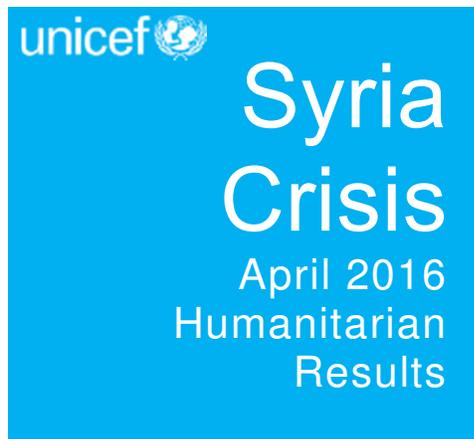




©UNICEF/Syria/2016/Khuder Al-Issa
Two boys standing in front of a Primary School made of prefabricated classrooms supported by UNICEF in Aleppo, Syria. The school is located in 1070 neighbourhood, where over 3,000 families displaced by the war seek shelter in unfinished buildings.



APRIL 2016: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria UNICEF reached around 139,700 people in 31 hard to reach locations in April with life-saving interventions and critical services, as well as supplies for at least 94,000 beneficiaries in three of the 19 besieged areas.
- UNICEF-supported teacher incentives are scaling up with UNICEF Turkey now supporting nearly 92% of all Syrian volunteer teachers working in Turkey contributing to the education of almost 230,000 Syrian refugee children, while in Iraq 389 teaching and non-teaching staff receive UNICEF incentives benefitting over 14,000 children.
- In Jordan UNICEF-supported WASH services are operational for the estimated 13,000 newly arrived refugees (Mar-May) from the border in Azraq camp, UNICEF partners are beginning children's activities.
- UNICEF has received 38% of the total US\$ 1.16 billion request. However critical gaps remain, including with the UNICEF Whole of Syria response only 33% funded.

In Syria

6,000,000

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2015)

Outside Syria

2,531,717

of registered refugee children

4,853,909

of registered refugees
(UNHCR, 9 May 2016)

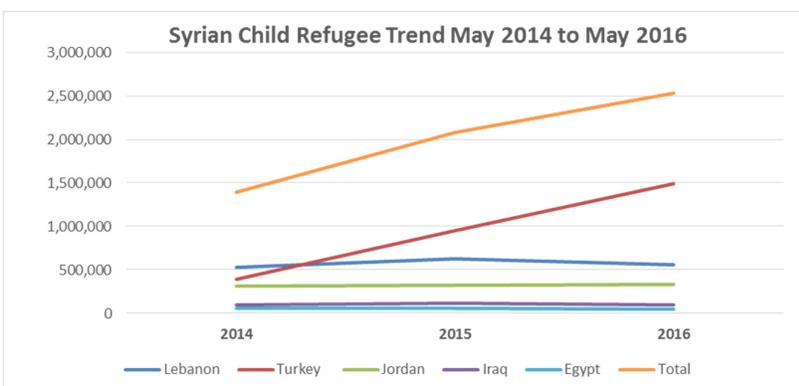
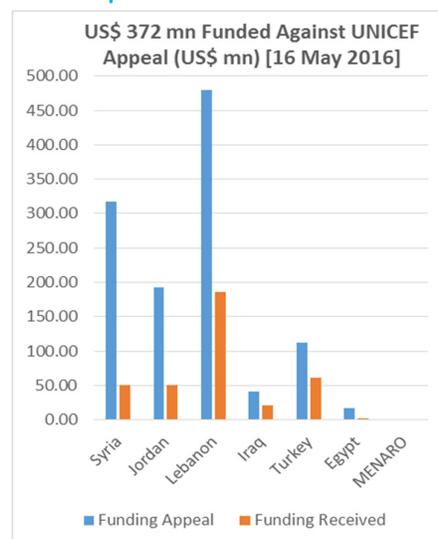
| Consolidated UNICEF Response Across Syria Crisis | UNICEF | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|
| | UNICEF Target | Cumulative results (#) |
| # children vaccinated against polio | 19,117,471 | 19,497,836 |
| # emergency affected population with support to improved access drinking and domestic water | 6,264,091 | 1,491,669 |
| # population provided with hygiene promotion messaging | 1,291,279 | 624,082 |
| # school-aged children who receive UNICEF support to access schools/ learning programmes | 844,675 | 418,755 |
| # school-aged children who receive UNICEF support to access informal/ non-formal learning opportunities | 842,714 | 177,550 |
| # children participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes | 938,284 | 332,309 |
| # children receiving specialized child protection services | 16,060 | 6,551 |

Syria Appeal 2016

US\$ 316.7 million

Regional Appeal (3RP) 2016

US\$ 847.9 million



Additionally UNICEF has US\$ 237.21 million in Carry Forward funding from 2015.

Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

After over a month of relative quiet under the Cessation of Hostilities (CoH), April saw a surge in violence particularly around Aleppo where air strikes and mortars claimed more than 300 lives across both East and West Aleppo, including health specialists, patients, women and children. Over half a dozen hospitals - including the Al Quds hospital in Southern Aleppo city, the most advanced pediatric care center in Aleppo - ambulances and medical clinics were hit in addition to water pumping stations, at least six schools, religious places and other vital infrastructure. These recent developments temporarily interrupted some of the UNICEF programmes, which have now resumed.

In Aleppo, power supply continues to be disrupted due to the difficulty in repairing the transmission lines of the power plants damaged by the conflict, leaving over 2 million people across the city without drinking water. The pumping station in Bab Alnirab, which supplies an estimated 400,000 people in East Aleppo –was hit for the second time on 29 April, however the pumping station remains operational.

A field visit held by Office of the Special Envoy to Darayya, in the suburbs of Damascus, was the first assessment mission allowed in years. The mission highlighted the grim and alarming situation of children and civilians who lack access to food, medicines and medical care, and suffer from years of continuous bombardments. The UN continues to negotiate with the Government to obtain unimpeded access to the besieged area to carry out technical assessments and deliver life-saving supplies.

In early April, a UN inter-Agency security and program mission was conducted to Palmyra. The city suffered significant damage to civilian infrastructure, including residential areas, health, power, water, and education facilities. The site is in need of extensive mine clearance. UNICEF is contributing, through the humanitarian sectors, to the finalization of the intervention plan for Palmyra and Qaryatin.

The deliberate siege of El Waer neighborhood, Homs (estimated population of 74,000, 44% children), has lasted for two months, with access for civilians and goods denied by local authorities since 12th March, only exempting government civil servants. UNICEF is closely monitoring the situation, as humanitarian needs are rising. El Waer was included in the May inter-agency convoy plan but rejected by the Government.

In Idleb and Ariha, water supply was badly affected as the main water pumping station of the city was cut-off as a result of damage to electricity networks. As a response, UNICEF extended its water trucking operation in the besieged city of Ariha at a rate of about 350,000 litres every day, to benefit around 50,000 people.

Rapidly increasing inflation of the local currency, means that unofficial exchange rates have fallen as low as 625 SYR to 1 USD (a change from the pre-war rate of SYR 47 to 1 USD). This fast depreciation affects the access for Syrians to essential goods, including food and fuel. The fuel price increase is also affecting the provision of public services, i.e. water and electricity.

UNICEF's Response to Besieged and Hard to Reach Locations

In April 2016, UNICEF reached around 139,700 people in 31 hard to reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services in WASH, education, health and nutrition and child protection,¹ as well as supplies for at least 94,000 beneficiaries in three of the 19 besieged areas (Foah, Madaya, Kafr Batna). Since the start of the year, UNICEF has reached around 366,000 people in hard to reach and besieged locations².

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Nutrition leadership and coordination support was provided to the UN partner agencies to undertake an assessment of the needs of women and children in hard-to-reach areas, and deliver nutrition supplies. The assessment covered the accessible areas of 11 governorates. Preliminary results will be ready in late June. Sustained nutrition support continues to be provided to women and children in besieged areas, including Madaya where considerable results were achieved. As part of the inter-sector humanitarian micro-plan for Tadmor (Palmyra) and Qaryatin, the sector developed a plan for the revitalization of nutrition services in the two areas, to be discussed with relevant partners.

The WASH sector continued to collaborate with all humanitarian partners and government authorities to conduct rapid WASH needs assessment alongside immediate response in newly accessible areas and towns. This contributed to ensure the provision of minimum lifesaving WASH services, including hygiene supplies and water purification solutions in besieged and hard to reach areas. These

¹ The number takes in consideration the widest coverage to avoid double counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions.

² Figure as of 30th of April 2016

Estimated Affected Population

(* revised November 2015. Child figures are calculated based on estimate of 44.9% of population are children under 18 years old. *Source: 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total People in Need * | 13,500,000 |
| Children in Need (Under 18) | 6,000,000 |
| Total Displaced Population * | 6,500,000 |
| Children Displaced | 2,800,000 |
| People in Hard to Reach Areas | 4,490,000 |
| Children in Hard to Reach Areas | Up to 2 million Children |
| People in Besieged Areas | 360,000 |

interventions were notwithstanding continuous power cuts and damage to WASH infrastructure in the majority of towns and communities in Aleppo, Idlib and Northern Latakia. The complex security situation and lack of access were the main factors hampering crossline missions and safe water provision to the entire Idlib governorate, thus making people more dependent on potentially unsafe water and more vulnerable to disease outbreaks.

The Education sector is engaged with partners and institutional counterparts on the implementation of the Self Learning Program, which aims at providing an opportunity for out-of-school children to access education in Syria. The sector continues to provide orientation to education practitioners on the INEE Minimum Standards of Education in Emergency. Advocacy is conducted with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to facilitate access to safe spaces for children from hard to reach and besieged areas (in Hama, Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Dara'a and Rural Damascus) to sustain school exams scheduled at the end of May.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is focusing on reaching the most vulnerable, especially those living in hard-to-reach and besieged locations, and leveraging its strong field presence inside Syria by operating out of five field hubs and through cross border programs. UNICEF WASH efforts focus on providing life-saving water trucking and quick repairs to critical water sources, while developing alternative water sources and rehabilitating and maintaining water infrastructure. In health and nutrition, the focus is on reactivating and strengthening routine immunization services, including through cross-border efforts and expanding access to primary and maternal care. UNICEF is strengthening capacities to address malnutrition amidst increasing economic deprivation and scarcity. Education, Child Protection and Adolescent Development programs are framed under the No Lost Generation Initiative with a focus on increasing school enrolment; facilitating alternative, life-skills-based and remedial education opportunities; and providing psychosocial support, vocational training, recreational activities and risk education on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war. UNICEF has launched a cash transfer programme in 2016 to provide economic relief to the most vulnerable families. The Non Food Items response includes in kind support such as seasonal clothes, blankets and school heaters, and e-vouchers. As part of the CoH, UNICEF continues its reach to hard to reach and besieged areas including through rapid assessments, supply convoys, services provision, as well as preparedness including pre-positioning. UNICEF has developed a number of long term agreements with suppliers and contractors in different hubs to provide supplies and services, including water trucking, quick repairs and maintenance of water networks, to be activated in the event that access to these areas is expanded.

UNICEF is involved in the new Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) preparation, for the identification of needs in view of the next Syria Response Plan. UNICEF contributes to the sectors' data collection and analysis tools in preparation for the HNO including through an ongoing cross-border WASH infrastructure assessment and a community level WASH assessment.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The UNICEF WASH response continues to address emergency humanitarian needs through multiple interventions. A resilience-building approach is pursued to address the burden borne by host-communities in sharing their resources with IDPs. In April, UNICEF reached over 207,000 people with water and sanitation services through repair, rehabilitation and augmentation of water and sanitation systems across Syria. Over 28,000 people benefited from emergency life-saving interventions, including emergency water supply through water trucking, installation of tanks, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP shelters and host communities. UNICEF also reached nearly 110,000 people with WASH NFIs - i.e. hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap, washing powder - and hygiene promotion.

UNICEF continues to be the key provider of fuel for drinking water pumping stations to Western and Eastern Aleppo. Since August 2015, over 2.7 million liters of fuel have been provided, benefiting approximately 2 million people living in East and West Aleppo. UNICEF continues to truck water in Western Aleppo, at a rate of about 1.7 million liters per day, in areas not reached by municipal services including Hamdaniyah area and other areas at the tail end of the distribution system, where many vulnerable IDPs reside. Since 6 August 2015, UNICEF has provided nearly 1.7 billion liters of drinking water in West Aleppo. UNICEF continues to provide critical water disinfectant across Syria, benefiting over 12 million people.

Over 8,000 school children are benefiting from the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in 16 schools.

UNICEF delivered water, hygiene and sanitation supplies through convoys, reaching at least 94,000 people in the besieged areas of Foah, Madaya and Kafr Batna. Almost 71,900 people in 11 hard to reach locations were reached through the rehabilitation of water networks, the repair of pumping stations, the provision of hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion activities.

Almost half of the 1,000 planned sites have been assessed as part of the cross-border survey of water systems infrastructure in 10 governorates. This survey will help to guide future rehabilitation or construction work.

Education

As part of the Back-to-Learning campaign, more than 106,500 children have benefitted since the beginning of the year from the provision of education materials, including school-in-a-bag, textbooks and schoolbags. The provision of teaching-learning materials helps reducing the impact on families of the hidden cost of sending children to school, whilst encouraging children to access essential stationery during school hours. In April UNICEF received reports from the MoE on education supplies delivered to schools in November and December 2015. According to the report, one million children were reached.

UNICEF continues efforts to reach children who are missing out on education in the frame of the No Lost Generation strategy. In 2016, around 134,713 children out-of-school were reached with a multiple set of tools aiming at helping them to catch-up with their education, including self-learning material (in Aleppo, Idleb, Rural Damascus), the accelerated learning programme 'Curriculum B' (in all Governorates, except Raqqa, Deir ez-Zour and Idleb) and remedial classes targeting IDPs (in Aleppo, Hasakeh, Hama, Rural Damascus).

UNICEF continues to support the MoE in rehabilitating the schools that are receiving IDP children. More than 9,500 children benefitted from the rehabilitation of 218 classrooms in 40 schools in Aleppo, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Homs, Hama, Rural Damascus, and Tartous. Furthermore, temporary learning spaces aim at providing additional space to the schools hosting displaced children, and decongesting overcrowded classrooms. Around 14,200 children could benefit from the establishment of 75 temporary learning centres in Aleppo, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

In April, UNICEF provided education supplies, school rehabilitation and textbooks to some 32,000 children in 16 hard to reach locations and to about 36,000 children in the besieged areas of Foah, Madaya and Kafr Batna. UNICEF is currently working with MoE to facilitate the access for children from hard-to-reach areas to safe areas, in order to give them the opportunity to sit for the final exams for 9th and 12th grades.

Health

In April, UNICEF and other health partners delivered around 2.2 million medical treatments in 11 governorates. As part of the Global Immunization Week UNICEF, with WHO, supported sub-national polio immunization days and the first nation-wide routine immunization campaign. From Damascus the first phase started on the 24th April and will be extended to reach areas that were not covered during the first week. Overall, the campaign aims at reaching about 2 million children across the country. The cross-border polio campaign in north-west Syria (Idleb, Hama and Aleppo) reached 615,406 children under-five (U5) through door-to-door vaccination, equivalent to almost 100 per cent of the target group. Security did not permit the vaccines to be delivered to the ISIL held areas of Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor and eastern Aleppo.

The final results of the northern Syria cross-border measles and rubella vaccination campaign showed that 927,820 children out of a target of 1.02 million children were vaccinated (91 per cent coverage). This included 571,736 children of 6 to 59 months in the ISIL-held areas of Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor and eastern Aleppo; 286,966 children 6 to 59 months in Idleb; and 69,118 children 6 months to 14 years in A'zaz city, and IDP settlements in A'zaz city and western Jisr-Ash-Shugur. Furthermore, from Damascus more than 45,300 children have been vaccinated against measles and rubella since the beginning of the year.

UNICEF continues to support children and mothers to access primary health care services. In April, more than 148,800 children and women received maternal and child health care consultations, some 33,300 people through UNICEF supported mobile teams and 115,500 people through fixed centers run by 20 local NGOs. UNICEF delivered medical supplies to Ministry of Health-run centers for 1,200 people.

UNICEF also delivered essential medical supplies through convoys enough to serve around 87,700 children and mothers in 13 hard to reach locations, and some 4,650 children and mothers in the besieged areas of Foah and Madaya.

Nutrition

In April, more than 53,000 children U5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened through established nutritional centers and community outreach teams across 11 governorates; over 740 were admitted in nutrition treatment facilities. To prevent nutritional deficiencies, around 27,400 children and 8,600 mothers received multiple micronutrients. During the same period, over 31,000 mothers benefitted from individual and group counselling services on proper feeding practices during emergencies. Furthermore, over 15,800 U5 children were reached with high energy biscuits and lipid-based nutrient supplements.

Through convoys, at least 39,300 children and mothers in 11 hard to reach locations were reached with complementary feeding and micronutrient supplementation. The same supplies were delivered for at least 15,300 children and mothers in the besieged areas of Foah, Madaya and Kafr Batna.

During the last mission to Madaya, the UNICEF team noted that malnutrition levels stabilized, compared to the dire situation witnessed in January. The therapeutic food and other nutrition supplies that UNICEF delivered have significantly contributed to saving the lives of children. Most of the acute malnutrition and edema cases previously observed are recovered and under control. The observed progress is a demonstration that continued presence and unconditional unhindered access to the besieged areas remain fundamental conditions for the prevention of child malnutrition.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to advocate with key child protection stakeholders, particularly the Government, to scale up programme and strengthen mechanisms and systems to respond to child protection concerns and expand the coverage to hard-to-reach and besieged areas. In April, at least 46,800 persons including around 39,400 children and 7,400 parents benefitted from psychosocial support through fixed and mobile child friendly spaces in Aleppo, As-Sweida, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Tartous, Dara'a and Rural Damascus. Around 48,800 children and 3,300 parents benefitted from unstructured psychosocial support activities, including awareness raising initiatives in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous governorates. More than 4,700 children benefitted from risk education interventions in communities and schools in Aleppo.

In addition, UNICEF provided psycho-social support to more than 3,300 children in eight hard to reach locations, and delivered sports and recreation kits for some 22,860 children in the besieged areas of Foah, Madaya and Kafr Batna, through inter-agency convoys.

Through UNICEF cross border partners 29,300 children were reached with structured psychosocial activities, 8,700 with mine risk education, and 41,000 people with awareness raising initiatives at child friendly spaces and via mobile outreach teams. Activities include outdoor and indoor games, arts, role play, literacy and numeracy skills. UNICEF recreation kits were used to facilitate recreation activities. Parents, caregivers and school teachers were also sensitized about mine risk education, child rights and family separation.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

As a result of an increased base of implementing partners, more than 141,600 adolescents and youth (aged 10-24) benefitted from the Adolescent Participation and Development Programme in April. The programme implementation will be further boosted in the next months, taking advantage of the summer season. Overall 34,300 children benefitted from structured PSS, and 48,100 children were reached by mobile teams with PSS activities. ADAP also contributed to increase access to quality education: around 55,500 youth participated in skills development and vocational training programs, and more than 290 adolescents accessed non-formal education.

Social Policy and NFIs

In February, UNICEF launched the e-voucher programme, which allows recipient families to buy a variety of items among winter and summer clothes, from pre-selected shops. E-vouchers are electronic debit cards, with a monetary value tailored to households' needs³. By the end of April, families in Damascus and Homs could redeem the most suitable clothes for 7,560 children through E-vouchers.

In April, more than 25,200 children were reached by UNICEF with seasonal clothes and blankets in Homs and Hama Governorates. Through convoys, UNICEF delivered seasonal clothes and blankets for at least 17,000 beneficiaries in the besieged area of Kafr Batna (Rural Damascus); some 15,500 were reached in 6 hard to reach locations through convoys and regular programme (Afrin in Aleppo; Ar-Rastan, Tall Refaat and Teir Malah in Homs; As-Saan in Hama; Yabroud in Rural Damascus).

Preparations are ongoing for the launching of a cash transfer programme for children with disabilities in Aleppo, the first social protection intervention promoted by UNICEF in Syria; with focus on capacity development of service providers engaging with vulnerable children.

Communication for Development (C4D)

Over 5,100 children and women in Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Damascus, Tartous and Latakia were reached with messages on routine immunization and hygiene practices through group sessions and edutainment activities. More than 5,500 children and caregivers in Aleppo benefitted from in-house and edutainment sessions on PSS and the benefits of accessing child friendly spaces.

The accelerated learning programme "curriculum B" is being promoted through community engagement, mass media, print materials and other promotional activities. IDP children returning to school were received with welcoming events organized by the host communities. The C4D activities were undertaken in nine governorates where schools are operational. In April, some 126,700 children and caregivers were reached by the campaign.

Community outreach activities on personal hygiene practices, water use in emergencies and neighbourhood cleanliness were carried out in Aleppo, where more than 2,500 children and caregivers were engaged.

External Communication: A joint [statement](#) by the UNICEF and WHO Executive Directors was issued following the increased attacks on health personnel and medical facilities in Aleppo in-line with the whole of Syria advocacy strategy. Communication and advocacy focused on demonstrating the impact of UNICEF life-saving interventions particularly in besieged and hard to reach areas, through a [web story](#) on the situation of children in Madaya; and a follow up [story](#) highlighting the impact of the UNICEF response. Following the significant humanitarian developments on the ground, impacting the protection of children and humanitarian access, UNICEF communication highlighted how these changes are affecting children through pro-active media outreach. UNICEF was prominently mentioned on the [Irish Times](#), [Nutraingredients](#) and Italian TV with a coverage focusing on children in besieged and hard to reach areas, and on the immunization campaign.

³ As the e-vouchers are tailored to households' needs, including by family size, there is no fixed monetary value.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – April 2016)

| WHOLE OF SYRIA | People in Need ¹ | Sector Target | Sector Results | Change since last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Results | Change since last report |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| HEALTH (Need: 11.5 million people) | | | | | | | |
| # children under five vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹ | | | | | 2,900,000 | 2,913,668 | 356,903 |
| # children under 1 reached with routine vaccination ² | | | | | 520,000 | 19,049 | 11,825 |
| # Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported ³ | | | | | 1,500,000 | 529,131 | 148,816 |
| # beneficiaries (est.) reached with health supplies ⁴ | | | | | 2,362,000 | 669,707 | 236,900 |
| # beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential health supplies through convoys ⁴ | | | | | n/a | 196,610 | -133,690 |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| # children & pregnant and lactating women receiving micro-nutrients ¹ | 3,162,340 | 1,048,433 | n/a | n/a | 1,048,433 | 138,815 | 38,090 |
| # children & pregnant and lactating women screened for acute malnutrition ² | 3,162,340 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1,180,000 | 337,268 | 73,599 |
| # children treated for acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) ³ | 89,298 | 12,772 | n/a | n/a | 8,000 | 3,592 | 960 |
| # pregnant and lactating women counselled on appropriate IYCF | 1,331,841 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 375,000 | 122,629 | 52,282 |
| # beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential nutrition supplies through convoys | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 141,772 | 47,369 |
| WASH (Need: 12.1 million people) | | | | | | | |
| # population served by support to repair/ rehabilitation/ augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹ | | 13,203,506 | n/a | n/a | 4,608,600 | 1,056,700 | 207,200 |
| # population served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ² | | 14,754,693 | n/a | n/a | 13,004,000 | 12,773,964 | 257,108 |
| # individuals supported with access to essential WASH NFIs ³ | | 4,460,553 | 845,876 | 845,876 | 1,061,000 | 517,338 | 60,108 |
| # individuals benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/ emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴ | | 5,828,288 | 1,437,876 | 1,437,876 | 1,540,000 | 655,780 | 22,869 |
| # beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential WASH supplies through convoys | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 342,450 | 90,900 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| # children (5-17) in formal education supported with Back to Learning supplies ¹ | 5,400,000 | 3,837,091 | n/a | n/a | 3,133,500 | 113,416 | 7,181 |
| # children accessing non-formal education opportunities ² | 2,757,244 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 682,500 | 134,713 | 48,698 |
| # teachers & education facilitators benefitting from professional development ³ | 272,000 | 34,722 | n/a | n/a | 20,700 | 1,029 | 623 |
| # children benefitting from life skills programmes ⁴ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 300,500 | 60,992 | 55,479 |
| # beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential education supplies through convoys | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 76,340 | 39,210 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| # individuals reached with Mine/ Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education activities ¹ | n/a | n/a | 39,694 | 39,694 | 2,092,500 | 16,473 | 105,39 |
| # children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes, including parenting programmes | 5,900,000 | 910,374 | n/a | n/a | 453,600 | 171,541 | 58,704 |
| # individuals reached with awareness raising initiatives on child protection issues | 5,900,000 | 1,933,855 | n/a | n/a | 842,600 | 153,738 | 67,408 |
| # children who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection services ² | 300,000 | 22,196 | 143 | 143 | 1,100 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----------|---------|--------|
| # frontline child protection workers and volunteers trained | n/a | 6,425 | n/a | n/a | 4,480 | 1,225 | 30 |
| # beneficiaries (est.) in besieged and hard to reach areas served with essential child protection supplies through convoys | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 28,220 | 23,100 |
| NON-FOOD ITEMS (Need: 5.3 million people) | | | | | | | |
| # children that have received emergency NFI assistance ¹ | n/a | | | | 1,070,000 | 507,108 | 32,787 |
| # beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential NFIs through convoys | n/a | | | | n/a | 84,191 | 29,557 |
| EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS (ERL) (Need: 9.4 million people) | | | | | | | |
| # vulnerable families receiving regular cash/in kind transfers ¹ | n/a | | | | 14,000 | 0 | 0 |
| # affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets) ² | n/a | | | | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | | |
| NEED: 1) All needs figures from Syria HRP 2016, Objectives, Indicators and Targets matrices | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH: 1) Sub-national polio campaign from 24-28 April 2016; detailed results yet to be received. All vaccination campaigns equally target girls & boys. | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH: 2) Data are only reported by partners on a quarterly basis. First quarter data received from 8 governorates. A routine immunization campaign focused on hard-to-reach areas took place between 24 April and 5 May 2016. All vaccination campaigns equally target girls and boys. | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH: 3) During April 148,816 children and women of child-bearing age (CBA) supported with primary health care services. Disaggregation: 28,049 girls under 5; 29,003 boys under 5; 29,420 females 5-17 years; 27,798 males 5-17 years; 34,546 CBA women. | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH: 4) The 212,200 beneficiaries of health supplies delivered cross-border from Turkey were reported against this indicator last month, but have been moved to indicator 4 on health supplies. An additional 78,510 beneficiaries were reached from Damascus in April. | | | | | | | |
| NUTRITION: 1) 27,427 children (13,120 girls and 13,872 boys) and 8,628 pregnant & lactating women reached in April 2016. | | | | | | | |
| NUTRITION: 2) Results still limited because of delays in receiving supplies due to new national administrative procedures. A total of 43,617 children under 5 (21,361 girls and 22,256 boys) and 9,449 PLWs screened for acute malnutrition in April 2016. | | | | | | | |
| NUTRITION: 3) In 2016 UNICEF has reached 1,456 males and 2,140 females with treatment for acute malnutrition. | | | | | | | |
| WASH: 1) Includes water (Equipment; Construction/ Augmentation; Repair; Staff); Wastewater (Consumables; Spare Parts; Equipment; Construction/ Augmentation; Staff); and Solid Waste (Consumables; Spare Parts; Equipment; Construction/ Augmentation; Repair; Staff). WASH focuses on households. Since all WASH interventions are focused on households, the beneficiaries are generally expected to be approximately 50% girls & women and 50% boys & men for all WASH indicators. | | | | | | | |
| WASH: 2) Water including 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 mobilisation, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment/ storage solutions. | | | | | | | |
| WASH: 4) Includes water trucking, WASH in schools/ IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste. | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 1) Data for this indicator is usually reported by partners with an average delay of 2-3 months. Therefore the number remains low. | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 2) Non-formal education includes Early Childhood Education, Self-Learning, Curriculum B, Accelerated Learning, Remedial Education, Literacy and Numeracy and Vocational Education. | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 3) Includes training of kindergarten teachers for children under 6 as well as training by local NGOs on active learning. From January through April 2016 a total of 1,029 persons trained: 361 women and 668 men. | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 4) Life skills includes all age categories; programmes in formal and non-formal education; citizenship education. From January through April 2016 a total of 60,992 reached: 32,920 girls under 18; 25,874 boys under 18; 1,495 adult women; 703 adult men. | | | | | | | |
| CHILD PROTECTION: 1) Data for this indicator is usually reported by partners (mainly MoE) with a delay of several months. | | | | | | | |
| CHILD PROTECTION: 2) including case management and referral mechanisms. | | | | | | | |
| NON-FOOD ITEMS: 1) Summer and winter clothing kits and blankets, including redemption through e-vouchers. Out of the total reached, 7,560 children in Homs and Damascus received clothes through e-vouchers. | | | | | | | |
| ERL: 1) Regular cash transfers provided to families of children with identified vulnerabilities. | | | | | | | |
| ERL: 2) Seed funding for youth in teams of 3-5, to implement social and business entrepreneurship initiatives. | | | | | | | |

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The overall situation in Za'atari refugee camp remains stable with a population of 79,500, while Azraq camp has seen a significant influx of new arrivals from the border beginning on 9 March. The average rate of new arrivals increased to 280 per day during April, bringing the official registered population in Azraq camp to 43,432.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 9, 2016. M: Male; F: Female

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Registered refugees | 642,868 | M: 316,870; F: 325,998 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 330,434 | M: 169,717; F: 160,717 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 103,502 | M: 53,358;; F: 50,144 |

Refugees are being transferred to the secured area (Village 5) in phases. UNICEF is already providing WASH services in Village 5 and is starting activities for children through partners. Plans are underway with the Ministry of Education to open a new school in 2016, already built on the edge of Village 5.

The population of Syrian asylum-seekers gathered at the border in the remote locations near Rukban and Hadalat has increased to an estimated 60,000 persons. In April, UNICEF provided life-saving assistance, such as malnutrition screening of pregnant women, infants and young children, counselling on infant and young child feeding, vaccination against preventable diseases, construction of extra water storage facilities at the berm in preparation for summer months, and distribution of WASH items. Due to the escalating numbers and increasing temperatures, the situation at the berm is becoming increasingly challenging – particularly for vulnerable children and women.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Children who have missed over three years of school are currently ineligible to re-enrol in Jordanian schools. Following the “Supporting Syria and the Region” conference in London in February 2016, the Government of Jordan pledged that, “Every school will offer a safe, inclusive and tolerant environment with psychosocial support available to refugee children. Access to vocational training for Syrians and to tertiary/higher education opportunities for all vulnerable youth (Jordanian and Syrian) will be increased.” Efforts to expand the formal education system with an additional 102 schools double-shifted (second-shift and Saturday schooling), as well as school construction, are underway to support expanded access to formal education for up to 50,000 additional Syrian refugee students by September 2016. Even with these measures, as many as 50,000 children will not be eligible to re-enter schools. The Ministry of Education (MoE), with UNICEF support, has developed a Catch Up Class Program to fill gaps under non-formal education program, targeting all out-of-school children regardless of nationality, between eight and 12 years old who are not eligible for formal education due to age limitation and the current regulations. The new program will be launched in September 2016 and will aim to re-enrol 25,000 out-of-school children ages 8+ to 12 years old every year.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF provides humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children in the country in 2016. UNICEF continues to adopt a “vulnerability approach” to the identification of children in need of support, including analysing the situation of vulnerable Jordanian children, as well as children of various nationalities. Building on the success of the large-scale humanitarian assistance, support will be provided to strengthen the resilience of communities, services and individuals – enabling all children, regardless of status, to realize their rights. Inclusive approaches also enable programme initiatives to promote social cohesion between children from diverse backgrounds and nationalities, which continues to be a key priority for UNICEF’s work in the country. UNICEF focuses on increasing capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and Jordanian community members. This approach will increase sustainability of UNICEF operations to assist vulnerable children. UNICEF is also advocating to strengthen national social protection systems, expanding from the existing humanitarian cash transfer programming.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Jordan is among the world’s most water-scarce nations, which impedes its ability to absorb prolonged and increasing refugee influxes. In host communities, through UNICEF support to the Government, two new boreholes were drilled in Madaba town and are currently being installed; this will improve water supply to 136,176 residents. In Irbid governorate, 5.5 km of sewer lines have been unblocked, and 300m of a damaged section replaced, with 65% of the total project completed to date. This intervention will support around 35,000 people in Azmi Mufti village in Irbid. Furthermore, the rehabilitation works in 15 host community schools has started. A baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice survey was carried out in 21 schools, with Training of Trainer sessions undertaken and the formation of students’ hygiene clubs as well as hygiene sessions for students and Parent Teacher Associations.

In April, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 123,505 people, including an estimated 69,158 children, living in Za'atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City camps. UNICEF is moving to more sustainable and cost effective camp water and sanitation infrastructure. As part of ongoing efforts to establish a water network in Za'atari, phase I to install connect three boreholes to district water reservoirs has been completed. Bids for the Phase II distribution network were released. To date, 1,635 concrete tanks have been installed of a planned 1,713 (95%) as part of the Za'atari wastewater network with 1,436 of the planned 1,713 clusters completed (83%). With regards to the household works, 5,300 households have been connected out of the planned 10,547, equating to 51%.

In Azraq camp, multiple WASH improvements took place in April, including the repair and maintenance of the WASH facilities in Village 5 for the new arrivals, distribution of 539 Comprehensive Family Hygiene kits to newly arrived families and an additional 5,276 kits to 3,818 households in the existing villages (17,012 people). To meet the increasing needs of Azraq, preparations are underway to drill an additional borehole, construct a pipeline, and expand the water network.

At the Jordan border with Syria, UNICEF continued the provision of water supply for 60,000 people, including installing large capacity water tanks, constructing a 2.5km pipeline, and conducting operations and maintenance of the tap stands in the area near Rukban. Twelve emergency latrine blocks (60 latrine cubicles) are now operational for the population near Hadalat and ten emergency latrine blocks are under construction in the area near Rukban.

Education

During the current school year, 145,458 Syrian students accessed formal education in schools in camp and host community settings. Children in camps continued to receive education in 32 schools (24 in Za'atari, four in EJC, four in Azraq). Approximately 8,000 children are currently not in formal education in Za'atari camp. In April, two schools in Za'atari camp supported by the Kuwaiti government were inaugurated. These schools contain 48 classrooms, with potential capacity of 600 students per shift, and will allow more out of school children in Za'atari to have access to formal education and will decongest existing classrooms. UNICEF is currently partnering with the Ministry of Education to help these schools be operational by the new school year. As part of the formal education expansion, UNICEF continues to support MOE in double shifting an additional 100 schools and scaling up the catch up program, targeting a total 75,000 children over the next three years.

In alternative education, 350 students were newly enrolled in two Non-Formal Education (NFE) programs (Dropout Program and Adult Literacy) since the start of 2016. This is in addition to more than 16,000 children who benefitted from Informal Education (IFE) delivery in Makani centres. The Education Sector Working Group convened by UNICEF has been focusing on improving the common response and planning effectively for new arrivals in Azraq camp. In a special gathering organised by the global Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), secretariat, UNICEF, MOE and education sector members shared their experience in the process of contextualization and application of INEE standards in Jordan.

Makani

There are now 219 Makani locations in camps and host communities across Jordan where children can access a package of high quality services including psychosocial support, learning support (informal education), and life skills training. Approximately 72,000 children are registered at these Makani centres, with approximately 10,924 children newly registered for psychosocial support, 4,860 in informal education and 9,030 in life skills services during the month of April alone.

Child Protection

In April, UNICEF reached over 10,924 new girls and boys with structured psychosocial support programming bringing the total number of children reached in 2016 to almost 73,000 girls (51%) and boys. Of these, 1,630 are working children. An additional 2,661 children have received specialized case management services including 620 unaccompanied and separated children, so far in 2016, 214 children have been reunified with their families and an additional 68 have had their alternative care arrangements formalized. Additionally the following cases were identified, 250 child survivors of gender-based violence (including 210 early married girls), 293 children at-risk of or subjected to violence, and 185 working children.

As Azraq camp's village 5 continues to receive a steady stream of new arrivals from the eastern border, UNICEF prioritized the provision of psychosocial support and recreational activities to children at four temporary locations, with scale-up plans. 16 volunteers from within village 5, trained and supported by UNICEF partners, reached 346 boys and 265 girls with a variety of activities in April.

At the Jordanian-Syrian border, UNICEF provides basic child protection services, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identification, referral and case management, and distribution of clothing and recreational kits. UNICEF identified community volunteers at Rukban and Hadalat, training them in basic child protection, psychosocial support services, and child development services; they are now active in their communities providing activities for children and identifying critical protection needs. In the month of April, UNICEF child protection identified 13 unaccompanied and separated girls and boys; 10 children with disabilities; three early married girls; nine female-headed households and three girl-headed households in Rukban. In Hadalat, six children with disabilities, two female-headed households, and one early married girl were identified in April. In Hadalat, some 1,500 children regularly accessed recreational and learning activities facilitated six days a week by UNICEF's network of nearly 40 volunteers, many of whom received training from UNICEF staff on the basics of psychosocial support and child protection. Over 20 volunteers in Rukban were identified and began receiving training in April on child protection and psychosocial support. UNICEF also distributed 17 recreation kits and 17 early childhood development kits at Hadalat in April.

UNICEF began the roll-out of the Tarbiyah—Our Safe Environment Programme to six schools in Za'atari Camp. The Tarbiyah programme promotes safe and positive school environments by equipping teachers with the skills needed to manage student behaviour in the classroom and students with social skills and incentives that support good behaviour. UNICEF's partner, Sharek Academy, held a number

of meetings with key stakeholders, including 224 Jordanian teachers, 117 Syrian teachers, and 18 administrators at schools in Za'atari to introduce key Tarbiyeh concepts and identify and endorse an intervention plan for the six schools.

Health & Nutrition

In continuation of the National Immunization Days (NIDs) campaign which started in March in host communities, NIDs were also conducted in three refugee camps between 3-7 April with a collaborative effort administered by the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF and other UN agencies. During the campaign 24,969 children under the age of five in Za'atari, EJC, and Azraq camps received polio vaccines (OPV). Moreover, 6,404 children (6-59 months) received Vitamin A, and 12,198 (6 months-15 years) received measles in Azraq camp. At Raba'a Al Sarhan Transit Center (RSTC), IOM/MoH vaccination team provided immunization services for 4,181 Syrian refugee children aged 0 to 15 years against Polio (includes 1,610 children under 5 years old), 4,008 Syrian refugee children aged 6 months to 15 years against Measles and 1,517 Syrian refugee children aged 6-59 months were provided Vitamin A.

In April, 680 non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) have been screened to control and prevent anaemia, including for provision of supplementation and nutrition education sessions in camps and host communities. 6,084 pregnant, lactating mothers and caregivers were reached with IYCF education and counselling on breastfeeding and early initiation of breastfeeding through IYCF centres and outreach activities in the camps and CBO centres in the host community. At Rabah Sahar Transition Centre, 1,469 children 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition, resulting in referrals of 24 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 4 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases to appropriate feeding programs; in addition, 275 pregnant and lactating women were screened, with 12 malnourished cases identified and referred to appropriate feeding programs in Azraq camp.

From 16 to 25 April, UNICEF conducted an emergency vaccination campaign including polio, measles, tetanus, Vitamin A supplementation at Hadalat and Rukban. 13,896 children 0 – 15 years have received OPV, 13,053 children 6 months–15 years were vaccinated against measles, and 6,278 children 6–59 months received Vitamin A. UNICEF has also delivered tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine to 5,423 women (827 pregnant and 4,596 non-pregnant).

A total of 1,288 new pregnant and lactating women (525 in Rukban, 763 in Hadalat) for the first time received the IYCF+ counselling and support services at the border. During this period, 1777 children 6-59 months (927 in Rukban, 850 in Hadalat) were screened for malnutrition for the first time (new screening), 29 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM, 17 in Rukban, 12 in Hadalat) and 8 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were identified in Rukban and received treatment and follow up as well as SAM with medical complications were referred to Royal Medical Service/ICRC clinic at the border. In addition, 760 new pregnant and lactating women in Rukban and Hadalat were also screened for malnutrition, among them 35 new malnourished cases were identified and received treatment and follow up services at the border.

Basic Needs

In April, UNICEF transferred the fourth monthly unconditional Child Cash Grant (CCG) instalment for year 2016 to the most vulnerable 58,130 children [28,514 girls and 29,616 boys] from 15,822 families out of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees living in host communities in Jordan. UNICEF CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (USD28) per child per month with the aim of enabling families to cover their children's basic needs and to provide a safety net to prevent families' use of negative coping strategies affecting child wellbeing.

A core element of UNICEF's CCG programme is independent [third-party post-distribution monitoring](#) (PDM) which enables UNICEF to effectively and efficiently monitor progress at the activity, output and outcome levels. The monitoring consisted of a PDM questionnaire administered via household visits to a sample of 500 Syrian refugee families spread across all governorates of Jordan.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF C4D established a public partnership for polio vaccination campaigns and messages among the medical community, religious & community leaders, civil society and media partners, UN and NGO partners in Jordan. UNICEF specific C4D support to the March/April national polio vaccination campaign included leading the social mobilization and awareness campaigns through TV and radio spots that were developed and podcasted (<http://bit.ly/1RjMNsV>) as part of the mass media campaign that was launched starting from 20 March through two main national TV channels (Ro'ya and JRTV) and five main radio stations. In addition UNICEF developed and produced street banners, posters, flyers, visibility armbands, ensuring community engagement in the awareness activities that all children under five years old in Jordan - a total of over 1 million children - are vaccinated, including refugees and all nationalities in Jordan.

In addition, as part of the [global switch plan](#), Jordanian Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF and WHO endorsed and implemented the global Switch strategy on polio vaccines by changing from trivalent OPV to bivalent OPV on 23 April 2016. UNICEF supported MoH Switch plan and preparation by participation in all orientation/briefing sessions with stakeholders, MoH Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) officers & other MoH staff, private health sectors and associations on the rationale and process of the Switch. The communication plan was endorsed by the MoH and disseminated among stakeholders for implementation. To facilitate this process, awareness materials were prepared and disseminated to all health facilities in all governorates.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January - April 2016)

| JORDAN | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change since last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescent)³ | | | | | | |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal education ¹ | 156,000 ¹ | 145,458 ² | 0 | 156,000 | 145,458 | 0 |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education | n/a | 352 ³ | n/a | 7,500 | 352 | 98 |
| # teachers, facilitators and school staff trained | 7,452 | 915 | 0 | 4,000 | 438 | 33 |
| # children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education | 80,000 | 34,156 | 10,128 | 80,000 | 31,231 | 9,030 |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in Informal education | 83,000 | 20,534 | 7,081 | 41,500 | 16,245 | 4,860 |
| CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls) | | | | | | |
| # children (sex disaggregated) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹ | 335,953 | 91,836 | 15,365 | 218,284 | 72,932 | 10,924 |
| # children (disaggregated by sex) who are receiving specialized child protection services ² | 19,500 | 4,805 | 1,683 | 10,260 | 2,661 | 817 |
| # adults participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³ | 338,166 | 63,551 | 15,736 | 130,000 | 20,050 | 9,382 |
| # individuals trained on child protection (sex disaggregated) ⁴ | 3,650 | n/a | n/a | 3,000 | 1,314 | 390 |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.3 million people, including 630,000 registered refugees)⁴ | | | | | | |
| # target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision) ¹ | 172,100 | 182,505 | 64,728 | 155,000 | 182,505 | 62,763 |
| # target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision) | 1,300,000 | 63,360 | 0 | 660,000 | 63,360 | 0 |
| # target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services | 893,700 | 204,703 | 37,180 | 573,000 | 204,703 | 37,188 |
| # target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session | 190,000 | 24,519 | 0 | 143,000 | 24,519 | 0 |
| # target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools (including cleaning and maintenance) | 135,000 | 19,148 | 0 | 120,000 ² | 19,148 | 0 |
| HEALTH (Need: 1 million U5 children, 60,450 child bearing aged women) | | | | | | |
| # children (0-59 months) vaccinated for measles | | | | 34,000 | 4,541 | 458 |
| # children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio | | | | 1,000,000 | 1,176,431 | 33,138 ¹ |
| # children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens | | | | 34,000 | 1,389 | 456 |
| # emergency affected people vaccinated for measles (campaigns and routine) | | | | 212,698 | 42,007 | 29,259 |
| # child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ² | | | | 28,800 | 16,354 | 7,743 |
| NUTRITION (Need: 49,120 U5 children, 154,000 caregivers and mothers) | | | | | | |
| # children U5 screened for malnutrition ¹ | 14,500 | n/a | n/a | 17,000 | 11,481 | 3,704 |
| # caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ² | 153,600 | n/a | n/a | 40,720 | 33,959 | 7,372 |
| BASIC ASSISTANCE (Need: 32,000 families and 115,000 children) | | | | | | |
| # vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹ | | n/a | | 20,500 | 15,822 | 0 |
| FOOTNOTE | | | | | | |
| Education: 1) From JRP, Annex p21 | | | | | | |
| Education: 2) Male: 69,818 and female: 75,640 | | | | | | |
| Education: 3) NFE Sector total: 381 males: 193, females: 188. A partner corrected prior entry in ActivityInfo which mistakenly placed a result under the wrong indicator giving an erroneous result of 2,783 last month. | | | | | | |
| Education: 4) Informal Education Sector result: 20,534; males: 10,046, females:10,488 & UNICEF result: 16,245; males: 8,118, females:8,127 | | | | | | |
| Child Protection: 1) include 36,993 girls and 35,939 boys | | | | | | |
| Child Protection: 2) include 1,168 girls and 1,493 boys | | | | | | |
| Child Protection: 3) Includes 14,969 women and 5,081 men | | | | | | |

| |
|--|
| Child Protection: 4) Includes 800 women and 514 men |
| WASH: 1) UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City refugee camps. Results include UNICEF results at the Syrian border which were not in the original planned, hence why results surpass the target. |
| WASH: 2) This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics. |
| Health: 1) Total number of children under five years old reached. An additional 9,908 older children (ages 5-15 years old) were also reached |
| Health: 2) Represents TT routine immunization in Za'atari and Azraq and the emergency vaccination campaign at the berm (Rukban and Hadalat) on 16-24 April. It does not include MOH HMIS data and REC data (both for host communities), as both are not available for reporting by MOH. |
| Nutrition: 1) This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, RSTC and berm (Rukban and Hadalat). |
| Nutrition: 2) This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq and EJC camps, host community, RSTC, and berm (Rukban and Hadalat) |
| Basic Assistance: 1) 15,822 families that have 58,576 children; 28,756 girls and 29,820 boys) |

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Iraq has been hosting Syrian refugees since the beginning of the Syrian-war with the number of Syrian refugees in Iraq peaking in 2015.

As of May 9, 2016, there are 246,123 registered Syrian refugees⁴, the majority of whom (around 97 percent) are hosted in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

| Affected Population | | |
|---|---------|------------------------|
| Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 9, 2016. M: Male; F: Female | | |
| Registered refugees | 246,123 | M: 138,075; F: 108,048 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 100,910 | M: 52,424; F: 48,486 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 36,918 | M: 18,705; F: 18,213 |

Simultaneously the security situation in Iraq has deteriorated as armed groups have taken control of significant areas causing multiple displacements over the last 18 months. The economic situation has been severely affected due to falling oil prices, protracted humanitarian crises and deteriorating security, undermining government capacity to provide public services. Areas already hosting Syrian refugees are among the locations bearing the heaviest burden of both refugees and IDPs. The effect on children has been significant with overstretched public services, overcrowded schools, disruption to formal education including examinations, and break up of families.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Within the humanitarian response to Syrian refugee children in Iraq, UNICEF and UNHCR co-lead the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster and UNICEF co-leads the Education sector with Save the Children International. In its role as WASH Sector co-lead, UNICEF also coordinates with health actors, including the WHO-led Disease Surveillance System. National ownership and sustainable service delivery of safe water services has been encouraged through work with relevant line ministries, including the Directorate of Surrounding Water, Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), and Erbil Refugee Council.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF works in collaboration with partners and the Government of Iraq (GoI) to protect Syrian refugee children in Iraq through an integrated package of services and capacity-building initiatives focusing on improved access to education and appropriate, safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene, continued access to basic health care including vaccination, pre- and post-natal care, nutrition services, and increased access to psychosocial support and to safe spaces for recreation. In 2016, support to resilience interventions will continue through capacity building of local actors and communities in child protection and WASH practices that host Syrian refugees, aiming to enhance their ability to withstand economic and social shocks. In 2016, UNICEF's humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Iraq is in line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Across Iraq, UNICEF supported 87,151 Syrian refugees in camps with routine access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The demand for the water supply has increased and will continue to increase in the upcoming months with rising temperatures. There may be an impact on the improved water supply rates if there is no commensurate increase in the electricity supply; accordingly, electricity shortages are anticipated due to the financial constraints within the Kurdistan Region Government (KRG).

In April, UNICEF continued to support the Directorate of Water Outskirts of Dohuk (DWOD) to supply safe (chlorinated) water to the camp population of Domiz 1 and 2, Akre and Gawilan benefiting 40,379 people (20,000 female and 20,379 male). UNICEF continued support to the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BHRA) to sustain various WASH interventions including operations and maintenance of water supply systems in Domiz 1, and Domiz 2, Gailan and Akre camps benefiting 40,379 individuals (19,567 female and 20,812 male). BRHA also conduct hygiene promotion and WASH awareness in Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 benefiting 4,964 individuals. UNICEF supported the Directorate of Municipalities to provide garbage collection and safe disposal in Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 refugee camps benefiting 32,812 individuals (15,812 female and 17,000 male). Water quality monitoring is routinely carried out in all camps to ensure

⁴ UNHCR data portal : Last Accessed on May 15, 2016: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

that water remains safe for all. UNICEF has been supporting awareness raising on water conservation in key areas of central and northern Iraq to ensure efficient use of water.

In Domiz refugee camp, desludging has become an expensive recurrent activity given the current technological solution of multiple small holding tanks, which have to be frequently desludged making monthly logistics cost very high. The limited spaces between tents has not allowed for bigger holding tanks, and neither has the impermeable soil type allowed for better options which depend on natural seepage into the ground. Alternative technology option of open natural waste treatment ponds are being explored, however this depends on available space, topography and significant funding. Wastewater management remains a serious medium-to-long term sanitation challenge for Domiz camp.

UNICEF and its partner the French Red Cross conducted three capacity building workshops for the BHRA. The purpose of the workshops was to train BHRA staff to streamline the process of handing over of WASH services to BRHA in May 2016. These workshops primarily covered key areas such as operations and maintenance knowledge and skills and WASH awareness and hygiene promotion.

Education

UNICEF completed construction of three prefabricated schools in host communities in Erbil and Dohuk governorates, each with 13 classrooms, playground, garden, computer lab, and separate toilets for boys, girls, children with disabilities, female and male teachers. These pre-fabricated schools will accommodate up to 3,000 out-of-school children. In Dohuk, 6 prefabricated classrooms were also provided to schools in Domiz 1 and 2, the extra classrooms were needed to reduce overcrowding⁵.

With support of the KRG Ministry of Education, UNICEF continued the large-scale training programme which started in March covering 320 Syrian refugee teachers in Erbil Governorate. The KRG of Iraq is facing a severe financial crisis and is unable to provide financial support to the teachers. This has adversely affected teaching and learning in schools for refugee children as it is difficult to ensure teachers' attendance and commitment. In this context, UNICEF continued to provide incentives to 389 teaching and non-teaching staff at refugee schools in 23 camps and non-camp locations, which helped continue teaching and learning for more than 14,400 children.

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF continued vaccination of children at the Syria-Iraq border of Peshkhabour that connects to the Duhok governorate. In April, the mobile immunization team vaccinated 816 children under 15 years against Polio and 692 of these children also received a measles vaccine. Ongoing efforts to eradicate polio continued, a second round of the Polio National Immunization Day (PNID) was conducted in Iraq in April targeting all under five children. During the campaign, 24,662 refugee children under the age of five years were vaccinated in the Kurdistan region. Through the extended immunization program, a total of 380 children under one year old received a measles vaccine together with 730 children receiving vitamin-A supplementation through routine immunization activities in the refugee camps.

Nutrition screening of 3,117 children (1,595 boys and 1,522 girls) under five years old was carried out, among whom 544 children were identified to be suffering from malnutrition, and supplementary nutrition items were distributed. During April 2016, a total of 148 refugee students were screened in school in Arbat refugee camp through health care and dental staff. Adequate management and referrals were arranged for 104 students with dental care issues and 14 students with visual problems. UNICEF supported 'Baby Huts' provided infant and young child feeding counseling to 976 pregnant and lactating women in camps in Arabic and Kurdish. As part of the UNICEF initiative to reduce child mortality, additional neonatal monitoring and parental healthcare advice was given for 967 newborns through the tent-to-tent newborn home service team.

Child Protection

Throughout April, UNICEF in collaboration with its implementing partners, provided psychosocial services to a total of 744 newly registered children (girls: 582 and boys: 162). Frontline workers provided specialized services to 95 newly registered children, with a total of 778 children reached since beginning of the year. Specialized services included for cases of children with emotional distress, non-attendance of school, child labour, early marriage, gender based violence and disability. There were two identified unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in April (both girls), with a total of 44 UASC identified since February 2016 (girls: 21 and boys: 23). These children were documented for support with kinship arrangements.

A two day training was organized on the case management and referral system for 25 participants from NGOs and government. The Child Protection services map for Kurdistan region has been updated providing guidance on comprehensive referral pathways to ensure effective referral for children in need of various protective and care services. Additionally, case management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been finalized and endorsed for child protection actors. The SOPs will help in providing standardized case management services for refugee children in Kurdistan region.

Basic Needs

UNICEF has provided cash assistance to identified vulnerable populations in Iraq since December 2014 in close cooperation with the regional authorities, with whom accountability and monitoring systems were set up to ensure that distribution and beneficiary selection is according to standard and agreed criteria. Cash Transfers of US\$250 to \$300 per household, based on severity of vulnerability, support

⁵ These schools include Bnar School (2 prefabs), Liyan (2 prefabs) School, Roj Ava School (1 prefab), Nazdar school (1 prefab).

vulnerable families to meet their needs in a dignified manner, and help to provide access to food and shelter. As of April 2016, UNICEF cash assistance targeting Syrian refugee families has reached 2,023 households with Multipurpose Cash Assistance.

Communications for Development (C4D): World Immunization Week (WIW) was celebrated from 24-30 April in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Kirkuk. The theme for 2016 was to draw the world's attention to the critical importance of reaching vulnerable people living in conflict situations or in the wake of emergencies. Activities to commemorate WIW, including routine immunisation, were organized by the Ministry of Health and local its local directorates supported by UNICEF/WHO.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – April 2016)

| IRAQ | Sector Targets | Sector Results | Change since last report | UNICEF Targets | UNICEF Results | Change since last report |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) - 2016 Needs: 558,000 people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees | | | | | | |
| # individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps | 100,000 | 89,751 | 8,508 | 55,928 | 81,596 | 8,508 |
| # individuals with access to adequate quantity of safe water | 260,288 | 95,306 | 13,688 | 87,279 | 87,151 | 13,689 |
| # target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services | 221,190 | 13,787 | 0 | 55,928 | 375 | 0 |
| # beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session | 197,600 | 41,936 | 4,439 | 87,929 | 38,453 | 4,439 |
| # camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week | 100,000 | 80,076 | 376 | 55,928 | 33,225 | 0 |
| EDUCATION – 2016 Needs: 231,000 children including 124,300 Syrian refugee children | | | | | | |
| # boys and girls in formal primary education (age 6-14) | 37,726 | 32,709 | 0 | 37,726 | 30,501 | 0 |
| # boys and girls receiving educational supplies and/or teaching learning material | 52,694 | 10,976 | 44 | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| # teachers and education personnel receiving training on EIE and/or PSS and/or Pedagogy | 2,600 | 42 | 10 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| # Parent Teacher Association members trained | 1,275 | 43 | 43 | 910 | 0 | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION – 2016 Needs: 550,900 children including 104,300 Syrian refugee children | | | | | | |
| # children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) | 5,488 | 1,756 | 514 | 3,300 | 778 | 95 |
| # children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes | 45,500 | 2,190 | 797 | 36,400 | 2,012 | 744 |
| HEALTH - 2016 Needs: 1.3 million people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees | | | | | | |
| # children under 1 immunized against measles | | | | 6,150 | 1,530 | 380 |
| # newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services | | n/a | | 4,000 | 3,348 | 937 |
| # children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio | | | | 37,500 | 24,662 | 1,312 |
| # health facilities in impacted communities supported | | | | 120 | 124 | 10 |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | |
| # children under 5 provided with access to Nutrition Services (growth monitoring, nutrition screening) | | | | 37,500 | 12,045 | 3,117 |
| # targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding | | | | 13,000 | 5,268 | 976 |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | |
| # Households receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance | | n/a | | 4,663 | 2,023 | 0 |

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In early 2016, given the lack of information and data on the situation of children and women in Lebanon across different population cohorts and geography, a comprehensive 'Baseline 2016' assessment was implemented to cover key information gaps. The objective was to gain a deeper understanding of the situation of women and children in Lebanon to improve the strategic policies and programmatic response. The data analysis has been completed and the summary report is estimated to be published in August 2016. Results show that child labour among children aged 5-17 years old has exponentially increased since the crisis began; in education, approximately 50,000 Lebanese, over 180,000 Syrian and over 7,000 Palestinian children are out of school; child marriage among Syrian girls in the cohort 15-24 years old has increased significantly; in nutrition there is an upward trend in the percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed; and in water the results show that a more in-depth study on water quality is needed in the country.

| Affected Population | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------|
| Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 9, 2016. | | |
| M: Male; F: Female | | |
| Registered Refugees | 1,048,275 | M: 504,220; F: 544,055 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 558,731 | M: 285,131; F: 273,600 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 184,469 | M: 94,345; F: 90,124 |
| Estimated host community affected* | 1,500,000 | n/a |

Humanitarian Affairs and Coordination

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2016 is a one-year plan that was launched as a transitional phase to a 4-year strategic framework covering 2017-2020. The LCRP 2016 is the framework for the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and assistance organizations to deliver humanitarian and stabilization programmes that are integrated and mutually reinforcing while: i) Ensuring humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable displaced Syrians, poorest Lebanese and other highly vulnerable communities; ii) Strengthening the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services; and iii) Reinforcing Lebanon's economic, institutional, environmental and social stability.

Recognizing the leadership of the government, UNHCR and UNICEF have agreed that within the UN system, UNICEF will coordinate the Child Protection sub-sector, the Education and the Energy and Water (E&W) sectors. UNHCR will coordinate the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) sub-sector. This division marks the end of the co-leadership relationship between the two agencies. UNHCR will provide support to the Education and E&W sector by providing a UNHCR staff member to support the coordination, as well as capacity support to the field when needed. With the signing of the Letter of Understanding in December 2015, UNICEF took the responsibility to coordinate the three sectors in January UNICEF commenced with the transition to this leadership role at the national and field level. At national level this transition is complete, while it is under way in the field.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF work in Lebanon is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action in close partnership with the Government of Lebanon. The humanitarian response is coordinated under the sixth Regional Response Plan, which details the UNICEF commitments to all children in need, including Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, Palestinian refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese. UNICEF equally participates in resilience, recovery and development work under the World Bank Stabilization Framework and the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) proposal. Planning and implementation of the response is done through active participation and leadership in sector working groups. The No Lost Generation, championed in country by UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children and World Vision brings together humanitarian and development responses in the areas of education, child protection and adolescent opportunities in order to avert a lost generation.

As a follow up to the London Conference held on February 4 and in accordance with the agreement with the Government of Lebanon (GoL), a new sector steering committee will be set up. The sector steering committee is to provide strategic direction to the sector in operationalizing the 'economic opportunities and jobs' component of the London Conference. In addition, a new Livelihoods expert has been seconded to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to support the Ministry's leadership of the sector.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

As part of the National Water Sector Strategy, with support of UNICEF and through UK and Kuwait funding, the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) coordinated and organized a national water conservation campaign in 1,100 public schools. One hundred children won digital tablets as prizes for their innovative ideas on water conservation and art work. This campaign showed that children and youth are able to identify and research a proper understanding of the issue of water conservation and suggest practical solutions and present real examples from their daily lives.

Education

In institutional developments, in April the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) issued a decree allowing all refugee children to sit the official exams of grade 9 and grade 12, exempting them of the requirement to present a residency permit or school certificates. This decision will facilitate the access of thousands of refugee children to secondary or higher education. Regarding RACE II, the Education Sector Plan for 2017 – 2021, a series of workshops took place between MEHE, UN agencies and international donors, with the documents presented by the Lebanese Minister of Education at the IMF and World Bank Spring Conference in Washington DC.

In April, the preparations for an outreach campaign for a third round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) were launched, targeting 9,000 out-of-school-children who have missed two or more years of schooling. The majority of the 4,901 children enrolled in the current round of ALP will continue to the next level in this third round. A total of 14,000 children participating in the homework support programme are preparing for their summer exams. Furthermore, UNICEF is providing support to 800 children with a disability aimed at preparing them to pass these exams.

Child Protection

On 27 April, UNICEF as the co-lead of the Psychosocial Support (PSS) Committee, together with War Child Holland facilitated a workshop to clarify the models for community based and focused PSS for children, and develop a guidance note on what is expected by the two interventions. This should include an understanding of which children should be referred in focused activities, length of activities, profile of facilitators delivering them, group size. Additionally, PSS programmes for caregivers were reviewed and clarifications made between

community-driven peer support group type activities versus training-type activities on parenting skills and positive discipline. Thirty-six people participated in the workshop representing over 15 child protection organizations.

The “National Standard Operating Procedures for the Protection of Juveniles in Lebanon” was launched in Beirut in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, funded by the EU and developed by University Saint Joseph. The procedures aim at prioritizing and advancing the protection of children from violence, exploitation abuse and neglect following the recommendations of the child protection system analysis of Lebanon conducted in 2012. These are the first steps towards the unification of methods and tools used in child protection case management integrating humanitarian into development approach especially with the intensification of the Syrian refugee crisis. For years, the complete absence of operating procedures on child protection in Lebanon, has been a major obstacle in the path of children and all parties involved, towards fulfilling basic rights of children and ensuring their protection, based on a standardized, legal framework.

Health and Nutrition

Lebanon successfully observed its National Switch Day from trivalent oral polio vaccine (tOPV) to bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) followed by Switch monitoring activities. UNICEF health and nutrition colleagues participated in the monitoring along with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and World Health Organization (WHO) to collect data from more than 150 vaccine distribution and service points across Lebanon. Lebanon was one of the few countries which used mobile/ tablet applications for collection of switch monitoring data through a centralized dashboard, supported by UNICEF. Lebanon celebrated the World Immunization Week (WiW) in coordination with the MoPH and WHO, UNICEF, supported the activities in particular by providing TV and Radio spots aired on various channels.

In April, in coordination with the MoPH, Municipalities and NGO partner Beyond, in Wadi Khaled, three Primary Health Centres (PHCCs) and six government hospitals were supplied with acute medications and medical equipment. Within the nutrition program, 12,819 children under five were screened and 74 children detected with acute malnutrition got admitted for treatment in MoPH PHCCs. During the same period, 21,010 children and lactating women were provided with micronutrient supplements to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. To consolidate the integration of nutrition activities within government health facilities, UNICEF donated anthropometric equipment (38 electronic scales and height boards) to MoSA to enhance nutrition screening in social development centers.

Basic Assistance

In April 2016, the UNICEF Winterization Unit proceeded to the analysis of the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data collected in March. The data was collected to inform on UNICEF winter programs (cash and in-kind winter kits) targeting the Syrian refugees in Informal Settlements (ISs). The analysis revealed encouraging findings on the relevance of the cash transfers to cover children’s winter needs and the quality of the implementation of the programme; 99 per cent of the beneficiaries reported preferring cash than in-kind and 88 per cent considered the assistance came on time. Despite the unconditional and unrestricted nature of the assistance, 81 per cent of the sampled beneficiaries stated having used the grant for winter related expenditures. Regarding the winter clothing kits distribution in the hard to reach areas, respondents were in majority satisfied with the composition of the kits and the distribution process. However, only 64 per cent reported that the size of the kits were adapted to the age of their children and 90 per cent reported they would have preferred cash instead of in-kind. Only four per cent of the sample households stated having a child under 15 years old not having received a winter clothing kit. Finally, the Fuel for School programme was well received by the school principals as 72 percent of the interviewed principals rated the approach of the fuel distribution excellent.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – April 2016)

| LEBANON | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change since last report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| EDUCATION (School year 2015-2016) | | | | | | |
| # girls and boys enrolled in Early Childhood Education ¹ | n/a ² | n/a | n/a | 59,847 | 0 | 0 |
| # targeted children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary) ¹ | n/a ² | n/a | n/a | 235,949 | n/a | n/a |
| # targeted children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal or informal education and/or life skills ⁴ | n/a ² | n/a | n/a | 32,714 | 8,370 | 2,159 |
| # girls and boys (aged 03 to 18) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes provided with adequate learning materials | n/a ² | n/a | n/a | 450,847 | 262,932 | 2,189 |
| # public schools rehabilitated to meet MEHE's safety, accessibility, and WASH standards ⁵ | n/a ² | n/a | n/a | 124 | 0 ³ | 0 |
| # personnel whose capacity has been strengthened | n/a ² | n/a | n/a | 3,275 | 41 | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION² | | | | | | |
| # children benefitting from structured community-based PSS, early childhood programmes and child protection | 156,682 | 55,406 | 55,406 | 125,000 | 49,308 | 7,426 |
| # girls and boys referred to and provided with specialized services | 5,537 | 777 | 249 | 2,500 | 638 | 110 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| # community based groups trained and supported to address CP/PSS/GBV, including child marriage ¹ | 9,133 | 5,536 | 5,536 | 325 | 531 | 101 |
| # people sensitized on CP/ PSS ³ | 402,470 | n/a | n/a | 350,000 | 111,543 | 19,231 |
| # individuals sensitized on GBV | 237,900 | 36,852 | 36,852 | 80,000 | 33,201 | 5,205 |
| # individuals accessing safe spaces | 120,000 | n/a | n/a | 60,000 | 20,449 | 3,858 |
| WASH | | | | | | |
| # individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at temporary locations | 337,172 | 99,850 | 22,145 | 125,590 | 51,414 | 1,099 |
| # individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at permanent locations | 1,005,965 | n/a | n/a | 939,563 | 290,043 | 221,649 |
| # individuals with access to solid waste services | 2,084,494 | 165,298 | 38,195 | 470,358 | 96,301 | 2,267 |
| # individuals who have experienced an behaviour change session/activities | 863,296 | 124,845 | 47,785 | 229,993 | 43,722 | 6,020 |
| HEALTH AND NUTRITION | | | | | | |
| # PHC consultations | | | | 660,443 | 361,069 ¹ | 17,363 |
| # children U5 screened for malnutrition | | | | 111,998 | 58,198 | 12,819 |
| # children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements | | | | 196,001 | 53,701 | 7,524 |
| # children U5 receiving routine vaccination | | n/a | | 572,500 | 46,045 | 22,858 |
| # children U5 reached in campaigns in 2 planned Polio campaigns (30% national target) | | | | 179,971 | 383,075 ² | 0 |
| # women receiving IYCF and breastfeeding awareness | | | | 92,771 | 4,402 | 2,030 |
| ADOLESCENTS | | | | | | |
| # girls and boys benefiting from entrepreneurship and skills based training | | | | 45,000 | 1,140 | 1,140 |
| # girls, boys enrolled in Vtechnical and agriculture schools | | n/a | | 13,000 | 0 | 0 |
| # adolescents (m/f) aged 10 to 18 years enrolled in life skills program (AI) | | | | 20,800 | 8,319 | 3,070 |
| # youth reached through the S4D programme (AI) | | | | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| BASIC ASSISTANCE (Winter 2015-2016) | | | | | | |
| # children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash | 630,000 ¹ | 547,092 ¹ | 35,967 | 175,000 ² | 162,513 ² | 0 |
| # children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support | 136,500 ¹ | 115,914 ¹ | 8,709 | 40,000 | 30,876 | 0 |
| COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| # individuals trained on communication for social and behaviour change | | n/a | | 720 | 113 | 113 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 1) As per Donor meeting presentation May, 2016, total enrolment numbers are: 249,494 for Lebanese and 158,321 for non-Lebanese. Of these enrolment numbers, UNICEF partly or fully covers the enrolment fees of 209,253 children. These are preliminary figures that are subject to change upon receipt of the final report from MEHE. | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 2) Sector target will not be defined prior to approval by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 3) Work ongoing. Schools will reported when finalized. | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 4) Accelerated Learning Programme figure, subject to confirmation from MEHE. | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION: 5) Including minimum standards applicable to children with disabilities | | | | | | |
| HEALTH & NUTRITION: 1) 89,107 reported in MMU / 271,962 Reported by MOPH. | | | | | | |
| HEALTH & NUTRITION: 2) 89,928 reported in IS / Reported by MOPH: Round1 143,784 and Round2 149,363. | | | | | | |
| HEALTH & NUTRITION: 3) The sector figures include data only from MoPH. | | | | | | |
| BASIC ASSISTANCE: 1) The sector target for the indicator 'children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash' is 210,000 households and the sector result is 182,364 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector target for the indicator 'children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support' is 45,500 households and the sector result is 38,638, to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector figures are from Inter-Agency Winter Support, Nov 2015-Mar 2016. | | | | | | |
| BASIC ASSISTANCE: 2) These figures don't include the number of Palestinians. | | | | | | |
| WASH: 1) Review of agency targets vs sector targets to be undertaken in coming month. | | | | | | |
| CHILD PROTECTION: 1) Sector target and result from the Inter-Agency Coordination, Activity Info Datasheet March 2016. | | | | | | |
| CHILD PROTECTION: 2) All indicators that combined CP/PSS and GBV indicators will now be reported separately on the SitRep. This change was done because results for CP/PSS and GBV are reported separately on Activity Info. Reporting the results in separate categories is therefore more accurate, especially since some individuals are sensitized with both CP/PSS and GBV, and as a result, a simple sum up of results will mean double counting of individuals. An additional reason for this form of reporting is the fact that GBV figures for this indicator are not available on the UNHCR monthly dashboard, while CP/PSS figures are. | | | | | | |
| CHILD PROTECTION: 3) 45,908 adults and 65,563 children | | | | | | |

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over 2.7 million Syrians are now under temporary protection in Turkey, and over half of them – nearly 1.5 million – are children. April witnessed a significant deterioration of the security situation along Turkey's southern border with Syria, particularly in the province of Kilis – which suffered near-daily rocket attacks from locations inside Syria. Since January 2016, 18 people died in 47 rocket attacks in Kilis (including eight Syrian refugees) and over 60 were wounded, resulting in the temporary closure of schools and increasing psychosocial distress of children. UNICEF is working closely with local authorities and partners on the ground to increase psychosocial support and other assistance to Turkish and Syrian children throughout the province.

| Affected Population | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|
| Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 9, 2016. | | |
| M: Male; F: Female | | |
| Total refugees | 2,749,862 | M: 1,396,930; F: 1,352,932 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 1,490,425 | M: 769,961; F: 720,464 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 549,972 | M: 288,736; F: 261,237 |

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Turkey leads the overall response to the crisis, and remains the largest provider of aid to Syrian refugees. The UN Country Team supports government efforts within the framework of the 3RP (2016-2017). Coordination at Ankara level takes place through the Syria Response Group with participation of all relevant heads of agencies, while the Syria Task Force provides overall direction at the technical level. UNICEF participates actively in both, and provides co-leadership of the Education Working Group. In December 2015, UNICEF and UNHCR established a Child Protection Sub-Working Group to engage the government and humanitarian organizations on the ground on key priorities, such as unaccompanied/separated children and child labour. Decentralized coordination mechanisms also play an increasingly significant role in the humanitarian response in Turkey. Together with CARE International, UNICEF co-chairs the WASH Working Group. UNICEF also participates in the Southeast Turkey Education Working Group working on the provision of non-formal education.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the organization's Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action and in close partnership with the Government of Turkey. Under the framework of the 3RP as well as the "No Lost Generation" strategy, UNICEF focuses on the twin priority areas of Education, Child Protection and Youth to reach Syrian children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. In 2016, the rapid scale-up of services and strengthening of existing national systems will remain a top priority, with an increasing focus on a resilience and policy approach to reflect the protracted nature of the crisis. In Education, UNICEF aims to increase children's access and improve quality and inclusiveness, with a special focus on host communities via the implementation of Provincial Action Plans. In Child Protection, priority is given to increasing safe and protective environments that caters to the needs of children, adolescents and young people (through the expansion of child- and adolescent-friendly spaces and child protection support centres), with greater emphasis on identification and referral of children at-risk or in need of specialized services. In both areas, UNICEF works with a wide range of civil society partners to scale up social cohesion and non-formal educational opportunities. Child rights violations continue to be monitored and documented through the Monitoring & Reporting Mechanism (MRM) capacity.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Education

UNICEF provided nearly 12,000 Syrian volunteer teachers (6,714 women, 5,226 men) – 92% of all those working in Turkey – with monthly incentives in April, an increase of 10% over the previous month, and already exceeding the annual target by 19%.

In non-formal education, preparations were undertaken for a large sector workshop which will take place in May for over 100 key actors from the Turkish government, local and international NGOs and other international organizations. The objective is to support and strengthen local NGOs' capacity in delivering non-formal and informal education to Syrian boys, girls, and adolescents.

UNICEF is making arrangements to support continued educational opportunities for Syrian refugee children during the summer months. School bags and stationery kits are scheduled for delivery in June 2016 to 153 temporary education centres (TECs) across southern Turkey, reaching over 37,000 Syrian students.

Child Protection

In April, UNICEF expanded and strengthened the child protection response in Turkey through the establishment of the "My Happiness Child and Family Centre" in Gaziantep, the opening of which was attended by German Chancellor Angela Merkel, European Commission President Donald Tusk, and Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu. The centre, which is operated by national NGO partner ASAM, offers structured psychosocial support (PSS) programmes, recreational activities and specialized child protection services to up to 3,000 marginalized children, adolescents and youth per month, with a focus on those out-of-school and engaged in labour.

In April 5,250 children (2,853 girls, 2,397 boys) benefitted from regular, structured PSS activities in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Adolescent Friendly Spaces in 23 camps and four host communities; and an additional 343 children (176 girls, 167 boys) were reached with PSS activities provided by 2 mobile units deployed to the southern provinces of Şanlıurfa and Hatay.

UNICEF also supported a training on gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, case management and specialized support for 26 professional service providers – including outreach workers, case workers and psychologists – from 3 NGO partners in Sanliurfa (Refugee Education Trust, International Blue Crescent and Basma W Zeitouna). As a result of this training, partners have developed individual ID forms and referral pathways in collaboration with local authorities and service providers, including medical personnel, to facilitate referrals for victims of GBV. UNICEF has now trained 562 individuals on child protection, exceeding its 2016 target by over 40%.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – April 2016)

| TURKEY | Sector Target | Sector Results | Change since last report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Results | Change since last report |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| EDUCATION (2016 Needs: 1.3 million Syrian refugees, including 977,000 Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal education ³ | 400,000 | 323,596 | 0 | 400,000 | 229,615 | 1,395 |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education | n/a | n/a | n/a | 40,000 | 2,884 | 591 |
| # children (3-17 years, boys/girls) receiving school supplies | 400,000 | n/a | n/a | 400,000 | 0 | 0 |
| # schools constructed, renovated or refurbished ¹ | 180 | n/a | n/a | 95 | 12 | 0 |
| # schools supported with maintenance and operational costs | 180 | n/a | n/a | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| # teachers, facilitators and school staff trained | n/a | n/a | n/a | 11,450 | 0 | 0 |
| # teachers and facilitators receiving incentives ² | 10,000 | n/a | n/a | 10,000 | 11,940 | 1,168 |
| CHILD PROTECTION (2016 Needs: 1.49 million Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes | 90,000 | n/a | n/a | 80,000 | 32,056 | 5,250 |
| # children who are receiving specialized child protection services | 1,100 | n/a | n/a | 1,000 | 580 | 128 |
| # individuals trained on child protection | 1,225 | n/a | n/a | 400 | 562 | 179 |
| # children with increased access to SGBV services, including information | 164,000 | n/a | n/a | 30,000 | 527 | 207 |
| BASIC NEEDS | | | | | | |
| # persons receiving emergency, cash or cash-voucher assistance | | | | 150,000 | 103,350 | 0 |
| YOUTH | | | | | | |
| # Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth in impacted communities with access to social cohesion activities, through peer support, youth mobilization and advocacy | 16,000 | n/a | n/a | 10,000 | 2,540 | 1,743 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | |
| Education: 1) Please note that the effective date of this target, as outlined in the 2016 3RP for Turkey, is October 2015. However, results from October-December 2015 are not included in UNICEF's total results for 2016. | | | | | | |
| Education: 2) Incentives are to be paid to the whole target group each month. | | | | | | |
| Education: 3) Data as of February 2016 – no updated enrolment figures have yet been received | | | | | | |

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Egypt continues to host refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Syria, Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Eritrea. As of April 2016, a total of 181,000 asylum-seekers and refugees were registered with UNHCR Egypt, of which UNICEF estimated 60% to be children; the majority located in three urban areas including Greater Cairo (60%), Alexandria (18%) and Damietta (6%). Syrian refugees in Egypt are registered with a number of 119,665 in UNHCR according to March 2016 updates.

| Affected Population | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|
| Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of May 9, 2016. M: Male; F: Female | | |
| Registered refugees | 119,665 | M: 61,029; F: 58,636 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 51,217 | M: 26,326; F: 24,890 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 12,924 | M: 6,582; F: 6,342 |

The government of Egypt grants access to education for Syrian children under the same rules and regulations that apply for Egyptian nationals. Absorbing the number of Syrian students in public schools is a constraint due to high class density and limited number of teachers relative to students. Several obstacles face Syrian families when applying for their children to enter schools, including document requirements, overcrowding, safety inside and outside classrooms, and the lack of quality education in public schools which limit Syrian children's enrolment rate.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Partners in the health working group (HWG) worked to update activities, targets and needs to meet communities' needs especially as the Syrian refugees are scattered among Egyptian communities and often change location within the country. The working group is coordinating financial support to partners (including to the Ministry of Health), designing health indicators, and reporting systems with particular focus on a software system for all Primary Health Units (PHU) reporting. A meeting between UNICEF, UNHCR and the Ministry of Health (MOHP) addressed the provision of medical equipment and supplies in 2016 to meet communities' needs. Partners agreed to review the needs with MOHP and Syrian communities in their target areas to ensure provision of appropriate equipment.

UNICEF continues to co-lead the Education Working Group (EWG) with UNHCR coordinating needs assessments for Syrian children and developing joint interventions to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions targeting out of school Syrian children.

UNICEF and UNHCR chair the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) between Greater Cairo and Alexandria. Capacity Building Task Forces are in place to invest in knowledge and skills of social workers, and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders, such as child protection committees, family bureaus and safe homes. A data management task force now supports data gathering for child protection cases for Syrian and non-Syrians. UNICEF met the Ministry of Social Solidarity in Damietta to enhance the coordination between UNICEF and government officials for better service provision to both refugee and Egyptian children.

Humanitarian Strategy

Health sector partners including UNICEF, UNHCR and ACF are working with MOHP, in line with its strategic plan, to carry out assessments of the nutrition status of Syrian refugees and of health and nutrition care services. UNICEF finalized the health activities monitoring and evaluation framework, with updated tools, indicators and targets to better track progress and monitor the quality of the services provided in target communities. This was complemented by the MOHP mapping exercise after the Polio National Immunization Days (NIDs) which collected data on Syrian communities and other refugees in the communities served, as well as their health needs and status.

UNICEF is taking the lead on the revision of education priorities, including through support to the government to strengthen the capacity and quality of public schools in targeted areas. Community based interventions are being introduced to enhance outreach and provide service delivery in impacted areas.

UNICEF Egypt has scaled up all Child Protection interventions and has geographically expanded to nine governorates including Cairo, Alexandria, New Damietta, and Mansura. In line with the "No Lost Generation" and the resilience framework, UNICEF is focusing on community based child protection interventions, prevention and response to violence in domestic settings and public schools and on child protection system building. Key focus areas are: the delivery of specialized child protection services and the activation of Child Protection Committees at governorate level. Humanitarian support to children in detention and follow up after release, represented a key programmatic priority during 2015 and 2016.

Summary Analysis of Program Response

Health

A total of 3,572 Syrian children under five and 1,462 women of reproductive age (18-45 years) received immunization and growth monitoring, primary healthcare consultations, and antenatal services through UNICEF supported Primary Health Care (PHC) units in target communities. UNICEF supported outreach to raise awareness of Syrian families to access the healthcare facilities in target areas for the comprehensive health care services for maternal and child health. MOHP started the training of 25 new Syrian Community Health

Workers (CHW) in El Obour city in Qalioubya governorates, to target more than 3,000 Syrian families in El Obour by linking them with the nearby PHC units by conveying key health and nutrition messages.

In March 2016, as part of the UNICEF support to build monitoring and evaluation capacities, MOHP finalized the PHC registry to collect beneficiary data for Syrian refugee women and children. MOHP has trained 350 PHC workers in the 14 governorates on the use of registry logbooks.

The UNICEF Child Survival and Child Protection teams conducted a positive parenting training for 150 Syrian CHW in Alexandria, Damietta, and Cairo governorates. A manual on positive parenting, specialized sessions for social workers and documentation processes have been published.

Education

UNICEF continues to facilitate access to primary education directly supporting to the Ministry of Education (MoE) through teachers and middle management training, the MoE has also established community-based education opportunities to solve the problem of high class density and drop-outs. UNICEF provided training on "Properties of Examination Paper" for 126 teachers in 16 schools in Alexandria and Damietta in collaboration with Zaqaziq University. The purpose of the training was to examine children with mild disabilities on all subjects. A total of 1,376 Syrian children in Damietta and 1203 in Alexandria will benefit from this intervention.

UNICEF continued to support 50 kindergartens (KG) established in 2014-15 in the six governorates of Alexandria, Damietta, Cairo, Giza, Sharqiya, and Qaliyubiya. These KGs have 1,318 Syrian children age (3-5 years), where UNICEF provides teachers' salaries, rent, children transportation fees. The plan is to open 30 additional KGs in different areas with high refugee concentration.

Child Protection

In April 2016, 504 Syrian children and youth (222 children (0-9), and 282 adolescents/ youth (10-17)) had access to structured, sustained child protection and psychosocial support programs. A further 395 parents accessed community based child protection and PSS, with topics covered including positive parenting; speech and language disorders; child feeding; early marriage; sexual abuse; and emotional stress. UNICEF completed the recruitment of all Community Development Association staff in Alexandria.

UNICEF completed the recruitment all Community Development Association (CDA) staff in Alexandria, except for the Family Centres which are already active. Delivery of services started in two community schools in the Montazah area through an agreement with Omer Ibn El Khattab CDA. In Alexandria, the following non-specialized services programmes have been running: computer course, English course, football games and self-defence.

In April, implementing partners provided case management and specialized services to 383 Syrian children, with services including case management, home visits and cash assistance. With regards to case management and specialized services for Syrian children, UNICEF and UNHCR facilitated inter-agency case conferences in Alexandria for 16 cases, including six new high risk cases. These case reviews covered issues ranging from early marriage, school drop-out, child labour, health conditions, financial needs, disabilities and unaccompanied children. UNICEF also provided case management and specialized services to 383 Syrian children, with services including case management, home visits and cash assistance. In April, Bright Tomorrow for Child Protection Association (BTCPA), delivered focus group therapy and specialized services for children with special needs. UNICEF developed a new partnership for specialized psychosocial support in Alexandria with 15 professionals from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alexandria to address trauma and respond to mental health concerns.

Reported arrests and detention of children upon attempting to depart Egypt in an irregular manner by land and sea remains a major protection concern. In 2015 UNICEF conducted needs assessments and provided humanitarian and psychosocial support to 700 detained children. In April 2016, 56 children were identified in detention in northern coastal detention centres, including one unaccompanied child. UNICEF also followed up on the situation of children in detention in the south of Egypt as this seems to represent an increasing trend. There were 19 Syrian children detained with their families; seven children (four boys, three girls) in Marsa Alam (including a woman who was 6 months pregnant); and 12 children in Shalatin including a new born baby.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – April 2016)

| Egypt | Sector Target | Sector Results | Change since last report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Results | Change since last report |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| EDUCATION (2016 Needs: 261,000 people, including 49,000 Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # children enrolled in formal (5-17 years) and non-formal education (3 -5 years) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 15,000 | 13,181 | 0 |
| # children (under 5) enrolled in Early Childhood Education | n/a | n/a | n/a | 3,000 | 1,318 | 0 |
| # children (3-17 years) receiving textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies | n/a | n/a | n/a | 13,000 | 0 | 0 |
| # educational facilities and learning spaces constructed, rehabilitated or established | n/a | n/a | n/a | 50 | 15 | 0 |
| # teachers, facilitators and school staff trained | n/a | n/a | n/a | 400 | 29 | 0 |
| # education actors reached through training initiatives related to policy, planning and sector coordination | n/a | n/a | n/a | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| # children, adolescents & parents have access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools ¹ | 65,000 | n/a | n/a | 13,500 | 0 | 0 |
| # public and community-based schools supported with child safe guarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence | 50 | n/a | n/a | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION (2016 Needs: 69,380 people, including 49,000 Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # people participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹ | 30,000 | n/a | n/a | 25,000 | 4,460 | 1,214 |
| # children receiving specialized child protection services | 8,200 | n/a | n/a | 7,000 | 1,894 | 486 |
| # individuals trained on child protection | 650 | n/a | n/a | 500 | 262 | 262 |
| # vulnerable families receiving sustained monthly cash assistance | 30,000 | n/a | n/a | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| HEALTH (2016 Needs: 5.5 million people, including 107,000 Syrian refugees ³) | | | | | | |
| # Egyptian and Syrian children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ¹ | | | | 15 million | 15 million | 0 |
| # Syrian children under five years receiving routine vaccination and Growth Monitoring services | | | | 13,000 | 3,572 | 0 |
| # primary health consultations supported ² | | | | 5,000 | 1,462 | 0 |
| # medical team members trained | | | | 1,820 | 0 | 0 |
| # Primary Health Units (PHU) receiving medical supplies and equipment in Integrated Child Survival and ANC | | | | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| # Neonatal care provision in NICUS (Syrian children) | | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | |
| Education: 1) Target includes 7,500 children & 6,000 parents. Half of the target group are Syrian and half Egyptian. The programme targets participation in coexistence programmes. Results include all groups: children and adolescent students. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection: 1) 20,000 children, adolescents and 5,000 parents. Intervention includes parenting programmes. | | | | | | |
| Health: 1) Polio campaign results to be validated by the Ministry of Health. | | | | | | |
| Health: 2) # of ANC and post-natal visits | | | | | | |
| Health: 3) Polio vaccination campaigns have a broader target group to ensure community immunity. | | | | | | |

Funding Status

Syria Crisis

16-May-16

2016 Appeal : SRP and 3RP

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

| Funding Status | | WASH | Education | Child Protection | Health & Nutrition | Basic Needs | Early recovery | Youth and Adolescents | Total | Percentage Funded | Carry Forward * | Percentage Funded Inc. CF | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In millions of US Dollars | |
| Syria | Syria* | Required (\$) | 72.38 | 89.88 | 25.28 | 73.49 | 32.84 | 15.62 | | 316.72 | 16% | 52.72 | 33% | |
| | | Funded (\$) | 12.12 | 20.56 | 1.40 | 3.61 | 12.65 | 0.06 | | 50.71 | | | | |
| | | % Funded | 17% | 23% | 6% | 5% | 39% | | | 16% | | | | |
| | | Funding Gap (\$) | 60.26 | 69.32 | 23.88 | 69.89 | 20.19 | 15.56 | | 266.01 | | | | |
| | | Funding Gap (%) | 83% | 77% | 94% | 95% | 61% | 100% | | 84% | | | | |
| 3RP | Jordan | Required | 61.70 | 54.77 | 32.80 | 11.23 | 32.17 | | | 192.68 | 26% | 84.29 | 70% | |
| | | Funded | 15.13 | 14.51 | 8.52 | 4.36 | 5.56 | | | 49.96 | | | | |
| | Lebanon | Required | 106.81 | 261.40 | 50.26 | 31.34 | 13.48 | | 16.00 | 479.29 | 39% | 46.12 | 48% | |
| | | Funded | 25.42 | 109.84 | 22.85 | 12.20 | 0.45 | | 14.95 | 185.75 | | | | |
| | Iraq* | Required | 8.36 | 19.06 | 6.30 | 4.27 | 2.00 | | | 40.53 | 51% | 8.31 | 72% | |
| | | Funded | 3.76 | 11.67 | 3.57 | 1.31 | | | | 20.86 | | | | |
| | Turkey | Required | | 92.47 | 12.62 | 3.25 | 4.00 | | | 112.34 | 55% | 42.79 | 93% | |
| | | Funded | | 44.64 | 11.58 | 0.22 | | | | 61.79 | | | | |
| | Egypt | Required | | 6.16 | 7.53 | 3.35 | | | | 17.03 | 13% | 2.99 | 31% | |
| | | Funded | | 0.54 | 0.74 | 0.91 | | | | 2.30 | | | | |
| | MENA | Required | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 10% | | 10% | |
| | | Funded | | | | 0.09 | | | | 0.61 | | | | |
| | Total 3RP | | Required | 176.87 | 433.86 | 109.50 | 53.44 | 51.65 | | 16.00 | 847.88 | 38% | 184.49 | 60% |
| | | | Funded | 44.31 | 181.19 | 47.27 | 19.09 | 6.01 | | 14.95 | 321.27 | | | |
| | | | % Funded | 25% | 42% | 43% | 36% | 12% | | 93% | 38% | | | |
| | | Funding Gap (\$) | 132.56 | 252.67 | 62.23 | 34.35 | 45.64 | | 1.05 | 526.60 | | | | |
| | | Funding Gap (%) | 75% | 58% | 57% | 64% | 88% | | 7% | 62% | | | | |
| Total | | Required | 249.26 | 523.75 | 134.78 | 126.94 | 84.49 | 15.62 | 16.00 | 1164.60 | | 237.21 | 52% | |
| | | Funded | 56.44 | 201.75 | 48.67 | 22.70 | 18.66 | 0.06 | 14.95 | 371.98 | | | | |
| | | % Funded | 23% | 39% | 36% | 18% | 22% | 0% | 93% | 32% | | | | |
| | | Funding Gap \$ | 192.82 | 321.99 | 86.11 | 104.23 | 65.84 | 15.56 | 1.05 | 792.61 | | | | |
| | | Funding Gap (%) | 77% | 61% | 64% | 82% | 78% | 100% | 7% | 68% | | | | |

** For Syria HRP total requirement for **Health** 51.42 and total received fund 0.72

** For Syria HRP total requirement for **Nutrition** 22.07 and total received fund 2.88

*** This table includes US\$ 237.21 in funds carried forward from 2015 to 2016.

Next SitRep: June 17th, 2016

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

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

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

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