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Children learn how to protect themselves from unexploded ordnance and landmines during a workshop at one of the UNICEF-supported child friendly centres at the Ain Issa camp, 50 kilometres north of the Raqqa, Syrian Arab Republic, Thursday 24 August 2017.

unicef

Syria Crisis

August 2017 Humanitarian Results

AUGUST 2017: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria, violence continues to impact civilians across the country despite an overall reduction of civilian casualties in areas where de-escalation zone agreements are in place. Military operations are further deteriorating the humanitarian situation in Raqqa City and Deir-ez-Zor, with severe food, water, electricity and medical shortages. Protection of vulnerable families and their children remains a key concern.
- Military operations in the area surrounding Aarsal near the Syria-Lebanon border led to the evacuation and relocation of more than 4,900 people to Idleb and rural Hama, where they were provided with humanitarian assistance, including UNICEF-supported malnutrition screening for 393 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 1,166 children - 19 children were referred for treatment. In addition, 1,230 children and 60 PLW were provided with high energy biscuits.
- In Iraq, military operations to retake Mosul City and surrounding territory have been ongoing since 2016, and have displaced 998,010 people including 548,906 children. Continued insecurity in Iraq has not had direct impact on the existing Syrian refugee population, but increased national security spending, protracted mass displacement, ongoing economic downturn and disagreements between the federal and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) on internal budget allocations have prevented both governments from taking over services for refugees as planned.
- With the approach of the new 2017-2018 school year, UNICEF and implementing partners are joining national efforts in accelerating Back to School/Learning outreach campaigns in camps and host community settings. The appeals for the Education sector in Syria and in countries responding to the Syrian refugee crisis are 59 per cent and 44 per cent underfunded respectively. Additional funding is critical to sustain current activities, particularly those for out-of-school children.
- As of 14 September, UNICEF's appeals for Syria and Iraq response to Syrian refugees are 63 per cent and 59 per cent underfunded respectively, including carry-forward. Donor funding is urgently needed to continue this critical assistance to vulnerable populations - particularly children - sustainably.

In Syria

6 million

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected (HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

Nearly 2.5 million

(2,458,074)

of registered Syria refugee children

More than 5 million

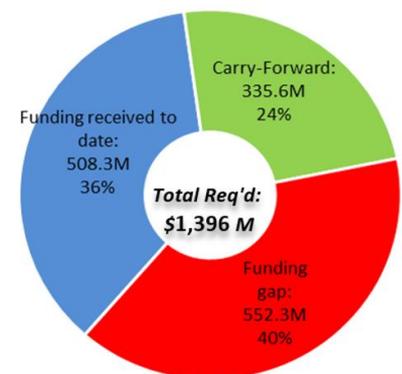
(5,164,020)

of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 6 September 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,396 million

Funding Status*



US\$53 M deducted from Lebanon Carry-Forward

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Aug Results ¹ (#)	Cluster Target	Aug Results ¹ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	2,134,461	2,099,271	9,051,224	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,701,713	1,591,385	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	462,000	107,128	1,404,869 ²	n/a
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	821,240 ³	732,120	982,498	n/a
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	785,667 ⁴	429,215	1,510,501	552,785

1) Results are cumulative from January 2017. Sector data is as of July 2017; 2) Sector target includes Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey; 3) UNICEF target for nutrition decreased; 4) UNICEF target corrected.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In Syria, violence continues to impact civilians across the country although there has been an overall reduction of civilian casualties in areas where de-escalation zone agreements have been put in place. The humanitarian situation has nonetheless escalated significantly in the face of military operations in Raqqa City and Deir-ez-Zor where UNICEF remains extremely concerned about the safety and wellbeing of children facing constant aerial bombardments and caught in the cross-fire of fighting. Conditions in these areas continue to deteriorate due to severe food, water, electricity and medical shortages. In Raqqa, the population has resorted to collecting unsafe water from the Euphrates River, increasing the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. Since the onset of the Raqqa offensive in November 2016, around 299,000 people (half of them children) have been displaced, some on multiple occasions. A large proportion of the displaced are living under poor conditions in IDP camps in Hasakeh and Raqqa. In August alone, around 2,234 people were displaced from Deir-ez-Zor. Armed groups are actively preventing the movement of people outside of area, where the fighting is intensifying with numerous risks reported for those attempting to flee including death and forced conscription. Along the Syrian-Jordanian border, approximately 50,000 people remain in a precarious protection and humanitarian situation as they have been cut-off from humanitarian assistance since June 2015. The provision of humanitarian assistance to besieged and hard-to-reach (HTR) areas continues to be extremely challenging due to delays in receiving government approvals, shifting conflict lines and deliberate restrictions by parties to the conflict. Throughout Syria, an estimated 232,000 children are living in 11 areas under siege with an estimated 2.1 million children living in hard-to-reach areas with limited access to humanitarian assistance. Also in the reporting month, military operations in the area surrounding Aarsal town near the Syria-Lebanon border led to the evacuation and relocation of more than 4,900 people to Idleb and rural Hama, where they were provided with necessary humanitarian assistance. In addition, a shift in territorial control in Idleb created concerns regarding humanitarian access from Turkey to northern Syria. Nevertheless, the major border crossings during the reporting month remained unaffected, with only one closure of Bab al-Hawa crossing on August 31 due to a religious holiday.

In August, the number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers registered in Turkey remained relatively static at approximately 3.4 million, with just over 4,000 non-Syrians newly registered. More than 3.1 million Syrians refugees are under temporary protection in Turkey, including over 1.4 million children, while the remaining 324,100 are nationals from primarily Afghanistan (141,200) and Iraq (137,100).¹ On Turkey's western border, the number of refugees and migrants on the move toward Europe continued to rise, likely as a result of the warm weather and calm seas. Nearly 3,700 people arrived in Greece by sea in August, a 64 per cent increase over the previous month, an estimated one-third of whom were children. An additional 2,670 people were rescued or apprehended in the attempt. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, three rounds of returns took place in August for 19 people², bringing the total number of people re-admitted to Turkey to 1,308 since the Statement came into effect in March 2016.

The humanitarian situation in Lebanon, which hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrian and 300,000 Palestinian refugees, remains precarious and unpredictable. In August, Hezbollah and the Lebanese Armed Forces, in coordination with Syrian Armed Forces, conducted a series of offensives against the Islamic extremist groups, clearing the border areas (e.g. Aarsal outskirts) with Syria, which were long occupied by individuals/groups that are alleged to be extreme Islamists. During the offensive, around 1,900 individuals sought refuge in Aarsal town from outskirts. The offensives were concluded in agreements to repatriate militants and their families to Syria. While those returns included some refugees, the UN were not involved but monitored the situation through partners and provided humanitarian assistance to the displaced during the offensive. The UN is planning to support government's efforts to ensure basic services in Aarsal, with estimated population of 120,000³, and its surrounding, which has long been a contentious area with the penetration of individuals/groups that are alleged to be extreme Islamists that resulted in security restriction on movements, which in turn negatively affected the economy and livelihood of the population. Ein El Hilweh, the largest Palestinian camp, with an estimated population of 80,000-90,000, saw renewed clashes between an allegedly extreme Islamist group and the Joint Security Force that took place between 17 August and 23 August, resulting in several casualties as well as significant damages to properties. Despite a ceasefire agreement, the presence of opposing groups within the camp are expected to lead to similar clashes in the near future.

Jordan hosts 2.8 million refugees, including 659,125 registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children)⁴, 64,258 Iraqi refugees (32.8 per cent children), and over 2.1 million long staying registered Palestinian refugees. While 78.7 per cent of the 659,125 Syrian registered refugees live in host communities, 79,879 refugees live in Za'atari camp, 53,266 are officially registered in Azraq camp, 332 live in King Abdullah Park, and 7,279 live in the Emirati-Jordanian camp. In addition, a population of approximately 50,000 Syrians, of whom 66 per cent are women and children, remain in the remote locations at Jordan's northeast desert border area with Syria. Among the refugees living in host communities, about 17,000 Syrians live in temporary settlements. Children living in these sites are much less likely to enrol in public school (only estimated at 12 per cent) due to barriers posed by child labour, high mobility, financial constraints, cultural sensitivities and fear of leaving the community.

As Iraq's intense summer heat continued, often reaching above 45 degrees in August, the need for safe water supply, shaded spaces and cooling equipment remained high. Military operations to retake Mosul City and the surrounding territory have been ongoing since 2016, resulting in displacement of 998,010 people including 548,906 children⁵. Following the retake of Mosul City, the Government of Iraq (GOI)

¹ UNHCR, August 2017. Under the framework of the Government of Turkey's Temporary Protection Regulation (2013), registered Syrian refugees are eligible to receive a range of services and assistance, including access to health, education, social assistance, psychological support and the labour market.

² All adult males primarily from West Africa and South Asia, as well as three Syrian nationals.

³ Aarsal town hosts 80,000-90,000 Syrian refugees.

⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed as of 10 September 2017.

⁵ OCHA Ninewa Humanitarian Data Overview September 16, 2017.

launched a new offensive in August to retake Tel Afar in northern Ninewa, announcing their full control over this area by end of the month. While the continued insecurity in the country has not had direct impact on the existing Syrian refugee population, increased national spending on security, protracted mass displacement, continued economic downturn and disagreements between the federal and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) on internal budget allocation have greatly restricted the capacity of the GoI and KRG to complete the planned takeover of services for refugees. UNICEF, UNHCR, and humanitarian partners therefore continue to provide significant support to the Syrian refugee caseload, while trying to increase community resilience, build the capacity of government service providers, and strengthen sustainable strategies. As of the reporting month, UNICEF Iraq remains significantly underfunded against its 2017 appeal for the Syrian refugee response, with only 36 per cent received (including carry-over), making it necessary to prioritize with government and NGO partners, on an as-needed basis by sector, location, partner and type of services.

Egypt hosts about 3,085 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), with the majority being from sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq and Yemen. Of these, 1,899 are unaccompanied children aged 15-17 years coming from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Syria⁶. UASC are vulnerable to many threats and face particular protection challenges. Their main needs include availability of alternative care arrangements, community support, access to sustainable services and protection from violence and exploitation, including child labour and early marriage. According to the new law that regulates the work of non-governmental organizations (70/2017), which came into effect in June 2017, new committees are being established to provide registration approvals for national and international NGOs working in Egypt. This has relevant implications in terms of the nature and type of work which NGOs can conduct at the community level.

Syria

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In August, UNICEF participated in five International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)/UN inter-agency convoys to hard-to-reach areas (HTR) in Rural Homs⁷, Damascus city⁸, in addition to the besieged (BSG) Douma area in East Ghouta delivering supplies for an estimated 96,920 people⁹ and carrying-out rapid multi-sectoral needs assessments, though restrictions on the importation of certain medical supplies was reported. Overall for the month, UNICEF reached some 1.1 million in 315 HTR locations (3.4 million in 2017) with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes and inter-agency cross-line convoys in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development.¹⁰ UNICEF reached about 38,000 beneficiaries in four besieged areas¹¹ (156,000 in 2017), both through convoys and its regular programme. In response to health needs for Raqqa displaced, UNICEF established 24/7 mobile health clinics for 6,200 people in Mabrouka and Areesha camps.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,283,675
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas*	4,000,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas*	1,700,000
People in Besieged Areas*	540,000
Children in Besieged Areas*	232,200

*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: In August, UNICEF reached almost 850,000 people with improved access to safe water through rehabilitation and augmentation of water and sanitation services. This intervention is critical for longer-term resilience and access. As part of its emergency response, UNICEF reached over 1.4 million people with life-saving interventions¹² including in Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. UNICEF continued provision of drinking water disinfectants to 14.4 million people however was not able to provide the disinfectant to Raqqa, Idleb and Deir-ez-Zor where negotiations for access are still ongoing. In order to ensure access to WASH facilities in schools which increases enrolment, UNICEF rehabilitated facilities and provided hygiene promotion in 31 schools during the reporting month, benefiting over 17,000 school children (280,000 in 2017). In Raqqa, UNICEF continues to provide access to clean water on a daily basis through trucking water for 25,000 people in Karama camp, as well providing critical hygiene items (including family hygiene kits) in Ein Issa, Karama, Tabqa and Twihnia for 53,000 people. Since the beginning of the Raqqa response, UNICEF has reached over 167,000 displaced people from Raqqa with emergency WASH support. In response to the vaccine-derived polio outbreak in Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF distributed water purification tablets to over 785,000 people through mobile teams and health centres.

⁶ UNHCR as of end of August 2017.

⁷ Talbiseh, Tlol ElHomr and Ar-Rastan.

⁸ Barzeh Newly accessible area.

⁹ 85,100 in hard to reach areas and 11,820 in besieged areas.

¹⁰ The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions. The numbers are rounded.

¹¹ Barza Al Balad and Qaboun (Damascus); Duma (Rural Damascus); Deir-ez-Zor city (Deir-ez-Zor).

¹² Including water trucking, distribution of hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap, washing powder and installation of emergency water tanks.

Education: UNICEF reached around 82,000 children with education services in the month of August (about 27 per cent in HTR and BSG areas) through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys. With one in three schools destroyed or damaged in Syria, UNICEF continues to rehabilitate schools to increase access and available learning spaces. In August, 17,500 children benefited from rehabilitation of 31 schools in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Rural Damascus and Tartous. A further 12 pre-fabricated classrooms were installed in Rural Damascus providing learning spaces for 600 children. With the school year starting in September, UNICEF is distributing education materials for children from families without the means to support them. Approximately 16,500 children received school bags with stationery. Although, over 706,000 children are enrolled in formal education since 2017 with UNICEF support, however, 1.7 million children remain out-of-school and even recently enrolled children are at severe risk from dropping out as they have fallen behind by months or years. As part of UNICEF's response to this challenge, 37,500 children benefitted with catch-up curriculum classes and self-learning programme during the reporting month, bringing the total number of non-formal education beneficiaries in 2017 to more than 52,000 children. Furthermore, about 5,000 teachers (more than 9,000 in 2017) benefitted from teacher training for capacity-building.

Health and Nutrition: In August, UNICEF reached about 170,000 children and childbearing age women with free paediatric and maternal health consultations (almost two million beneficiaries in 2017). Critical medical supplies were also distributed to over 238,000 people as part of the emergency response to HTR and BSG areas. In response to the circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak in Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa where 33 cases were reported in recent months, UNICEF finalized the second round of polio vaccinations reaching 255,577 children (78 per cent of the target). As part of the Raqqa campaign (12-18 August), 104,000 children under the age of five (U5) (86 per cent of the target) were vaccinated against polio including in Tal Abiad. UNICEF's nutrition programme continued efforts to respond to the urgent needs of children and mothers with focus on the most vulnerable. Around 30,000 beneficiaries in inaccessible areas (26,000 children and 4,000 pregnant and lactating women) were reached through convoys in August 2017 (about 238,000 since January this year). A further 200,000 children and lactating mothers were screened for acute malnutrition bringing the total of beneficiaries to 1.1 million in 2017. Furthermore, UNICEF conducted a malnutrition screening for 1,166 children who were evacuated from the Lebanese Aarsal town, of whom 19 were referred for treatment. UNICEF deployed health workers to emergency reception centres and screened 393 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for malnutrition and provided high energy biscuits to 1,230 children and 60 PLW.

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: Since January 2017 and in support to families and children in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF reached about 384,000 children with seasonal clothes and blankets in nine governorates, including Hasakeh and Raqqa. Among the total, 100,000 children were reached in HTR and BSG areas in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Homs, Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh. In August, UNICEF provided summer clothes for 14,000 displaced children in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa fleeing from the escalation of fighting in Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. To sustain the resilience and coping capacity of vulnerable families of children with disabilities, UNICEF has introduced an unconditional cash transfer scheme in two governorates. To date, 5,800 families benefited from the scheme (4,600 in Aleppo and 1,200 in Lattakia). The expansion of the cash transfer initiative to two more governorates (Tartous and Rural Damascus), planning to reach an additional 3,450 children with disabilities, is currently underway. In 2017, more than 6,000 vulnerable families benefited from regular cash transfers with UNICEF support.

To assist vulnerable children living in the street, UNICEF and its partners reached 35 children (16 females, 19 males) with case management and psychosocial support (PSS) through three drop-in centres in Damascus and rural Damascus. Case managers raised and followed-up child protection concerns of children reported as victims of violence and abuse by family members. In August, structured PSS services, through child friendly spaces and mobile teams, were provided to about 21,000 children (44 per cent girls) and almost 8,000 caregivers in 12 governorates¹³. Furthermore, child protection awareness-raising activities reached more than 152,000 children and caregivers in 121 governorates¹⁴. In order to mitigate the risk of Explosive Remnants of War, UNICEF and partners continued to provide risk education and awareness in August, reaching more than 50,000 children and adolescents (49 per cent girls) as well as about 2,000 caregivers in 11 governorates¹⁵.

Raqqa response: UNICEF continued to reinforce child protection initiatives in Raqqa and Hasakeh governorates to ensure care and protection of children affected by the ongoing conflict in Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. Child protection services, including PSS, awareness activities (including mine risk education) were provided through partners in camps for internally displaced people (Alhol, Mabrouka, Ein Issa), and in host communities (Tal Abyad, Suluk, Ain Issa and Aljurniyah districts) through 20 community-based child friendly centers and mobile teams. In the reporting month, UNICEF partners operating in Raqqa provided structured PSS to 3,200 children through centres and mobile teams, and conducted mine risk education activities for 3,300 children and caregivers. NGO case managers, supported by UNICEF, are following-up on 48 separated and unaccompanied children (UASC) documented until August in Raqqa and Hasakeh, to ensure provision of protection and appropriate support, including family tracing and reunification, as needed.

Adolescent Development and Participation: To date in 2017, UNICEF and partners have reached 473,000 adolescents and young people (48,500 living in HTR and BSG locations) with a package of services including life-skills support, PSS and community engagement activities. In August, 117,000 young people have benefited from UNICEF support including 14,600 young people who participated in civic engagement activities including on the occasion of international youth day; 1,700 young people (15-24 years) accessed entrepreneurship training opportunities and 980 young people received seed funding to start their business ventures.

¹³ Damascus, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Lattakia, Al-Hasakeh, Tartous, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Idleb and Quneitra.

¹⁴ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idleb.

¹⁵ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, As Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idleb.

External Communication and Advocacy: During the reporting month, UNICEF external communications and advocacy efforts highlighted two main topics through multimedia products, public statements and media engagement, including the [situation of children](#) and their [families](#) affected by the escalating violence in Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates to [voice their concerns and highlight UNICEF's overall response](#) and in the area of [child protection](#), and [nutrition](#). UNICEF Country Representative for Syria Mr. Fran Equiza's [visit to areas in Raqqa and Hassakeh](#) including in [Mabrouka](#), [Areesha](#) and [Ain Issa](#) camps, the accompanying [multimedia products](#) and the subsequent [statement](#) advocating for the urgent assistance and protection for children from Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor resulted in a wide media pick-up, including in [The Washington Post](#), [New York Times](#), [ABC News](#), [Metro](#) and the [Daily Mail Online](#) among at least 88 other news outlets, reaching at least 50 million people. This was accompanied with seven media interviews, including with the Associated Press, [The UK Times](#), Spanish [EFE](#), [El Mundo](#) and [RTVE](#) in addition to BBC Radio and TV, reaching at least 10 million people. Following the conclusion of the first round of vaccination against the circulating vaccine derived polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2), a [press release](#) was issued reaching at least one million people through international media.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
WASH							
# est. ppl served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	8,937,582	7,990,000	1,626,651	4,870,000	5,000,709	164,600
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	n/a	n/a	12,345,000	14,421,550	0
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	n/a	n/a	1,685,000	1,854,621	849,144
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	3,190,143	476,403	1,525,000	1,030,921	49,353
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	279,986	17,055
Child Protection							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	336,143	57,545	360,000	215,890	28,520
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	1,800,079	112,016	2,600,000	1,645,171	52,198
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	485,175	102,201	1,000,000	398,821	47,215
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁴	290,000	44,000	16,919	294	18,100	10,671	1,252
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	25,209	20,832	4,700	13,069	407
EDUCATION*							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	706,175	45,242
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,700,000	1,266,399	97,552	34,953	336,000	52,433	3,967
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	230,000	27,236	9,358	880	17,500	9,246	4,818
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	5,800,000	300,000	n/a	n/a	251,500	400,565	93,776

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	789,000	17,875	n/a	5,099	10,050	35,428	6,474
# parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with C4D door-to-door community mobilization ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	19,894	121
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,300,000	3,135,950	0
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	234,329	35,894
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	1,930,984	169,666
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	778,932	238,343
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	1,160,923	227,621
NUTRITION*							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,063,041	n/a	n/a	1,760,000	557,307	70,941
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,355,361	n/a	n/a	2,020,000	1,153,707	199,985
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	74,976	11,498	3,836	800	7,250	3,574	1,043
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	893,758	n/a	n/a	780,000	695,312	112,281
# est. number people reached with nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	980,000	237,494	32,576
NFIs							
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	383,738	14,000
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²					150,000	51,956	0
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	6,125	0
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	94,173	14,554
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a			340,000	108,517	23,578
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105				1,500	1,357	978

FOOTNOTES

Sector Results: All results are as of end of July 2017.

WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support); waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.

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. Sector result in June corrected to 2,713,740.

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. Due to some delays in reporting by partners the results are still lower than anticipated.

Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. Due to some delays in reporting by partners the results are still lower than anticipated.

Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.

Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts. Note that the results have exceeded the target because of the need to further expand child protection and case management activities in areas such as Aleppo and Qamishli, among others. Note that the results have exceeded the target because of the need to further expand child protection and case management activities in areas such as Aleppo and Qamishli, among others.

*** Education:** UNICEF results are low due to delays in the implementation of the back to learning campaign.

Education 1: Children receiving text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kits, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture), Curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs and tented classrooms.

Education 2: Children benefitting from self-learning, remedial classes, accelerated learning (ALP), early childhood care and education.

Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators including youth volunteers and school staff.

Education 4: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (life skills and citizenship education), ADAP (life skills programmes based on a standardized package). Due to new partnerships with CSOs the results achieved so far have been higher than expected.

Education 5: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (youth enrolled in formal and informal TVET), ADAP (Number of youth enrolled in community-based TVET). Due to new partnerships with CSOs the results achieved so far have been higher than expected.

Education 6: Including parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with education awareness messages through the regular C4D Back to Learning programme, community meetings (community leaders reached with education awareness messages) and open days.

Health 1: 2 national and 2 sub-national campaign planned in 2017; first national campaign planned in March 2017. All campaigns equally target girls/ boys

Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data usually reported by partner with a delay of 2-3 months.

Health 3: # children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies.

Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). UNICEF results for southern Syria are pending.

Health 5: Caregivers reached with health education and health promotion messages.

*** Nutrition:** UNICEF Nutrition targets are reduced per a revision to the 2017 Whole of Syria HAC appeal.

Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A (children under 5 & lactating women). Sector target corrected.

Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement. Sector target corrected.

Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.

Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.

Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.

NFIs 1: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.

NFIs 2: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers.

ERL 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and # of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months.

ERL 2: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities.

ERL 3: Through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation. The actual results are still limited mainly due to a lack of funding.

ERL 4: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship programmes that can create value for them as individuals, their peers and their communities, including displaced people. The actual results are still limited mainly due to delays in obtaining approval for the seed funding programme.

Jordan

Education: Of more than 336,000 Syrian children registered as refugees in Jordan, a total of 126,127 (51 per cent girls) accessed formal education in schools in camps and host communities in the 2016/2017 academic year, meaning that an estimated 86,000 children remain out-of-school. In an effort to reach all out-of-school children in the country, UNICEF and partners launched a new Learning for All Campaign in August, reaching 100,000 school-aged children with education messages, of whom 13,000 are out-of-school who received referral support to certified programmes¹⁶. In August, 240 Jordanian school facilitators were deployed in double-shifted schools (DSS) and in education directorates to support children with registration and enrolment process. UNICEF will support another 240 Syrian School Volunteers to support DSS schools with administrative duties (non-teaching). Summer school continued to operate in 48 schools through 24 August. UNICEF continues to support non-formal education in partnership with the Ministry of Education. In 2017, a total of 2,866 children (47 per cent female) were enrolled in Non-formal Education¹⁷. In 2017, UNICEF and partners have reached 73,795 children (51 per cent females) in both camps and host communities with learning support offered at 187 Makani fixed sites and 87 Makanis in tented settlements. Of these children, 17,253 are out-of-school. All Makani partners are maximizing their efforts to refer these children into certified education.

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 6, 2017.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	659,125	M: 332,627; F: 332,858
Child Refugees (Under 18)	336,154	M: 172,691; F: 163,463
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,164	M: 52,730; F: 49,434

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: In addition to the 66,000 girls and boys (72 per cent in host communities) who have accessed structured and sustained child protection services since the beginning of the year, over 6,500 of the most vulnerable girls and boys have received specialized case management services for specific protection concerns. This includes over 1,000 unaccompanied and separated children, over 600 children facing violence at home or in schools, and nearly 400 child survivors of gender-based violence. During August, UNICEF continued to provide an unconditional monthly child cash grant to the most vulnerable 57,793 Syrian refugee children (28,318 girls and 29,475 boys) among 14,628 registered refugee families living in host communities in Jordan, providing JOD 20 (USD28) per child per month with the aim of enabling families to cover their children's basic needs and prevent reliance on negative coping strategies (such as child labour and early marriage). UNICEF is also supporting vulnerable children who have been identified by Makani centres and other UNICEF child protection partners, currently reaching 264 girls and boys (49 families) referred by case managers on the basis of family assessment for cash assistance, and whose cases are tracked through the child protection case management system.. This approach aims to support highly vulnerable children who may not have been identified under prior refugee household assessments.

Adolescent Development and Participation: UNICEF continues to provide civic, social and economic engagement opportunities for young people through the Life Skills Programme. In 2017, UNICEF has reached a total of 51,095 (Female 27,252, Male 23,843) young people (ages 10-24) from Syrian, Jordanian and other nationalities in 2017. Over 772 civic engagement initiatives have been designed, planned and implemented by young people in 2017. UNICEF ensured training of 2,986 (1,593 Female and 1,393 Male) service providers and frontline workers of Makanis on delivering life skills trainings, civic engagement curriculums, and facilitating youth-led initiatives and social cohesion activities. During the reporting month, UNICEF launched a new vocational training programme linked to employment opportunities, with 72 young people (37 Syrian and 35 Jordanians) enrolled with plans to reach 4,000 young people by the end of 2017.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF continued essential WASH services to 116,142 people (including 65,691 children) living in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. The new water system in Azraq met the increased summer water needs, without any external tankering. At the northeast border, an average of 13 litres per person per day of treated water was delivered to Rukban and 30 litres per person per day to Hadalat, totalling 790 m³ per day during August. In Rukban, repair works for the old pipeline were completed and the system operationalised, ensuring the provision of safe water to tens of thousands of people living close to the old pumping system, and reducing the roundtrip walking distance by up to 12 kilometres.

Health and Nutrition: At the north-eastern border, 809 new cases of children (381 girls) under the age of five (U5) received medical consultations and treatment at the health and nutrition clinics in Rukban, bringing the year's total to 2,282 children (98.5 per cent U5). The majority of consultations were for upper respiratory tract infections, acute watery diarrhoea, and urinary tract infections. A total of 603 children (267 girls) and 429 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition at the Berm clinic, of whom 14 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 43 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), as well as 33 PLW with malnourishment, were enrolled into treatment. Since January 2017, 1,612 U5 children and 1,280 PLW were screened at the clinic, and 703 women received counselling on best practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) at the border. Among 1,984 children U5 screened for malnutrition in Za'atari and Azraq camps in August, 85 children were enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme. In the same month, 70 PLW were newly enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme in camps. UNICEF-supported paediatricians in Azraq Hospital and clinics provided 4,492 paediatric consultations, and 130 new-born kits were distributed in the camp. In temporary settlements north of Jordan, 95 children received immunization, 250 children were screened for malnutrition and 10 others were referred to specialized facilities.

¹⁶ 4,000 to formal education and 3,400 to Catch-Up and 5,600 to Drop-Out programmes.

¹⁷ 1,251 in Drop-Out and 1,615 in Catch-Up programmes.

External Communication and Advocacy: On 1 August, a nationwide Learning for All (L4A) campaign was launched, raising public awareness through social and mass media communication channels, as well as community mobilization to promote retention of students in formal public schools. UNICEF trained 40 Master L4A Trainers, reaching 500 social mobilizers and Makani outreach staff. The communication for development activities consisted of door-to-door outreach in camps and host communities, outdoor campaign, distribution of information, education and communication materials and dissemination of L4A messages via SMS to Syrian beneficiaries, as well as TV and Radio spots on main and popular national channels.

In August, UNICEF launched a webpage (www.childrenofjordan.org) dedicated to raising awareness on violence against children and encouraging parents and caregivers to shift from violent to non-violent forms of discipline. The website was launched as part of the 12 week social media campaign that began in July “علم لا تعلم”. Since the campaign began on 11 July 2017, it has gained 15 million impression, and the hashtag #علم لا تعلم has received approximately 50,000 mentions.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2017)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescents)						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ¹	195,000	126,127	0	195,000	126,127	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	2,866	145	15,000	2,866	145
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	1,252	194	4,000	1,153	190
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children) ⁴	50,000	86,122	8,842	38,000	73,795	8,585
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	103,233	6,173	150,000	66,339	3,233
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	8,314	949	8,800	6,562	465
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	66,024	5,824	100,000	29,253	5,241
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	5,512	626	2,400	3,968	470
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision) ¹	250,000	181,999	0	241,856	181,999	0
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision) ²	2,100,000	174,230	384	1,983,666	174,230	384
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ³	600,000	126,717	384	457,837	126,717	384
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	124,862	1,000	263,008	124,862	1,000
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ⁴	150,000	56,147	3,000	101,500	56,147	3,000
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹		n/a		19,500	8,290	1,039
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ²				25,000	11,417	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ³				19,500	9,293	1,051
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁴				18,500	55	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁵				34,800	7,062	493
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,050	n/a		20,000	5,999	2,837
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ³	88,740			35,720	22,062	1,337
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,500	14,628	-22

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000	72	72
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education	n/a			100,000	51,095	6,536
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: Education: Enrolment data informally released from MOE. This figure might be changed again when MOE officially releases the enrolment data. Total: 126,127. Enrolment in Camps: 35,096 (Azraq: 11,104/EJC: 2,600/Zaatari: 21,392). Enrolment in HC: 91,031.						
Education 2: NFE Sector total: 2,866 (males: 1,537, females: 1,329); Camps: 382 (Azraq:303/Zaatari:79). NFE in HC: 2,484. NFE UNICEF achievement is the same as Sector achievement as UNICEF is the only actor engaged in this area. While scaling-up, UNICEF is looking for new NFE partners who can reach higher targets. Limited capacity of the MoE in terms of Catch-Up resulted in lower than planned figures.						
Education 3: Training sector total: 1,252; (males: 596; females: 656); Camps: 669 (Azraq: 339 / Zaatari: 330); HC: 583. UNICEF Result: 1,153, (males: 567; females: 586); Camps: 647 (Azraq: 333/Zaatari: 314); HC: 506. Reporting by the MoE on Activity Info is not comprehensive, in reality the numbers are potentially higher. UNICEF is consulting with the ministry to improve reporting on this indicator.						
Education 4: LSS Sector total: 86,122; (males: 40,844, females: 45,278); Camps: 16,631 (Azraq: 6,102 / Zaatari: 10,529). LSS in HC: 69,491. LSS UNICEF total: 73,795; (males: 35,366, females: 38,429). LSS UNICEF in Camps: 15,086 (Azraq: 5,820/Zaatari: 9,266); LSS UNICEF in HC: 58,709. The capacity of Formal Education is not scaling-up at the anticipated rate to ensure the transition of all students to formal education. Hence, learning support services remain critical to provide all OOSC with some learning opportunities.						
Child Protection 1: 35,029 girls and 31,310 boys Host: 47,619 / Zaatari: 11,347 / Azraq: 4,874 / EJC: 2,499.						
Child Protection 2: 2,859 girls and 3,703 boys Host: 3,527 / Zaatari: 1,238 / Azraq: 1,469 / EJC: 328.						
Child Protection 3: 25,864 women and 3,389 men Host: 25,971 / Zaatari: 1,545 / Azraq: 1,613 / EJC: 124. UNICEF has liaised bilaterally with partners in camps and host communities to identify key bottlenecks towards engaging parents and issues related to reporting against this indicator. Clarifications were provided to partners as well as additional support to develop contingency plans related to the engagement of parents, and it is expected that partners will increase parents' engagement and report more accurately moving forward.						
Child Protection 4: 2,265 women and 1,703 men Host: 1,414 / Zaatari: 1,412 / Azraq: 1,142.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.						
WASH 2: Results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions through the first half of 2017. After a nation-wide WASH in schools assessment, connecting schools to networks was prioritized (with some additional household previously not connected), cost per capita for this intervention is high.						
WASH 3: Results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions through the first half of 2017. Funding transfers were needed to cover Za'atari Network commitments. For results to be achieved, infrastructure needs to be put in place and that was not possible due to shortages.						
WASH 4: This target is in schools, Makani Centers and clinics.						
Health 1: Number represents urban results for June only reflecting MOH 2 months reporting lag. Camp data was not obtained due to a reporting lag and will be made available in two months.						
Health 2: Results of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign held at the Berm.						
Health 3: Number represents urban results for June only reflecting MOH 2 months reporting lag. Camp data was not obtained due to a reporting lag and will be made available in two months.						
Health 4: Results of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign held at the Berm.						
Health 5: Number represents urban results for June only reflecting MOH 2 months reporting lag. Camp data was not obtained due to a reporting lag and will be made available in two months.						
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, host community and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban).						
Nutrition 2: 1,984 Screened in Camps (986 girls, 998 boys); 603 Screened in the Berm: (267 girls, 336 boys) and 250 screened in Temporary Settlements. Limited access to the Berm resulted in lower than expected figures achieved. In camps, limited funding available to sustain a UNICEF partnership agreement resulted in a handover to a local partner. The delay in handover and reduced capacity resulted in underachievement compared to target.						
Nutrition 3: 703 women reached at the Berm.						
Basic Assistance 1: A total of 57,793 Children (28,318 females, 29,475 males) were reached this month. A drop in the number of families (down by 22 families) from last month is primarily due to families being removed from UNHCR registration list due to families leaving Jordan, children reaching age 18, and other reasons.						
Basic Assistance 2: A total of 72 young people are benefitting from vocational training linked to employment opportunities (37 Syrian and 35 Jordanian).						
Youth 1: Cumulative 51,095 (Females 27,252, Males 23,843). Camps: 6,394 Zaatari, 4,469 Azraq. 412 EJC. IT: 1,448; Host Community: 38,372.						

Iraq

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: UNICEF routinely provides water for over 74,400 refugees in the eight Dahuk and Erbil refugee camps, through technical and financial support to government counterparts. In Domiz 1, water demand remains high due to temperatures rising to over 45 degrees centigrade, resulting in increased use of water for

coolers, and exacerbated by borehole breakdowns and increased illegal connections leading to loss of pressure on the network affecting many parts of the camp. UNICEF continues to collaborate and support the Board for Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) and the camp management to carry-out vigorous mobilisation and enforcement of regulations for removals of illegal connections. Works on the construction of two storage tanks in Khabat quarter is 60 per cent completed, with water demand remaining a challenge in both Domiz 1 and 2, as the community continues to demand more water by trucking. UNICEF and its partners monitor water quality, maintaining and improving water networks in Domiz camps to ensure continuation of supply. UNICEF and its government partners also supported hygiene promotion campaigns reaching 3,524 individuals in Domiz 1 and 2 with various key messages for prevention of Acute Watery

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 6, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

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

Diarrhoea/cholera, among other priority messages of water conservation and menstrual hygiene management. Additionally, Domiz camp benefited from 647 tent-to-tent visits by trained hygiene promoters, three cleaning campaigns including emptying of 1,448 cesspool pits. UNICEF also supported repair and maintenance of 96 latrines and showers along with desludging. This work is further supported through a number of refugees who are engaged in maintaining the facilities. In Basirma camp in Erbil (hosting 3,115 refugees¹⁸) one of the two borewells supplying water to the camp dried in August, while the other has saline water which is being treated by Reverse and Osmosis unit before being supplied to the camp population. Although water provision is reduced in the camp, minimum standards continue to be maintained. To connect Basirma refugee camp to a reliable, permanent water source nine kilometres away, UNICEF requires US\$500,000.

Education: As part of social cohesion promotion, UNICEF provided non-formal education (NFE) through the provision of supplementary learning materials in Kurani, Mamzawa and Koya sub-districts in Erbil, where 13 Syrian refugee children (five girls) were enrolled in NFE in August. An additional 25 children (12 girls) participated in life-skills activities and 29 others (19 girls) benefitted from extra-curricular activities that contributed to their well-being and social cohesion. A total of 74 Syrian refugee teachers participated in Kurdish language classes at Basirma and Kawergosk camp refugee schools, enhancing their capacity to teach in Kurdish language and to support integration of Syrian refugees in the host community. UNICEF, in coordination with the Education Cluster and the Ministry of Education (MoE), organized a workshop to deliberate on the process of integrating Syrian Refugee children into Kurdistan Region public schools. A major outcome from the workshop was the recommendation to support the MoE in developing a unified policy for education of refugees. 109 children will benefit from two prefab classroom facility installed in Waar City School as part of the E-Learning programme inauguration. UNICEF further supported the Directorate of Education to conduct a Back to Learning campaign, launched in August, targeting both camp and host community refugee children.

Health and Nutrition: Health and nutrition services for Syrian refugees in camps continue through support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and its Directorates in each governorate. In August, 324 refugee children under the age of one were vaccinated against measles, 1,528 children under the age of five against polio (routine services) and 854 children received vitamin-A supplementation. A total of 2,506 children (1,254 girls) were screened for nutritional status, among them, 73 cases identified with at least one form of malnourishment (66 cases of Moderate Acute Malnourished (MAM) and seven cases of Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM)). Each case received supplementary food or referral to specific care as needed. UNICEF support to the Directorate of Health ensured home visits for 576 newborns (279 females) in camps and participation of 1,809 pregnant and lactating women in infant and young child Feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions.

Child Protection: In August, UNICEF and partners delivered psychosocial support services (PSS) to 3,927 newly-registered refugee children (1,785 girls), for a total 23,166 (10,874 girls) reached this year. Specialized child protection services reached 161 refugee children (68 girls) in August, with 1,889 (891 girls) since January 2017. There were no separated and unaccompanied children registered in August, however, UNICEF partners have provided family tracing and reunification services for 27 children (23 girls) since the beginning of the year. Due to funding shortfalls, UNICEF child protection response has reduced and only addresses critical child protection needs. Funding is required to strengthen community based child protection among refugee populations.

Basic Needs: In Iraq, extreme summer heat turns to zero-degree winter temperatures as winter approaches. UNICEF secured US\$ 600,000 to initiate the distribution of winter clothing kits for 12,000 Refugee children through a voucher programme. To ensure 30,000 Syrian refugee children have winter clothes to keep them warm during the upcoming winter season, UNICEF Iraq urgently requires US\$ 1.7 million of funding.

External Communication: In July and August, UNICEF continued to advocate for children, including refugee children across Iraq. In August, UNICEF published several social media products looking at the needs of vulnerable children, including Syrian refugees. These include two human interest stories promoting social cohesion; [the opening of Khabet youth center](#) catering to the needs of children from different backgrounds and a celebration of the [International Youth Day](#).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2017)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 722,944 people including 235,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# people in camps with daily access to water ¹	100,000	82,758	0	60,000	74,467	0
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	117,863	0	45,000	74,467	0
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,762	0	38,788	0	0
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# children in formal general education (5-17 years) ¹	42,000	29,199	0	35,900	29,199	0
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	1,216	220	5,076	686	160

¹⁸ UNHCR data, as of 31 August 2017.

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	2,448	685	58,270	1,775	685
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	452	19	585	165	19
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	3,085	254	3,145	1,889	161
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	31,075	4,169	22,567	23,166	3,927
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	2,879	324
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²	n/a			2,760	5,354	571
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³	n/a			12,420	9,674	1,528
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	22,293	2,506
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²	n/a			5,520	14,746	1,809
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			3,690	4,319	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females 42,207 and Males 40,551. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489.						
WASH 2: Sector: Females 60,110 and Males 57,753. UNICEF: Females 37,978 and Males 36,489.						
WASH 3: Sector: Females 1,409 and Males 1,353. Per 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls 14,615 and Boys 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same.						
Education 2: Sector: Females 716 and Males 500. UNICEF: Females 375 and Males 311. Low progress is due to lower than expected funding. Some training has been undertaken by sector partners with bilateral (non-UNICEF) funding.						
Education 3: Sector: Females 1,139 and Males 1,309. UNICEF: Females 789 and Males 986. Distributions completed between September to December 2016 (for the start of the 2016-2017 academic year were reported under the 2016 3RP. Further distribution of education supplies for Syrian refugees is planned for the start of the 2017-2018 academic year, due to start end-September 2017.						
Education 4: Sector: Females 250 and Males 202. UNICEF: Females 88 and Males 77. Low progress is due to lower than expected funding. Some training has been undertaken by sector partners with bilateral (non-UNICEF) funding.						
Child Protection 1: Sector: Girls 1,354 and Boys 1,731. UNICEF Girls 891 and Boys 998.						
Child Protection 2: Sector: Girls 14,934 and Boys 16,141. UNICEF Girls 10,874 and Boys 12,292. Beginning of May 2017, CPSC has changed the approach in delivering PSS services through community based structures including community outreach PSS activities among refugee population. As a result, children's attendance to PSS activities has increased.						
Health 1: Girls 1,468 and Boys 1,411.						
Health 2: UNICEF: Girls 2,693 and Boys 2,661. Number of new-borns higher than anticipated (targeting based on 2016 data) and improved reporting.						
Health 3: UNICEF: Girls 4,934 and Boys 4,740.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: Girls 10,922 and Boys 11,371. Indicator counts sessions. One child may receive more than one session.						
Nutrition 2: Targeting assumes expected new pregnancies based on previous years' data; result (mothers reached) depends on rates of pregnancies identified.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF: Girls 2,106 and Boys 2,213.						

Lebanon

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: UNICEF continued support to a local non-governmental organization (NGO) that is working on reducing tensions between different communities in Tripoli. For the past year, the NGO targeted the most disadvantaged localities in Tripoli that are suffering from long-lasting marginalization and poverty that made them hotspots for extremism and conflicts. To build on this work, the NGO implemented a common sanitation and drainage infrastructure project (one third is completed), in coordination and collaboration with WASH committees, to help engage 35,000 beneficiaries through

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 6, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

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

the project implementation. This was accompanied with several social events to help establish trust and strengthen the spirit of collaboration between the different communities such as the conduct of an environmental marathon which gathered more than 200 volunteers around cleaning activities, as well as a rugby training benefiting 15 children. Furthermore, the WASH Assessment Platform (WAP), a collaborative Geographic Information System (GIS) and a live web-based prioritization and targeting approach for WASH response in Informal Settlements, was rolled out during the reporting month to ensure critical needs are met.

Education: On 31 August, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) launched the Back-to-School campaign at the national level, emphasizing on the importance of education for Lebanese and non-Lebanese children. This was supported by the UNICEF Back-to-School outreach and advocacy activities and the media campaign held under the slogan “Abtal Al Madrasa” (School Heroes) which were in progress prior to the national campaign. Over the past two months, 96 trainers from the Centre for Research and Development (CERD) attended four pilot modules that were developed as part of the competency-based teacher training curriculum. The topics of the modules included teaching with technology, literacy across content; differentiated instruction, assessment framework and curriculum design. The trainers will be tasked with training all public school teachers throughout the 2017-2018 school year.

Child Protection: UNICEF is in the process of rolling-out the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s Gender-Based Violence (IASC GBV) Guidelines to integrate GBV within all UNICEF programmes as of January 2018. This important work has started in August 2017 and will stretch over six months. Additionally, UNICEF and the interagency Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Taskforce are rolling-out the IASC GBV Guidelines to mainstream GBV within seven interagency sectors (WASH, Health, Education, Protection, Food Security, Child Protection and Shelter). At the National level, six IASC GBV Guideline trainings were conducted for the seven interagency sectors in the month of August producing action plans for mainstreaming GBV within their sectors.

Health and Nutrition: In early August and in response to the vaccine-derived polio outbreak in Syria, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), launched in partnership with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), the Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) at UNHCR border and registration centers. The MoPH prepared an accelerated immunization plan, to trace all children (aged between eight weeks and five years) across the country who have never received IPV or are unable to demonstrate it, and bring them back to the routine immunization schedule. UNICEF contributed in the identification of 209 cadasters with low immunization coverage, where activities will be further strengthened through an intensified outreach strategy, aiming to reach about 200,000 households. In addition, the accelerated plan will be serving as a first step towards the THRIVE initiative¹⁹. UNICEF partner has trained 105 healthcare providers on the most updated evidence-based new-born resuscitation clinical guidelines to reduce neo-natal deaths associated with birth asphyxia. UNICEF continued to support its implementing partner in community mobilization activities aimed at influencing behavior change towards the adoption of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and the creation of demand to uptake routine immunization services, reaching 2,248 Lebanese and 5,954 Syrian refugees during the reporting period. Since January 2017, a total of 31 midwives and nurses received training trained through 40 IYCF capacity-building counselling courses.

Adolescents and Youth: In August, UNICEF launched its Business Mentorship Programme which will pair youth teams, who have completed entrepreneurship training at UNICEF-supported Innovation Labs and received seed funding, with an experienced mentor to provide them with guidance, business advice, and linkages as the youth implement their business ideas and social initiatives. To this end, 50 mentors were trained in August in a holistic approach to mentorship, incorporating business advice with personal support and goal-setting. By the end of August, 15 youth projects will benefit mentorship for a period of three months. Mentees were predominantly female (60 per cent) and business projects spanned a range of sectors, with the highest focused on agriculture.

Social Protection: UNICEF partnerships with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the World Bank have evolved with the aim to ensure that national strategies, such as the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), include the most marginalized and excluded Lebanese children. UNICEF has enhanced the capacity of five out of eight governorates by hiring and training child rights advisors and data managers to the Governors. The work-plans related to Child Friendly Local Governance²⁰ were also finalized, with the output²¹ being a Governorate specific evidence-based situation analysis to be used for advocacy and policy dialogue.

Cash-Based Programme: During the reporting month, the key findings of a cash-based programme feasibility assessment, which was conducted in partnership with UNICEF, was presented to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the World Bank and a number UN agencies²². Six budgeted simulations of cash assistance programmes for children were presented demonstrating the impact of each option on poverty and child poverty. Among the key findings was that 50 per cent of the poorest are children who make up 70 per cent of the school drop-out rates. Some of the key action points emerging from this study are to set-up a Social Protection Development Partner

¹⁹ The THRIVE programme is a cross-sectional and cross agency programme, whose collective action is led by the Government of Lebanon through 2020, geared towards the healthy development of children and their mothers in Lebanon.

²⁰ Main focus includes the collection and analysis of data regarding the situation of children in the Governorates.

²¹ The indicators that will be reported on are related to mapping of decision-makers for advocacy and sensitization sessions (Municipal Committees) and relevant focal points who will provide an overview of the situation of children and services targeting children, who will then receive further training on child rights indicators.

²² The World Food Programme, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and UNICEF’s Child Protection and Education units.

Group with the World Bank to inform the second stage of the NPTP, and work with MoSA on how to use the resulting evidence to inform the social protection action plan.

Media and External Communication: Media and External Communication: In preparation for the start of the new school year, UNICEF has launched on 23 August the Back to School (B2S) social media campaign under the theme “School Heroes”. The video had 270,000 views and was shared nearly 1,000 times. This was followed by the official launch of the B2S campaign by the Ministry of Education announcing registration dates for Lebanese and non-Lebanese students. Additionally, a TV spot was released for local and a national billboard campaign was launched. Furthermore, UNICEF hosted the German NatCom and their goodwill ambassador Katya Riemann, with a generic focus on living conditions of child refugees.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2017)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report	
EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,971	101,183	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)	n/a	n/a	n/a	28,338	27,532	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	423,832 _a	n/a	n/a	101,504	101,326	0
	TOTAL				230,813	230,041	0
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	56,000	38,212	13,017	
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _b	n/a	0	403,852	0 _c	0 _c	
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	7,225 _a	538	9,075	4,251	403	
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	n/a _a	3,841	28,100	17,376 ^d	3,200	
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	318,852 _a	54,390	283,050	260,608	35,847	
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues ¹	250,000 _b	n/a _b	33,674	130,500	168,100 ^e	20,926	
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	53,954 _c	0	72,365	50,960	5,996	
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2017 needs: 3,740,499 people, including 960,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	1,765,000 _a	839,151 _a	0	690,711	416,815	10,625	
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,462 _a	185,011 _a	0 _b	159,556	161,357	7,323	
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	164,742 _a	0 _b	160,256	154,166	3,840	
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	95,962 _a	0	120,665	82,264	17,325	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees) ^a							
# of suspected medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)	n/a	n/a	0	600,000	373,323	0	
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	Penta 1	n/a	n/a	0	70,703	53,652	6,989
	Penta 3	n/a	n/a	0	63,260	53,425	18,032
	Measles	n/a	n/a	0	59,539	37,726	15,150
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination _c	n/a	n/a	0	175,000	119,210	25,377	
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements _b	n/a	n/a	0	300,000	115,020	17,057	
ADOLESCENTS							
# of adolescent and youth aged 14+ whose registration fees for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programmes are partially or fully subsidized (RACEII)	78,025 _a	n/a	0	20,000	7,755	275	
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	24,727	1,962	

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report	
# 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	15,559	6,882	
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	2,345	293	
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	466	148	
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)							
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese Syrians Palestinian Kits	630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0 _b	0
				0	116,000	121,282	0
				0	15,000	15,124	0
				0	32,000	35,374	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0	
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	46,940	523	
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0	
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT							
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0 _a	0	
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year ¹	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	150,118	17,409	
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME							
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	37,495 ¹	3,003	
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	37,524 ²	7,355	
Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)							
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Logframes.							
Education: a) Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)” Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Figures are accurate as of end of March 2017.							
Education: b) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.							
Education: c) Result achieved is zero since this is for the next scholastic year.							
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the January-July 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.							
Child protection: b) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Child protection: c) The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Child protection: d) Males: 8,297, Females: 4,857.							
Child protection: e) Males: 70,097, Females: 98,002.							
WASH: a) Sector figures were retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
WASH: b) The WASH sector result for this indicator decreased as compared to last month due to rectification of data by partners and removed duplication. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).							
Health & Nutrition: a) MoPH data reflects the months of January – June 2017 for UNICEF result.							
Health & Nutrition: b) MoPH data for UNICEF results are not fully available by MoPH and cover the months of January - June 2017.							
Health & Nutrition: c) The measurement of this indicator has changed from the total of children under 5 receiving Penta 1 to U5 receiving Penta1 + Penta first booster +DT exceptional + DPT 2nd Booster.							
Adolescents: a) The sector target refers to the number of children and youth whose registration fees for regulated NFE programmes are partially or fully subsidized.							
Winter: a) The sector target is 210,000 households and the sector result is 131,149 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. Sector data from October 2016 to December 2016. Source: Inter-Agency Coordination, November Statistical Dashboard.							
Winter: b) Due to operational challenges, mainly related to the targeting of the poorest Lebanese households, the winter cash programme direct to poor Lebanese children was cancelled, in agreement with the MoSA, and will be reprogrammed into a more sustainable and predictable child focused programme. A feasibility study will be launched soon to assess the options and appropriateness of the new programme targeting Lebanese socio-economically vulnerable children.							
Communication for Development: a) The C4D section is in the process of signing Programme Documents with relevant partners, hence results will be reported in the next months.							

Palestinian Programme 1: Over UNICEF targeting is due to the increased coordination between CSO partners and UNRWA schools, which is providing opportunities to reach larger number of children than initially planned; the coordination started in Ein le Helweh camp following the recent clashes; an intervention model has been developed which is now being rolled out in other camps/schools as well.

Palestinian Programme 2: Partners are reaching out more than planned due to an amendment in the project: At the beginning, the project was implemented in Nahr el Bared and Baddaoui, then the project was implemented in Nahr el Bared and Rachidyde camps where UNRWA was very active in reaching out beneficiaries.

Turkey

Child Protection: In August, UNICEF maintained its focus on strengthening the identification and referral of vulnerable refugee and migrant children. In preparation for the upcoming school year, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), UNICEF expanded implementation of the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme. Capacity-building workshops for 77 child protection outreach workers were conducted on case management, child rights and child protection policies, standard operating procedures and codes of conduct for working in close contact with children. Outreach teams are now fully operational in nine provinces²³; since the start of the programme in June 2017, over 3,700 children²⁴ have been identified and assessed, 13 per cent of whom have been referred to specialized services. UNICEF also signed a partnership with CARE International to produce, test and roll-out child protection outreach tools and trainings in host communities with high numbers of refugee children. The partnership will also commission research on the appropriate use of cash-based interventions to address child protection needs, with the aim of strengthening the evidence base and inform future programming in this area.

Health: In August, UNICEF delivered 50,000 doses of inactivated polio vaccines (IPV) to the Turkish Ministry of Health (MoH) to support the government's mitigation plan for the recent circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVdvpv2) outbreak in Syria.²⁵ In response to this outbreak, the MoH has mandated that all travellers to or from Syria be vaccinated against polio, and MoH staff are stationed at all official border crossings to administer IPV vaccines as needed.²⁶

Education: For the 2017-2018 school year, UNICEF and partners accelerated preparations for the upcoming Back to School period. Together with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and NGO partners, key Back to School messages were developed for nationwide dissemination, and information sessions were held for over 600 refugee parents and caregivers in three provinces²⁷; additional sessions in other provinces are also planned for the first half of September. UNICEF also procured 300,000 school kits for distribution to refugee and migrant children in Temporary Education Centres (TECs) and Turkish public schools in 11 provinces, and 68 early childhood education (ECE) classrooms were established in four provinces, benefiting an estimated 1,700 children aged 3-5 years. To help address the problem of absenteeism and dropout at the high school level, UNICEF worked with MoNE to develop a School Orientation Programme for all students (Turkish, refugee and migrant) entering the 9th grade in September. The programme, to be implemented from 11-20 September in all high schools (including TECs) across the country, will give these students a better understanding of what is expected from them, the types of challenges they may face, and how to align the learning opportunities available to them with their particular abilities and interests. Meanwhile, the results from the Open High Schools exam for Syrian 12th graders in TECs, administered in July with UNICEF support, were released in August – of the over 7,700 Syrian students who took the exam, 6,485 (84%) passed.²⁸ These children will receive an internationally-recognized certificate issued by the government, which allows them to advance to university in Turkey or abroad.

Social Protection and Basic Needs: UNICEF provided specialised support to over 1,800 refugee and migrant children engaged in child labour (primarily seasonal agriculture) in eight provinces²⁹ across Turkey, including the provision of access to basic and social services as well as educational and psycho-social support. In addition, over 2,500 parents and caregivers of child workers benefited from specialized case management and awareness raising sessions aimed at preventing child labour and informing families about available social and educational services. In response to the increased number of people attempting to journey to Europe, UNICEF partners distributed nearly 2,200 family and baby hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and migrant families identified as being on the move in the provinces of Adana and Gaziantep, benefitting an estimated nearly 4,300 children.

Adolescent Development and Participation: In August, UNICEF and partner conducted a seven-day training on Adolescents and Youth Resilience for 24 technical staff from the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS).³⁰ Adolescents and Youth Resilience is an internationally

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 6, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	3,106,932	M: 1,652,888; F: 1,454,044
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,388,799	M: 723,915; F: 664,883
Child Refugees (Under 5)	425,650	M: 220,592; F: 205,058

²³ Ankara, Konya, Urfa, Kilis, Istanbul, İzmir, Adana, Mersin and Bursa.

²⁴ 1,802 girls and 1,928 boys.

²⁵ As of 6 September, 39 cases of cVDPV2 have been reported in Syria.

²⁶ Children under the age of 15 receive a Pentavalent/Tetravalent vaccine that also contains IPV.

²⁷ Kahramanmaraş, Ankara and Istanbul.

²⁸ 3,358 girls, 3,127 boys.

²⁹ Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Kayseri, Sanliurfa and Hatay.

³⁰ 16 females and eight males. 17 youth workers, one social worker, two centre managers, three programme assistants and one team leader.

recognized psychosocial programme that aims to build key life skills essential for sustaining the resilience, protection and well-being of refugee and Turkish girls and boys between the ages of 14 and 20. The intensive training focused on building the capacity of TRCS staff to plan and conduct structured psychosocial support workshops for refugee adolescents and youth, as well as awareness-raising and counselling sessions for parents and caregivers to strengthen parent-to-child communication and bonding. The Adolescents and Youth Resilience programme will roll-out a pilot phase in October 2017 for refugee and Turkish adolescents and youth living in camps and host communities, after which the programme will expand further in 2018.

Media and External Communications: To support World Breastfeeding Week, UNICEF published an online news note entitled [“Babies and mothers worldwide failed by lack of investment in breastfeeding”](#) and conducted a social media campaign together with renowned Turkish journalist Ayşe Arman, garnering a total of 213,000 impressions and engaging over 7,700 people. UNICEF also promoted the extension of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education across social media outlets, engaging nearly 4,000 people.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 1.56 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education ¹	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	17,503	0
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ²	412,200	499,843	0	400,000	499,843	0
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ³	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	13,617	448
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ⁴	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁵	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	55,639	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 1.23 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	124,650	n/a		100,000	44,956	4,193
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655			77,000	37,096	7,435
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700			7,700	20,862	3,867
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response ⁴	8,780			2,120	923	37
BASIC NEEDS (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,873,600	n/a	n/a	165,000	167,046	0
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a	n/a	200,000	86,084	42,684
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION 1: The total enrolment year to date is 17,503 (8,707 girls and 8,796 boys).						
EDUCATION 2: 252,735 girls and 247,108 boys. This figure represents the highest enrolment achievement, as of January 2017.						
EDUCATION 3: 106 boys and 342 girls. The total enrolment year to date is 13,617 (6,119 boys and 7,498 girls). The limited availability of qualified, registered NGOs who can support the expansion of programming in host communities, remains a key challenge to achieving programme targets under this indicator.						
EDUCATION 4: 13,180 represents the highest achieved as of March 2017; the number of teachers actually supported in August was 13,077 (7,035 women, 6,042 men).						
EDUCATION 5: No additional teacher trained. The total teachers trained year to date is 55,639 (31,043 women and 24,596 men).						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: 2,148 girls, 2,045 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: 3,499 girls, 3,936 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: 1,854 girls, 2,013 boys. UNICEF has overachieved under this indicator as a result of expanded capacity of NGO partners and strengthened referral pathways for specialized services.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: 23 women, 14 men.						
BASIC NEEDS 1: Results reported under this indicator are as of January 2017; beneficiaries reached in December 2016 were counted against the 2016 3RP.						
YOUTH 1: 22,759 girls, 19,925 boys. 40,220 adolescents and youth were reported by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in August covering the period January 2017 to July 2017 included.						

Egypt

Health: Since January 2017, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) reached over 12,400 children under the age of five (99 per cent of the target) with routine immunization and growth monitoring services, and supported the provision of 694 ante-natal care consultations through Primary Healthcare Units (PHUs), reaching 9 per cent of the target. The low result is attributed to the dependence of Syrian refugee women on services that are provided by public and private hospitals. To address this, UNICEF and the MoHP are working with the Syrian Community Healthcare Workers (CHWs) to raise the awareness of Syrian women about the ante-natal care consultations and other services available at the supported PHUs. UNICEF will focus in the coming months on building the capacity of the MoHP through conduct of trainings in addition to providing technical and financial support to 170 Syrian CHW). In the next month, UNICEF will continue collaboration with the MoPH for completing the development of the Expanded Programme on Immunization guideline which will be supported with a Training of Trainers to help pick-up the CHWs training result in the coming months. In addition to these constraints, the health programme is 67 per cent underfunded as of August 2017, therefore the results of the health activities will pick-up in the coming months as funding is secured.

Education: In August, UNICEF and partners continued preparations for the start of the new academic year by supporting the Ministry of Education (MoE) through provision of supplies to nine public schools in Damietta governorate including for resource rooms³¹ to benefit Syrian and Egyptian children with disabilities, as well as school rehabilitation, teachers training.

Child Protection: UNICEF with support of implementing partners, helped over 32,000 children, adolescents and youth to access structured and sustained psychosocial support (PSS), life skills and child protection programmes, including approximately 8,000 others to multi-sectoral case management, as well as about 10,000 adults to positive parenting programmes since the beginning of the year. Notable progress was achieved in these areas, due to the integration of PSS services in the UNICEF-supported PHUs of the MoPH since April 2017, in addition to the family centers and mobile teams. On the other hand, low progress remains in child protection training activities (55 per cent of the target achieved so far) and in the number of children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions (6 per cent of the target). This is attributed to funding constraints and the late distribution by implementing partners which started in June 2017.

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on September 6, 2017.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	122,203	M: 62,568; F: 59,635
Child Refugees (Under 18)	52,303	M: 27,007; F: 25,296
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,442	M: 6,843; F: 6,599

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-August 2017)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH¹ (Need in 2017: 1,798,674 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# antenatal care consultations provided				8,000	694	126
# 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		n/a		15,000,000	6,031,161 ²	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	12,487	1,705
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	0 ³	0
# trained CHWs				450	170	0
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a			2,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	n/a			3,000	42	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500			360	0 ¹	0

³¹ A dedicated school room equipped with furniture, educational materials, IT equipment, assessment tools and stationary.

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	n/a	n/a		27,000	0 ¹	0
# children benefitting from life skills education	8,600			8,000	5,667 ²	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,000	0 ¹	0
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600			150	0 ¹	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500	n/a		25,000	32,235 ¹	2,484
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500			10,000	9,914 ¹	714
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	18,404 ¹	2,687
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	7,764 ¹	938
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300			12,000	762 ²	300
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	173	9
# government bodies activated and strengthened ³	105			40	57	0
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600			1,000	546	0
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ⁴	930			50	46	7
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants)	n/a			13,135	7,959 ⁵	0
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: EPI Guideline is being developed and pending distribution by end of September 2017.						
Health 2: NIDs conducted in April 2017. Results are for a Sub National Polio Campaign which did not cover all the country.						
Health 3: Data pending from the MoHP.						
Education 1: Activities are delayed pending clearances and the implementation of the UNICEF AWP which was approved by the MoE in early July 2017 and the NGOs new law 70/2017						
Education 2: The result exceeds the target as it includes cash transfers that were pending clearances from last year due to constraints/delays caused by the new NGO law.						
Child Protection 1: The indicator result includes beneficiaries of CP services at family centres (reported by the PNGOs) and at PHUs (reported by MoHP) without double counting – MoHP provided the new report from January 2017 till the end of July.						
Child Protection 2: The CP section partners started to distribute the available cash in June 2017. The available funds did not cover all the target in this indicator.						
Child Protection 3: Government bodies including primary health centers, youth centers and official child protection committees and the schools who supported with the safe garden mechanism.						
Child Protection 4: At least one of the following: Legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						
Child Protection 5: Emergency cash-based intervention provided to Syrian children based on specific criteria. The UNICEF result is pending verification and may change in the next report.						

