



© UNICEF/UN0142215/Tom/OCHA
On 30 October 2017 in East Ghouta, rural Damascus, in the Syrian Arab Republic, a child is measured by a health professional with a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measuring tape to determine whether he or she is suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Syria Crisis

October 2017 Humanitarian Results

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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria, many provinces including Idleb, Eastern Ghouta, and other areas in Hama and Aleppo continue to witness heavy fighting leading to high levels of civilian casualties and damage to vital infrastructure. An increase in anti-ISIL operations are causing further displacements, triggering concern over the safety and protection of the affected populations. About 32 per cent of Deir-Ez-Zor population was reportedly displaced in October 2017. This equates to an estimated 270,000 people and 85 per cent of displacement in the country. In response to the needs of the displaced, UNICEF is providing essential WASH, health, nutrition and winter assistance.
- In October, UNICEF participated in six inter-agency convoys to the besieged location in East-Ghouta in Rural Damascus, and hard-to-reach areas in Rural Homs and Rural Damascus, delivering supplies for an estimated 93,000 people, and carrying-out rapid multi-sectoral needs assessments, though restrictions on the importation of certain medical supplies was reported.
- UNICEF reached about 1.4 million people in 211 hard-to-reach locations in Syria with life-saving interventions and critical services in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development, in addition to over 32,000 beneficiaries in seven besieged areas during the reporting month.
- Children in MENA have survived years of relentless fighting and displacement, and now they're fighting to stay warm. In anticipation of freezing temperatures and harsh snow storms that rage during winter, UNICEF is working around the clock to secure supplies and provide services to the most vulnerable children, including the youngest and those living in besieged and hard to reach areas. As of end of August 2017, UNICEF has received only US\$6.8 million out of the US\$72.9 million winter appeal. US\$66.1 million is urgently needed to provide over 1.5 million children affected by the crises in Syria, Iraq and the State of Palestine with warm clothes, thermal blankets and cash-assistance and vouchers to their families to help them address their children's most basic needs.
- UNICEF activities in Iraq, specifically humanitarian monitoring missions, were negatively impacted during October as a direct consequence of the political stalemate between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), in the wake of the referendum on the independence of the Kurdistan Region. With shifting lines of authority, UN movements from the KRG into Ninewa, Kirkuk, and some areas of Salah-al-Din were sporadically suspended, however mission activities generally resumed towards the end of the month.

In Syria

6 million

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

More than 2.5 million

(2,543,832)

of registered Syria refugee children

About 5.3 million

(5,344,184)

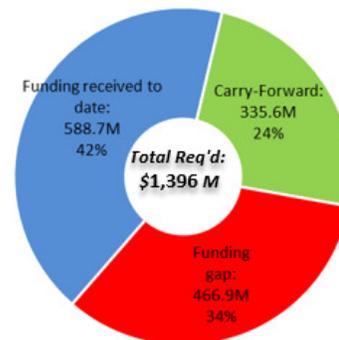
of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 12 November 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$1,396 million

Funding Status*

US\$ 924.3 million



* \$US 53M deducted from Lebanon CF

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Oct Results ¹ (#)	Sector Target	Oct Results ¹ (#)
# beneficiaries experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit ²	2,068,673 ²	2,246,178	8,951,224 ²	4,481,381
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,701,713	1,953,806	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	462,000	77,751	1,349,376	148,684
# Pregnant and Lactating Women counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding	821,240	897,786	982,498	n/a
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	786,099 ³	545,510	1,510,501	697,587

1) Results are cumulative from January 2017. Sector data is as of September 2017; 2) UNICEF and Sector targets corrected. This includes Syria, Jordan and Lebanon; 3) UNICEF target corrected.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Despite the reduction in civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure that had been seen following a number of ceasefire and de-escalation agreements since 4 May 2017, instances of military escalation were reported in many provinces including Idlib¹, Eastern Ghouta, Hama and Aleppo. At least two health facilities were damaged in airstrikes in rural Damascus and Hama, disrupting health services to affected communities². Multiple offensives carried-out by the Syrian Democratic Union (PYD)/Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the Government of Syria (GoS) forces against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) led to increased displacement in Deir-Ez-Zor. About 32 per cent of the governorate's total population was reportedly³ displaced during October 2017, equating to approximately 270,000 people and 85 per cent of displacement in the country. This is a significant increase from the 13,100 displaced in August 2017. Almost 250 individuals, mostly civilians, are still trapped in Hawijat Kateea area located between Hawiqa neighborhood and Husayniya village northeast of Deir-Ez-Zor city and cannot cross to safety due to the intensified conflict in the Kurdish-controlled areas in the outskirts of Dier-Ez-Zor and Raqqa governorates.

After the recapture of Raqqa city by the Syrian Democratic Forces, over 33,000 internally displaced people were allowed to go back to their homes in neighborhoods surrounding the city in late October. Rubble removal and de-mining works have been initiated by the Raqqa Civilian Council with the support of the Coalition, and three humanitarian organizations have started the rehabilitation of water networks, power lines and sewer pipelines, however UN agencies are still waiting for security clearance to enter the city and start their humanitarian interventions.

In Homs, government forces and allies re-captured Al Qaryatein city, expelling ISIL and re-establishing control over the entire south-eastern rural Homs. Extensive clashes, shelling and air raids on the city during the 21 days in which ISIL was in control⁴ resulted in mass civilian casualties and substantial infrastructure and property damage. Upon ISIL's retreat on 21 October, 45 children⁵ went missing. Of these, 25 returned to Al Qaryatein after escaping ISIL, however, 20 remain missing. Psycho-social support and primary healthcare is urgently needed, as reported by local partners. Children of various ages witnessed and experienced grave violence and limited access to food, water and health services during ISIL control, hence access to humanitarian assistance is vital.

In addition to the Syrian refugee population in Jordan, approximately 50,000 Syrians remain along the north-east border near Rukban. Of these, 80 per cent are believed to be women and children, with significant percentage of households being headed by females. Since the closure of the border in June 2016, no significant decrease in the population at Rukban has been observed. The support received via the Jordanian side of the berm includes the provision of safe water and access to basic health services, primarily through the UN, in close coordination with the Jordanian Armed Forces. The UNICEF-supported clinic near Rukban witnessed an average of 257 medical consultations per week, a significant rise in the number of patients accessing services compared to last month. UNICEF and its partner have identified increased malnutrition cases among children. Daily provision of safe water by UNICEF and access to some health services remain the only regular humanitarian assistance available.

In the wake of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) referendum on independence in September 2017, political instability has increased in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq during the reporting month. Since 29 September, the two airports in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah have been limited to only domestic flights by instruction of the federal Government of Iraq (GoI) in Baghdad. Internal security has also declined, as a concerted effort was made by Iraqi government forces⁶ to push the Kurdistan security forces (Peshmerga) back to the 2003 "green line" boundaries. Clashes followed between the Popular Mobilisation Forces, the Iraqi Security Forces and the Peshmerga in Kirkuk, Tuz Khurmatu, Altun Kupri, Makhmour, Talskuf, and the Peshkhabour border area, at the edges of KRG control. With shifting lines and changes of authority, UN movements from the KRG into Ninewa, Kirkuk, and some areas of Salah-al-Din were sporadically suspended, however mission activities generally resumed toward the end of the month. The referendum has exposed divisions between Kurdistan's political actors, and in late October, KRG's President Barzani announced he would not seek further extension to his term, and that he would step down as of 1 November. UNICEF activities, specifically humanitarian monitoring missions, were negatively impacted during October as a direct consequence of the political situation between the KRG and the GoI. However, to date, direct armed conflict between the two sides has remained small-scale and largely away from areas where Syrian refugees reside. As of 15 November 2017, UNICEF remains significantly underfunded against its 2017 appeal for the Syrian Refugee response (57 per cent received including carry-over).

The Humanitarian situation in Lebanon, which hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrian and 300,000 Palestinian refugees, remains precarious and unpredictable. With the response to the Syrian refugee crisis entering its seventh year, the humanitarian community is seeing significant pockets of funding gaps for some key sectors, including WASH interventions in informal settlements. With the deteriorating economic situation of the refugees⁷ and the increasingly strident rhetoric urging their return to their places of origin, the environment is becoming more difficult for refugees. UNICEF is accelerating its strategies for longer-term sustainable transition, while maintaining key humanitarian assistance and advocating for funding for critical gaps.

¹ Multiple airstrikes hit southern rural Idlib from 21 October, causing disruptions to programming in several locations over security concern of humanitarian staff.

² Verified by UN's Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism. Other attacks were reported on educational facilities, including in Jisren and Misraba, which left a number of casualties (pending MRM verification).

³ NPM Mobility Dynamic and services monitoring October report/ OCHA NES situation report #17

⁴ Since 1 October 2017.

⁵ All male, aged 15-18 years.

⁶ Popular Mobilization Forces and Iraqi Security Forces.

⁷ As indicated in the preliminary results of 2017 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR).

In October, the number of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers registered in Turkey stood at over 3.6 million. Nearly 3.3 million Syrian refugees were under temporary protection in Turkey, including over 1.4 million children. In addition, 344,600 were nationals mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, of whom more than 113,000 were children.⁸ Meanwhile, the number of refugees and migrants on the move toward Europe dropped slightly compared to the previous reporting period. Over 4,100 people arrived in Greece by sea in October, a 15 per cent decrease from September 2017, 35 per cent of whom were children.⁹ According to the Turkish Coast Guard Command, about 2,900 people were rescued or apprehended at sea.¹⁰ Anecdotal observations from UNICEF partners attribute the decreased migration in part to deteriorating weather conditions, as well as increased border enforcement and more intensive monitoring of sea-routes used to transport people towards Greece. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, four rounds of returns took place for 57 people¹¹, bringing the total number of re-admissions since the Statement came into effect in March 2016 to 1,394. As the cost of hosting Syrian refugees in the country has the potential to lead to increased tensions, especially in locations where the refugee population is close to or has outnumbered the local population, strengthening support to host communities as well as national and local infrastructures to promote social cohesion is therefore a priority. Other examples of key needs include ensuring equitable access to quality health and formal and non-formal education opportunities and the provision of effective protection under national legislation¹².

In Egypt, an estimated 213,000 refugees and asylum seekers are registered with the United High Commissioner for Refugees¹³, half of whom are Syrian nationals. Per analysis of previous trends, these figures are expected to increase by the end of the year, creating additional pressure on overstretched public services. Around 50 to 60 per cent of the newly registered Syrian refugees continue to arrive illegally from Sudan, which often results in detentions. The total caseload of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) has reached 3,723 children in Egypt (73 per cent African and 27 per cent Syrian nationals). 1,899 of all UASC are unaccompanied children, of whom 89 per cent are between 15-17 years old predominantly coming from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Syria. Per the new NGOs Law 70/2017, new committees are being established to provide registration approvals for national and international non-governmental organizations, leading to some implementation delays.

Syria

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas: In October, UNICEF participated in six International Committee of the Red Cross/UN inter-agency convoys to the besieged location in East-Ghouta in Rural Damascus¹⁴, and hard-to-reach (HTR) areas in Rural Homs and Rural Damascus¹⁵, delivering supplies for an estimated 93,000 people, and carrying-out rapid multi-sectoral needs assessments, though restrictions on the importation of certain medical supplies was reported. In the reporting month, UNICEF reached some 1.4 million people in 211 HTR locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes and inter-agency cross-line convoys in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development. UNICEF reached over 32,000 beneficiaries in seven besieged areas¹⁶ both through convoys and its regular programme.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In the reporting month, UNICEF has reached over 600,000 people through rehabilitation and expansion of water and sanitation services including 500,000 people in Aleppo¹⁷. In response to emerging humanitarian needs, UNICEF has reached almost 480,000 people with emergency life-saving interventions¹⁸, bringing the total beneficiary reach to over 1.1 million in 2017. Furthermore, UNICEF reached almost 235,000 people through regular programme and cross-line convoys with WASH non-food-items¹⁹ (almost two million people in 2017). UNICEF continues to provide the critical drinking water supplies disinfected benefiting over 14.6 million people across Syria²⁰. However, the reach has dropped to nearly 12.4 million in October due to access problems in some water systems in Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa. UNICEF completed the development

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,283,675
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas*	4,000,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas*	1,700,000
People in Besieged Areas*	540,000
Children in Besieged Areas*	232,200
<i>Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA. *Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.</i>	

⁸ UNHCR, October 2017. Under the framework of the Temporary Protection Regulation (2013), registered Syrians are eligible to receive a range of services and assistance, including health care, education, social assistance, psychological support and access to the labour market.

⁹ UNHCR, October 2017.

¹⁰ Turkish Coast Guard Command, October 2017.

¹¹ European Commission DG HOME, October 2017. All adults are primarily from West Africa and South Asia, as well as 12 nationals from Syria.

¹² Turkey3RP Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2017-2018 in Response to the Syria Crisis.

¹³ As of September 2017.

¹⁴ Kafar Batna and Saqba

¹⁵ Al-Holeh, Herbenafsieh, Dar Kabira in Rural Homs and Yalda Babella Biet Sahem in rural Damascus.

¹⁶ Saqba, Rural Damascus. The reach takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases, the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions. The numbers are rounded.

¹⁷ This brings the total reach in 2017 to over 5.4 million people.

¹⁸ Including emergency water supply through water trucking, maintenance of WASH facilities in IDP shelters and health facilities.

¹⁹ Including hygiene kits, aqua tabs, soap, washing powder and so forth including hygiene promotion and installation of tanks.

²⁰ In Idlib, 635,000 were reached through cross-border partners.

and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and delivery of hygiene promotion activities in 56 schools in October benefiting nearly 31,000 school children.²¹

As part of the Emergency response for Deir- Ez-Zor internally displaced people (IDPs) in several reception points in Ar-Raqqa and in the outskirts of Deir-Ez-Zor governorate, UNICEF reached over 70,250 IDPs in Aressha, Malha transite site and Twhina camp with water trucking, solid waste management, installation of water tanks, light rehabilitation of sewage system networks and provision of hygiene NFIs items.

In commemoration of Global Hand Washing Day, UNICEF had reached almost 19,700 people (17,600 children) through key health messages, interactive activities, including the distribution of soaps in Lattakia, Tartous, Aleppo, and Al-Hasakeh.

Education: UNICEF reached about 208,000 children with education services in October (including 30,000 in hard-to-reach and besieged areas) through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys. With UNICEF support in 2017, almost 956,000 children were enrolled in formal education and over 60,300 others in non-formal education. With 1 in 3 schools destroyed or damaged, UNICEF continues to rehabilitate schools to increase access and availability of learning spaces. In October, almost 1,000 children benefited from rehabilitation of temporary learning spaces and six prefabricated classrooms were provided to 600 children in Aleppo, while nearly 30,000 children benefited from the rehabilitation of 797 classrooms in 54 schools.²² UNICEF reached more than 150,000 children with basic education materials²³ in seven governorates²⁴. In addition, over 700 children under the age of five (U5) benefited from early childhood care and education services provided by local non-governmental organizations in Aleppo and Damascus. In terms of capacity-building activities, around 1,300 teachers were trained on the new Curriculum, Curriculum-B and Early Childhood Care and Education in Hama, and around 1,600 children benefited from the Curriculum-B programme in Homs, Latakia and Tartous. In Hassakeh, 1,000 children accessed remedial classes, while in Homs, around 7,000 children benefited from delivery of school furniture.

Health and Nutrition: In the reporting month, UNICEF has reached over 318,000 children and childbearing-age women with free paediatric and maternal health consultations (more than 2.5 million in 2017). Critical medical supplies were distributed to almost 145,000 people, as part of the emergency response in HTR and besieged areas. On routine immunization, more than 29,400 children under the age of one (U1) were vaccinated with Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3), resulting in the immunization of over 287,300 children U1 since the beginning of the year. With regards to the circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), the caseload has reached to 53 by the end of October. A national polio immunization campaign held between 8 and 12 October in 12 governorates, excluding Idleb and Raqqa, reached over 2.1 million children under the age of five (U5) with bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) vaccine (78 per cent of the campaign target), with support from the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and the World Health Organization. For Deir-ez-Zor only, 8,200 children U5 were vaccinated in the city. Community-based outreach interventions reached almost 1.3 million parents and caregivers with polio awareness, resulting in over 2.7 million children U5 vaccinated across the country (83 per cent of target). In addition, 476,023 caregivers were reached with health awareness messages on measles, and 158,120 households in Aleppo were sensitized on Leishmaniasis.²⁵

UNICEF nutrition programme continued to respond to the urgent needs of children and mothers, with focus on the most vulnerable groups. Around 44,000 children were reached through convoys in HTR areas in October. almost 136,000 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition (over 1.4 million in 2017), and 737 children were admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition (over 5,100 children in 2017). In addition, around 104,000 PLW were counselled on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices during the reporting month (almost 857,000 in 2017).

Child Protection, Social Protection and NFIs: In support to vulnerable families and children in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF reached around 35,000 children with winter clothes in 12 governorates²⁶ in October, (including HTR areas). In 2017, more than 435,300 children received winter and summer clothes and blankets in 12 governorates²⁷, out of them 132,000 children live in HTR and besieged areas²⁸, and almost 52,000 children received winter clothes in 2017 through e-vouchers²⁹. In support to the resilience and coping capacity of families of children with disabilities, UNICEF continued to expand the implementation of the social protection programme, reaching over 6,100 children with regular cash transfers in Aleppo and Lattakia in 2017³⁰. UNICEF is currently expanding the programme to cover Tartous and Rural Damascus to help reach 3,450 additional children with disabilities.

In October, structured psychosocial support services (PSS) were provided to about 60,000 children (50 per cent girls) and almost 8,000 caregivers through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams³¹. This brings the total reach in 2017 to almost 259,000 children (50 per cent girls) and over 24,000 caregivers. Also in the reporting month, awareness raising campaigns on protection issues reached over 122,000 children and caregivers³²(more than 532,000 children across 13 governorates in 2017).

²¹ A total 467 schools were reached in 2017 benefiting nearly 331,000 school children.

²² In Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs, and Rural Damascus.

²³ School bags, recreation kit in a carton, school in a carton, Early Childhood Development Kits and stationery.

²⁴ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir ez Zor, Dara' Hama and Homs.

²⁵ Also known as Kala-azar is a parasitic disease spread by the bite of infected sand flies.

²⁶ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damasucs, Dar'a, Deir-Ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idleb.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ In Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Homs, Ar Raqqa, Al Hasakeh and Deir-Ez-Zor.

²⁹ In Al Hassakeh, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Tartous and Lattakia.

³⁰ In October 2017, the programme reached 900 children in Aleppo, and 1,160 in Lattakia.

³¹ In Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homa, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Idleb and Quneitra.

³² Ibid.

Child protection services continue to expand in the displaced camps in the North East of Syria³³ and in other settlements³⁴.

In response to the growing need for psychosocial support services (PSS) among children and caregivers displaced from Raqqa and Deir-Ez-Zor, 17,000 children were reached in October through child-friendly centers and mobile teams³⁵, and 45 additional front-line NGO workers received training on the provision of PSS. UNICEF has also established Child Protection Units in three camps³⁶ engaged in the identification of children with advanced protection needs³⁷ and the provision of responses through case management.

Furthermore, the number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) has increased since the escalation of conflict in North East Syria. UNICEF partners have so far identified 127 UASC in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hassakeh governorates, four of them were successfully reunified with their families in October. A three years old child, who was injured in the explosion that took place during the evacuation from Karfaya and Fou'aa in April 2017, was found in Turkey, where he was admitted for medical treatment along with other evacuees. Due to collective efforts coordinated by UNICEF Syria and UNICEF Turkey, the child was reunified with his family on 27 October. Moreover, UNICEF reunified five UASC with their parents in Dana and Idleb and initiated family tracing for another nine children documented in the reporting month. Currently, 37 UASC in northern Syria³⁸ are awaiting reunification with families in Turkey, Lebanon, Belgium and Jordan. In October, almost 79,000 children, adolescents and caregivers (50 per cent girls) were reached with mine risk education (MRE) in 13 governorates³⁹ and 1,500 interactive games on MRE were sent to Yalda, Babila and Beit Sahm besieged areas in Rural Damascus through inter-agency convoys. In response to the urgent need to mitigate the risk of explosive hazards, and prevent civilian casualties particularly in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-Ez-Zor governorates, UNICEF supported the delivery of the first mine risk education (MRE) training in Deir-Ez-Zor for 16 teachers who will then raise awareness on the risk associated with unexploded ordnances in schools and centers affiliated to the Ministry of Religious Endowments (Awqaf). In addition, MRE has been incorporated into the Back to Learning campaign in Ar-Raqqa, targeting 25,000 school-age children in Ath-Thawrah district.

Since January 2017, 187 street children in Damascus, Rural Damascus and Aleppo (53 girls and 134 boys) benefited from services provided in UNICEF-supported drop-in centers in the three governorates.⁴⁰ The beneficiaries are part of almost 13,000 children who were reached with specialised services, including case management in 2017.

During the reporting period, UNICEF conducted two case management trainings for 54 public service providers, NGOs' and Syrian Arab Red Crescent professionals⁴¹, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to almost 5,000 in 2017. A series of specialized sessions were also conducted for 35 case managers, mainly operating in drop-in centres and in services for victims of violence, focusing on their capacity to assess needs and define individualized response plans, with the involvement of international expertise.

Adolescent Development and Participation: During October, UNICEF's implementing partners have reached 82,000 adolescents and youth (10-24 years, 53 per cent girls) across the country through a package of service and opportunities⁴². This includes 600 young people living in HTR and besieged locations. Young people benefited from life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programs, vocational and entrepreneurship training which helped enhance their critical thinking, communication, collaboration, creativity and employability skills (about 375,000 young people reached in 2017, including 54,000 in HTR areas). In addition, 70,000 young girls and boys participated in social and civic engagement activities and youth-led initiatives (about 210,000-young people reached in 2017).

Ongoing efforts for the development⁴³ of a first-ever multi-sectoral national framework for adolescents and youth in Syria continued; a desk review was finalized and draft results discussed with main national stakeholders, including line ministries and local NGOs. The report will be produced next month. Five new blogs on themes such as girls' rights and dreams, love and respect were uploaded by young people on the Voices of Youth (VOY) platform and two questionnaires on volunteerism were developed and posted on UNICEF Syria's U-Report forum. Furthermore, UNICEF tested the job skills of 200 adolescents in Idleb and Aleppo in business management, accounting, computing and other professions to inform future adolescent programming, which is offered alongside case management and family tracing services for separated and unaccompanied children and children associated with armed group and armed forces.

External Communication and Advocacy: UNICEF continued its advocacy on the protection of children's rights and supporting the primary needs of [children who fled violence in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-Ez-Zor](#). A range of [multimedia products](#) were produced focusing on [children's humanitarian needs](#) and the support [UNICEF provides](#) for children in the areas of displacement, specifically around [education](#) with the beginning of the new school-year across Syria. As violence escalated heavily in Deir-Ez-Zor, a [statement](#) by the Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa Region highlighted the deprivation of children from access to life-saving vaccination, and calling on parties to the conflict to respect the protection and welfare of children, after an attack on a UNICEF-supported vaccine cold room in Al-Mayadin district destroyed at least 140,000 doses of vaccines. External communication has also highlighted UNICEF's response under the [No Lost Generation](#) initiative and [WASH](#) using the momentum of the Global Handwashing Day and the International Day of the Girl Child. UNICEF

³³ Mabrouka, Areesha, Ein Issa and Al Hol.

³⁴ Such as Tal Abyad city, Ein Issa city, Jurniyeh and Suluk.

³⁵ This includes psychosocial activities and mine risk education.

³⁶ Mabroukeh, Areesha and Ein Issa.

³⁷ Such as separated and unaccompanied children, children with disabilities and survivors of violence.

³⁸ Caseload in 2017.

³⁹ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Idleb, Damascus, As-Sweida, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

⁴⁰ Including temporary accommodation, specialized psychological support, case management, family reunification, re-enrollment in school, awareness on child protection issues and health promotion.

⁴¹ From Aleppo, Homs, Dara'a, Quneitra, As Sweida, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Lattakia.

⁴² Including internally displaced people and host community adolescents and youth, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups such as those with disabilities.

⁴³ Under UNICEF's lead, and in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Syrian Commission for Family Affairs and Population (SCFAP).

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

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-October 2017)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
WASH							
# est. ppl served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	14,896,742	8,937,582	7,863,458	257,271	4,870,000	5,413,789	113,180
# est. people served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²	14,896,742	14,896,742	n/a	0	12,345,000	14,567,550	0
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ³	8,226,224	8,226,224	4,252,326	1,087,069	1,685,000	1,982,112	94,751
# people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴	6,317,978	5,000,000	6,098,764	2,908,621	1,525,000	1,117,272	34,351
# school children benefitting from improved WASH facilities and services ⁵	n/a	250,000	n/a	n/a	250,000	330,899	25,967
Child Protection							
# people participating in structured and sustained child protection programmes, incl. PSS and parenting programmes ¹	5,800,000	915,000	437,130	100,987	360,000	282,983	40,387
# people reached with Risk Education activities ²	n/a	2,912,000	1,994,233	194,154	2,600,000	1,758,878	69,501
# people benefitting from child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,500,000	1,600,000	689,561	204,386	1,000,000	532,495	98,175
# children receiving specialised child protection services including through case management ⁴	290,000	44,000	17,542	623	18,100	12,680	1,059
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	11,500	5,987	-19,222	4,700	4,562	499
EDUCATION*							
# children (5-17) enrolled in formal education ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,820,000	955,836	159,126
# children (5-19) enrolled in non-formal education ²	1,210,906	1,210,906	145,472	34,744	336,000	60,326	4,902
# teachers & education personnel trained ³	26,699	26,699	n/a	2,488	17,500	22,794	1,311
# children & youth benefitting from life skills and citizenship education ⁴	300,000	300,000	403,904	2,732	251,500	254,843	-181,755
# youth enrolled in formal and informal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ⁵	17,875	17,875	n/a	119	10,050	46,126	5,501
# parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with C4D door-to-door community mobilization ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	20,149	126
WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH							

# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a				3,300,000	2,728,230	9,586
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3) ²					682,000	287,382	29,429
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations ³					2,100,000	2,533,097	279,288
# est. people reached with health supplies, including in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	1,120,936	144,997
# caregivers reached with health promotion, incl. immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	3,472,628	2,136,809

NUTRITION*

# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) receiving micro-nutrients ¹	4,412,804	2,063,041	n/a	4,425	1,760,000	707,160	57,051
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,412,804	2,355,361	n/a	57,936	2,020,000	1,436,952	119,068
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	19,164	11,498	6,339	1,036	7,250	5,168	737
# Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) ⁴	1,489,597	893,758	n/a	1,538	780,000	856,922	85,403
# est. number people reached with nutrition supplies, incl. in besieged, military encircled and HtR areas ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	980,000	397,714	48,927

NFIs

# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ¹	n/a				770,000	435,317	34,952
# children benefitting from e-vouchers (summer and/or winter) ²					150,000	51,956	0

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a				14,900	6,125	0
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ²					120,000	119,478	10,111
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in social cohesion activities ³	n/a	n/a			340,000	209,636	69,031
# youth (15-24 years) benefitting from livelihoods support including seed funding ⁴	5,777,105				1,500	1,364	-603

FOOTNOTES

Sector Results: All sector results are as of September 2017.

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

UNICEF result: UNICEF reached 1.5 million in Damascus city through rehabilitation of Ein El -Fijeh spring as a response to the water crisis that affected Damascus city in the beginning of the year. This work was not in the original plan.

WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.

WASH 3: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys. UNICEF result: UNICEF could reach over 785,000 people through one-time dissemination of water purification tabs between 22-31 August during UNICEF supported vaccine-derived polio outbreak campaign in Rural Deir-ez-Zor. The intervention was not in the original plan and they were bought from previous years' budget.

WASH 4: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste. The over achievement in the sector result is due to additional coverage from the Damascus hub, also includes NES data.
WASH 5: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).
Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour, Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. Due to some delays in reporting by partners the results are still lower than anticipated.
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts. Note that the results have exceeded the target because of the need to further expand child protection and case management activities in areas such as Aleppo and Qamishli, among others. Sector data decreased due to correction in numbers reported last month.
Education: Needs corrected from the last report.
Education 1: Children receiving text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kits, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture), Curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs and tented classrooms.
Education 2: Children benefitting from self-learning, remedial classes, accelerated learning (ALP), early childhood care and education.
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators including youth volunteers and school staff.
Education 4: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (life skills and citizenship education), ADAP (life skills programmes based on a standardized package). Due to new partnerships with CSOs the results achieved so far have been higher than expected. The decrease in the change from last month is due to data verification.
Education 5: Incl. activities from Education and ADAP: Education (youth enrolled in formal and informal TVET), ADAP (Number of youth enrolled in community-based TVET). NICEF result: Due to the change in security situation and the increased access in some locations ADAP expanded partnerships with trained local NGOs to reach the most vulnerable young people with TVET courses in the newly accessible locations. New 18 spaces were supported only in Homs governorate, 7 spaces out of them were established in areas, such as Homs old city, Al-Wear and Baba Amer neighborhood. Moreover, 12,690 young people were reached for the first time with TEVET courses in hard to reach locations in Hasakeh governorate.
Education 6: Including parents and caregivers of out-of-school children reached with education awareness messages through the regular C4D Back to Learning programme, community meetings (community leaders reached with education awareness messages) and open days.
Health 1: Two rounds of national immunization campaigns were implemented in March and April 2017; another 2 rounds are planned for October and November 2017 (the November campaign will be sub-national). All campaigns equally target girls/ boys. From July to August 2 rounds of outbreak response campaigns were implemented in Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqqa.
Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data are usually reported by partners with a delay of 2-3 months.
Health 3: # children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies. UNICEF result: Over-achievement against target is related to the fact that the SAMS-OFDA grant funding is not currently recorded, but the results are included. This is planned to be corrected in 2018. In addition, response was scaled up due to increased number of displaced populations in north and south Syria.
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). UNICEF results for southern Syria are still pending.
Health 5: Caregivers reached with health education and health promotion messages. UNICEF result: In 2017 Syria witnessed a serious polio outbreak, and the UNICEF country office had to do intensive work on health education, and the need to expand more.
*Nutrition: UNICEF nutrition targets are reduced. This change will be reflected in a revised Syria HAC for 2017.
Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A (children under 5 & lactating women). Last month's sector result corrected to 474,768.
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics. The number of people in need for SAM has been corrected from the previous report.
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes. UNICEF result: The overachievement is mainly in three field offices (Aleppo - Eastern Aleppo and increased access, Homs and Tartous), this is due to an effective advocacy to integrate health and nutrition services which led to the conduct of IYCF raising awareness sessions in reproductive health clinics and reporting on it in a systematic way.
Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.
NFIs 1: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.
NFIs 2: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers.
ERL 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and # of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months.
ERL 2: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities.
ERL 3: Through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation. The actual results are still limited mainly due to a lack of funding.
ERL 4: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship programmes that can create value for them as individuals, their peers and their communities, including displaced people. The actual results are still limited mainly due to delays in obtaining approval for the seed funding programme.

Jordan

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on November 12, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	654,877	M: 324,819; F: 330,058
Child Refugees (Under 18)	334,642	M: 171,578; F: 163,064
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,161	M: 52,390; F: 49,771

Education: With the new academic year underway, Syrian and Jordanian children have started school in both camps and host communities. Syrian children in Jordan have access to 45 camp schools.⁴⁴ The Learning for All (L4A) campaign⁴⁵ has reached 126,707 school-aged children, of whom 16,876 were out-of-school. Since the start of the campaign in August, 34,461 children were supported with registration through the deployment of 240 School Facilitators (Jordanians) in double-shifted schools. A total of 3,212 children (45 per cent females) were newly enrolled in non-formal education including 1,615 children (47 per cent females) in 99 Catch-Up centres and 1,597 others (43 per cent females) in the Drop-Out programs. Learning Support Services continued to be offered in Makani centres, where since 2017, UNICEF and its partners reached 94,496 (52 per cent females), in both camps and host communities. The project faced some constraints including delays in the deployment of Syrian volunteers because of the lengthy recruitment process.

During the L4A campaign, UNICEF had some difficulty in identifying out-of-school children, probably due to them living in hard to reach areas, where UNICEF and partners have little reach. As a way forward UNICEF is developing a different mode of implementing the campaign next year, with a focus on accessing these underserved children. The total population of school-age children in the country is estimated at 212,483, of whom 126,127 have enrolled in formal education in 2017 with UNICEF support. However, 86,336 children remain out-of-school.

Adolescent Development and Participation: UNICEF reached 75,764 (female 41,357, male 34,407) young people (ages 10-24), Syrian, Jordanian and of other nationalities, with the life skills programme since January 2017. Over 960 civic engagement initiatives were designed, planned and implemented by 13,412 young people, with 50 initiatives implemented in October alone. UNICEF trained 3,412⁴⁶ service providers of Makani centres since the beginning of the year to help deliver life skills and civic engagement training, and to facilitate youth led initiatives and social cohesion activities. UNICEF and its partner, implemented a production line to produce clothing kits for babies (0-3 months), providing financial and skill building opportunities for people living in the camp. 27 Syrian youth (50 per cent females) are participating in the project. An additional 2,735 young people are benefiting from the vocational training centres at Za'atari and Azraq camps. To ensure systematic participation of youth in UNICEF's Jordan country programme, UNICEF appointed 60 youth in the local Youth Advisory Council in October 2017. The council includes girls and boys from across the Kingdom who signed a five-year volunteer contract that aims at activating youth engagement in different governorates. The Council was established to advise UNICEF on its various youth initiatives, and has the membership of 60 young people (10-24 years) including Syrian refugees, people with disabilities, as well as rural Jordanians.

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to support community-based solutions for unaccompanied and separated children. Some 16 unaccompanied children transited through a UNICEF-supported reception centre in Azraq camp in October. One unaccompanied boy was placed in a foster home in the camp and five separated children were reunified with family members. Four other children had their care arrangement formalized through the Jordanian legal system, which results in greater protection and security for those children and families.⁴⁷ The total caseload in 2017, is 349 separated children and 100 unaccompanied children. Furthermore, UNICEF has leveraged its emergency response to build national systems for children deprived of parental care. Through the Ministry of Social Development, ten children were moved from institution-based care to foster care during October only. A major shift in the alternative care system has been the inclusion of children from broken homes in the foster care system. While cases involving this vulnerable group of children tend to be the most complex, it is crucial that they access community-based approaches that ensure their best interest and protection.

Social Policy and Basic Assistance: UNICEF completed winter campaigns in Za'atari camp, benefiting over 43,157 vulnerable children from cash assistance that was provided to their families to help buying warm winter clothes and shoes that would protect children from the harshness of the winter cold. The winter campaign will continue through November for Azraq camp, where another 21,591 vulnerable children will be reached. UNICEF has also reached 8,212 families with door to door assessments to verify their eligibility for the new Hajati cash assistance program, which aims to increase enrolment in school and decrease school drop-outs. By year-end, UNICEF plans to reach 35,000 families and assist at least 20,000 of them based on the child-focused targeting methodology, jointly developed with the National Aid Fund (NAF). This will result in more than 64,000 children benefiting from regular cash assistance for education. UNICEF has partnered with NAF to support 2,000 vulnerable children with cash assistance to strengthen national social protection systems, to help leverage existing social protection mechanisms to address humanitarian needs.

⁴⁴ Za'atari: 29, Azraq: 12 and EJC: 4.

⁴⁵ Started in August and ended in October 2017.

⁴⁶ 1,822 females and 1,590 males.

⁴⁷ The other six children remain at the reception center.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In October, WASH services were provided to 118,649 people, including an estimated 67,118 children, living in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. In Za'atari, Phase 2 of water and wastewater networks is currently at 48 per cent completion, with 141 kilometers of water network and 45 kilometers of wastewater pipeline were installed. Greywater network efforts commenced in Azraq, with the system now benefitting 18 households. In Azraq, ramps were constructed at 39 WASH facilities to facilitate the access of people with disabilities. The level of chlorine was reduced in Azraq, in consultation with the community, and in response to the reduced risk associated with the new installed network and the cessation of water tankering. In Rukban, a daily average of 870 cubicmeters of clean water was delivered, equating to 17.4 liters per person per day (assuming 50,000 people), the highest daily average distributed to Rukban. In addition, water pumped to the old and new water supply stations was altered to match recent satellite images that provided more accurate assessments of population distribution.

Health and Nutrition: During the reporting month, UNICEF supported the treatment for 1,214 children (580 girls) under the age of five (U5) at the berm. Major causes of consultations for children U5 included upper respiratory tract infections (39.8 per cent), acute watery diarrhoea (22 per cent) skin infections (6.4 per cent), and urinary tract infections (5.8 per cent). Additionally, 1,004 children (490 girls) and 572 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the under-five children screened, 13 children (11 girls) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 53 children (38 girls) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 34 pregnant and lactating women (22 pregnant and 12 lactating) were undernourished. All cases were admitted for treatment. About 1,035 PLW received counselling on best practices for infant and young child feeding. During the last week of October, UNICEF began providing one week blanket supplies of Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) for all children between 6 and 59 months (263 children benefitting), and 196 PLW visiting the clinic.

In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF continued to support the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) for children and PLW with MAM and SAM cases, as part of new integrated approach of facility and community based promotion of appropriate IYCF practices. In October, a new IYCF and nutrition case management platform, data management and monitoring system to track the nutrition and IYCF status of Syrian mothers and children U5 in Azraq and Za'atari camps was established. In tandem with the Global Breast Cancer month, UNICEF clinics in Za'atari camp communicated several health messages on breast cancer, early detection, and breast health awareness.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-October 2017)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescents)						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ¹	195,000	126,127	0	195,000	126,127	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education (dropout and catch up) ²	28,280	3,212	132	15,000	3,212	132
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained ³	7,452	2,256	913	4,000	2,095	865
# children (5-17 years) benefitting from learning support services (in and out-of-school children) ⁴	50,000	107,969	11,477	38,000	94,496	10,451
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
#children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	208,866	131,291	8,054	150,000	91,067	6,138
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	11,868	10,297	885	8,800	7,811	576
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	167,432	76,865	6,100	100,000	42,947	2,741
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	3,255	6,794	679	2,400	4,896	424
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (temporary provision) ¹	250,000	181,999	0	241,856	181,999	0
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (sustainable provision) ²	2,100,000	175,274	562	1,983,666	175,274	562
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	600,000	127,761	562	457,837	127,761	562
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	400,000	133,093	6,056	263,008	133,093	6,056
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ³	150,000	56,147	0	101,500	56,147	0

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH (Need: 82,500 U5 children, 34,800 child bearing aged women)¹						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ²		n/a		19,500	11,230	1,430
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ³			25,000	11,417	0	
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ⁴			19,500	12,634	1,679	
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ⁵			18,500	55	0	
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁶			34,800	9,350	1,264	
NUTRITION* (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 88,740 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,050	n/a		20,000	14,332	5,778
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ³	88,740		35,720	24,540	1,487	
SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹		n/a		20,500	14,628	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs ²			4,000	3,015	2,704	
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education		n/a		100,000	75,764	7,982
FOOTNOTES						
Education1: Enrolment data informally released from MOE. This figure might be changed again when MOE officially releases the enrolment data. Enrolment Camps: 35,096 (Azraq: 11,104/EJC: 2,600 / Zaatari: 21,392), Enrollment HC: 91,031.						
Education2: NFE Sector total: 3,212 males: 1,766, females: 1,446; Camps: 51 (Azraq: 51) NFE HC: 3,161; NFE UNICEF achievement is the same as Sector achievement as UNICEF is the only actor engaged in this area. While scaling-up, UNICEF is looking for new NFE partners who can reach higher targets. Limited capacity of the MoE in terms of Catch-Up resulted in lower than planned figures.						
Education3: Sector Total: 2,256; males: 1,283; females: 973; Camps: 749 (Azraq: 351 / Zaatari: 398); HC: 594; UNICEF total: 2,095, males: 1,238; females: 857; Camps: 727 (Azraq: 345 / Za'atari: 382); HC: 503.						
Education4: LSS Sector total: 107,969; males 51,776; females: 56,193; Camps: 23,230 (Azraq: 15,751 / Zaatari: 14,020) LSS HC: 83,923. LSS results for both UNICEF and sector exceed targets as demand for LSS is far higher than expected because of its quality. Scaling it down rapidly requires quality of formal education to be of the same level which requires longer term interventions. LSS UNICEF total: 94,496; males: 45,771, females: 48,725; LSS UNICEF Camps: 21,685 (Azraq: 8,922/ Zaatari: 12,763); LSS UNICEF HC: 72,811. The capacity of Formal Education is not scaling up at the anticipated rate, to ensure the transition of all students to formal education. Hence, learning support services remain critical to provide all OOSC with some learning opportunities.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF total: 51,235 girls and 39,832 boys Host: 67,507 / Zaatari: 13,781 / Azraq: 6,684 / EJC: 3,095.						
Child Protection2: UNICEF total: 2: 3,403 girls and 4,408 boys Host: 4,197 / Zaatari: 1,451 / Azraq: 1,771 / EJC: 392.						
Child Protection 3: 37,237 women and 5,710 men Host: 37,200 / Zaatari: 2,786 / Azraq: 2,785 / EJC: 176. UNICEF has liaised bilaterally with partners in camps and host communities to identify key bottlenecks towards engaging parents. it is expected that partners will increase parents' engagement moving forward."						
Child Protection4: UNICEF total 2,937 women and 1,959 men Host: 1,781 / Zaatari: 1,737 / Azraq: 1,378. The over achievement is in line with UNICEF Jordan's current focus on increasing capacity of individuals toward establishing community-based child protection systems.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps.						
WASH 2: Results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions through the first half of 2017. After a nation-wide WASH in schools assessment, connecting schools to networks was prioritized (with some additional household previously not connected).						
WASH 3: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics. Results are low due to limited funding available for host community interventions through the first half of 2017. For results to be achieved in 2017, infrastructure plans need to be put in place early in the year; this was not possible due to funding shortfalls in early 2017.						
Health 1: Camps results (Za'atari, Azraq & EJC) are reported monthly, Urban result are for August reflecting MOH 2 months reporting lag.						
Health 2: Camps Results for August. 732 Boys & 698 Girls.						
Health 3: Results of EVC at the berm.						
Health 4: Camps results for August. 860 Boys & 819 Girls.						
Health 5: Results of EVC at the berm.						
Health 6: Camps results for August and "o" women at the berm. Underachievement is due to access restrictions to the vulnerable population at the border.						
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and the berm (Hadalat and Rukban).						
Nutrition 2: 1,930 Screened in Camps: 950 boys & 980 girls – 3,848 Screen in Berm: 1,969 boys & 1,879 girls.						
Nutrition 3: 452 Reached in Camps and 1,035 Women reached at the berm.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: A total of 57,793 Children (28,318 female, 29,475 male) were reached in August; distributions for September will take place following completion of vulnerability targeting under the new Hajati programme.						
Social Policy and Basic Assistance2: total 3,0151 young people (280 in host communities and 2,735 in camps).						
Youth 1: Cumulative Jan-October 75,764 (Female 41,357, Male 34,407).						

Iraq

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In October, UNICEF’s partner in Domiz camp, Dahuk, completed construction of two elevated storage tanks that will improve water pressure for 80 households (400 individuals).⁴⁸ As autumn is a high-risk time for waterborne disease, water quality monitoring has been increased, with 3,056 samples tested for various quality parameters in October. Hygiene promotion campaigns reached 7,578 individuals in Domiz 1 and 2 camps, sharing good hygiene practices including for Global Handwashing Day on 15 October. During that week, around 3,000 children from 12 refugee camp schools participated in events which were covered widely by local media. In 2017, UNICEF supported safe water supply for more than 74,400 Syrian refugees, of which about 35,000 were children, in the eight camps in Dahuk and Erbil.

A recurrent concern for WASH actors is inadequate treatment options for raw wastewater in Domiz 1 and 2, as this presents health and environmental risks. Due to high capital cost for infrastructure, no plan is in place by any partner to fill this gap, and the WASH sector is seeking sustainable and cost-effective options. The financial challenges faced by the Kurdistan Regional Government has meant a reduction of planned handover to government of services such as solid waste management, prolonging support needed from humanitarian actors. While basic services have been maintained in the camps served by UNICEF, persistent WASH underfunding limits resilience-building programming, such as new water treatment plants, that would improve sustainability.

Education: After the KRI Ministry of Education (MoE) directive permitting Syrian refugee children at Grade 1 to enrol in Kurdish-medium schools, UNICEF undertook community mobilization to reach Syrian refugee parents living in host communities with details on enrolment processes. Based on field office reports, at least 21,906 Syrian refugee children have enrolled in 27 camp and host community schools and e-Learning centres since late September 2017. Final enrolment figures are not available from the KRG MoE at time of reporting. Furthermore, e-Learning centres in Sulaymaniyah and Erbil enrolled 137 children whose access to a formal school is restricted by distance, disability, or age. In UNICEF-supported schools, students received learning materials including stationery and student bags, and teachers received teaching supplies including science and maths kits. In October, in coordination with the Directorate of Education (DoE), UNICEF supported the hiring of buses to transport 933 refugee children (453 girls) to seven schools in Sulaymaniyah. In the previous academic year, temporary incentives for ‘volunteer’ Syrian teachers were handed over to an NGO partner; for the current academic year, UNICEF and a partner will jointly contribute to this intervention, with UNICEF supporting 471 teachers⁴⁹, in addition to 34 education support staff. Currently, UNICEF funding for transportation and teacher incentives is available for the first semester of the 2017/2018 academic year only (ending December 2017). UNICEF and partners continue to explore more sustainable solutions to resolve teacher shortages and student access. UNICEF requires at least US\$ two million in 2017 to support 30,000 Syrian refugee children⁵⁰ to access education and to learn in safe and protected environments. The loss of education for young people is one of the worst losses in conflict, and education can protect children, particularly girls.

Health and Nutrition: This year, UNICEF support through the KRG Ministry of Health (MoH) ensured the immunization of 10,797 children (33 children, 17 girls in October) against polio through routine services and 3,570 children against measles (with 88 children, 45 girls in October). In the reporting month, 425 children received vitamin A supplementation.

Nutrition services reached 24,504 children in camps in 2017, with 1,304 children (608 girls) reached in October alone. This is an overachievement against the original target of 11,040 children, and has been possible due to improved data collection. However, a comprehensive tracking system for Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data quality and timeliness of reporting is not consistent across all locations. In October, routine screening identified 58 cases of children with at least one form of malnourishment (37 MAM and 21 SAM cases), who received supplementary food. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is approximately 4.44 per cent, within acceptable levels per WHO guidelines⁵¹. Since January 2017, a total of 6,205 new-borns (3,135 females) were checked for vital signs by DoH health teams during their first month of life, with 492 new-borns (258 female) reached in October.

Child Protection: UNICEF coordination is ongoing to ensure sustainable, locally-led response to meet needs of all vulnerable children. Low-cost interventions, such as mobile teams, are utilized wherever possible. Overachievement against the psychosocial support services (PSS) annual target has been possible despite funding constraints through strengthened community-based approaches as part of the “Sustainable Framework for Child Protection Programs”⁵² endorsed earlier this year. In October, UNICEF and partners delivered PSS to 2,880 newly-registered refugee children (1,314 girls), for a total of 26,999 children (12,563 girls) in 2017. Specialized child protection

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on November 12, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	246,592	M:132,420; F:114,172
Refugee Children (Under 18)	106,281	M:54,743; F:51,538
Refugee Children (Under 5)	39,948	M:20,467; F:19,481

⁴⁸ For a more sustainable solution, a WASH sector partner plans to construct a new water treatment plant that relies on a surface water source (the Mosul Dam).

⁴⁹ 279 teachers in Dahuk and 192 in Sulaymaniyah. IRC will cover Erbil governorate.

⁵⁰ Including essential teaching and learning supplies; transport support; repair and equipping of classrooms in refugee camp schools; up-scaling training and incentives to improve teacher motivation; and delivery of warm winter school uniforms.

⁵¹ WHO, 2003, ‘Management of Nutrition in Major Emergencies’.

⁵² Sustainable child protection programming refugee response focuses on three areas of response: psychosocial support; programs through community based groups; and case management.

services reached 142 refugee children (68 girls), with 2,196 children (1,021 girls) reached this year. No unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) were registered during the reporting month, maintaining the annual figure at 27 UASC (23 girls). Ensuring quality of data for reunification of UASC remains challenging, as does gathering of accurate figures on children in alternative care. UNICEF is working with partners to ensure data is verified before reporting.

With UNICEF support, the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Dahuk is maintaining child protection interventions through community-based child protection centres (CBCPC). In October, DoLSA provided capacity-building to 66 staff (57 females) at Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) in three refugee camps⁵³ and a non-camp location in Waar city, and conducted training on delivery of psychological first aid (PFA) to CBCPC staff in Gawelan and Akre camps. Due to funding gaps, UNICEF child protection programming for Syrian refugees in Sulaymaniyah closed in September. The remainder of UNICEF current programming, which has focused on developing a minimum package of community-based services, will close by year-end without additional support of US\$ one million. This would reduce services for more than 100,000 Syrian refugee children.

Basic Needs: UNICEF has initiated the procurement for winter response supplies for 30,000 Syrian refugee children, with delivery expected in December. With the start of the new academic year, the first distribution of cash assistance for families of vulnerable Syrian refugee children is scheduled for November. In the previous academic year, UNICEF reached 4,300 Syrian refugee children in Dahuk and Erbil. Needs assessments were updated over the summer period, with any additional or newly-reached beneficiaries to be reported in November.

External Communications: In September and October 2017, UNICEF focused on ‘[Back to School](#)’ advocacy for children’s education, including stories about refugee [children](#), families and [teachers](#), as well as a focus on the regional ‘Children of Syria’ [winter appeal](#).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-October 2017)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 722,944 people including 235,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# people in camps with daily access to water ¹	100,000	82,961	121	60,000	74,494	27
# individuals benefiting from sustainable access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic needs ²	58,879	118,066	121	45,000	74,494	27
# individuals receiving hygiene kits or other hygiene supplies ³	100,000	2,762	0	38,788	0	0
EDUCATION (Need: 78,320 Syrian refugee children)						
# children in formal general education (5-17 years) ¹	42,000	29,199	0	35,900	29,199	0
# teachers and education personnel trained ²	5,076	1,292	0	5,076	760	0
# children receiving school supplies (3 to 17 years) ³	62,500	36,971	34,516	58,270	25,481	23,706
# PTA members trained ⁴	585	873	300	585	586	300
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 102,060 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,775	3,571	272	3,145	2,196	142
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	34,317	35,991	3,251	22,567	26,999	2,880
HEALTH (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 1 in refugee camps immunized against measles through routine services ¹				2,760	3,570	88
# new-born babies of conflict-affected families in refugee camps benefitting from new-born home services ²		n/a		2,760	6,205	492
# children 0-59 months immunized against polio through routine services ³				12,420	10,797	33
NUTRITION (Need: 122,900 Syrian refugee children under 5 years)						
# children under 5 in refugee camps have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) ¹				11,040	24,504	1,304
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months in refugee camps with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding ²				5,520	16,324	820

⁵³ Gawelan, Akre, and Domiz.

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since Last Report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change Since Last Report
BASIC NEEDS						
# children receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹		n/a		3,690	4,300	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females 42,310 and Males 40,651. UNICEF: Females 37,992 and Males 36,502. UNICEF result: Water supply targets have been more than achieved in 2017, as services continue to move away from temporary delivery mechanisms towards more sustainable supply through water infrastructure networks to the eight refugee camp populations that UNICEF serves in Dahuk and Erbil.						
WASH 2: Sector: Females 60,214 and Males 57,852. UNICEF: Females 37,992 and Males 36,502. UNICEF result: Water supply targets have been more than achieved in 2017, as services continue to move away from temporary delivery mechanisms towards more sustainable supply through water infrastructure networks to the eight refugee camp populations that UNICEF serves in Dahuk and Erbil.						
WASH 3: Sector: Females 1,409 and Males 1,353. Per 2017 planning, UNICEF hygiene kit distribution for Syrian refugees will take place if and when specific needs are identified.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls 14,615 and Boys 14,584. Sector and UNICEF result is the same. Enrolment figures for the 2017-2018 academic year not available from MoE KRG at time of reporting.						
Education 2: Sector: Females 758 and Males 534. UNICEF: Females 416 and Males 344. Low progress is due to lower than expected funding. Some training has been undertaken by sector partners with bilateral (non-UNICEF) funding.						
Education 3: Sector: Females 18,246 and Males 18,725. UNICEF: Females 12,444 and Males 13,037. Distributions completed between September to December 2016 (for start of 2016-2017 academic year) were reported under the 2016 3RP.						
Education 4: Sector: Females 444 and Males 429. UNICEF: Females 282 and Males 304.						
CP 1: Sector: Girls 1,545 and Boys 2,026. UNICEF Girls 1,021 and Boys 1,175.						
CP 2: Sector: Girls 17,207 and Boys 18,874. UNICEF Girls 12,653 and Boys 14,346.						
Health 1: Girls 1,821 and Boys 1,749. Achievement possible due to improved data collection in certain locations. However, one comprehensive tracking system for PHC outside camps is yet to be developed; data quality is not consistent across all locations.						
Health 2: Girls 3,135 and Boys 3,070. Number of new-borns higher than anticipated (targeting based on 2016 data) and improved reporting (see footnote above).						
Health 3: Girls 5,506 and Boys 5,291.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: Girls 12,001 and Boys 12,503. Indicator counts sessions. One child may receive more than one session.						
Nutrition 2: UNICEF result: The 2017 target was based on 2016 data, which was not complete. Data collection has improved, but one comprehensive tracking system for healthcare centres outside camps is yet to be developed.						
Basic Needs 1: UNICEF: Girls 2,100 and Boys 2,200. No change in October (next rounds of cash assistance planned for November 2017). Cost efficiencies for cash interventions have been ensured through reduction in operational costs from 25 to 12 per cent after introduction of one unified 'mobile money' delivery mechanism. This has enabled outreach to a slightly larger group of children than originally planned.						

Lebanon

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: UNICEF WASH is seeking to increase the collaboration with local authorities to improve ownership, sustainability, cost-effectiveness and integration, and reduce social tensions between Syrian refugees and the host communities. In the North, the municipality of Deddeh is now ensuring the delivery of WASH services in WAHA collective shelter, through the provision of garbage and desludging trucks, and the rehabilitation of the existing WASH infrastructure serving the collective shelter. The trucks will serve both Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese host community members.

In the Bekaa, a garbage truck was provided to the Yamouneh municipality to serve Informal Settlements (IS) and to introduce garbage sorting at the community, in support of municipality's ongoing efforts in ensuring water and wastewater services to IS. This project was identified through a Public Health Committee that was trained by UNICEF on needs assessment and prioritization of projects through a participative approach. Two other committees are currently identifying their priority needs in the municipalities of Nabi Othman, and Younine, per the same community-based methodology. In the South, discussions are ongoing on the transfer of the response in IS to municipalities. As of 15 November 2017, UNICEF response to Syrian refugee's WASH needs is 55 per cent underfunded, including carry over. About US\$59.4 million is urgently needed to sustain this critical assistance.

Education: During the past month, UNICEF and partners completed the rehabilitation of 123 schools, benefitting more than 35,000 children each year. The intervention entailed the improvement of physical learning environments and classrooms in Lebanese public schools that are in need of this refurbishment, employing the Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MEHE) standards for school rehabilitation and safety. A significant component of the school rehabilitation activity focused on ensuring the presence of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools and meeting the accessibility standards to facilitate the inclusion of children with disabilities. In addition, classes started for non-Lebanese children in the afternoon shift in October, including Preparatory Early Childhood Education classrooms, for which UNICEF has provided textbooks for over 17,500 children.

To promote the inclusion of children with disabilities into non-formal education (NFE) programmes, UNICEF supported the British Council in conducting an introductory sensitization and training of trainers to 10 NGO partners on inclusive pedagogies. This falls under UNICEF's strategy for the coming year to provide support and services to NFE partners for ensuring that children with disabilities have access to non-formal learning opportunities.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on November 12, 2017.

M: Male; F: Female

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

Child Protection: More than 400 school counsellors from the MEHE were trained on psychosocial support, including soft skills and related activities to support the wellbeing of children in public schools, in line with the prevention component of the Ministry's Child Protection policy. On 30 October, a dedicated UN Country Team meeting has reviewed the "Joint UN Approach to addressing the association of children with armed violence in Lebanon", developed at the technical level with support from UNICEF. The Approach strengthens the UN's potential to address this violation in Lebanon by enhancing coordination, resource mobilization, safer and more effective advocacy, accountable programming and compliance with UN obligations in this area. The Swedish Ambassador on Children and Armed Conflict, Gufran al-Nadaf, also attended the meeting as part of her mission to Lebanon to meet with children, civil society, UN and Government officials supporting advocacy on delicate children and armed conflict issues, such as the non-criminalization by the state of children associated with armed groups.

Health and Nutrition: In response to the vaccine-derived polio cases in Syria, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and the World Health Organization, has started the preparation to scale-up accelerated immunization activities aiming at strengthening immunization activities to help interrupt transmission of the virus to protect children. The first round of training was delivered for 331 community frontline workers, nurses and volunteers across different regions across the country to improve screening and tracking of any inactivated polio vaccine zero dose and drop-out child from immunization, and enhance interpersonal communication of key messages related to Inactivated Polio Vaccine, measles, mumps and rubella (MMR), as well as other vaccinations. Furthermore, in partnership with International Orthodox Christian Charities and the Lebanese Association for Early Child Development, eight hospitals participated in the first round of training on the baby-friendly hospital initiative. The aim is to enable maternal and child health workers in health institutions to provide enhanced breastfeeding counselling and support to mothers of all nationalities, and therefore assist the hospitals in becoming baby-friendly and implement the "10 steps to successful breastfeeding" initiative.

Adolescents and Youth: In October, a mentorship pilot was launched to support 600 youth graduating from the various vocational and skills building programs by connecting them with trained mentors to help them set and meet business and personal goals and to pursue new opportunities. To mainstream the concept of mentorship within youth programming, UNICEF ran two workshops for 28 local NGOs, one introducing best practices in youth mentorship and another in-depth training on techniques to mentor young entrepreneurs. UNICEF inaugurated its first of 15 Innovation Labs in October in Bednaye (Bekaa), where youth from the surrounding areas joined in the lab inauguration activities. The Innovation Labs serve as a hub for entrepreneurship and digital skills training. Three other labs were launched the following week in Bourj Hamoud (Mount Lebanon), El-Mina (Tripoli) and Al- Ain (Bekaa).

Social Protection: UNICEF, in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), completed the registration of 80,000 children enrolled in second shift and Advanced Learning Programme (ALP) schools for cash transfers and referral to complimentary services for non-attending children in the 2017/2018 school year. The program is being expanded to after a successful pilot to 50,000 children in the previous school year, which is being rigorously evaluated.

In addition to that, UNICEF has initiated a dialogue with other UN agencies⁵⁴ on the launch of a social protection steering committee and social protection technical working group, with ownership from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), to harmonize interventions on social protection. UNICEF also coordinated with government departments⁵⁵ and UN partners regarding meetings for the assessment of social safety nets and their effectiveness in addressing multiple vulnerabilities and deprivations of children and their families, scheduled to take place in November. UNICEF also co-chaired its second UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) pillar meeting on social protection where an exercise of identifying areas of joint implementation such as strengthening national social protection systems (social registry, monitoring, delivery) and undertaking poverty related studies, was implemented. Also, UNICEF discussions with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Finance on conducting a training on Child and Gender-Friendly Budgeting have evolved. The terms of reference has been published and a proposal is now under review.

Communication for Development: Communication for Development continued to work on capacity-building for partners on community engagement, a skill that is required to support effective outreach and community dialogue. A total of 110 community frontline workers and 15 trainers from six implementing partners were trained on community engagement in support of the Back-to-School initiative.⁵⁶ A total of 239 participants were trained as trainers and 535 frontline workers from 25 implementing partner organizations on community engagement and dialogue, interpersonal communication skills, monitoring and reporting. Furthermore, a call centre and hotline service was established to enable community feedback mechanism, and 25 staff were trained to enable response and support to callers. A total of 200 frontline worker kits were developed and distributed to support frontline workers conducting community dialogues. The house-to-house outreach strategy has been successful in identifying the zero IPV dose children, in light of the vaccine-derived polio cases in Syria.

Media and External Communication: In October, key communication highlights include the preparation of an IPV/Immunization campaign video and the filming of interviews with Syrian fathers on the issue of raising children in wartime, preparation of fundraising material for [WASH](#), ensuring media coverage and production of materials for donor visits by [China](#), [Australia](#) and [DfID](#). UNICEF had about 80 online media mentioning during the reporting month, mostly focusing on the [most on the Back to School](#) campaign and [WASH](#).

⁵⁴ UNRC office, WFP, UNHCR, ILO and UNDP.

⁵⁵ MoPH, MEHE and MoSA.

⁵⁶ Total reach in 2017 is 55,015 households (individuals 146,348).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-October 2017)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 needs: 1,232,883 people, including 705,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2016-2017	Lebanese pre-primary & primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,971	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary & primary (1st shift)	n/a	n/a	n/a	28,338	0
	Non-Lebanese pre-primary and primary (2nd shift)	423,832 _a	n/a _a	n/a	101,504	0
	TOTAL				230,813	0
# of children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	n/a	n/a	0	56,000	0 _f	0
# of children enrolled in public formal education whose school supplies are fully subsidized for 2017-2018	412,572 _c	n/a	0	403,852	0 _f	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 needs: 3,212,192 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management services	23,052 _a	7,225 _a	0	9,075	5,253	573
# boys and girls accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	30,736 _a	n/a _a	0	28,100	20,622 _f	1,734
# of children and caregivers reached on CP key issues	613,289 _a	318,852 _a	0	283,050	307,559	27,070
# of girls, women and community members sensitized on GBV key issues ¹	250,000 _b	n/a _b	0	130,500	203,756 _g	10,899
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	140,000 _c	n/a _c	0	72,365	60,947	4,760
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (2017 needs: 3,740,499 people, including 960,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	1,765,000 _a	839,151 _a	0	690,711	576,824	159,744
# of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	194,462 _a	185,011 _a	0 _b	159,556	185,923	17,209
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	194,500 _a	164,742 _a	0 _b	160,256	161,351	3,258
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity	325,000 _a	95,962 _a	0	120,665	130,973	30,112
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2017 needs: 2,445,986 people, including 733,795 Syrian refugees)^a						
# of suspected medical consultations with acute essential medicine dispensed (including drugs for mental health)			0	600,000	439,224	22,706
# of children under 1 receiving Penta 1, Penta 3 and measles	Penta 1 Penta 3 Measles	n/a	0	70,703	67,836	7,065
			0	63,260	53,448	-5,711 _d
			0	59,539	34,205	-7,330 _d
# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination _c			0	175,000	141,667	7,391
# of children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements _b			0	250,000 ¹	124,158	0
ADOLESCENTS						
# of adolescent and youth aged 14+ whose registration fees for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programmes are partially or fully subsidized (RACEII)	78,025 _a	n/a	0	20,000	11,242	2,654
# of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	37,628	8,227
# of adolescent and youth aged 14+ enrolled in short and medium term competency-based and employability skills trainings programmes	n/a	n/a	0	35,000	22,141	2,336
# of supported youth who access (formal & informal) employment opportunities (at least 40% women)	n/a	n/a	0	4,000	4,842	1,214
# of targeted vulnerable youth engaged in income generation opportunities (at least 50% women)	n/a	n/a	0	1,000	1,056	179

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
WINTER (2017 needs: 2,241,000 people, including 1,500,000 Syrian refugees)						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2016/2017	Lebanese	630,000 _a	393,447 _a	0	75,000	0
	Syrians			0	116,000	121,282
	Palestinian			0	15,000	15,124
	Kits			0	32,000	35,374
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian winter assistance in 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	238,000	0	0
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2016/2017	n/a	n/a	0	50,000	46,940	0
# of disadvantaged children that benefited from humanitarian education cash transfer 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	0	127,914	0	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of people reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	0	6,000	0 _a	0
# of people reached with Back to School messages for the 2017/2018 school year ¹	n/a	n/a	0	100,000	217,545	42,889
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME						
# of children (and adolescents) benefiting from psychosocial support services and outreach initiatives	n/a	n/a	0	36,000	45,186	3,719
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioral change session or activity	n/a	n/a	0	27,000	37,705	0
Footnotes (All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames)						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames.						
Education: a) Data for the scholastic year 2017/2018 will be available starting January 2018.						
Education: b) Sector indicator refers to "# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2016-2017)" Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Figures are accurate as of end of March 2017.						
Education: c) The sector target refers to children and youth and to education-related costs (includes transportation and supplies), taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 sector Logframe.						
Education: d) Result achieved is 450,000 since the supply is done once annually and is distributed accordingly.						
Education: e) Results might change according to the final DCT to MEHE (closing 2016-2017).						
Education: f) Result to be validated in January since the school year has just started.						
Child protection: a) Retrieved from the January-July 2017 Child Protection Sector Activity Info Data Sheet.						
Child protection: b) The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: c) The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection: d) Males: 10,200, Females: 8,688.						
Child protection: e) Males: 55,929, Females: 136,928.						
Child Protection: f) UNICEF result is low due to reporting delay as it is done after 15 hours of participation; data entry by NGO partners is done at the end of the cycle, some of which are 3-6 months long, in addition, it takes time to identify children who are at high risk (like community based PSS or case management) so targets should be higher starting mid-year.						
Child Protection: g) Overachievement is due to effective support to community groups networks which allowed UNICEF and its partner to expand the number of individuals reached.						
WASH: a) Sector figures were retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
WASH: b) Retrieved from the June 2017 Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Health & Nutrition 1: Target corrected.						
Health & Nutrition: a) MoPH data reflects the months of January – September 2017 for UNICEF result.						
Health & Nutrition: b) MoPH data for UNICEF results are not fully available by MoPH and cover the months of January - September 2017.						
Health & Nutrition: c) The measurement of this indicator has changed from the total of children under 5 receiving Penta 1 to U5 receiving Penta1 + Penta first booster +DT exceptional + DPT 2nd Booster.						
Health & Nutrition: d) Negative figures are due to technical error occurred last month in the reporting.						
Adolescents: a) The sector target refers to the number of children and youth whose registration fees for regulated NFE programmes are partially or fully subsidized.						
Winter: a) The sector target is 210,000 households and the sector result is 131,149 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. Sector data from October 2016 to December 2016. Source: Inter-Agency Coordination, November Statistical Dashboard.						
Winter: b) Due to operational challenges, mainly related to the targeting of the poorest Lebanese households, the winter cash programme direct to poor Lebanese children was cancelled in agreement with the MoSA, and will be reprogrammed into a more sustainable and predictable child focused programme. A feasibility study will be launched soon to assess the options and appropriateness of the new programme targeting Lebanese socio-economically vulnerable children.						
Communication for Development: UNICEF C4D partners did not report this indicator on Activity Info.						

Turkey

Child Protection: In October, UNICEF expanded several initiatives to strengthen awareness and enhance the capacity of government partners on key child protection concepts and practices. Together with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), UNICEF conducted a first round of training for education personnel to promote gender equality in temporary education centres (TECs) and Turkish public schools (TPS). The training was delivered to 78 teachers and principals⁵⁷ from 13 provinces⁵⁸ and will be gradually rolled-out nationwide by January 2018. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) to extend the existing Family Social Support Programme (ASDEP) to refugee and migrant households in six priority provinces.⁵⁹ Implemented since 2016, the ASDEP is a national programme aimed at identifying, assessing and facilitating access to social services for the most vulnerable families and children through community outreach. The extension of the ASDEP for refugees and migrants will be gradually expanded to a total of 15 provinces in 2018, with a target of 28,800 beneficiaries by July 2018. Furthermore, under the child protection component of UNICEF's Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE), nearly 8,400⁶⁰ children in eight provinces⁶¹ were identified by outreach teams as having protection needs and referred to relevant child protection services for additional support, bringing the total reach to date to 15,770 children.⁶²

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on November 12, 2017.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	3,285,533	M: 1,747,904; F: 1,537,629
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,468,633	M: 765,529; F: 703,104
Child Refugees (Under 5)	450,118	M: 233,273; F: 216,845

Education: The back to school (BTS) campaign continued throughout October, with additional children registering to Temporary Education Centers (TECs) and Turkish public schools across the country. The number of refugee children enrolled in formal education now stands at 612,603, a 25 per cent increase since the end of the 2016/2017 school year last June.⁶³ For the first time since the beginning of the crisis, more children are enrolled in TPS (59 per cent) than in TECs (41 per cent), demonstrating the success of ongoing efforts by the MoNE to encourage enrolment into the national education system, particularly at the primary level.

In addition, UNICEF supported the BTS campaign through the establishment of 768 new container-based classrooms and distribution of stationery kits and school bags to 300,000 children, which began in October and will be completed in November. Together with UNHCR, UNICEF also developed and disseminated key messages to refugee families to facilitate and encourage their children's school registration. The results of the third and final round of needs-based trainings for Syrian volunteer teachers, which took place in August and September 2017, were released: A total of 13,537 teachers⁶⁴ participated in the training, of whom 12,729 (94%) successfully passed. The trainings focused on individualized instruction, instructional technology and special teaching methods and classroom management, as well as an introduction to the Turkish education system.

Adolescent Development and Participation: From 7-9 October, as part of a series of events leading up to the International Day of the Girl Child on 11 October, UNICEF conducted a three-day workshop for 47 Turkish and Syrian adolescents and youth. During the workshop, participants learned and debated topics including social cohesion, child rights, gender equality and girls' empowerment. Discussions also tackled the challenges and opportunities they face in this regard, and how to become positive agents for change in their communities. UNICEF conducted a Training of Trainers in the province of Izmir as part of the Child-Friendly Cities initiative. 27 adolescents and youth volunteers⁶⁵ participated in the training, which centred on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adolescent and youth engagement, social cohesion and how to build more child-friendly cities and neighbourhoods. Upon conclusion of the training, participants were appointed "master trainers" who will, in turn, support local municipalities to train young volunteers to monitor child rights in their communities.

Social Protection and Basic Needs: In October, UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) launched the first in a series of training programmes to address the problem of child labour in Turkey. 240 labour inspectors were educated on critical topics including child rights, good business principles, child labour regulations, and human trafficking. Participants were also informed on the educational and vocational training opportunities available to children (Turkish and refugees) who are at risk of becoming child workers. The programme aims to train 750 labour inspectors by the end of the first quarter of 2018. Meanwhile, UNICEF partner distributed 4,605 family and baby hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and migrant families identified as being on the move in the provinces of Istanbul, Izmir and Gaziantep, benefitting over 10,400 children.

⁵⁷ 27 women, 51 men

⁵⁸ Ankara, Adana, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Erzurum, Gaziantep, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Samsun, Trabzon, Van

⁵⁹ Şanlıurfa, Ankara, Mersin, İzmir, Bursa and Adana

⁶⁰ 4,102 girls, 4,296 boys

⁶¹ Adana, Ankara, Bursa, İstanbul, İzmir, Konya, Mersin, and Şanlıurfa.

⁶² Outreach teams conduct regular household visits targeting CCTE beneficiary children whose payments have been frozen, or are at risk of being frozen, due to lack of compliance with CCTE conditions. In addition to protection concerns, the teams also aim to address administrative and other obstacles to school attendance – for example by supporting families to register their children to school, referring them to social welfare services, etc.

⁶³ Source: MoNE, November 2017. 577,060 are Syrian and 35,543 are Iraqi. Gender disaggregation unavailable for this month.

⁶⁴ 6,656 women, 6,881 men.

⁶⁵ 18 females, 9 males.

Media and External Communications: In celebration of the International Day of the Girl Child on 11 October, UNICEF, in partnership with the UN population Fund, UN Women and the Aydın Doğan Foundation, participated in the organization of a conference in Istanbul entitled “Empowered Girls, Empowered Future: Girls as Social Change Agents in the 21st Century”. With the participation of national and international women’s rights activists, scientists, entrepreneurs and Turkish and refugee children, the conference provided a unique forum for discussing how to more effectively reduce gender gaps and accelerate girls’ empowerment. UNICEF also participated in five global social media campaigns throughout October, including the [International Day of the Girl Child](#), [Global Handwashing Day](#), [World Polio Day](#), and the release of two reports – the [Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation \(IGME\) Report](#) and [Outcast and Desperate: Rohingya refugee children face a perilous future](#). Together, these campaigns reached over 894,700 people and engaged 41,100 people through likes, comments or retweets.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-October 2017)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION (2017 Needs: 1.56 million Syrian refugees, including 1 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years, girls/boys) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	22,400	n/a	n/a	20,000	34,901	2,498
# Syrian children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ¹	412,200	612,603	24,041	400,000	612,603	24,041
# children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal and informal education ²	110,190	n/a	n/a	52,000	14,213	216
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) receiving incentives ³	13,000	13,180	0	13,000	13,180	0
# teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained ⁴	35,380	n/a	n/a	28,500	55,639	0
CHILD PROTECTION (2017 Needs: 1.23 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (girls/boys) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	124,650	n/a		100,000	56,148	7,769
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ²	80,655			77,000	56,131	13,278
# children (girls/boys) who are receiving specialized child protection services ³	7,700			7,700	25,500	2,094
# individuals (government and non-government) trained on strengthening GBV prevention and response	8,780			2,120	1,122	159
BASIC NEEDS (2017 Needs: 10.75 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 1.3 million Syrian refugee children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	1,873,600	n/a		165,000	167,046	0
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	230,000	n/a		200,000	95,031	6,228
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION: 1) The total enrolment data as of first week of November 2017 is 612,603 (304,700 girls and 307,903 boys). UNICEF result: Overachievement is caused by greater than expected enrollment of Syrian children. As the trend of high enrollment of children is expected to continue, the target for 2018 will be revised accordingly.						
EDUCATION: 2) The total enrolment year to date is 14,213 (6,370 boys and 7,843 girls). The limited availability of qualified, registered NGOs who can support the expansion of programming in host communities, remains a key challenge to achieving programme targets under this indicator.						
EDUCATION: 3) 13,180 represents the highest achieved as of March 2017; the number of teachers actually supported in October was 12,992 (6,940 women, 6,052 men).						
EDUCATION: 4) The Syrian volunteer teachers trained September are the same who received the first two needs-based trainings, and thus are not reported as new beneficiaries. The total teachers trained year to date remains 55,639 (31,043 women and 24,596 men). UNICEF result: Overachievement in this indicator is a result of additional trainings provided for Syrian volunteer and Turkish teachers and education personnel to meet the needs of Syrian students in formal education.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) 3,648 girls, 4,121 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) 5,249 girls, 8,029 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) 1,018 girls, 1,076 boys. UNICEF has overachieved under this indicator because of expanded capacity of NGO partners and strengthened referral pathways for specialized services.						
BASIC NEEDS: 1) Results reported under this indicator are as of January 2017; beneficiaries reached in December 2016 were counted against the 2016 3RP.						
YOUTH: 1) 4,439 girls, 1,789 boys.						

Egypt

Education: UNICEF continues to support the training of teachers on active learning, classroom management and planning using UNICEF Early Childhood Development manuals accredited by the Ministry of Education (MoE). The education programme is in consultation with the Government to ensure all vulnerable children have equal educational opportunities. Some UNICEF education activities are delayed⁶⁶ pending clearances per the new NGO law 70/2017 and the implementation of the UNICEF annual workplan which was only approved by the MoE in early July 2017. In addition to that, and within UNICEF efforts to ensure refugee children have access to public schools, a new partnership is underway to provide education cash grants for 5,667 children.

Health: In October, UNICEF and the MoHP reached 16,175 children under the age of five with routine immunization and growth monitoring services, and supported 876 antenatal care consultations through the 112 supported-PHUs since the beginning of the year. UNICEF will focus on the training activities for the MoHP in the coming months within capacity-building activities, in addition to technical and financial support to 180 Syrian community healthcare workers (CHWs). In addition, UNICEF continued support for 38 PHUs as first phase to provide psychosocial support services (PSS) to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees and Egyptians, reaching 17,646 children with structured, sustained PSS, life skills and child protection activities, and 4,935 men and women with positive parenting programs.

Child Protection: 46,863 children, adolescents and youth have accessed structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs; 13,541 women and men benefited from positive parenting programs and 9,454 children, adolescents and young people from multi sectoral case management in 2017. The successful integration of UNICEF child protection and health programmes and strong collaboration with the MoHP maximized programme results on the ground. The cash-based intervention has reached only 13.8 per cent of the planned target in 2017 due to lack of funding. Prioritization was made based on a vulnerability criteria to ensure response to the most in need through family centers, under UNICEF and implementing partner supervision.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on November 12, 2017.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	126,027	M: 64,904; F: 61,123
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,066	M: 28,104; F: 25,962
Child Refuggess (Under 5)	13,863	M: 7,058; F: 6,805

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-October 2017)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
HEALTH (Need in 2017: 1,798,674 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# antenatal care consultations provided				8,000	876	116
# training participants in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities				250	40	0
# EPI staff trained on updated guidelines				250	0 ¹	0
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				100	102	0
# children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days		n/a		15,000,000	6,031,161 ²	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				13,000 ³	16,175	2,067
# population who benefit from distribution of health supplies				72,000	n/a ³	0
# trained CHWs				450	180	10
EDUCATION (Need in 2017: 3.3 million people, including 48,200 school aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a			2,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	44,340			20,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	n/a		n/a	3,000	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	2,500			360	42	0
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	n/a			27,000	0 ¹	0
# children benefitting from life skills education	8,600			8,000	0 ¹	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,000	5,667 ²	0

⁶⁶ Such as the provision of supplies and capacity-building of education staff in the UNICEF-supported public schools and the provision of equipment, salaries, training and coverage of operation costs of kindergartens through a UNICEF partner.

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
# education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	600	n/a		150	0 ¹	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need in 2017: 86,400 children, including 37,200 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs	29,500	n/a		25,000	46,863 ¹	9,861
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs	11,500		10,000	13,541	2,780	
# children, adolescents and youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000		40,000	32,017	9,905	
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500		5,000	9,454 ²	976	
# children, adolescents and youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300		12,000	1,658 ³	148	
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550		150	229 ⁴	25	
# government bodies activated and strengthened ³	105		40	89 ⁵	32	
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600		1,000	739	0	
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services ⁴	930		50	59	5	
# households provided with cash assistance (one off vulnerability grants)	n/a		13,135	7,959 ⁶	0	
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: EPI Guideline is being developed and pending issuance possibly in 2018.						
Health 2: NIDs conducted in April 2017. Results are for a Sub National Polio Campaign which did not cover all the country.						
Health 3: Data pending from the MoHP. Discussion is underway to collect this data post- supply distribution to UNICEF-supported PHUs.						
Education 1: Activities are delayed pending clearances per the new NGO law 70/2017 and the implementation of the UNICEF AWP (approved by the MoE in early July 2017).						
Education 2: The result exceeds the target as it includes cash transfers that were pending clearances from last year due to constraints/delays caused by the new NGO law.						
Child Protection 1: The indicator result includes beneficiaries of CP services at family centres (reported by the PNGOs) and at PHUs (reported by MoHP) without double counting – MoHP provided the new report from January 2017 till the end of October 2017. UNICEF result: overachievement is due to the expansion of the CP program to cover a wider range of venues (such as Public health units) in 16 governorates. Community-based child protection services/psychosocial support is one of the components that shows promising results; i.e. the integration of PSS through health units and community-based child protection intervention with more community involvement to address child protection concerns at the community level.						
Child Protection 2: UNICEF result: overachievement is due to putting in place systems for a strong case management services.						
Child Protection 3: The CP section partners started to distribute the available cash in June 2017. The available funds did not cover all the target in this indicator.						
Child Protection 4: Government bodies including primary health centers, youth centers, official child protection committees and the schools who are supported with the safe garden mechanism. In October, 32 new schools completed the safe garden mechanism. Data is pending validation in November 2017.						
Child Protection 5: At least one of the following: Legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter.						
Child Protection 6: Emergency cash-based intervention provided to Syrian children based on specific vulnerability criteria. The UNICEF result is pending verification and may change in the next report.						

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

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD

Sector	HRP				3RP																Total				Total													
	Syria				Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				3RP				HRP and 3RP					
	Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap							
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%						
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83.0	53.1	29.8	36%	84.2	39.0	45.2	54%	108.4	49.0	59.4	55%	4.8	5.1	-0.3	-6%															197.4	93.2	104.3	53%	280.4	146.3	134.1	48%
Health and Nutrition	88.5	52.5	36.1	41%	11.0	11.2	-0.2	-1%	20.4	17.4	3.0	15%	2.2	2.4	-0.1	-6%	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-38%	2.3	0.4	1.8	82%							36.4	32.1	4.3	12%	124.9	84.5	40.4	32%
Education	94.4	39.2	55.3	59%	96.3	67.8	28.5	30%	223.1	130.1	93.0	42%	24.1	5.5	18.6	77%	193.1	152.2	40.9	21%	6.1	4.8	1.3	22%							542.7	360.5	182.2	34%	637.1	399.6	237.5	37%
Child Protection	30.1	21.8	8.3	28%	38.6	28.2	10.4	27%	26.0	33.3	-7.3	-28%	4.9	2.0	2.9	59%	33.3	28.0	5.3	16%	9.4	3.3	6.1	65%							112.3	94.8	17.5	16%	142.4	116.6	25.7	18%
Basic Needs and winter response	37.4	17.8	19.7	53%	29.5	4.3	25.2	85%	16.6	4.4	12.2	74%	2.0	0.9	1.1	57%	8.0	10.8	-2.8	-35%			0.0								56.1	20.4	35.7	64%	93.5	38.2	55.4	59%
Social Protection					8.5	22.8	-14.3	-169%	22.6	16.4	6.2	28%										2.6	-2.6							31.1	41.8	-10.7	-35%	31.1	41.8	-10.7	-35%	
Youth and Adolescents					10.0	11.2	-1.2	-12%	28.6	43.3	-14.7	-51%																			38.6	54.5	-15.9	-41%	38.6	54.5	-15.9	-41%
Early recovery	16.1	8.6	7.5	47%																											0.0		16.1	8.6	7.5	47%		
Palestinian									19.5	13.1	6.4	33%																			19.5	13.1	6.4	33%	19.5	13.1	6.4	33%
Other																					7.5	3.7	3.8	51%							7.5	3.7	3.8	51%	7.5	3.7	3.8	51%
Being allocated		1.3				0.0				0.0				0.5				6.8				2.0									13.7				15.0			
Regional thematic																															2.2				2.2			
Total	349.6	194.2	155.3	44%	278.1	184.6	93.5	34%	465.3	307.0	158.3	34%	38.0	16.4	21.7	57%	234.9	198.5	36.4	15%	17.8	13.1	4.7	26%	7.5	8.2	-0.7	-9%	1041.6	730.0	311.6	30%	1391.1	924.2	466.9	34%		

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 62.7 M and total funds available US\$ 41.5 M.

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 30.9 M and total funds available US\$ 11.0 M.

* \$US53 M deducted from Lebanon CF.

Next SitRep: December 20th, 2017

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

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

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

Whom to
contact for
further
information:

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

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

