimated Host Community Affected	1,000,000	n/a

⁵⁵ In line with global IASC cluster responsibilities, UNICEF in Lebanon has put in place dedicated coordinators for Water, Education and Protection at national and sub-national levels, as well as Information Management Officers, who support the responsible Ministries in coordinating sector partners for coordinated and efficient humanitarian response and stabilization.

⁵⁶ The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 focuses on four strategic objectives - ensuring protection of vulnerable populations; provision of immediate assistance; supporting service provision through national systems; and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

⁵⁷ Systems and capacity-building efforts include advocacy, technical support including secondment of staff, training, building of knowledge base, setting standards, SOPs, etc., increasingly shifting to working directly with the ministries and government institutions (SDCs, PHCs, etc.) where possible instead of NGOs.

outbreaks, UNICEF ensured the continuity of WASH services in informal settlements while prioritizing the most at-risk areas due to the absence of public services and population density. More than 170,000 Syrian Refugees out of 253,000 living in Informal Settlements had access to temporary WASH services, making UNICEF the lead agency in emergency WASH response. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Environment to mitigate the environmental impact of the Syrian refugee crisis through embedded staff to monitor and report on complaints in order to help address them. WASH stabilization projects faced funding challenges partly due to delays in the updating of the National Strategies that would clarify advocating messages. Another challenge is related to the slow but regular increase of the population in informal Settlements (187,000 people in 2015 to 272,000 people in 2017) along with evictions, and a proportional increase of UNICEF coverage with limited implementing partners, limited alternative solutions to water trucking and desludging, and forecasted shortage of funding.

Education: With UNICEF support, the 2017-2018 school year has witnessed an increase in student enrolment⁵⁸ rates (14 per cent among non-Lebanese and three per cent among Lebanese) compared to the previous school year. This equals to more than 220,000 non-Lebanese and more than 210,000 Lebanese registered in the current school year. Some of the key factors contributing to this positive result, include the scale-up of the Back-to-School outreach campaign (over 55,000 households reached), and support for the increase of Second-Shift Schools from 314 in 2016-2017 to 348 in 2017-2018. In terms of the Accelerated Learning programme (ALP), a new standardized outreach plan was implemented and the MEHE took on a more proactive role with the education sector. This improvement in the operationalization structure, as well as the training of 500 ALP teachers and the rewriting of the pre-test to ensure it is more child-friendly, allowed for the increase in children enrolled in the programme. In total, over 27,300 children enrolled in the ALP in 2017 compared to 17,600 in 2016, representing a 55 per cent increase. The Education programme faced difficulties in reliable data collection and monitoring, i.e. linking the data systems that track children from outreach and their successful referral either to non-formal and formal education. The collaboration between UNICEF sector partners and the relevant MEHE departments, and interdepartmental issues within MEHE, was time consuming and challenging making it more difficult to implement education programmes.

UNICEF and implementing partners completed the rehabilitation of 123 schools⁵⁹ to meet MEHE's Effective School Profile standards and basic accessibility standards for some. As part of the competency-based Teacher Training Curriculum Model, UNICEF supported the development of five pilot modules⁶⁰ in 2017 as well as the training of more than 100 master trainers from the Centre for Research and Development (CERD) and other stakeholders who will be involved in the training of 5,000 teachers in 2018.

Child Protection: UNICEF continued to focus on enabling access to child protection and gender-based services as well as child protection awareness and sensitization to some 300,000 children and caregivers in 2017, in close partnership and collaboration with civil society organizations and Government partners. Out of the total beneficiaries reached, about 93,000 boys and girls accessed community-based psychosocial support, and around 61,000 women and girls accessed safe spaces across the country. While many of UNICEF beneficiary targets for 2017 were met, the Child Protection programme had nevertheless faced some unexpected financial constraints towards the end of the year that affected some of the partnership agreements and on-going activities in the field. To prioritize key services as a mitigation measure, UNICEF and partners agreed on maintaining core and lifesaving child protection and gender-based violence services, particularly case management and specialized services for high-risk cases. One of UNICEF's key achievements in 2017 includes the development of a new Strategic Plan (2018-2021) for the protection of women and children, under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with a broader cross-ministerial outlook. The main objective is to improve MoSA's role in coordinating the provision of social protection and assistance to vulnerable groups in Lebanon. Additionally, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) committed to developing a Child Protection Policy for the Health Sector, which will enhance the Ministry's capacity to address child protection cases in need of medical assistance and to better identify and refer children in need of social services. The Child Protection Policy was also implemented by the MEHE in the education system to ensure better response to cases of violence at schools. During the year, governmental administrative bureaucracy there were delays in funds transfers leading to significant retroactive payments. Two initiatives were delayed, namely the Child Marriage Strategy, and the Child Labour Action Plan.

Health & Nutrition: In coordination with the MoPH, and through UNICEF implementing partners, 16 Hospitals were selected to implement the Baby Friendly Hospitals Initiative (BFHI)⁶¹. UNICEF's role was to provide technical support at all stages of the implementation, and the objective was to provide health facilities with a framework for addressing practices which have a negative impact on breastfeeding. With UNICEF support, over 452,000 medical consultations were provided since the beginning of the year, with acute essential medicine dispensed including drugs for mental health. In November 2017, UNICEF, in coordination with MoPH and a partner, delivered a three days training for 12 Hospitals from different Lebanese regions on the new Malnutrition Management Guidelines and Protocols to build their capacity to treat malnutrition cases among children under the age of five (U5). UNICEF also supported the MoPH in the procurement of about two million doses of vaccines for 650 vaccination centres, benefitting an estimated 500,000 children.

⁵⁸ Based on the UNHCR population data of August 2017 and final school enrolment figures for 2016-2017 school year from the MEHE, the estimate is that 37 per cent of children (6-14 years) are out of school. The exercise will be replicated following an update of enrolment data from MEHE for the 2017-2018 school year in the next two months.

⁵⁹ Estimated 43,000 beneficiaries per school year over 5 years.

⁶⁰ The modules revolved around: Teaching with Technology; Literacy Across Content; Differentiated Instruction, Understanding by Design; and Formative Assessment.

⁶¹ The BFHI is a global programme of the WHO and UNICEF for improving the role of maternity services to enable mothers to breastfeed their babies and protect them against the advertisement of breastmilk substitutes. The BFHI has 10 steps including improving the care of pregnant women, mothers and new-borns at maternity services for protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding.

Adolescents and Youth: In 2017, UNICEF established the Youth and Adolescent Department (YAD) to better support girls and boys aged 15-24 years by increasing their participation and empowering them in acquiring sustainable knowledge and skills. The increased focus and capacity enabled UNICEF to partner with 23 organizations to reach 76,929 young people across all eight governorates.

UNICEF made significant investments in putting inclusive policies for youth into action, including the development of the Youth Basic, Functional Literacy and Numeracy Programme to provide quality learning opportunities for out-of-school youth, offer pathways back to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), or directly into the labour force for improved livelihood opportunities. In addition to that, UNICEF partnered with the International Labour Organization to develop a strategy paper for enhancing TVET programmes in Lebanon, and continued to provide technical support to the Ministry of Youth and Sports through the development of an action plan for the National Youth Policy. In terms of skills building, UNICEF reached a total of 18,633 youth with a variety of training packages, including TVET and innovative skills building programmes for improved professional readiness and employability. UNICEF also worked on increasing opportunities for meaningful participation and empowerment through Sports 4 Development (S4D) and Youth-Led Initiatives (YLI). Approximately 41,058 adolescents and young people (48 per cent females) were trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles, and over 400 YLIs were implemented⁶². Significantly, UNICEF expanded the Innovation Lab Network programme consisting of design thinking, business development (Social Entrepreneurship) and digital skills training programmes reaching approximately 8,672 of adolescents and young people.

Social Protection: UNICEF supported the GoL to develop a social protection strategy, design a social safety net aligned with the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP), support humanitarian cash transfer safety nets and undertake socio-economic and poverty-related studies. The child-focused Humanitarian Cash Programme “Min Ila” provided a monthly transfer to 47,500 vulnerable primary school children, while drop-outs were referred to complimentary services to address non-income vulnerabilities. The impact evaluation shows higher enrolment and attendance rates⁶³, and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. In terms of the 2016-2017 winter response, 25,237 (15 per cent of target) vulnerable children received 40 U.S. Dollars and 571 schools received fuel, and in the current winter response, 19,903 (8 per cent of the 2017-2018 campaign target) children were reached so far with winter kits, and 367 schools received fuel. UNICEF has hired and trained advisors to five out of eight Governors on the implementation of a child rights-based approach in development. This comes within efforts to enhance data collection by local authorities on child rights and child poverty, build their capacity on integrating the best interests of children in decision-making, enhance the participation of children and young people in policies that affect them.

The Social Policy programme’s main challenge in 2017 was the low funding level, whereby raising resources for humanitarian safety nets was particularly difficult. MoSA’s lack of adequate technical capacity on Social Protection, and lack in institutional mechanisms to coordinate with the different actors were additional constraints. The fragmented, un-coordinated and bilateral interventions on Social Protection by UN agencies and the World Bank was challenging to have a focused dialogue. The Basic Assistance Programme’s main challenge was mainly at the level of funding. Although the Humanitarian Cash programme was planned to scale-up to reach 127,914 during the 2017-2018 scholastic year, it remained, however, in the pilot phase due to funding constraints. Similarly, the winter cash assistance in hard-to-reach areas was targeted to cover 238,000 children, but provided assistance to 20,000 children only.

Communication for Development (C4D): In 2017, about 239,000 people were reached with Back-to-School messages for the 2017-2018 school year and almost 13,000 people with child right messages. UNICEF completed the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study and had it endorsed by partner Ministries, which helped establish recommendations for C4D interventions that would encourage the adoption of positive social behaviours/practices, within the framework of the UNICEF country programme document (2017-2020). In WASH, UNICEF worked on enhancing community participation with a water establishment (WE) through the creation of committees that resulted in 88 households agreeing on the settling of outstanding bills. In addition, the Ministry of Higher Education adopted a UNICEF-developed outreach tool to track households reached and refer children to appropriate learning opportunities. As result of outreach and community engagement by October, 55,015 households were reached and 146,348 children were referred to appropriate schooling opportunities⁶⁴. Based on the positive results of the Accelerated Immunization Activities strategy, which emphasizes house to house visits, dialogues with families to better appreciate the need to complete vaccination, the strategy was expanded to reach the hard-to-reach, marginalized in about 200 low immunization coverage cadastres targeting 216,025 children under 15 years, as identified by MoPH. Furthermore, C4D capacity-building trainings were conducted to support programme deliveries such as the Back-to-School (BTS) campaigns (338 frontline workers), Accelerated Immunization activities (24 trainings targeting 1,000 frontline workers, vaccinators and health workers), community engagement (35 Trainers of Trainers and 1,570 frontline workers), in addition to 2,556 trainings for international partners, ministries and UNICEF programme staff. Programme challenges in 2017 included limited availability of partners, especially for Child Rights at the community level, and limited understanding of C4D among some donors/Ministry, and the changing priorities of programmes which directly affected results for C4D interventions.

Media and External Communication: UNICEF has launched in early 2017 an [interactive documentary](#) highlighting challenges faced by Syrian refugee children in terms of access to education which generated 23 million impressions on Twitter and more than 30 million views, making it the most successful campaign for UNICEF in recent years in terms of reach. In addition, UNICEF supported the launch of the [Hitting Rock Bottom](#) report marking the six years of conflict in Syria, and participated in events related to 16 days of activism on [gender based violence](#). Approximately 10 National Committees (NatComs) and [Goodwill Ambassador](#) visits took place in 2017 to highlight the plight of vulnerable children and advocate for their rights. This comes in addition to some 70 media and/or donor visits. The number of

⁶² Youth-led initiatives included community rehabilitation and improvement, advocacy campaigns, and social and cultural events.

⁶³ A reported increase of 20 days per year, and 100 per cent enrolment increase of 10+ years old children.

⁶⁴ 58 per cent to public schools and 21 per cent to non-formal education programmes.

followers of five UNICEF social media platforms has increased from 111,000 in 2016 to 275,000 by the end of 2017. Communicating in a very complex political environment and in a very politically-oriented media scenery necessitate that all communications feature UNICEF's support to Lebanese institutions and focus on the mandate to reach all children. Additionally, mobilizing NatComs for fundraising and provision of needed communication products for this purpose in a time of funding shortages. Another challenge was meeting the needs for visibility and communication of more than 20 donors.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 2017)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	100,971	101,183 _{ae}	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)		n/a	28,338	27,532 _e	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	423,832 _a	202,259 _b	101,504	107,818 _e	0
	TOTAL			230,813	236,533 _e	0
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2017-2018	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	210,000	0 _f	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)					
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	n/a	n/a	210,000	0 _f	0
	TOTAL					
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	56,000	62,143	1,968
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _c	n/a	0	403,852	450,000 _d	0
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	10,825 _a	0	9,075	5,735 _f	106
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	34,834 _a	0	28,100	21,002 _d	125
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	448,997 _a	0	283,050	326,166	14,255
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues ¹	250,000 _b	n/a _b	0	130,500	218,541 _e	9,318
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	n/a _c	0	72,365	61,613	192
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	1,127,887 _b	288,736	690,711	653,323	0
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,462 _a	231,740 _b	46,729 _c	159,556	180,193	1,425
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	203,368 _b	38,626 _c	160,256	167,571	2,385
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	247,903 _b	151,961	120,665	182,294	27,104
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees) ^a						
# of suspected medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health) _b	n/a		0	600,000	452,029	429,323
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles _c			0	70,703	151,190	83,354
				63,260	86,714	33,266
				59,539	97,439	33,266
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination _d			0	175,000	282,592	33,052

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements	n/a		0	250,000	82,011	-60,547 _e
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	17,122	270
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	41,058	3,688
# 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	27,305	2,744
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	6,891	2,453
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	1,675	162
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese Syrians Palestinian Kits 630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0 _c	0
			0	116,000	121,282 _d	0
			0	15,000	15,124 _d	0
			0	32,000	55,277 _d	19,903
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	19,903 _e	19,903
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	46,940	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	54,489 _f	54,489
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	12,980	1,293
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year ¹	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	238,753	8,282
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME						
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	49,268	0
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	37,705	0
Footnotes						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames.						
Education: a) Data for the scholastic year 2017/2018 will be available starting January 2018.						
Education: b) Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)” Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Figures are accurate as of end of March 2017.						
Education: c) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.						
Education: d) Result achieved is 450,000 since the supply is done once annually and is distributed accordingly.						
Education: e) Results might change according to the final DCT to MEHE (closing 2016-2017).						
Education: f) Result to be validated in January since the school year has just started.						
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the January-July 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.						
Child protection: b) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: c) The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: d) Males: 6,090, Females: 14,912. Underachievement due to delays in sector guidance at the beginning of the year and the financial constraints by the end of the year also affected the target.						
Child protection: e) Males: 65,563, Females: 152,978. Overachievement is due to effective support to community groups networks which allowed UNICEF and its partner to expand the number of individuals reached.						
Child protection: f) Underachievement was due to a confusion at the beginning of the year between the sector target and UNICEF target on case management. The 9,075 represent the target including UNICEF target that was around 6000 cases.						

Winter: d) The targets were more of an estimated number
Winter: e) Underachievement due to the shortage shortage funding; all winter cash programmes got cancelled in winter 2017/2018. The only delivery we are reporting on is the distribution of winter kits.
Winter: f) Ongoing activity that ends in June 2018. Current number covers 2017 only.
Communication for Development: a) Overachievement due to conservative planning
Communication for Development: b) Overachievement due partners' efforts all throughout the year and not only during the Back to School Campaign
Palestinian Programme: a) targets were met despite funding gap mainly because of cost-efficient measures and partnerships
WASH: a) Targets were met despite the 52% funding gap because of cost-efficient partnerships with the private sector and a lower cost per capita than originally planned.
WASH: b) Sector figures were retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).
WASH: c) Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).
Health & Nutrition: a) MoPH data reflects the months of January – November 2017 for UNICEF result.
Health & Nutrition: b) MoPH data for UNICEF results are not fully available by MoPH and cover the months of January - November 2017.
Health & Nutrition: c) Overachievement is due to double count in the number of children receiving more than one type of vaccine
Health & Nutrition: d) The measurement of this indicator has changed from the total of children under 5 receiving Penta 1 to U5 receiving Penta1 + Penta first booster +DT exceptional + DPT 2nd Booster.
Health & Nutrition: e) Negative figures are due to technical error occurred last month in the reporting.
Adolescents: a) The sector target refers to the number of children and youth whose registration fees for regulated NFE programmes are partially or fully subsidized.
Winter: a) The sector target is 210,000 households and the sector result is 131,149 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. Sector data from October 2016 to December 2016. Source: Inter-Agency Coordination, November Statistical Dashboard.
Winter: b) Due to operational challenges, mainly related to the targeting of the poorest Lebanese households, the winter cash programme direct to poor Lebanese children was cancelled in agreement with the MoSA, and will be reprogrammed into a more sustainable and predictable child focused programme. A feasibility study will be launched soon to assess the options and appropriateness of the new programme targeting Lebanese socio-economically vulnerable children.
Winter: c) The programme was postponed and is expected to be re-designed in collaboration with MoSA.
Winter: d) The targets were more of an estimated number.
Winter: e) Underachievement due to the shortage shortage funding; all winter cash programmes got cancelled in winter 2017/2018. The only delivery we are reporting on is the distribution of winter kits.
Winter: f) Ongoing activity that ends in June 2018. Current number covers 2017 only.
Communication for Development: a) Overachievement due to conservative planning.
Communication for Development: b) Overachievement due partners' efforts all throughout the year and not only during the Back to School Campaign.
Palestinian Programme: a) targets were met despite funding gap mainly because of cost-efficient measures and partnerships.

Turkey

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response and remains the largest provider of aid to Syrians, as well as other refugee groups. The United Nations Country Team supported national efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), with coordination taking place via the Syria Response Group and the Mediterranean Task Force. UNICEF participated actively in all relevant working groups (WG), co-leading the Education WG and Child Protection Sub-WG, as well as the South-East Turkey Education and Child Protection WGs.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and through its close partnership with the Government. Under the framework of the 3RP and the No Lost Generation Initiative, UNICEF focused on Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Health and Basic Needs as priority areas to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remained a top priority in 2017, with an increased focus on resilience in 2018 to reflect and adequately address the protracted and complex nature of both crises. Due to the restricted operational space for humanitarian actors, UNICEF explored new partnerships to meet the needs of vulnerable children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In 2017, UNICEF and partners focused on strengthening existing child protection (CP) systems to expand coverage and improve the quality of services for refugee children, reaching almost 150,000 children with essential CP and psycho-social support (PSS) services via a comprehensive network of 55 safe spaces in 17 provinces, including 12 established in 2017. In addition, UNICEF significantly scaled-up outreach services in host communities to strengthen the identification and referral of at-risk children. Through expanded partnerships with NGOs and new initiatives⁶⁵, more than 117,700 children with protection needs were identified and referred to specialized services in 2017, of whom almost 27,500 children received required services. UNICEF also initiated several partnerships to promote the use of CP strategies in areas such as gender-based violence and justice. Despite of important strides made in 2017 to address the protection needs of refugee and vulnerable children, significant gaps remain, namely the uneven coverage of quality services, weak regulatory mechanisms for case management procedures, and insufficient tools and systems to monitor CP

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 14, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,424,237	M: 1,821,694; F: 1,602,543
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,530,634	M: 797,847; F: 732,787
Child Refugees (Under 5)	469,120	M: 243,121; F: 226,000

⁶⁵ Such as the CP component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) for refugee children and the Family Social Support Outreach Programme.

needs and trends. The limited capacity and availability of qualified NGOs on the ground continues to be another key impediment to service delivery. In 2018, UNICEF will focus on expanding the provision of comprehensive CP services while strengthening and harmonizing case management procedures.

Education: UNICEF continued to work closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other partners throughout the year on a multi-pronged approach to increase access and improve the quality of formal education to refugee children, including the establishment of seven schools and 530 container classrooms for 47,800 students, the provision of monthly incentives to over 13,000 Syrian volunteer teachers, the delivery of needs-based trainings to over 126,500 Syrian and Turkish teachers; provision of maintenance support to over 400 Temporary Education Centers (TECs), and the distribution of learning supplies to more than 372,000 students. In line with the Government's decision to make at least one year of pre-school mandatory by 2019, UNICEF expanded early childhood education (ECE) for refugee and Turkish children (3-5 years) providing over 400 classrooms with age-appropriate furniture, equipment and learning materials, and partnering with NGOs to provide community/home-based Early Childhood Education, benefitting over 37,400 children. As a result of these joint efforts, more than 610,500 refugee children⁶⁶ were enrolled in formal education by December, a nearly 25 per cent increase over the end of the last school year in June. For the first time since the beginning of the refugee crisis in Turkey, more Syrian children were enrolled in Turkish public schools (373,381) than in TECs (237,134), reflecting Government's commitment to gradually integrate all Syrian children into the national education system. Nevertheless, as more than 350,000 Syrian refugee children remain out-of-school, UNICEF worked throughout 2017 to increase their access to an education, through outreach campaigns, reaching more than 46,600 OOSC. In addition, UNICEF partnered with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGOs to provide much-needed Turkish language, literacy and numeracy courses to over 14,500 OOSC in 15 provinces. Despite the significant gains made in 2017, ongoing restrictions faced by NGO partners on the ground and continued turnover within the MoNE and other line ministries continue to impede programme delivery, particularly in non-formal and informal education. The accelerated transition of refugee students to public schools may bring additional difficulties, and they must be adequately supported to adapt to their new learning environments and reach their full potential.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Under the framework of the No Lost Generation Initiative, UNICEF and partners have worked in 2017 to address the unique needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth by strengthening and expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education in host communities across the country. Working closely with key government and NGO partners, UNICEF developed a network of dedicated young people in over 20 host communities to improve the quality of social cohesion trainings and activities. Nearly 650 Turkish and Syrian young people were trained as Master Trainers and subsequently reached almost 125,800 peers in their communities with social cohesion activities. A new, interactive package was also developed to provide trainers with more effective tools to engage adolescents and youth on key issues such as child rights, conflict resolution and social cohesion. UNICEF also continued to provide life skills and leadership trainings for Turkish and Syrian young people, particularly those out-of-school. In 2017, UNICEF worked with the MoNE and a partner to develop an eight-weeks long life skills programme better adapted to their needs and interests. The programme, which reached 3,230 adolescents aims to empower girls and boys to become agents of change through the design and implementation of social action projects within their communities. The expansion of this programme over the past two years has faced some challenges. A lack of comprehensive data on needs and gaps remains a key bottleneck, while more work must be done to ensure partners have the capacity to implement, monitor and report on achievements. In late 2017, UNICEF began a comprehensive review of the programme with the aim to develop a new strategy for a more effective and a meaningful engagement in 2018.

Social Protection: UNICEF has significantly expanded its Social Protection programme in 2017 to ensure vulnerable refugee and Turkish children have increased access to essential education, child protection and social services. The extension of the national CCTE Programme was launched in May 2017, with the aim to encourage enrolment, improve attendance and reduce drop-out of vulnerable refugee children. The first CCTE payment was made to over 56,000 refugee children and the programme expanded rapidly, reaching over 188,400 children⁶⁷ by December. 82 per cent of beneficiaries also benefit from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) – which provides cash assistance to 1.2 million of the most vulnerable refugee families in Turkey to cover their basic needs – demonstrating that the complementarity of the two programmes continues to work as intended. The programme will be scaled-up in 2018 to reach the target of 350,000 children by June 2019. Challenges, however, are expected, particularly the low enrolment and attendance of children in high school, many of whom face the difficult choice of going to school or providing for their families. UNICEF is exploring options to address the high school gap in 2018, for example through more targeted outreach and including into the CCTE children who will also benefit from the Accelerated Learning Programme.

UNICEF also scaled-up its programme to address child labour, an issue that affects vulnerable Turkish and refugee children. Over 15,000 children and their families received targeted socio-economic, educational and psycho-social support to mitigate the negative coping mechanisms that lead children to work. In addition, UNICEF established new partnerships with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen to enforce child labour laws, promote child rights and business principles, and support referrals to technical/vocational training.

Basic Needs: UNICEF continued to provide basic relief items and cash-based assistance to vulnerable refugee and Turkish families. During the 2016-2017 winter, UNICEF partners provided 34,000 households in 10 provinces⁶⁸ with e-voucher or unconditional cash support,

⁶⁶ 573,104 Syrian and 37,411 Iraqis.

⁶⁷ 95,108 girls and 93,336 boys.

⁶⁸ Batman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Mardin, Sanliurfa, and Siirt.

benefitting an estimated 102,000 children. Post-distribution monitoring visits were conducted to gauge recipients' satisfaction and evaluate the impact of the assistance, with results analysed to inform and improve winter programming. Due to the expansion of the ESSN in Turkey and to avoid overlap, UNICEF has reduced its 2017-2018 winter caseload, targeting approximately 10,000 vulnerable refugee and Turkish households who are not benefitting from the ESSN in the provinces of Batman, Hatay and Mardin.

Health: During 2017, UNICEF provided technical and communication for development (C4D) support to the Ministry of Health for three rounds of a national vaccination campaign for all refugee children under the age of five. The campaign aimed to protect children against a variety of communicable diseases. Over 376,000 children were screened in 20 provinces by more than 2,500 vaccination teams. Following these assessments, over 121,600 children received missing pentavalent vaccine doses and more than 142,000 received missing vaccinations for measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR).

Media and External Communications: UNICEF continued to mobilize traditional and digital media throughout 2017 to raise awareness on key child rights issues in Turkey, with an emphasis on the situation of vulnerable Syrian refugee children. [New partners](#) like Facebook and a global advertising firm amplified UNICEF's voice and contributed to the global target of one billion reached. The international community's generous financial support to UNICEF in Turkey was acknowledged via a series of high-level visits to the field, which also helped sustain public awareness of the situation of refugee children. This included a visit by [Nikki Haley, US Permanent Representative to the UN](#), to Adana for the opening of an U.S. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration-funded TEC; inauguration ceremonies for a [German-supported school](#) in Kahramanmaraş and [EU-supported ECE classrooms](#) in Kilis; and appearances by [Agnes Chan](#), Regional Goodwill Ambassador, and [Tuba Büyüküstün](#), National Goodwill Ambassador. UNICEF also provided critical [communication support to the MoH](#) during all three rounds of its vaccination campaign. UNICEF also supported the organization of several high-level initiatives and events in Ankara, including the launch of the [CCTE](#) and [Inclusive Early Childhood Education Programme for Children with Disabilities](#), and the [Day of the Girl Child](#), the latter reaching over 19 million people. On [World Children's Day](#), UNICEF's visibility peaked with 600,000 people reached and 21,000 engaged, and Turkish was ranked as the fifth most-used language by social media followers during the global campaign. Over the course of the year, UNICEF Turkey's followers grew by 43 per cent on Facebook, 50 per cent on Instagram and 32 per cent on Twitter, and visits to UNICEF's website increased by 80 per cent. According to a recent independent market research study commissioned by UNICEF⁶⁹, the organization ranked second in brand awareness in Turkey, behind the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 2017)

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (quarterly December 2017)						
TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 1.56 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	37,423	179
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ¹	412,200	612,603	0	400,000	612,603	0
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ²	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	14,528	30
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ³	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁴	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	126,554	70,915
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 1.23 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	124,650	n/a		100,000	69,709	5,622
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655	n/a		77,000	117,699	6,417
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700			7,700	27,483	855
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780			2,120	1,845	723
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		165,000	167,046	0
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a		200,000	125,796	22,758

⁶⁹ KPI Barometer Study, Turkey Highlights, UNICEF PFP, November 2017.

FOOTNOTES
EDUCATION: 1) 612,603 (304,700 girls and 307,903 boys) is the highest enrolment achievement, as of November 2017. The total enrolment data as of December 2017, is 610,515 (303,104 girls and 307,411 boys).
EDUCATION: 2) Total enrolment for 2016 and 2017 was 14,553 (8,070 girls and 6,458 boys); new enrolment in 2017 was 4,959 (2,972 girls and 1,987 boys). The limited availability of qualified NGOs who can support the expansion of programming in host communities remains a key challenge to achieving programme targets.
EDUCATION: 3) 13,180 represents the highest achieved as of March 2017; the # of teachers actually supported in December was 13,012 (6,945 women, 6,077 men).
EDUCATION: 4) 73,403 women and 53,151 men. The achievement reported this month are the results from the latest round of teacher training which took place from September-November 2017 and verified by MoNE. Overachievement in this indicator is a result of additional trainings provided to education personnel to meet the needs of the growing number of Syrian students in formal education.
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) 3,052 girls, 2,570 boys. Achievement against this target was lower than planned due to ongoing capacity gaps with NGO partners.
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) 3,208 girls, 3,249 boys. The over achievement (150%) is due to the inclusion of children benefiting from UNICEF's protection voucher programme. Under the programme, children are identified and assessed for protection concerns to determine their eligibility to receive a voucher.
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) 498 girls, 357 boys. UNICEF has overachieved under this indicator as a result of expanded capacity of NGO partners and strengthened referral pathways for specialized services.
CHILD PROTECTION: 4) Slight underachievement against this target is due to high turnover within key line ministries, as well as limited operational space for NGO partners involved in the GBV response. While available partners have received GBV training, it has become increasingly challenging to identify enough qualified frontline workers to conduct trainings. A renewed focus on capacity building is planned for 2018.
YOUTH: 1) 12,208 girls, 10,550 boys. Underachievement against planned targets is due to reporting and capacity gaps of partners. UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these gaps. The increase this month is due to the report of the Ministry of Youth and Sports covering August to October data.
BASIC NEEDS: 1) Results reported under this indicator are as of January 2017; beneficiaries reached in December 2016 were counted against the 2016 3RP.

Egypt

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF, in line with the Refugee Resilience Response Plan (3RP), has leveraged existing programme mechanisms and partnerships with relevant government⁷⁰ and non-government partners to address the quality of and access to services for vulnerable children, particularly through strengthening of national child protection, education, health and response mechanisms, and ensuring that these systems are increasingly inclusive of migrant and refugee populations.

As co-lead of the Education Working Group and the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPWG), and member of the Health Working Group, UNICEF contributed to identifying coordination mechanisms that would boost synergies among humanitarian actors and avoid duplication, and to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of interventions.

Humanitarian Strategy: In education, UNICEF employed a two-pronged approach in the expansion of access to basic education to vulnerable children from refugee host communities through the strengthening of the public education system (teacher training and supplying teaching equipment to schools) supplemented by community-based approaches when the system cannot cope with the additional number of children. In child protection, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Interior to advocate for the release of children from detention, and to ensure access to provide humanitarian assistance to those detained. In addition, UNICEF joined efforts with UNHCR to define a joint response to detention and provide coordinated actions on mixed migration. UNICEF also worked through the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to provide psychosocial support and other specialized services, including support to cases of sexual and gender-based violence. Following a decree by the MoHP permitting Syrian refugees to access public health services, UNICEF through NGO partners has been supporting the MoHP through a basic package of training for medical and paramedical personnel to enhance provision of health care services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees, as well as host community population. UNICEF's partnership with the MoHP will continue to facilitate collaboration with other organizations working in primary healthcare to ensure a system-wide approach for health services for refugees, supported through synergies with other UNICEF programmes in child protection, social and behaviour change, and monitoring. In 2018, UNICEF will continue to focus its interventions in Education, Child Protection and Health in the governorates with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees⁷¹ in addition to refugees, migrants and asylum seekers from other countries such as Sudan and the Horn of Africa. UNICEF's humanitarian support will continue to extend to all vulnerable populations in these areas, including host-communities to address the needs of the most at-risk, and promote enhanced social integration.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: By the end of 2017, 869 Syrian refugee children had access pre-primary education through the establishment of 30 new kindergartens with UNICEF support, and 683 children were supported with transportation grants in Cairo and Damietta. In addition, about 6,000 Syrian children benefited from cash transfers to enrol in education.

UNICEF continued to coordinate with the Ministry of Education (MoE) on two prospective work plans: one on supporting primary and secondary education with simple school maintenance, providing teacher trainings and supplies for public schools that enrol Syrian

⁷⁰ Including with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM).

⁷¹ Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 14, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	126,291	M: 65,166; F: 61,125
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,305	M: 28,289; F: 26,016
Child Refugees (Under 5)	14,018	M: 7,199; F: 6,820

refugees; and the second on supporting awareness programmes countering irregular migration for educators and children in governorates that are most affected. UNICEF was unable to achieve full targets for its education activities in 2017 due to almost six months of delays in issuing the necessary clearances by the Government to implementing partners per the new NGOs Law 70/2017, therefore lowering the overall beneficiaries' reach.

Child Protection: In 2017, UNICEF interventions have benefitted 56,471 children through community-based child protection interventions, (including programmes and recreational activities for younger children, life skills for older children) and positive parenting programmes to 15,678 parents and caregivers. UNICEF provided legal and humanitarian assistance to 287 children detained over irregular migration, including 131 Unaccompanied and Separated Children. UNICEF also provided multi-sectoral case management and specialized services to 10,611 children, including supporting children in detention and provision of cash assistance. This work was undertaken in close coordination with UNHCR and IOM in different governorates, including in 17 detention centres in the northern coast and two centres in Aswan and the Red Sea. Additionally, UNICEF provided services to 348 children, including speech therapy sessions and specialized psychological support. During the year, UNICEF expanded its outreach and support to Egyptian, migrant and refugee children and parents in 16 targeted governorates, including in strategic migration hubs. UNICEF continued to support the Egyptian government to address the protection needs of Egyptian, refugee and migrant children in schools by improving staff capacity on child protection, psychosocial support (PSS) programmes and developing child protection policies in 25 schools in Cairo and Giza governorates, while eight schools in Damietta wrote their own codes of conduct. UNICEF exceeded the targets for PSS and case management due to increased demand for services, and government expansion of programmes in 2017.

Health: UNICEF and the MoHP reached 19,701 children under the age of five (U5) with routine immunization and growth monitoring services, exceeding the planned target of 13,000 due to expanded reach by the Ministry. UNICEF also supported 1,045 ante-natal care consultations through 112 Primary Healthcare Units (PHUs) since the beginning of 2017. The original target of 8,000 consultations included both refugee and host community mothers, while the data received from the MoHP documented only ante-natal visits by refugee mothers, hence the low reported result. UNICEF continued support for capacity-building and training activities for MoHP staff, in addition to technical and financial support to 180 Syrian community healthcare workers (CHWs), which was below the target of 450 due to a lack of full funding. PSS services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees and Egyptians were provided through 28 UNICEF-supported PHUs, reaching 24,324 children, and 5,932 men and women through positive parenting programmes.

Social Protection: UNICEF, in close collaboration with UNHCR, has planned for a winterization cash grant in the 2017-2018 winter to provide an estimated 118,000 vulnerable people, including 47,200 children, with cash disbursements to purchase winter clothes between November 2017 and February 2018, with over the 80 per cent of the cash being disbursed in December 2017. This is a complementary top-up to the existing UNHCR grants, to ensure that 47,200 migrant and refugee children are able to meet their basic needs during the winter season. The total contribution provides up to 600 to help meet the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for needy families. In total, 7,959 extremely vulnerable households with children were directly reached with cash assistance in 2017.

External Communication and Advocacy: Key highlights from 2017 include UNICEF support for the content generation of a joint social media campaign addressing irregular migration led by the National Coordination Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons in partnership with IOM. UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors engaged in public advocacy functions and fundraising initiatives, such as support for UNICEF's Uprooted and No Lost Generation campaigns, conduct of a [field visit](#) to UNICEF-supported kindergartens for Syrian refugee children to highlight their humanitarian situation and advocate for their rights. The video documenting the visit was posted on UNICEF Facebook page reaching about one million people. In addition, UNICEF leveraged an annual art symposium for drawing on walls and boats in the coastal village El-Burullus in Kafr El Sheikh Governorate to raise awareness on unsafe migration practices and provide art and vocational training to youth and adolescents. The innovative intervention was covered through UNICEF Egypt social media platforms as well as other 47 multimedia outlets.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 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	1,045 ¹	75
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40 ²	0
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines				250	0 ²	0
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	102	0
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days				15,000,000	6,031,161 ³	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	19,701	1,590

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report		
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies	n/a			72,000	0 ⁴	0		
# trained CHWs				450	180	0		
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)								
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a	n/a		2,000	869 ¹	0		
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0		
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	n/a			3,000	0 ¹	0		
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500			360	112	70		
# 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	5,672 ²	0		
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600			150	0 ¹	0		
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)								
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500	n/a		25,000	56,471 ¹	5,684		
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500			10,000	985	11,500		
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	7,845	44,000		
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	607	7,500		
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300			12,000	209	13,300		
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	15	104		
# government bodies activated and strengthened	105			40	0	0		
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600			1,000	315	1,600		
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	930			50	0	930		
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants)	n/a			13,135	0	n/a		
FOOTNOTES								
Education 1: The low/zero UNICEF result is due to delayed activities and clearances received per the new NGO law 70/2017 and the delay in the implementation of the UNICEF AWP, which was only approved by the MoE and MoSS in early July 2017.								
Education 2: The result exceeds the target as it includes cash transfers that were pending clearances from last year due to constraints/delays caused by the new NGO law.								
Health 1: The original target was based on discussions with MoHP to cover both refugee and host community mothers, while the data received from MoHP totalled only refugee women who received this service.								
Health 2: The training activities including on the new EPI Guideline were postponed to 2018 due the funding gap in 2017.								
Health 3: NIDs conducted in April 2017. Results are for a Sub National Polio Campaign which did not cover the whole country.								
Health 4: Data pending from the MoHP. Discussion is underway to collect this data post supply distribution to UNICEF-supported PHUs.								
Child Protection 1: The indicator results included beneficiaries of CP services at family centres (reported by the PNGOs) and at PHUs (reported by MoHP) without double counting.								
Child Protection 2: The CP section partners started to distribute the available cash in June 2017. The available funds were not sufficient to cover the full target in this indicator.								
Child Protection 3: Government bodies including primary health centres, youth centres, official child protection committees and the schools who are supported with the safe guarding mechanism.								
Child Protection 4: At least one of the following: Legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.								
Child Protection 5: Emergency cash-based intervention provided to Syrian children based on specific vulnerability criteria.								

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 31 December 2017) *

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD					HRP				3RP																				Total				Total			
Sector	Syria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP			
	Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap	
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	57.6	25.3	31%	84.2	50.8	33.4	40%	108.4	51.6	56.8	52%	4.8	5.3	-0.5	-11%																				
Health and Nutrition	88.5	52.5	36.0	41%	11.0	12.8	-1.8	-16%	20.4	17.6	2.9	14%	2.2	2.4	-0.1	-6%	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-39%	2.3	0.4	1.8	82%												
Education	94.4	43.5	50.9	54%	96.3	68.5	27.8	29%	223.1	251.4	-28.2	-13%	24.1	5.5	18.6	77%	193.1	152.9	40.1	21%	6.1	4.8	1.3	22%												
Child Protection	30.1	23.2	6.9	23%	38.6	28.4	10.2	27%	33.0	62.1	-29.1	-88%	4.9	2.0	2.9	59%	33.3	28.5	4.8	14%	9.4	3.3	6.1	65%												
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	22.2	15.2	41%	29.5	4.3	25.2	85%	16.6	4.9	11.7	71%	2.0	1.0	1.0	52%	8.0	10.6	-2.6	-32%			0.0													
Social Protection					8.5	22.4	-14.0	-165%	22.6	16.4	6.2	28%										2.6	-2.6													
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	11.2	-1.2	-12%	28.6	60.7	-32.1	-112%																								
Early recovery	16.1	9.3	6.8	42%						13.7																										
Palestinian									19.5	0.0	19.5	100%																								
Other																									7.5	3.7	3.8	51%	7.5	3.7	3.8	51%	7.5	3.7	3.8	51%
Being allocated		3.2				8.7				0.0				0.5				11.9				2.0				7.7										
Regional thematic																																				
Total	349.6	211.5	138.0	39%	278.1	207.1	71.0	26%	472.3	478.3	-6.0	-1%	38.0	16.7	21.4	56%	234.9	204.7	30.2	13%	17.8	13.1	4.7	26%	7.5	11.4	-3.9	-52%	1048.6	933.7	114.9	11%	1398.1	1145.2	252.9	18%

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 39.6 M.

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 30.9 M and total funds available US\$ 12.9 M.

* \$US53 M deducted from Lebanon CF.

Next SitRep: February 20th, 2018

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

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

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

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