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Some of the 74 orphaned and separated children who live at the UNICEF-supported home sit with one of the "aunties", a nickname given by the children for the 12 governesses who care for them, at the orphanage they now call home in Aleppo, Syria, Monday 20 February 2017.

unicef Syria Crisis

March 2017 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- As the conflict in Syria marked its 7th year in March 2017, continued lack of adherence to the Cessation of Hostilities by parties to the conflict led to further deterioration of the security and the humanitarian situation. Access by humanitarian actors to deliver multi-sectorial assistance to meet the dire needs of people living under siege, as well as in hard to reach areas, remained highly constrained. On the 6 year anniversary of the conflict, UNICEF released "[Heartbeat](#)" a song to send a message of hope from Syria's children to the world.
- UNICEF presented during the conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region a stocktaking [report on Education in Syria and refugee host countries](#) and called on donors for relevant policy and funding streams reforms to address access, quality and system development issues.
- In Jordan, UNICEF continued to respond to humanitarian needs of the Syrian population at the Jordan north-eastern border with delivery of clean water to Rukban and to Hadalat, as well as provision of health and nutrition services to 304 children U5 in the UNICEF-supported clinic in Rukban.
- UNICEF Iraq remains critically underfunded against its 2017 plan for the Syrian refugee response with only 6 per cent of the 2017 appeal received as of end of March. As UNICEF is prioritizing its response on as needed basis, donor funding will be key for the continuation and sustainability of essential cross-sectoral services to the most vulnerable children.
- Despite security and administrative challenges, UNICEF continued the delivery of life-saving interventions and critical services to the most vulnerable populations in Syria reaching about 226,800 people in 164 hard to reach locations and providing supplies for about 45,600 beneficiaries in 12 besieged areas, including the Four Towns.

In Syria

6,000,000

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2015)

Outside Syria

2,384,723

of registered Syria refugee children

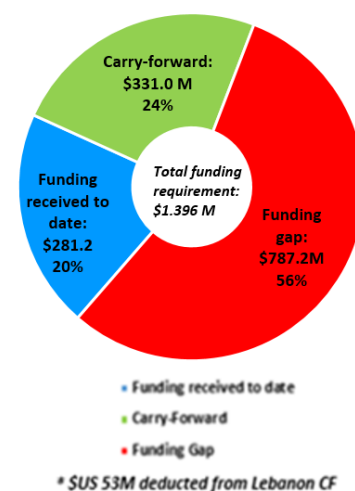
5,020,470

of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 03 April 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2016

US\$ 1,396 million

Funding Status*



UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	March results ² (#)	Cluster Target	March results ² (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,107,461	479,913	9,051,563	651,028
# targeted children enrolled in formal education ¹	3,701,713	1,167,849	693,540	855,897
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education ²	420,000	41,611	1,307,679	41,611
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ³	941,240	261,513	988,740	276,124
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	666,642	120,719	1,335,385	158,316

Targets revised from January 2017 report. 1) Sector does not include Syria, sector target revised to include Lebanon. 2) Results are cumulative since January 2017.

Humanitarian Overview:

In Syria, the escalation of fighting against ISIL and Jabhat Fatah al-Sham, as well as the lack of adherence to the Cessation of Hostilities by several parties to the conflict, led to the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation, limiting access of humanitarian actors to deliver multi-sectorial assistance to meet the dire needs of people living under siege, as well as in hard to reach areas during the reporting period. The implementation of inter-agency (IA) convoys in early 2017 recorded a slight improvement¹, however many locations continue to be beyond reach. Humanitarian access to besieged locations in East Ghouta remains challenging, due to the protracted military activities in the area, therefore hampering the implementation of IA convoys as well as the delivery of urgent humanitarian interventions, including vaccinations. Challenges in obtaining formal approvals from local authorities to conduct certain planned activities across UNICEF-supported sites continued, thus causing, at times, frustrating delays to programming. Multiple trends of displacement continue to be recorded in several areas of the country, as a result of the ongoing hostilities and military offensives.

As the conflict in Syria entered its 7th year in March, the number of registered Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries surpassed 5 million people of whom more than 2.3 million are children, while the refugees under temporary protection in Turkey has increased to nearly 3 million². Out of the latter, less than 10 per cent of Syrian refugees live in 22 official camps along the Syrian border, while the remaining 90 per cent reside in host communities, mostly in the southeast, with more and more in Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and other cities to the north and west, putting increasing strain on infrastructures and basic services. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, four rounds of returns took place in March for 45 people (including 17 Syrians and 2 Syrian children), bringing the total number of people re-admitted to Turkey since March 2016 to 944. Also in the reporting period, cross-border humanitarian access to northern Syria was impacted by the closure and suspension of several international non-governmental organizations (INGOS) that are based in Gaziantep which included one UNICEF partner and therefore resulting in the non- delivery of critical mine risk education and awareness raising on child protection issues.

In Lebanon, the second largest Syrian refugees host country in the region, the situation remains precarious. An estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees, of which only 1 million are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), live in the country, in addition to about 300,000 Palestinians refugees (around 30,000 being arrivals from Syria). Recurrent tensions in several hotspots, security incidents, evictions of refugees from informal settlements in different locations speak to the fragility of the country. The recent statement by Prime Minister Saad al-Hariri on Lebanon being close to a “breaking point” accentuates the precarious balance the country maintains between meeting humanitarian needs, maintaining the security and the increasing burden on country’s institutions to address the growing needs of refugees and affected communities.

Jordan currently hosts 2.7 million refugees, including 657,000 registered Syrian refugees (335,070 children), 62,445 Iraqi refugees (33 per cent children), and over 2.1 million long staying registered Palestinian refugees. While 80 per cent of the Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan live in host communities, a total of 79,736 refugees live in Za’atari camp, 53,917 are officially registered in Azraq camp, 332 live in King Abdullah Park and 7,449 live in Emirati-Jordanian Camp. In addition to these registered refugee populations in Jordan, a population of approximately 55,000 Syrians remain at Jordan’s northeast desert border area with Syria who require humanitarian assistance.

Meanwhile in Iraq, UNICEF remains severely underfunded against its 2017 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan appeal for support to Syrian refugees with only 7 per cent of the 2017 appeal received as of mid-April. Prioritisation is taking place on an as-needed basis by sector, location, partner and service in coordination with the UNHCR. There are 235,526 Syrian refugees in Iraq, of which 101,276 are children. Key needs for Syrian refugees include provision of basic services and increase in the resilience of refugees and impacted communities through strengthening of social cohesion and self-reliance. Public services and infrastructure, including schools, health, water supply and sanitation remain overstretched. In March, the military offensive by the Government of Iraq to retake Mosul city in Ninewa continued, causing large-scale new [displacement of Iraqis](#) from conflict locations into other parts of federal Iraq. This has not impacted ongoing UNICEF activities for Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) as yet.

¹ In March 2017, UNICEF participated in eight inter-agency convoys delivering multi-sectorial assistance which helped reach 134,000 people and 8,500 people through seven airdrops.

² UNHCR data portal as of 3 April 2017.

Egypt continues to host refugees mainly from Syria, Sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq. As of 28 February 2017, the total of registered refugees and asylum seekers has reached about 202,209 people, including 120,154 registered Syrian Refugees (40,000 households). The largest group of children at risk in Egypt are unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Recent assessments indicate there are 2,738 of registered UASC cases; primarily being unaccompanied children from African countries³ and separated children from Syria. The national capacity to meet the growing humanitarian needs continues to be challengingly stretched, especially in terms of supporting the existing refugee populations to access quality public education, emergency healthcare, secondary and tertiary healthcare and protection services, while catering for the needs of host communities at the same time. The overall fragile situation is further compounded by the economic slowdown and devaluation of the Egyptian currency against the US dollar and administrative challenges in terms of lengthy residency procedures and family reunification due to visa limitations.

Syria

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In March 2017, UNICEF Syria reached about 226,800⁴ people in 164 hard-to-reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities including regular programmes, inter-agency cross-line convoys and cross-border interventions in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition and child protection. In addition, UNICEF delivered supplies for about 45,600 beneficiaries in 12 besieged communities through cross-line and humanitarian convoys, airdrops and regular programmes. Amongst the neediest locations, a long-awaited United Nations/Syrian Arab Red Crescent convoy reached the Four Towns on 14 March, with UNICEF delivering health and nutrition items enough for 150 people in Zabadani, 20,000 people in Madaya, and 10,000 in Foah and Kefraya. Other locations reached through convoys included Rawda, Wadi Barada, Bloudan and Khan El Shih in Rural Damascus, Talbiseh and Al Rastan in Homs.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,500,000
Children Displaced	2,400,000
People in Hard to Reach Areas	4,800,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas**	2,095,648
People in Besieged Areas	645,000
Children in Besieged Areas**	280,854
* Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA **Calculation based on latest BSG\HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF reached almost 1.5 million people with water and sanitation services in support of municipal water and sanitation systems across Syria during the reporting month. Over 2.8 million people have been benefitting from UNICEF WASH services since the beginning of the year. As part of the emergency response⁵, about 56,000 people benefitted from emergency life-saving interventions⁶, which brings the total of beneficiaries in 2017 to about 809,000 people. Furthermore, in March, UNICEF reached almost 131,000 people with WASH non-food items (NFIs)⁷ (nearly 432,000 people in 2017).

UNICEF continued to promote healthy and quality education through the support to WASH in schools. In March, WASH facilities were rehabilitated/developed and hygiene promotion activities were conducted benefiting over 31,000 school children in 54 schools (145,000 children in 185 schools since January 2017).

UNICEF continued provision of critical drinking water disinfectants across Syria enough to reach through the network over 14 million people, as well as the needed fuel to support the operation of the water systems wherever electricity provision is disrupted. In Aleppo, Al Khafseh water station resumed operations since 14 March: about 1.3 million people in several neighbourhoods in the city are being served by the municipal network, however power cuts happen to cause disruption in the water service provision. The Sulaiman Alhalabi and Tishreen pumping stations are now operated by electricity, while Bab Alnayrab pumping station is operated by fuel provided by UNICEF as a contingency measure. In Rural Damascus, the emergency repairs of Wadi Barada and Ein El Fijeh pipelines have been completed to ensure adequate water production for the spring season for the 1.5 million residents. Support to pump rehabilitation will continue to ensure adequate water supplies to Damascus during the dry season.

³ Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan.

⁴ The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions.

⁵ Includes daily emergency water trucking (about 5,000 m3/day) to shelters for internally displaced people, host communities and schools.

⁶ Includes emergency water supply through water trucking and maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP shelters and health facilities.

⁷ Includes hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap, washing powder and hygiene promotion.

Additionally, UNICEF has provided 3,900 family hygiene kits to internally displaced people (IDPs) currently staying in a newly established camp in Manbij.

As part of the emergency response to Ar-Raqqa IDPs in Mabrouka camp, Al-Hasakeh governorate, UNICEF continues to distribute family hygiene kits (FHK), and provide water trucking of 30,000 litres/day, while installation works of 15 water storage tanks is ongoing. In Ain Issa camp, Al-Hasakeh governorate, UNICEF distributed family health kits to IDPs in the camp and in the host communities. UNICEF and partners are also scaling up responses for IDPs in host communities, after initial distributions of essential Non Food Items. Rehabilitation of water stations, provision of clean water and sanitation and essential nutrition supplies, as well as mobile child protection services remain high priority.

Education: During March, more than 102,400 children were reached with multiple education interventions, 52 per cent of which (53,734 children) in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys. In addition, about 27,650 children benefited from the rehabilitation of 673 classrooms in 41 schools in eight governorates⁸; around 22,500 children received basic education materials in four governorates⁹, and more than 42,100 children benefitted from school furniture in Al Hasakeh. More than 250 children benefited from the remedial education in Al Hasakeh and Tartous, and 600 teachers received training on active learning methods and curriculum B in five governorates¹⁰. In newly accessible neighbourhoods in east Aleppo, a total of 38 prefabricated classrooms were established for over 1,700 students in Sakhour, Hanano and Haedarea.

As part of the emergency response to the displacement in north-eastern Aleppo, UNICEF has provided school bags with stationery benefitting 40,000 children.

Health and Nutrition: In March, more than 218,000 children and women (over 682,000 in 2017) were reached with paediatric and maternal health consultations through 95 fixed centers and mobile teams run by 22 local NGOs, while more than 58,000 children and women benefitted from health supplies (more than 369,4000 in 2017). UNICEF finalized the rehabilitation of five primary health centers (PHC) of the Department of Health in different areas¹¹ in East Aleppo. The facilities are the only PHC centers in these areas to serve returnees as well as residents, including children, with primary health and vaccinations.

A national Polio campaign was conducted from 12 to 16 March 2017 in 12 governorates reaching over 2.5 million children¹² under the age of five (U5) in 2017. The campaign was supported by a Communication for Development awareness drive that helped reach about 287,820 caregivers with key health messages, with special awareness activities dedicated to Iraqi Refugees in Al Hol camp in Al Hasakeh governorate.

Additionally, about 58,000 children were reached with Routine Immunization (DTP3) across the country in 2017. Five fixed immunization units supported by UNICEF and the World Health Organization through the Syria Immunization Group reached about 8,500 children with a range of vaccines including DTP3¹³ in Idleb and Hama in March. In besieged East Ghouta, some 9,000 children U5 were reached through a special arrangement with SARC which helped deliver vaccines to 16 Health centers in the besieged location. The operation included measles vaccine for a mop-up measles campaign targeting 40,000 children U5. UNICEF is therefore advocating for unhindered access to complete the immunization effort. Meanwhile, preparations for the implementation of a nationwide measles campaign are ongoing. The reappearance of polio in Syria in mid-2013, 18 years after it was eliminated from the country, due to a sharp drop in immunization coverage and importation of wild poliovirus, manifests the challenges to the public health system caused by the ongoing conflict. UNICEF support to routine national polio immunization efforts remains critical to ensure prevention and outbreak control of the vaccine-preventable disease among children. Thanks to the combined efforts, Syria has maintained a zero polio status for the past 2 years¹⁴.

As part of the emergency response to the recent wave of displacement in north-eastern Aleppo, UNICEF has provided nutrition supplements for 18,000 children. In addition to that, in Aleppo, health supplies for 50,000 children and pregnant and lactating women were prepositioned to be immediately delivered to partners in Manbij once access is granted.

Child Protection: In March, structured psychosocial support services (PSS) through child friendly spaces and mobile teams were provided for about 19,000 children (50 per cent girls) and about 3,000 caregivers in nine governorates¹⁵. Capacity-building on quality PSS and child protection interventions has been ensured for 355 national and community-based NGO staff, while child protection awareness-raising activities in Aleppo and Al Hasakeh reached about 15,000 children and care givers.

⁸ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, and Rural Damascus.

⁹ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Homs, and Tartous.

¹⁰ Al-Hasakeh, Hama, Homs, Lattakia and Tartous.

¹¹ Jib Alkubah, Alfardous, Alzebdiah, Saif ElDawleh and Hanano.

¹² Deir Ez Zor, Raqqa (Tal Abiad) including refugees from Iraq, also children in hard to reach areas.

¹³ Estimated 6,627 children reached including children older than 1 who defaulted due to prior inaccessibility.

¹⁴ WHO, January 2017, <http://www.emro.who.int/syr/syria-events/syria-achieves-polio-milestone-2-years-without-a-reported-case.html>

¹⁵ Damascus, Rural Damascus, Al Hasakeh, Aleppo and Homs.

In addition, about 5,000 children (40 per cent girls) in Aleppo, Damascus, Al Hasakeh and Idleb have been followed-up and supported through case management interventions, especially through programmes focusing on children with disabilities. As part of UNICEF's efforts to create a better environment for the social inclusion of children with disabilities, and improve the quality of the services provided, 165 children with disabilities (54 boys and 66 girls) and 45 mothers benefited from PSS support, and 50 school teachers (45 women) assisting children with disabilities received capacity-building training. Risk Education awareness activities continued in March and have reached about 23,000 boys, about 25,000 girls and 608 caregivers in 11 governorates¹⁶. Moreover, 130 male and 319 female teachers and frontline workers have received capacity-building on risk education in 12 governorates.¹⁷ This brings the total number of risk education beneficiaries to more than 123,000 in 2017. Unexploded remnants of war pose an extreme threat particularly to children in conflict zones. Last year, 53 per cent of conflict-related injuries in Syria were attributed to explosive weapons with quarter of the victims being children and 75 per cent of the reported incidents occurred in densely populated areas¹⁸.

Social Protection and NFIs: During March, UNICEF was able to reach 2,544 families of children with disabilities in Aleppo with regular cash transfers, including 59 children coming from hard to reach areas (Sheikh Maqsoud in Aleppo city and Al-Malikeyyeh). This brings the total number of families reached in 2017 with cash transfers to about 5,000. Moreover, 127,700 additional children received winter clothes in February and March in Al Hasakeh, Dar'a, northern communities of Ar-Raqqa (as part of the rapid response to the new displacement from Ar-Raqqa city), Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Latakia, Tartous and Aleppo governorates, including more than 32,600 children in hard to reach areas. This brings the total number of children reached in 2017 with winter clothes to more than 253,000. Additionally, over 22,850 blankets were distributed in Aleppo and Al Hasakeh as part of the humanitarian emergency response, and about 6,800 children in five governorates¹⁹ could choose winter clothes in shops through the e-vouchers distributed to their families (52,000 children reached in 2017).

Adolescent Development and Participation: During the reporting period, UNICEF partners across Syria have reached additional 28,008 adolescents and youth²⁰ with life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, vocational and accelerated entrepreneurship training.²¹ This includes about 11,110 girls and boys who led their own social engagement and cohesion activities, such as the fostering of inter-generational dialogue through showcasing the potential of young people in Aleppo, while in Homs young people collected and distributed clothes to the most marginalized IDP families. Young IDP and host community adolescents in Rural Damascus collaborated on local restoration projects (wall painting) and disseminated core messages around the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, women's and children's rights.

External Communications: "[Heartbeat](#)", a song and music video featuring a message of hope from Syrian children to the world, proved to be emotional and innovative and generated strong media interest, social media engagement and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors' support, reaching nearly 2 million people. Children in the song, produced to mark the six-year-long war in Syria, send a simple request to the world to get their childhood back. Additional products also include videos on the [situation of children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas](#), an [animation on children coming from besieged areas to sit for national exams](#), [13-year old Saja's message on Education](#), which was also published on [BBC](#), and Connect [blog on Ansam and other children who performed 'Heart Beat'](#).

During his three-day visit in Syria in March, UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa met with families and children affected by the conflict, visited UNICEF programmes in [Homs](#) and [Aleppo](#) and gave several live interviews on major outlets from inside Syria including on [CNNI](#) and [CBC](#).

Ahead of the Brussels conference on supporting the future of Syria and the region, the UNICEF Regional Director for MENA joined a twitter chat with Saja from Aleppo and Muzoon, 18 year old Syrian refugee based in the UK, drawing attention to the plight of Syrian children and underlying the importance of investing in education. Moreover, UNICEF Syria Child Protection and Social Policy Chief participated in a joint BMZ and German Natcom press conference on 9 March underscoring the added value of UNICEF's partnership with Germany for the protection of Syria's children.

UNICEF's participation in six inter-agency humanitarian convoys to hard-to-reach and besieged areas (including [Madaya](#), [Wadi-Barada](#), [Ar-Rastan](#), [Talbiseh](#) and [Khan El-Sheih](#)) was highlighted prominently on various platforms. Additionally, the UNICEF Regional Director for MENA issued a [statement](#) following reports on attacks on a school-turned-shelter in Raqqa which left 12 children dead. Several multi-media content from Syria including on [World Water Day](#); [cash support for children](#)

¹⁶ Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Idleb and Quneitra.

¹⁷ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Quneitra, Tartous, Rural Damascus and Idleb.

¹⁸ [Hitting Rock Bottom: How 2016 became the worst year for Syria's children](#), UNICEF, March 2017.

¹⁹ Damascus, Tartous, Latakia, Homs and Al Hasakeh.

²⁰ Adolescent and youths aged 10-24 years, 53 % girls, including out of school, IDP and host community adolescents and youth and young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups, as well as 2,982 in hard to reach and besieged locations.

²¹ The aim is to help young people to strengthen critical thinking, communication, collaboration, creativity and employability skills.

with disability, risks of unexploded remnants of war and national polio immunization were also featured on UNICEF global, regional and National Committee platforms.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (March 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
WASH							
# est. people served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	n/a	10,854,756	8,406,286	4,870,000	2,817,243	1,491,835
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	13,148,221	13,148,221	12,345,000	14,242,699	711,272
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	597,464	597,464	1,685,000	431,963	130,932
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	1,325,515	1,325,515	1,525,000	808,553	55,846
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	436,272	295,945	250,000	145,179	29,625
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	61,915	61,915	360,000	41,637	19,585
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	129,776	129,776	2,600,000	123,131	47,867
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	n/a	n/a	1,000,000	124,226	78,472
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁵	290,000	44,000	n/a	n/a	18,100	5,467	4,892
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	n/a	n/a	4,700	1,009	449
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	401,843	54,217
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,266,399	n/a	n/a	336,000	18,125	11,392
# teachers & education personnel trained ⁵	230,000	27,236	n/a	n/a	17,500	1,614	631
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	49,767	23,103
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	n/a	n/a	10,050	7,217	2,347
# 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	18,754	135
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ²	n/a				3,300,000	2,500,000	1,935,366
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	57,775	57,775
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	682,226	217,657

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴	n/a				3,200,000	371,169	60,169
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	58,355	54,326
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,653,924	177,393	177,393	2,000,000	175,747	57,889
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,361,603	490,726	490,726	2,300,000	451,783	146,502
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	74,976	44,986	1,188	1,188	8,500	895	269
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	900,000	253,421	253,421	900,000	238,810	68,848
# est. number people reached with nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ⁵	n/a	240,000	n/a	n/a	980,000	52,629	46,996
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	253,461	149,457
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²					150,000	51,956	4,100
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	4,691	517
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	17,688	6,607
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a			340,000	10,388	4,503
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105				1,500	0	0
FOOTNOTES							
WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support); waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support).							
WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.							
WASH 3: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.							
WASH 4: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.							
WASH 5: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).							
Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.							
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes.							
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions.							
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.							

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

Jordan

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Throughout March, essential WASH services were provided to about 115,857 people including an estimated 65,491 children living in Za’atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. With regard to the Za’atari water and wastewater network project, construction works for Phase II commenced. The works include the main sewer lines and infrastructure of the wastewater network, and the secondary and tertiary lines. In Azraq camp, 178 cases of scabies were reported. To address this, mobilisation has been carried-out jointly with other health agencies and 20,324 hygiene kits were distributed in the four villages. Azraq water network improvement works continued with planned completion, and subsequent end of water tankering, expected in May.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Education has reviewed the National WASH in School Standards, developed under UNICEF leadership, with the final version expected to be ready by May, which then will be shared with the respective ministers for endorsement. WASH facilities in three schools were completed and are now operational benefitting an estimated 6,000 students with water reuse systems in place.

To respond to emergency needs of the Syrian population at the Jordan north-eastern border, UNICEF ensured the delivery of 540 m3 of water per day to Rukban and an average of 153 m3/day to Hadalat. Earlier in the month, water deliveries were interrupted for three days to Rukban and two days to Hadalat due to bad weather conditions.

Also in the reporting month, construction works on the Hadalat borehole was completed and the final water sample (post-treatment) was collected. Once the system is fully operational (planned by the end of April), all of the water for Hadalat will be provided by the borehole, and will supplement the water supply to Rukban. Meanwhile, works continued on the water distribution system at the new Service Area at Rukban, which is scheduled to become operational in May. UNICEF continued to provide WASH support to the host community in the area around the border through the rehabilitation of the water network project, the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in vulnerable households (62 households supported in March and 149 households supported since 2017), and ongoing rehabilitation of WASH facilities in the two schools in Ruwayshed town.

In March, more than 5,000 children had improved access to WASH facilities in schools bringing the total of beneficiaries reached since the beginning of the year to about 47,000 children.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of April 3, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	657,000	M: 324,558; F: 332,442
Child Refugees (Under 18)	335,070	M: 172,134; F: 162,936
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,835	M: 52,560; F: 49,275

Education: A total of 124,596 Syrian girls and boys continued to have access to formal education in schools in camp and host communities. In the host communities, 198 double-shifted schools (DSS) are operational, while in the camps 44 schools in 16 complexes²² provided educational services to Syrian children.

The learning-for-all (L4A) campaign, which started on 29 January, concluded on 15 March with the end of the registration period for the second semester enrolment in formal education. Out of about 9,000 out-of-school children reached with education messages and referral services during the campaign (55 per cent male and 45 per cent female), a third were reportedly referred to Ministry of Education (MoE) formal schools. Successful referrals to formal education is undergoing verification processes within the MoE to ensure the childrens' enrolment status.

A total of 2,293 children (52 per cent male and 48 per cent female) were enrolled in non-formal education including drop-out and catch-up programmes. Of these, 1,615 children (52 per cent male and 48 per cent female) are enrolled in 68 Catch-Up centres and another 678 children (51 per cent male and 49 per cent female) are enrolled in the drop-out programme. During March, there was a positive enrolment increase of 401 children in the catch-up and drop-out programmes, possibly attributed to the active learning-for-all campaign. In March, learning support services (LSS) continued to be offered in Makani centres. Since 2016, UNICEF and partners reached more than 32,713 children in both camps and host communities through this intervention.

Youth: In March, UNICEF continued to provide young people with sustainable and equitable opportunities to ensure meaningful civic, social and economic engagement, reaching 4,183 young people (2,128 female and 2,055 male), bringing the total of Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years) reached with life skills and civic engagement services to 16,825 (8,904 female and 7,921 male) since the beginning of the year.

On 25 March, more than 600 young people have participated in the first annual Forum hosted by UNICEF and partner in Amman under the theme "Technology and Us: Hand-in-Hand in Achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda". The Jeel962 network²³ has adopted the SDGs as its focus and area of work to support sustainable development in local communities and advocate for positive actions at national and policy levels. For 2017, quality education was selected as the main focus and area of work.



© 2017 UNICEF Jordan
Young people participating in a panel discussion during Jeel962 Forum

Child Protection: UNICEF's partner for community-based child protection and case management in the Emirati-Jordanian camp has launched its first cycle of community-based child protection interventions through Makani centres in the camp. About 570 participants (275 boys and 295 girls) have enrolled in the programme which engages children on issues around self-confidence, self-protection and awareness and builds their social and emotional well-being. Similarly, in Azraq camp, UNICEF partner has registered 820 children (407 girls and 413 boys) in its "123 Move" programme targeting the psychosocial wellbeing of participants. The programme cycle began in March and will continue through May 2017. Since the beginning of the year, more than 24,000 children accessed structured child protection or psychosocial support programmes and over 3,000 children received specialized protection services.

Health and Nutrition: On 29 March, three mobile clinics were set-up in Hadalat in preparation for the resumption of life-saving health and nutrition interventions with a UNICEF partner having one dedicated team on standby to resume services as soon as all necessary approvals are granted by relevant authorities. In March, UNICEF supported the treatment of 304 children (125 girls and 179 boys) under the age of five (U5) and three adults (one male and two females) in the clinic at Rukban. This brings the total of beneficiaries treated by UNICEF's partner at the berm to 614 asylum seekers since 26 November 2016 when health services resumed. More than 85 per cent of the treated children were U5 and the majority of cases ranged from acute respiratory tract infections, acute watery diarrhoea, urinary tract infection, eye infections and skin infections. In nutrition, 218 children (96 girls and 122 boys), 42 pregnant women, and 50 lactating women were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Two children were diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and nine children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), in addition to two pregnant malnourished women have received necessary therapeutic treatment. Every screened child and woman, in addition to another 88 pregnant and lactating women

²² 28 in Za'atari, 12 in Azraq and 4 in Emirati-Jordanian camps.

²³ Jeel962 is a youth volunteer network that focuses on the spread of active civic engagement throughout Jordan. It offers a platform for young people to interact, learn, analyse and take actions on rights; a coaching process that builds the capacity of members and other young people to become active citizens and, eventually, effective change agents in their communities, according to an organisers' statement.

(PLW) have received Plumpy'Sup as part of supplementary feeding. In total, 180 PLW received counselling on best practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

In terms of response in camps and host communities, a total of 240 children benefited from admissions in the Azraq camp paediatric ward in March. Additionally, UNICEF-supported paediatricians in Azraq hospital and clinics provided 1,474 consultations.

The 418 women previously identified with anaemia continued to receive follow-up care on their treatment plans through provision of iron supplements and follow-up by individual nutrition awareness sessions. A total of 5,739 PLW and caregivers received IYCF education and counselling sessions in March, benefiting 5,275 children U5. Children were also screened for malnutrition in both Za'atari and Azraq camps. Out of 330 children between the age of 6-59 months who were screened, 11 MAM and three SAM cases were identified and treated. Currently there are 110 children with MAM enrolled into the supplementary feeding programme, with 17 children newly enrolled in March.

Social Policy and Basic Needs: In March, UNICEF's unconditional child cash grant (CCG) supported 46,380 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee children (22,726 girls and 23,654 boys) and their families (14,829) living in host communities in Jordan. The CCG programme provides a grant of 20 JoD (about US\$28) per child per month to enable families to cover their children's basic needs and provide a safety net preventing families from resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour or reducing children's food intake.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (March 2017)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescent)³						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ¹	195,000	124,596	0	195,000	124,596	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	2,293	414	15,000	2,293	414
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	1,416	-865	4,000	1,378	-656
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children) ⁴	50,000	24,252	0	38,000	16,201	0
CHILD PROTECTION¹ (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	208,866	33,129	17,205	150,000	24,495	13,552
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	4,205	1,132	8,800	3,379	712
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	15,745	8,975	100,000	7,038	5,464
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	1,451	849	2,400	1,197	782
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision)	250,000	165,007	126	241,856	165,007	126
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision)	2,100,000	0	0	1,983,666	0	0
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	118,854	126	457,837	118,854	126
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ¹	400,000	34,348	0	263,008	34,348	0
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ²	150,000	46,547	5,364	101,500	46,547	5,364
HEALTH (Need: 82,500n U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹	n/a			19,500	2038	1,506
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ²				25,000	0	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ³				19,500	2,294	1,623
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁴				18,500	0	0

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁵	n/a			34,800	2,808	672
NUTRITION ¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers) ¹						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,050	n/a	n/a	20,000	1,221	548
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	88,740	n/a	n/a	35,720	17,055	5,919
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC NEEDS						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹	n/a			20,500	14,829	-401
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job	n/a			4,000	0	0
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education ¹	n/a			100,000	16,825	8,468
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Enrolment data informally released from MoE. Sources of data differed in 2016/2017 from 2015/2016 with the roll-out of the more-reliable EMIS system.						
Education 2: NFE 2,293 (1187 males and 1,106 females). Drop-out: 1,615 (851 males and 764 females). Catch-Up: 678 (343 males and 335 females).						
Education 3: Sector 284 males; 1,132 females. UNICEF: 271 males; 1,107 females. The result has decreased from February following UNICEF quality assurance/verification of partner reporting and resulting corrections.						
Education 4: These are results through February.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF: 15,726 boys; 17,246 girls.						
Child Protection 2: UNICEF: 1,901 boys; 1,478 girls.						
Child Protection 3: UNICEF: 983 men; 6,055 women.						
Child Protection 4: UNICEF: 550 men; 647 women.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za’atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.						
WASH 2: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics.						
Health 1: 1,183 children in urban areas; 323 children (149 girls; 174 boys) in camps.						
Health 2: No campaigns were held in March.						
Health 3: 1,295 children in urban areas; 328 children (151 girls; 177 boys) in camps.						
Health 4: No campaigns were held in March.						
Health 5: Results represent camps only.						
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za’atari, Azraq, EJC camps, host community and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban).						
Nutrition 2: 330 children screened in camps: 82 girls and 69 boys in Za’atari, and 94 girls and 85 boys in Azraq. 218 children screened at the Berm: 122 boys and 96 girls.						
Nutrition 3: 180 women reached in the berm.						
Basic Assistance 1: The 14,829 beneficiary families reached in March Include 46,380 Syrian refugee children [22,726 girls and 23,654 boys] and represents a drop of 401 families from last month.						
Youth 1: UNICEF: Cumulative result includes 8,904 female; 7,921 male. March results include 4,183 youth; the change from last SitRep is due to a revision of earlier figures reported by partners.						

Iraq

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In March, UNICEF has supported the provision of safe water to 66,197 Syrian refugees (28,465 children) in the eight Dahuk and Erbil refugee camps. The existing WASH programme funding gap means no works beyond general operations and maintenance (O&M) are currently planned. In the same reporting month, UNICEF concluded a skills-building project on minor repair repairs in refugee camps in Erbil governorate benefitting a total of 720 volunteers (half of them women) since 2016. The trained volunteers are now linked to camp management, supporting WASH O&M, as part of resilience-building interventions. In Dahuk, UNICEF continued support to solid waste management, including cleaning campaigns and provision of garbage bags, through government partners in Domiz 1 and 2 with UNICEF partners resuming repair of sanitation facilities and desludging. Increased demand for water outside camps and in host communities, and lowered water tables due to low levels of rainwater, has led to steady reduction of water supply from the municipal network to the Domiz 1 and 2 camps. Worsening

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of April 3, 2017.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	235,526	M:127,184; F:108,342
Refugee Children (Under 18)	101,276	M:52,287; F:48,989
Refugee Children (Under 5)	38,391	M:19,549; F:18,842

of water quality has been also noted in certain boreholes in and around Domiz, with high turbidity²⁴ and presence of nitrates in groundwater. This indicates that drilling additional new boreholes may no longer be feasible as a means of increasing water supply. In coordination with partners operating in and around Domiz, the long-term solutions include sourcing surface water from the Tigris River, while one shorter-term solution will be to extend the currently existing feeding pipeline to nearby water sources (natural springs, and a high capacity deep well) that are around 5 kilometres far from the camp area.

Education: UNICEF, in coordination with the Directorate of Education (DoE), is supporting out-of-school children to return to school through Non-Formal Education (NFE) interventions including mobile schools and community-based initiatives. A total of 578 refugee children (356 girls) are enrolled in NFE programmes in coordination with government and NGO partners. UNICEF and partners have successfully advocated to ensure children participating in NFE will be considered eligible for enrolment in government schools for next academic year, strengthening connections between non-formal and formal education pathways. Transportation support was provided for 3,198 refugee students (1,560 girls) in non-camp schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah in addition to 104 teachers (67 females). Salary incentives reached 309 refugee teachers (259 females) and 16 education support staff (eight females) in Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah camp and non-camp schools.²⁵ In Sulaymaniyah, LEGO training was provided in 30 schools and kindergartens, introducing 352 teachers (264 female) to new recreational play techniques as part of a wider initiative that has reached more than 220,000 children country-wide. Consistent inclusion and provision of education services that meet the needs of children with disabilities remains a challenge, together with lack of space in camp and non-camp schools.

Health and Nutrition: With a significant funding gap, UNICEF's health and nutrition response is prioritizing critical activities to refugees in camps, including the expanded programme on immunization (EPI), in coordination with the Ministry of Health of the Kurdistan Regional Government.

In March, 221 children under one year were vaccinated against measles and 1,755 against polio, together with 756 children under the age of five (U5) who received vitamin A through routine activities. During the same month, a second round of 2017 National Polio Immunization Days (NPID) took place targeting 5.9 million children U5²⁶. Overall 24,973 refugee children were vaccinated against polio in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) including camp and non-camp locations.²⁷ Within efforts to support reduction in infant mortality rate, UNICEF provided Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling on appropriate breastfeeding to 3,243 pregnant women and new mothers in camps across the KRI. Additional neonate monitoring and parental healthcare advice was given through tent-to-tent new-born home services, which checked 670 new-borns (255 girls) for vital signs.

Child Protection: Lack of funding for planned child protection activities in coordination with UNHCR including structured/sustained/resilience building psychosocial support, and support to specialised protection assistance remains a challenge. Therefore UNICEF, in coordination with UNHCR, is exploring alternative community-based approaches that can be sustained with lower levels of funding and is working with the Department of Social Affairs (DoSA) and local partners to ensure a minimum level of child protection services can continue in areas considered most in need. In March, using funding carried over from 2016, UNICEF and partners continued psychosocial services to 3,636 newly-registered refugee children (1,732 girls and 1,904 boys), and specialized child protection services reached 405 refugee children (239 girls and 254 boys), including 11 children (6 girls, 5 boys) identified as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who received specialized services such as family tracing and alternative care.

Basic Needs: UNICEF cash assistance in Iraq is a combined package of interventions including direct cash assistance, information and awareness raising for parents and caregivers on the importance of education and enrolment at school, as well as referral to specialist protection services, where these are required. In March, 1,293 refugee children (626 girls) across Dahuk and Erbil governorates received direct cash assistance (US\$30 per month). In the month, UNICEF partners reported 13 out-of-school children identified and supported and six cases referred to protection services.

Seasonal Response: Winter response for refugees in Iraq was scheduled to start in October 2016, but was delayed due to lack of funding, with distribution launched in December 2016 and completed by end of March 2017. In total, 16,490 children

²⁴ Significant presence of particles such as clay, silt, mud, or other matter.

²⁵ 35 teachers (32 females) in non-camp schools in Dahuk; 274 refugee teachers (227 females) and 16 support staff (8 females) in five refugee camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Teaching staff receive US\$250 per month, and support staff US\$150.

²⁶ Total estimated population of children under the age of five in Iraq.

²⁷ 3,044 children in Sulaymaniyah (including 1,388 children from Arbat-Barika refugee camp). In Erbil governorate (5,513 children in the Darashakran, Basirma, Qushtapa and Kawergosk refugee camps). In Dahuk, 5,275 children in Domiz 1, 1,733 children in Domiz 2, 1,323 children in Gawelan and 145 children in Akre refugee camps were vaccinated in this campaign, including 1,185 children in border areas.

were reached with winter school uniforms (266 children reached in March; total 8,228 girls overall) and 18,385 refugees in the KRI (9,943 girls and 211 pregnant women provided with baby items) with warm winter clothing.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (March 2017)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 722,944 people including 235,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# people in camps with daily access to water ¹	100,000	74,308	1,138	60,000	66,197	1,111
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	72,158	2,588	45,000	64,047	2,561
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,567	0	38,788	0	0
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# children in formal general education (5-17 years) ¹	42,000	29,199	0	35,900	29,199	0
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	636	47	5,076	407	47
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	210	0	58,270	80	0
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	100	11	585	100	11
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	1,490	671	3,145	1,490	671
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	11,409	5,142	22,567	11,409	5,142
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	888	221
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²				2,760	1,924	570
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³				12,420	1,755	1,755
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	8,445	2,630
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²				5,520	5,648	3,243
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690	4,317	1,293
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females: 37,879 and Males: 36,411. UNICEF: Females: 33,760 and Males: 32,437.						
WASH 2: Sector: Females: 36,801 and Males: 35,357. UNICEF: Females: 32,664 and Males: 31,383.						
WASH 3: Sector: Females: 1,309 and Males: 1,258. Per 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls: 14,615 and Boys: 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same.						
Education 2: Sector: Females: 389 and Males: 247. UNICEF: Females: 229 and Males: 178. Does not include teachers/education staff participating in Lego trainings.						
Education 3: Sector: Females: 106 and Males: 104. UNICEF: Females: 40 and Males: 40. No distribution of learning materials took place in March 2017.						
Education 4: Sector: Females 53 and Males 47. UNICEF: Females 53 and Males 47. This indicator records only Parent Teacher Association (PTA) trainings.						
Child Protection 1: Sector: Girls: 723 and Boys: 767. UNICEF: Girls: 591 and Boys: 605.						
Child Protection 2: Sector: Girls: 5,460 and Boys: 5,949. UNICEF: Girls: 4,514 and Boys: 5,107.						
Health 1: Girls: 453 and Boys: 435.						
Health 2: Girls: 1,009 and Boys: 915						
Health 3: Girls: 895 and Boys: 860.						
Nutrition 1: Girls: 4,099 and Boys: 4,346.						
Nutrition 2: Targeting for new mothers assumes the expected number of new pregnancies based on previous years' data; the result (mothers reached) depends on rates of new pregnancies identified in served locations.						
Basic Needs 1: Girls: 2,105 and Boys: 2,212. Due to operational efficiencies by cash assistance partners, it has been possible to reach more Syrian refugee children with cash assistance.						

Lebanon

Child Protection: In an effort to ensure a comprehensive multi-sectoral preparedness, as well as quality and timely response to survivors of sexual violence, UNICEF through its partner has continued the delivery of sensitization sessions to the Internal Security Forces (ISF) on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) reaching 20 ISF staff members working throughout Lebanon.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of April 3, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	1,011,366	M: 480,399; F: 530,967
Child Refugees (Under 18)	554,229	M: 283,182; F: 271,046
Child Refugees (Under 5)	178,000	M: 91,023; F: 86,977
Estimated Host Community Affected	1,000,000	n/a

In celebration of International Women’s Day in March, UNICEF and partners supported the organization of several community-based events, which saw the participation from 589 children. About 351 households were reached in the events which included awareness sessions and discussions mainly targeting women and girls on key topics such as women’s health and rights. In addition, a march took place in Tebbaneh and Jabal Mohsen in memory of women victims of domestic violence. Also, some products by women and girls as part of informal skills building activities undertaken in safe spaces were showcased in Choueifat.

The Psychosocial Support Committee, co-led by UNICEF, held their yearly retreat in March to reflect on 2016 achievements and identify priorities for 2017. About 60 participants representing 18 organizations identified priorities such as the necessity to develop monitoring and evaluation tools for community-based psychosocial support services (PSS), working with caregivers, including men, on positive discipline, tailoring self-care models for parents and caregivers, finalizing the community-based and focused PSS tools and their roll-out, organizing peer to peer support groups for focused PSS facilitators and finalizing the awareness-raising package.

Within efforts to enhance the reporting capacity of implementing partners, field trainings²⁸ were conducted on the administration of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), an assessment tool used to show the change in the psychosocial well-being of children who benefitted from UNICEF programme.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: On 22 March, a number of UNICEF and partners held events in 17 informal settlements to mark World Water Day. These included WASH participative sessions for adults on water treatment and conservation, as well as games for children on good water practices and personal hygiene. Additionally, more than 1,900 children were reached with puppet shows and a drawing competition sensitizing on water conservation and personal hygiene. With UNICEF support, about 132,000 people had access to adequate quantity of safe water and over 35,000 people benefited from improved sanitation facilities during the reporting period.

Education: The first round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) for 2017, which targets children aged 7-17 years who have missed two years or more of formal schooling, has launched on 13 March. Preparations for this round differed from previous years as a new standardized outreach plan was implemented and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHH) had a more proactive role with the education sector. As a result, the ALP operationalization structure became more streamlined, which was positively reflected in the high number of enrolments compared to previous rounds. About 10,247 students enrolled with an average attendance of 7,500 students on a daily basis. This includes children who were enrolled in ALP in previous levels as well as children referred to ALP from the Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) programme. Furthermore, the majority of UNICEF partners, who completed the implementation of the BLN programme, were able to refer about 80 per cent to 100 per cent of their students to the ALP pre-test. In terms of children who could not sit for the exam due to limited spaces the MEHE, as a mitigation measure, organized following rounds of pre-tests so that more children from BLN could advance into the ALP programme. In cases where children could not advance into the ALP, they were maintained for another round of BLN.

Health and Nutrition: As part of efforts to strengthen and enhance the public health system in the country, UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to recruit 110 health staff²⁹ to increase manpower that can provide quality healthcare in public health facilities.

²⁸ Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Tyre, Bekaa and Tripoli with one training to be conducted in Quabayat.

²⁹ Registered nurses, neonatal nurses, public health officers and IT officers.

To help decrease child mortality and morbidity, UNICEF provided Pneumococcal vaccines to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) clinics to be dispensed to Palestinian refugee children for the first time.

UNICEF continued to support the MoPH to implement nutrition specific interventions including the treatment of acute malnutrition and micronutrient supplementation activities to prevent nutrition deficiencies among children under the age of five (U5) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). A total of 54,459 beneficiaries were reached since the beginning of the year.

Furthermore, UNICEF conducted an inter-agency meeting to present the progress of the health component of the 'THRIVE' Child Survival Initiative, which saw participation from more than 46 representatives of different agencies.

UNICEF and local partners continued to support interventions for prevention of malnutrition through active advocacy and community engagement to promote positive behavior towards appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and an uptake of immunization services. Through this intervention, about 2,400 beneficiaries, including key community influencers, received orientation on key topics on IYCF, including complementary feeding practices and misconceptions around breastfeeding.

Adolescents and Youth: A training of trainers (ToT) was conducted by a UNICEF partner for 14 new facilitators on UNICEF's Social Entrepreneurship Training curriculum, which is based on the concepts of the highly popular Design Thinking methodology, to help enhance the quality of training delivered in the South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon. The Social Entrepreneurship Programme was launched in March 2017 in 6 centres³⁰ across Lebanon. The methodology commonly referred to as 'design thinking' is a proven problem-solving protocol that anyone can use to consistently achieve creative and innovative solutions. The UNICEF Innovation Labs Programme bases its social entrepreneurship trainings on design thinking as a process to shift the youths' mind-set and help them turn their community challenges into opportunities in the form of social enterprises and positive youth-led initiatives.

³⁰ Bourj Hammoud: 37 youth participants (2 training sessions), Ghobeiry: 25 youth participants (2 training sessions), Badaro: 16 youth participants (1 training session), Sibline: 18 youth participants (1 training session), Nabatiyeh: 38 youth participants (2 training sessions) and Saidia: 29 youth participants (2 training sessions).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (March 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	9,971	0 _c
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)	200,000 _a	202,259 _a	28,338	1,071	0 _c
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)			101,504	101,326	0 _c
	TOTAL			230,813	112,368	0 _c
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	56,000	10,306	8,640
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _b	n/a	0	403,852	0 _d	0 _d
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	2,073 _a	2,073	9,075	1,428	302
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	2,242 _a	2,242	28,100	2,264 _d	725
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	25,113 _a	25,113	283,050	49,343	38,502
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues	250,000 _b	15,534 _b	15,534	130,500	78,905 _e	69,779
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	6,956 _c	6,956	72,365	12,548	8,489
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	290,294 _a	290,294	690,711	131,947	131,947
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,500 _a	160,186 _a	160,186	159,556	153,623 _b	29,363
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	117,012 _a	117,012	160,256	135,805 _b	35,536
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	16,649 _a	16,649	120,665	10,816	8,293
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees)						
# of supported medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)	n/a	n/a	0	600,000	22,374	22,374
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	n/a	n/a	0	70,703	7,440	7,440
	Penta 3	n/a	0	63,260	5,526	5,526
	Measles			59,539	3,155	3,155
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination ^h	n/a	n/a	0	175,000	12,427	12,427
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements	n/a	n/a	0	300,000	54,459	53,808
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	2,458	1,016
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	7,309	3,408
# 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	2,105	388
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	663	201

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	97	97
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of disadvantaged child that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0 _b	0
Lebanese			0	116,000	121,282	0
Syrians			0	15,000	15,124	0
Palestinian Kits			0	32,000	35,374	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	44,530	709
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0 _a	0
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	59,203	16,468
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME						
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	16,842	12,475
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	2,786	2,786
Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)						
Education: a) Sector indicator refers to "# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)" Retrieved from the February 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Education: b) Sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), retrieved from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.						
Education: c) While all children are already enrolled in schools and UNICEF has committed to transfer funds to the MEHE for the target number of children reflected in the HPM table, the number of children reported currently only reflects the number of children for which UNICEF has already transferred funds for. This number will increase following the next payment to MEHE.						
Education: d) No results achieved yet as this indicator refers to the next scholastic year.						
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the January-February 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.						
Child protection: b) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the February 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 February 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: d) Males: 1,205 and Females: 1,059.						
Child protection: e) Males: 20,872 and Females: 58,032.						
WASH: a) Sector figures were retrieved from the February 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
WASH: b) UNICEF results are close to reaching their targets since the indicators refer to beneficiaries living in informal settlements in temporary locations. Results will not change much during the coming months.						
Health & Nutrition: a) Aligned with the Sector indicator.						
Health & Nutrition: b) The UNICEF results include the months of January and February based on availability of MoPH data						
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, in agreement with the MoSA, cancelled and will be reprogrammed into a more sustainable and predictable child focused programme. A feasibility study will be launched soon to assess the options and appropriateness of the new programme targeting Lebanese socio-economically vulnerable children.						
Winter: c) UNICEF result decreased from last month due to error in reporting.						
Communication for Development: a) The C4D section is in the process of signing Programme Documents with relevant partners.						

Turkey

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of April 3, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	2,967,149	M: 1,578,523; F: 1,388,626
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,326,316	M: 691,346; F: 634,970
Child Refugees (Under 5)	406,499	M: 210,668; F: 195,832

Child Protection: In March, UNICEF's parenting training programme, implemented in camps together with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) since 2015, was expanded to Syrians in host communities for the first time. The programme, which aims to reach 30,000 Syrian parents and caregivers by end 2017, empowers Syrian parents and caregivers to address the specific behavioural and psychosocial support needs of their children. A training of trainers (ToT) was delivered to 36 key staff from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who will in turn train over 1,000 people in seven provinces³¹ by May 2017. The expansion is a significant step forward in terms of strengthening collaboration between the MoFSP and Child Protection NGOs on the ground.

Moreover, UNICEF and two NGO partners, conducted a series of outreach and awareness-raising sessions on child labour targeting vulnerable Syrian families, an issue of special concern as the agricultural sector, which depends largely on migrant workers, mobilizes for the upcoming planting season. Nearly 1,700 people in eight provinces³² were informed about the harmful effects of child labour, and extremely vulnerable families were provided with direct financial support and referred to the appropriate services for specialized assistance³³. In addition, UNICEF-supported community centers identified almost 530 child workers and provided them with direct educational and psycho-social support.

Education: In March, UNICEF continued efforts to ensure sustained access to quality, inclusive education through the provision of monthly incentives for Syrian volunteer teachers, the payment of running/maintenance costs for temporary education centres (TECs) and double-shifted Turkish public schools and the provision of school furniture. In addition, UNICEF significantly expanded access to early childhood education (ECE) in March, providing age-appropriate learning materials³⁴ and furniture to establish more than 100 pre-primary classrooms in 76 TECs, benefitting over 7,500 Syrian and other refugee children (3-5 years).

Also in March, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) on the organization of a workshop to improve the provision of secondary education for Syrian and other refugee students in Turkey. The workshop, to be held in Istanbul in April, will focus on facilitating the integration of refugee and migrant children into the 9th grade, strengthening support to at-risk students, and addressing key factors that contribute to non-attendance and drop-out – with a particular emphasis on vulnerable children and girls.

Youth and Adolescents: During the reporting month, UNICEF focused on the provision of engagement and empowerment programmes for Syrian and Turkish youth and adolescents. Through UNICEF partner, the leadership training programme (LTP) resumed for Syrian adolescents volunteering at Child and Adolescent Friendly Spaces (C/AFS) across Turkey. The programme, which is implemented in 21 camps and eight host communities, was developed specifically for Syrian adolescents who otherwise have limited access to age-appropriate engagement and leisure opportunities. It aims to empower 2,000 young people by strengthening their leadership and communication skills, promoting positive coping mechanisms, and educating them on how to build mutually-beneficial relationships and act as agents of change within their communities.

Health: In March, the Ministry of Health completed the first round of its nationwide vaccination campaign for all refugee and migrant children under the age of five (U5). The campaign, which took place from 15 February to 3 March 2017 with technical support from UNICEF, aimed to protect children across the country against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis and influenza (via the pentavalent vaccine), MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) and Hepatitis B. According to the Ministry of Health, nearly 300,000 children were screened by outreach teams, 38.2 per cent of whom received injections to complete their immunizations. A total of 114,569 doses of pentavalent, 80,797 doses of MMR and 24,191 doses of Hepatitis B vaccines were delivered. A second round of the campaign is scheduled for 3-18 May 2017, with UNICEF technical support.

Basic Needs: UNICEF completed the implementation of the winter support programme in March, reaching 1,006 Syrian and vulnerable Turkish households in Batman, Diyarbakir, Mardin and Sanliurfa. In total, UNICEF reached over 34,000 households this winter, benefitting an estimated 187,500 people, including an estimated 102,300 children. Post-distribution monitoring

³¹ Ankara, Istanbul, Adana, Izmir, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, and Mardin.

³² Adana, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Izmir, Ankara, Istanbul, Kayseri, Hatay.

³³ Including support to registration, access to health or social assistance services, and facilitating school enrolment.

³⁴ Such as stuffed animals, puzzles, puppets, etc.

visits were also conducted in an effort to gauge recipients' satisfaction and evaluate the impact of the assistance; results from these surveys will be analysed carefully and used to inform and improve next winter's programming. On the western coast of Turkey, UNICEF-supported outreach teams distributed hygiene kits to vulnerable families in the provinces of Izmir and Muğla benefitting 390 children.

Media and External Communications: On 16 March, UNICEF and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) released a joint [press release](#) on UNICEF's conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE), which aims to increase the number of refugee children enrolled in and attending school in Turkey. The statement was shared with national/international media and published in several mainstream news outlets. Meanwhile, UNICEF's social media presence in Turkey continued to expand, gaining over 10,000 new followers in March.³⁵ On 15 March, UNICEF participated in a global advocacy campaign to mark the 6th anniversary of the Syrian conflict, under the hashtag #childrenunderattack. A statement by UNICEF Regional Director Geert Cappelaere was shared on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, accompanied by videos and photos illustrating the tragic situation of Syrian children in Turkey.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (March 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 2.75 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education ¹	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	9,833	7,546
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ²	412,200	499,843	0	400,000	499,843	0
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ³	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	10,887	420
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	8
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁵	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	0	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 2.75 million Syrian refugees, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	124,650	n/a		100,000	21,585	5,771
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655			77,000	16,170	4,336
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700			7,700	4,715	2,259
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780			2,120	550	29
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a		230,000	12,604	5,474
Basic Needs (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,873,600	n/a		165,000	167,046	5,533
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: Girls: 3,769 and Boys: 3,777.						
EDUCATION 2: Girls: 252,735 and Boys: 247,108. This figure is the highest enrolment achievement. The target was determined end-2016, based on an analysis of available data as well as projected refugee population figures at the time. Since then, the number of Syrian children in formal education has increased significantly; targets will be revised accordingly at mid-year.						
EDUCATION 3: Girls: 334 and Boy: 209. Non-formal and informal education interventions include the teaching of Turkish as a second language, basic literacy and numeracy classes, remedial and catch-up courses, as well as community outreach and mobilization to encourage enrolment into the formal education system.						
EDUCATION 4: Women: 7,119 and Men: 6,061. This support is provided to teachers every month. The sector target was determined end-2016, based on an analysis of available data as well as projected refugee population figures at the time. Since then, the number of Syrian children enrolled in formal education has increased significantly, leading to more demand for qualified Syrian volunteer teachers.						
EDUCATION 5: N/A. Results are pending final verification and certification by the MoNE.						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: Girls: 3,273 and Boys: 2,498.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: Girls: 1,829 and Boys: 2,507.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: Girls: 1,089 and Boys: 1,170.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: Women: 18 and Men: 11.						

³⁵ Approx. 6, 000 on Facebook, 2,800 on Twitter and 1,500 on Instagram.

Egypt

Education: In March, UNICEF supported 981 vulnerable Syrian children (3-5 years) and 647 children from other nationalities with education grants³⁶ (valued at US\$83). Additionally, 40 Syrian unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) aged between 6-17 years and 171 others from different nationalities received education grants³⁷ of a value of US\$144. The education grants aim to ensure minimum disruption to children's access to schooling and learning opportunities.

Meanwhile, the establishment of 30 UNICEF-supported community based kindergartens (KGs) aiming to reach 700 children continues to be delayed due to pending authorization/clearances from the government.

Also with UNICEF support, study clubs were established in Alexandria and Damietta to provide a place and environment for students in their final year of basic and senior education to study and learn new skills.

As the new bill³⁸ on non-governmental organisations (NGOs) is still under parliamentary review, registration of UNICEF NGO partners continues to be delayed and therefore impacting the implementation of key planned education activities for refugee children. To address this, UNICEF continues advocacy efforts for the facilitation of registration approvals while prioritizing education programme activities that meet the most urgent needs of targeted children.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of April 3, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	120,154	M: 61,158; F: 58,996
Child Refugees (Under 18)	51,786	M: 26,674 F: 25,112
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,217	M: 6,729 F: 6,488

Child Protection: In the reporting month, 5,675 refugee and migrant children, adolescents and youth (Syrian, Egyptian and other nationalities) have received structured, sustained psychosocial support (PSS), life skills and child protection programme services. In addition, 984 children, benefitted from multi-sectoral case management services.³⁹

UNICEF supported the strengthening of the child protection system with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the Child protection committees (CPCs) by signing the annual work plan (AWP) with Damietta governorate and NCCM. The signature of the AWP represented the start of the capacity-building programme for the general and district CPCs in Damietta and the establishment of a referral system for children at risk including refugees and migrants. In addition to the successful national coordination efforts, UNICEF coordinated with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) to identify governmental entities that UNICEF will support to ensure better protection services for children at risk in all targeted locations. Moreover, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), conducted capacity-building trainings for staff of 38 Primary Health Units targeting 45 social workers and 42 case workers from 12 governorates⁴⁰. In the long term, UNICEF will provide an intense one-to-one coaching programme to help ensure all health personnel are knowledgeable and better-prepared to deliver on their new functions. UNICEF is also investing in strengthening the capacities of case workers in identifying and assessing cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) or gender-based violence (GBV). For this aim, UNICEF is delivering specific capacity-building sessions on SGBV/GBV by inviting specialized consultants to deliver ad-hoc training sessions.

Furthermore, UNICEF is working with UNHCR to enhance coordination in terms of unifying advocacy plans with the Egyptian government on the release of refugees and migrants held in detentions. During March, UNICEF monitored five detention centres in the Northern coast. Non-food items (NFIs) as well as supplies and recreational kits were distributed to children. UNICEF, in coordination with NCCM and UNHCR, continued advocacy efforts for the release of detained children and

³⁶ Target is 3,000 Syrian refugee children.

³⁷ Target is 700 children including Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children.

³⁸ The law drafted by Parliament introduces a new national authority, the National Authority for the Regulation of Non-Governmental Foreign Organization, whose mandate will not be limited to monitoring foreign organizations, but will also include the monitoring of any NGOs who receive foreign funding, and verifying that these organizations are spending the money they receive in approved ways. The authority must also be notified about locally sourced funding.

³⁹ Such as case management identification and care plan, referral to other organizations and provision of specialized psychosocial support.

⁴⁰ Through this training of trainers (ToT) case workers enhanced their knowledge of the characteristics and principles of the case management system and identification of cases and referral pathway to the Child Protection Committees or other entities in their respective areas of engagement. Meanwhile, social workers were trained on how to conduct the positive parenting programme.

coordinated with MoSS for the identification of alternative solutions to detention. In Aswan, UNICEF distributed both food and NFIs to the detainees from Syrian and other nationalities in Shalal and Aswan first detention centers.⁴¹

Health: Within efforts to reach all Syrian refugee families with quality primary health services, UNICEF is supporting the MoHP in building the capacity of volunteer Syrian Community Health Workers (CHWs) to spread awareness messages on available health services in 10 major governor, in addition to enhancing the skills of MoHP primary healthcare units' health teams. In March, 30 Syrian CHWs from Alexandria received capacity-building training issues on topics such as hygiene and HIV/AIDS outreach. This is the first batch of training targeting all the 200 Syrian CHWs by April 2017. Additionally, UNICEF conducted a training for the 30 CHWs and their supervisors in Alexandria governorate on the new reporting system that was developed to enhance the performance monitoring of Syrian CHWs.

In the same reporting period, 79 antenatal care consultations were provided to Syrian women and 1,635 children received routine vaccination and growth monitoring.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (February 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	n/a	8,000	205	79	
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities			250	40	0	
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines			250	0 ¹	0	
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model			100	102	0	
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days			15,000,000	0 ²	0	
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services			13,000 ³	4,420	1,635	
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies			72,000	0 ³	0	
# trained CHWs			450	60	30	
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	2,000	0 ¹	0	
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340		20,000	0	0	
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500	n/a	360	0 ²	0	
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	n/a		27,000	0 ³	0	
# children benefitting from life skills education	8,600		8,000	0	0	
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a		3,000	2,894	1,628	
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600		150	0	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 programmes	29,500	n/a	25,000	12,291	5,675	
# women and men participating in positive parenting programmes	11,500		10,000	3,270	1,207	
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000		40,000	434	434	
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500		5,000	3,047	984	
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300		12,000	0 ¹	0	
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550		150	0 ²	0	
# government bodies activated and strengthened ³	105		40	57	57	

⁴¹ UNICEF ASWAN distributed both food and non-food items to 108 detainees in Shalal detention camps mainly coming from Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia. In addition to the distribution of food and non-food items to two Syrian detainees in Aswan first detention center and 3 unaccompanied minors from Sudan.

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600	n/a		1,000	351	351
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ⁴	930			50	1	1
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants) ⁵	n/a			13,135	7,963	4
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: EPI Guideline is being developed with distribution planned by end of Q2 2017.						
Health 2: Polio NIDs to be conducted in Q3 2017.						
Health 3: Procurement of equipment is ongoing.						
Education 1: activity pending clearance from the national authorities.						
Education 2: activity pending.						
Education 3: activity pending.						
Child Protection 1: activity pending.						
Child Protection 2: no cases reported yet.						
Child Protection 3: government bodies including Primary Health centers, Youth centers and official Child Protection committees.						
Child Protection 4: services include at least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						
Child Protection 5: emergency one-off cash valued at US\$50 provided to severely vulnerable households. March result includes 2 Syrian and 2 non-Syrian beneficiary households.						

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 17 April 2017)*

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD

Amounts in million USD	HRP				3RP																			Total				Total									
Sector	Syria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP				
	Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap						
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%	\$	%			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	15.5	67.4	81%	84.2	40.9	43.3	51%	108.4	31.6	76.8	71%	4.8	1.5	3.3	69%	0.5	0.4	0.1	20%	2.3	0.02	2.2	99%					200.2	74.4	125.8	63%	283.1	89.9	193.2	68%	
Health and Nutrition	93.6	15.7	77.9	83%	11.0	6.3	4.7	43%	20.4	17.9	2.5	12%	2.2	0.0	2.2	99%	193.1	86.7	106.3	55%									226.7	111.0	115.8	51%	320.3	126.7	193.6	60%	
Education	94.4	22.0	72.4	77%	96.3	60.0	36.3	38%	223.1	86.8	136.3	61%	24.1	0.3	23.8	99%	33.3	13.6	19.7	59%	6.1	0.1	6.0	98%					382.9	160.9	222.0	58%	477.4	182.9	294.4	62%	
Child Protection	30.1	11.2	18.9	63%	38.6	17.8	20.8	54%	26.0	17.1	8.9	34%	4.9	0.0	4.9	99%	8.0	1.0	7.0	87%	9.4	0.3	9.1	97%					86.9	36.3	50.7	58%	117.1	47.5	69.6	59%	
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	9.0	28.5	76%	29.5	4.3	25.2	85%	16.6	1.6	15.0	90%	2.0	0.0	2.0	100%													48.1	5.9	42.2	88%	85.5	14.9	70.6	83%	
Social Protection					8.5	4.6	3.8	45%	22.6	13.3	9.3	41%																	31.1	17.9	13.2	42%	31.1	17.9	13.2	42%	
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	2.5	7.5	75%	28.6	32.3	-3.7	-13%																	38.6	34.8	3.8	10%	38.6	34.8	3.8	10%	
Early recovery	16.1	5.9	10.2	63%																														16.1	5.9	10.2	63%
Palestinian									19.5	6.8	12.7	65%																	19.5	6.8	12.7	65%	19.5	6.8	12.7	65%	
Other																									7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	
Being allocated		42.8												4.6				24.1				9.4							38.1					80.9			
Regional thematic																														2.3					0.0		
Total	354.6	122.2	232.5	66%	278.1	136.5	141.6	51%	465.3	207.3	258.0	55%	38.0	6.4	31.6	83%	234.9	125.9	109.0	46%	17.8	9.8	7.9	45%	7.5	1.0	6.5	87%	1041.6	489.3	552.3	53%	1396.2	609.1	787.1	56%	

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 10.0 M

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 30.9 M and total funds available US\$ 5 M

* \$US53 M deducted from Lebanon CF

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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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