



©UNICEF/UNI216898/Anmar School supply distribution in Duhok Camps, Iraq. "I have siblings older than me, and whenever I saw them going to school I wished to grow up so quickly so that I can go to school like them." Said Ali 6-year-old from Syria.

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Syria Crisis Jan-Sep 2019 Humanitarian Results

JAN-SEP 2019: TURKEY, LEBANON, JORDAN, IRAQ AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Turkey, UNICEF and Ministry of National Education (MoNE) launched a nationwide campaign in September to support the registration of refugee children for the start of the 2019-2020 school year. Over 684,000 refugee children have enrolled and nearly 526,000 children benefitted from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme. Between July-September, over 50,300 individuals benefitted from child protection services and nearly 8,300 refugee children participated in structured, sustained psychosocial support (PSS) programmes.
- From July to September, UNICEF distributed school supplies and education kits in Egypt to 6,672 Syrian students to support their enrolment and quality learning experience for the 2019/2020 academic year. This year, 281 education actors from school, district and governorate levels have so far received training on public school admission rules for migrant children and how to provide necessary technical and administrative support for the process. In addition, 12,278 Syrian students received life skills education in 2019 to enhance their resilience and foster social cohesion.
- In Iraq, between January and September, UNICEF has supported 75,614 Syrian refugees (51 per cent females, 43 per cent children) in Dahuk and Erbil camps with access to safe water (101 per cent of the annual target). Although funding remains limited, work is facilitated through continuous technical support to government counterparts.
- A month-long strike by the Jordanian Teachers Syndicate disrupted learning for over 1.5 million children, delaying the official start date of the 2019/2020 school year. Children residing in Syrian refugee camps, which are staffed by contract teachers, were not affected by the strike.

Almost 7.5 million

of children in need

Over 19 million

of people in need

([UNICEF 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children](#))

Syrian refugees

**Over 2.5 million children
(2,539,536)**

of registered Syria refugee children

**Over 5.6 million people
(5,643,414)**

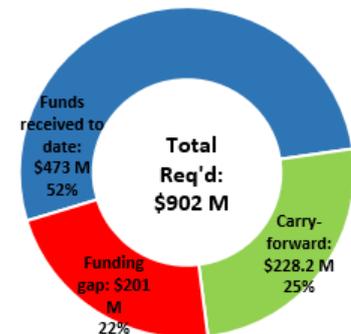
([UNHCR](#), 18 October 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2019

US\$ 902 Million

Funding Status

US\$ 701 Million



*Funds received include carry forward.

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan-Sep 2019 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-Sep 2019 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	1,369,216	1,056,851	1,458,226	1,103,090
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	151,000	116,706	173,678	134,861
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	283,930	299,102	399,857	312,780
# children reached with routine vaccination	235,000	118,140	n/a	n/a
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	865,865	537,568	3,103,450	930,974
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition	26,000	59,364	n/a	n/a

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/cluster lead agency

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Turkey remains home to the largest registered refugee population in the world, with over four million refugees and asylum-seekers now registered in Turkey. Nearly 3.7 million Syrians—including over 1.6 million children—are under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom live in host communities. Turkey also hosts approximately 370,000 non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers, including some 120,000 children.¹ In

addition, Turkey remains a leading transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. From July to September, over 70,000 refugees and migrants—primarily Afghanis, Syrians and Iraqis—attempted to cross by sea and land from Turkey into the EU, a 62 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2018. Of these, over 27,700² successfully arrived in Greece and Bulgaria, while over 25,500 people were rescued or intercepted at sea and more than 16,100 were apprehended on land by Turkish authorities.³ Of those who successfully crossed so far in 2019, approximately 37 per cent are believed to be children. The significant spike in irregular migration during the reporting period can be attributed to warmer weather and calmer seas, as well as an increasingly restrictive environment for refugee and migrant populations in Istanbul and other urban centres along the western and northern coasts.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and other partners to strengthen national child protection systems with the aim to expand the coverage and quality of services for vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children across the continuum of care. During the reporting period, 50,305 individuals received child protection services and nearly 8,300 children participated in structured, sustained psychosocial support (PSS) programmes. UNICEF also worked closely with partners to strengthen their capacity to identify, refer and provide case management support to vulnerable refugee children. Between July and September, 38 UNICEF-supported outreach teams from MoFLSS-run Social Service Centers in 15 provinces assessed 4,000 Syrian households for protection needs. In addition, as part of the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme, UNICEF and partners have assessed over 4,600 children with protection needs.⁴ UNICEF and the Ombudsperson Institution also organized a high-level provincial consultation in Gaziantep on child rights with the participation of children and key stakeholders, including the Governor and Deputy Mayor. Issues affecting children were discussed, including discrimination, bullying, child labour, school dropout and child marriage. UNICEF and OI will continue to lead such platforms to further promote children's rights at local and central levels.

Education: UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to expand access to all forms of education, improve education quality and inclusiveness, and support the retention of refugee children in schools, while also continuing to meet the educational needs of vulnerable Turkish children. With the start of the 2019-2020 school year in September, UNICEF and MoNE launched a nationwide back-to-school campaign to support the registration of refugee children. By end September, over 684,000 refugee children enrolled in formal education—a notable increase from 648,600 children at the end of June. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the year, and more children are expected to enrol in the coming months. UNICEF and MoNE are closely following up on the closure of several camps in southern Turkey to mitigate any negative impact on school enrolment. In July, following an agreement between UNICEF and MoNE, Syrian volunteer education personnel (SVEP) received an increase in their monthly incentives to 2,020 TRY (approx. US \$350), which matches the net minimum wage in Turkey. UNICEF currently supports approximately 12,500 SVEP in schools and education centres across the country. UNICEF and partners also continued to expand outreach and provide non-formal education opportunities for out-of-school refugee children (OOSC). During the reporting period, more than 6,000 OOSC were identified through outreach activities and referred to relevant education services.⁵ In addition, nearly 4,000 children participated in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)⁶ and almost 1,500 children⁷ benefitted from Turkish Language Courses.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on 18 October 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,674,588	M: 1,991,627; F: 1,682,961
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,624,168	M: 845,155; F: 779,013
Child Refugees (Under 5)	562,212	M: 290,292; F: 271,920

¹ UNHCR, October 2019. Data on non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers has not been released by the government since October 2018.

² 23,271 by sea and 4,435 by land. UNHCR, October 2019.

³ Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, October 2019.

⁴ Data on number of children referred to specialized services is presently unavailable.

⁵ 2,686 girls, 3,384 boys.

⁶ 1,905 girls, 2,043 boys. The ALP is implemented jointly by UNICEF and MoNE, supports OOSC to transition into the formal education system, enter vocational training, or acquire basic skills and knowledge needed for self-sufficiency.

⁷ 734 girls, 753 boys.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Under the framework of the “No Lost Generation” Initiative, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), MoFLSS and NGO partners to address the needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education. From July to September UNICEF and partners focused on expanding innovative new opportunities for adolescent and youth in Turkey. Together with NGO partner Turkish Development Foundation (TKV), UNICEF began implementing a new “Digital Skills” training programme aimed at equipping young people with the skills they need to succeed in an increasingly hi-tech world. In addition, UNICEF and partners facilitated the participation of youth at a number of innovation-related events, such as the annual TEKNOFEST in Istanbul, where talks centred on latest trends in digital engagement and how technology can improve young people’s lives. UNICEF also worked with partners to strengthen their capacity to meet the needs of refugee and non-refugee adolescents and youth. With technical support from UNICEF, MoYS revamped an existing social cohesion youth camp in Kuşadası, Aydın, with new and disability-friendly facilities. Camp programming will begin in October and continue activities throughout the year. In addition, UNICEF trained 80 technical staff from the Gaziantep Municipality on improving engagement opportunities with a stronger focus on enhancing social cohesion.

Social Protection: In collaboration with MoFLSS, municipalities, civil society and the private sector, UNICEF works to strengthen existing systems to ensure vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children have increased access to social protection services. The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme for Refugee Children continued to expand with 525,928 children receiving at least one payment in September.⁸ In recognition of the unique financial burdens facing vulnerable adolescents, a new top-up payment scheme was launched in September benefitting 146,000 children in lower secondary grade, 32,000 children in upper secondary, and 2,000 in the ALP. A second top-up will be distributed in January 2020. UNICEF also continued to strengthen and expand its programme to prevent and address child labour in Turkey. Together with MoNE, UNICEF trained 50 counsellor teachers working in technical and vocational education (TVET) schools and apprenticeship programmes on new PSS modules designed to empower students and support their continued attendance. NGO partner Development Workshop (DW) also conducted a training to improve the capacity of agricultural intermediaries to identify and respond to cases of child labour. Meanwhile, in partnership with NGO partner Support to Life, UNICEF provided targeted PSS to 224 children engaged in or at risk of child labour in Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır.⁹ An additional 675¹⁰ children and 530¹¹ parents received protection-related interventions including awareness raising sessions, referrals to external and social services.

Media and External Communications: In the run-up to the 30th anniversary of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC), UNICEF has partnered with a wide array of stakeholders and influencers, including [Turk Kızılay](#), the [Union of Municipalities of Turkey](#) and [Tuba Büyükküstun](#) to invite everyone to sign the Blue Petition on social media. In September, a “[Dreams of the Future](#)” photography exhibition—featuring photos from Syrian and Turkish youth—was organized at the CerModern Museum in Ankara. In addition, UNICEF supported the [launch event](#) of the “[Project on Inclusive Early Childhood Education for Children with Disabilities](#)”. UNICEF also acknowledged the donor community’s critical support to the refugee response in Turkey. Two human interest stories were published online: “[Education is like a golden bracelet](#),” highlighting KfW’s financial contribution to the SVEP Incentives Programme; and “[Mustafa’s pathway to education](#),” on the EU’s support to the CCTE Programme.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2019)

TURKEY*	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	59,280	n/a	n/a	42,000	42,206 ¹	-
# of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 12)	700,000	684,253	-	700,000	684,253 ²	35,661
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	51,278	n/a	n/a	20,000	15,085 ³	5,370
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,000	12,593	0	13,000	12,593 ⁴	0

⁸ Gender disaggregation to be received mid-day 17 Oct

⁹ 224 Turkish, 98 Syrian; 127 boys, 97 girls.

¹⁰ 303 Syrians, 372 non-Syrians; 375 boys, 300 girls.

¹¹ 265 Syrians, 265 non-Syrians; 109 men, 221 women.

# of teachers and other education personnel trained	57,799	n/a	n/a	54,400	0 ⁵	0
# of refugee children benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	525,000	n/a	n/a	525,000	525,928 ⁶	14,475
CHILD PROTECTION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of individuals (men, women and children) benefitting from child protection services in camps and host communities	606,160	425,497	164,633	150,000	179,891 ¹	50,305
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	94,900	87,854	17,879	80,000	78,273 ²	8,298
# of children assessed for protection needs	121,063	81,029	81,029	77,000	62,995 ³	24,302
# of children who are referred to specialized services	36,186	37,331	18,393	25,000	28,890 ⁴	11,318
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (2019 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes	112,220	83,088	10,159	100,000	64,228 ¹	3,113
BASIC NEEDS (2019 Needs: 11.7 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 4 million children)						
# of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	1,752,950	n/a	n/a	60,000	50,932 ¹	0
HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	n/a	n/a	1,400	0 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
* Results are cumulative January-September 2019. Sector results for some indicators are not yet available.						
EDUCATION 1: 20,799 girls and 21,407 boys. The maximum number of beneficiaries reached in 2019 is 48,773 (24,015 girls and 24,758 boys). The enrolment process in formal education is ongoing throughout October and therefore this number is expected to change. The result includes children enrolled in formal, community- and home-based ECE.						
EDUCATION 2: 337,059 girls and 347,194 boys. The enrolment process in formal education is ongoing throughout October and therefore this number is expected to change.						
EDUCATION 3: 7,226 girls and 7,859 boys.						
EDUCATION 4: 12,593 (6,698 women, 5,895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number actually supported in September was 12,413 (6,611 women, 5,802 men).						
EDUCATION 5: Teacher trainings have just been completed; results are being verified and will be ready for reporting in the next SitRep.						
EDUCATION 6: 262,215 girls and 263,713 boys. This result represents the cumulative number of children receiving a CCTE payment. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the target accordingly.						
CHILD PROTECTION 1: 88,899 female, 86,989 male, 3 non-binary. High achievement under this indicator is due to larger than expected caseload, as well as the strengthened capacity of partners to process individual cases.						
CHILD PROTECTION 2: 38,523 girls, 29,750 boys. High achievement under this indicator is due to partners reporting only newly-registered children; numbers are higher at the beginning of the year and will then continue to decrease for the remainder of the year.						
CHILD PROTECTION 3: 30,082 girls, 32,913 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION 4: 13,175 girls, 15,715 boys. High achievement under this indicator is due to larger than expected caseload, as well as the strengthened capacity of partners to process individual cases.						
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH 1: UNICEF worked with its implementing partners to review and adjust data reported during the first half of 2019. Therefore, sex disaggregated data are not available this month.						
BASIC NEEDS 1: Results are for the current 2018-2019 winter season. Implementation has been delayed in certain target provinces due to operational restrictions on the ground; UNICEF and partners are working to resolve these bottlenecks to accelerate implementation.						
HEALTH 1: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoH and WHO to plan and schedule trainings.						

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees¹². The situation of Syrian children remains precarious, with only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees registered at birth, 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls married¹³, and 56 per cent of 6-14 years old children enrolled in school, while 90 per cent of the older age group (15-17) remain out-of-school¹⁴. Returns remain sporadic and not facilitated by humanitarian agencies, as the security conditions in Syria¹⁵ are not conducive.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on 18 October 2019.

M:Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	919,578	M: 436,800; F: 482,778
Child Refugees (Under 18)	511,285	M: 261,160; F: 250,125
Child Refugees (Under 5)	138,856	M: 70,808; F: 68,049

Continued pressures have been put on refugees¹⁶. Following the Higher Defense Council's¹⁷ decision in April for stricter enforcement of existing laws, including on border control, requirement for working permits¹⁸ and restriction on hard structures in refugee settlements, by September, 2,500 unauthorized hard structures were dismantled affecting 16,200 refugees including 9,400 children. In addition, the General Security Office issued a decision to deport any Syrian who (re-)enters Lebanon irregularly after 24 April and hand them over to the Syrian immigration authorities¹⁹. UN and humanitarian actors, while acknowledging respect for the law of the land, have been advocating for equitable implementation of the law, due process and legal recourse. UNICEF is monitoring the implication of these measures on children and possible mitigation measures, providing assistance in response to dismantlement and intensifying high-level advocacy efforts.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Social tensions and discrimination against Syrian refugees are particularly targeting the 300,000 of them living in Informal Settlements, as being the most "visible" part of their presence in Lebanon. UNICEF has focused efforts on maintaining temporary WASH services for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees living in Informal Settlements. More than 184,000 Syrian refugees (43,000 females and 37,000 males; 54,000 girls and 50,000 boys) get access to temporary safe water and wastewater services.

Accusing of pollution from local authorities has increased significantly since 2018, and environmental reason is now by far the first cause of eviction (48% in 2019 Q2). The Government of Lebanon requests temporary sanitation infrastructures in Informal Settlements to abide by the Lebanese environmental laws, which are highly restrictive. The Litani River Authority (LRA), who is in charge of managing the main rivers in Lebanon, requested all Syrian refugees living in Informal Settlements (ISs) within 200m of major water courses in Lebanon to be relocated. UNICEF, as WASH Sector lead, and along with UNHCR and UNDP, engaged in high-level advocacy. To mitigate this decision, an initial assessment based on LRA/Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and WASH Sector data has been completed, focussing on ISs less than 50 m from Litani and other major rivers feeding it.²⁰

In May 2019, it was decided to complement the initial assessment with a focus on all 333 sites located within 200m of the Litani riverbed and its tributaries in Bekaa/Baalbek-el Hermel. As lead of the LCRP, MoSA organized a joint assessment to check available data and agree on interventions required. Of the 333 sites, 24 were empty at the date of the assessment and 309 remaining ISs hosting 27,004 refugees

¹² Of whom 919,578 refugees are registered with UNHCR (UNHCR data portal accessed on 18 October 2019). In addition, Lebanon hosts 208,800 Palestinian refugees. Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2019.

¹³ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASR), 2018.

¹⁴ Ministry of Education and Higher Education/Programme Management Unit data; February 2019.

¹⁵ As of August 31, 2019, 13,387 self-organized refugee returns to Syria from Lebanon were verified by UNHCR.

¹⁶ In March 2019, the Litani River Authorities (LRA) sued NGOs and associations for polluting the Litani River and therefore evicted 1,500 refugees from informal settlements.

¹⁷ The HDC is composed of the President of the Republic (Chair), the Prime Minister (Deputy Chair), Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, and Economy.

¹⁸ In June 2019, the Ministry of Labor (MoL) submitted a plan to combat illegal foreign labour in Lebanon adding new inspectors of different ministries, increasing fines, closing shops that are rented or owned by foreigners without work permit, and cancelling work permits if the documents are proved to be faulty. Around 1,700 Syrians have a work permit, whereas the MoL estimates that 400,000 are not registered yet working.

¹⁹ According to the General Directorate of the General Security, over 2700 refugees were deported between 21 May and 27 August 2019. Previous registration with UNHCR is not considered a ground for re-entry to Lebanon.

²⁰ Results from this assessment and key actions was shared in the previous Humanitarian Situation Report.

were covered.²¹ In 114 sites, a total of 184 latrines were found not compliant. Interventions have been implemented by UNICEF and partners to address blackwater discharge from the 184 latrines.²²

Education: July 2019 marked the beginning of the pilot phase of the Akelius Language Learning Platform for non-Lebanese children enrolled in non-formal education programmes to strengthen acquisition of foreign language, retention, completion and transition to formal education. The platform is being piloted through three UNICEF partners with 130 children in Community Based Early Childhood Education (CB-ECE) and Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN). The results to date show an improvement in attendance, increased child interest in learning and added support to children with learning difficulties.

In Lebanon, the first round of the Adapted Basic Literacy and Numeracy (ABLN) programme started in August 2019, reaching over 5,000 marginalized children, including working children, early married, children with disabilities and stateless girls and boys. UNICEF (Education, Social Policy and Child Protection) designed ABLN to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and provide them with basic knowledge in Arabic and Math. Families receive unconditional cash transfer of 12 monthly tranches of US\$ 80 per child.

Within UNICEF's support to inclusive education in non-formal education programmes (NFE), Mercy Corps Jordan and Lebanon specialists conducted mentoring visits to nine partner locations across Lebanon. The objective was to provide recommendations and support on inclusion and outreach strategies, identification of cases, referral pathways and teaching methods. In 2019, more than 700 children with disabilities and learning difficulties have been enrolled in UNICEF-supported BLN and Early Childhood Education programmes.

The Center for Educational Research and Development OF THE Ministry of Education and Higher Education has completed trainings for 4,700 public school teachers in June and started the teacher training sessions of the 2019/2020 scholastic year. Whilst in September, around 5,000 children completed the second round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (non-formal education). UNICEF is currently preparing for the third round which is expected to start early November and should enroll around 5,500 children.

Health and Nutrition: A total of 1,064 cases of measles have been reported from January to September 2019²³ (54 per cent male and 46 per cent female; with around 90 per cent of reported cases being among Lebanese; and highest risk age groups under 5 years). Due to ongoing measles outbreak, a World Health Organization mission took place in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health, where it was decided to conduct a national measles campaign end of 2019; fundraising efforts are still ongoing. UNICEF through implementing partners continued accelerated immunization activities (AIA)²⁴ and a total of 55,598 children under age of 15 were outreached and their routine immunization cards screened. Out of this total, 47,708 children were found defaulters; a total of 31,043 were vaccinated. A total of 660 health providers²⁵ were trained on Mobile Expanded Programme for Immunization Registry Application (MERA). In addition, 100 frontline workers of several UNICEF implementing partners under different sections, were trained on Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health services and practices throughout the life-cycle approach. Furthermore, through partnerships, a total of 45,878 caregivers, adolescents and children were referred to access quality services at nearest Primary Health Care Centers. Also, 19,482 caregivers were reached with key messages on immunization, infant and young child feeding messages.

Child Protection: By end of September, the Child Protection Programme has reached 74 per cent of both prevention and response service delivery targets set for 2019 and is well on-track to achieve remaining targets by the end of the year. During the reporting period, UNICEF continued the provision of technical support and advice to key line ministries on child protection and gender-based violence, while also providing quality response and prevention services to girls, boys and women. 4,205 girls and boys were referred to case management, 7,988 girls and boys accessed focused psychosocial support and 17,459 girls and women accessed safe spaces. Work on the Social and Behavioural Change Plan continues with the qualitative study finalized with roll-out planned before the end of the year, while preparatory work for the baseline study is being initiated for implementation in 2020. The main cross cutting drivers of the study on child marriage, child labour and violence against children and women were: 1) Men maintain decision autonomy 2) Increased agency for the

²¹ 3,664 latrines were assessed in the 309 sites. 35 sites covering 118 latrines were identified as fully non-compliant. 28 sites were partially compliant, with latrines connected to standard sewage infrastructure except 66 that are non-compliant.

²² Actions undertaken: 124 latrines have been rectified; 37 latrines are currently blocked by actors (municipalities/landowners) and require political support to implement needed interventions; and 23 toilets cannot be upgraded for technical reasons.

²³ From January till 21 September 2019, Ministry of Public Health, Surveillance Unit - Week 37 updates.

²⁴ AIA data from January 2019 till 30 June 2019 -as per Ministry of Public Health Expanded Programme on Immunization registry.

²⁵ 660 health providers from Primary Health Care Centers, dispensaries and Ministry of Public Health District offices.

child in Child marriage and labour 3) Parents' needing assistance with childrearing 4) imbalance in gender-based roles 5) Increased social pressures (social sanctions) 6) Structural barriers.

During the past two months, UNICEF has been engaged in the 2020 Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (gbv) Call for expression of interest where 34 potential partners applied and expressed interest in Child Protection and/or GBV programming. The selection of partners is being done in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and results are expected to be announced later in October with implementation starting in January 2020.

Adolescents and Youth (ADAP): With UNICEF support, an evaluation workshop was conducted in July 2019 by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) for the pilot phase of the regulated Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy Programme. The main findings informed changes to the curriculum and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to strengthen the quality of the programme for out-of-school adolescents and youth, including key recommendations to bolster the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, enhancing the training for the facilitators, and establishing minimum standards for the classrooms. In July 2019, a total of 11 UNICEF adolescent and youth programme partners participated in a master training on substance use prevention under the theme "Line Up Live Up" using a curriculum developed by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime and adapted by the National Mental Health Programme for out-of-school youth aged 14-18 living in adverse circumstances. Furthermore, UNICEF continues to make progress implementing key recommendations of the National Strategic Framework for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) including diagnosis of the current qualification system, and the training of 500 youth across 22 TVET public schools in eight specializations according to the newly-developed competency-based curricula.

Social Policy: UNICEF is about to launch an innovative new form of child-focused social assistance programme that has been designed to be fully integrated into the provision of and effective access to education and child protection services. As UNICEF commences the next phase of child-focused social assistance, there is a need to secure US\$3-5 million of funding for early 2020. The new programme is designed to reach the poorest, and most vulnerable, out-of-school children, benefiting between 4-8,000 children over the coming year.

Following UNICEF's scaled-up technical assistance and advocacy to the Government to develop a national social protection policy, various mechanisms and the necessary technical support have been established to advance the process. The next key step will be the completion of the situation analysis and the launch of formal consultation processes. Finally, the UNICEF Social Policy team has substantially scaled-up its work in 2019 to develop the evidence and advocacy required in Lebanon to promote a national dialogue on inclusive development. An analysis on the CEDRE framework²⁶ was prepared to produce an economic model and advocacy strategy which identifies how to concretely increase inclusion, with a particular focus on women and youth. This will also have positive impacts on child wellbeing through reduced household poverty.

Communication for Development (C4D): Through its diverse programmes and support to sections, C4D has reached 6,595 people with child rights messages from January to September. These programmes include Key Messages for a Safe Life for Children, roll-out of the social and behavioral change strategy for inclusion of children with disabilities, and in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including clowning shows, interactive games, and CRC-branded bus with a focus on story telling for children touring around Lebanon. C4D continues providing technical support for the utilization of Behavioral Insight approach for Accelerated Immunization Activities which showed an increase of 60 per cent in the likelihood of vaccinating children and the community-based intervention. C4D also worked on strengthening local governance and community systems. During the reporting period, 12 most vulnerable municipalities in Bekaa and Baalback-Hermel were engaged and introduced to the new programmatic shift emphasizing the strengthening of local governance, key programme priorities for UNICEF and shared the mapping linkages between the Municipal law and the CRC. Additionally, C4D continues to build capacity for ministry and implementing partners on Social, Behavioral and change communication where 1,070 participants have benefited from the trainings. To support strategic and systematic implementation of CE for all partners, a manual was developed, pretested and is set to be printed. However, short term and earmarked funding continue to create a challenge for the programme as it requires long term commitment to achieve desired social and behavioral change.

²⁶ CEDRE Framework is around US\$11 billion of capital investments committed by various donors to the Government of Lebanon during a conference held in April 2018.

Media and External Communication: To mark the 30th anniversary of the CRC, UNICEF launched a series of community events to raise awareness on children's rights: 1000 children and parents gathered for the Child Rights Festival beginning of July and Van 12 performed in more than 30 villages to shed light on child rights. LCO also took part in the global World Humanitarian day and world water week to express its commitment. In September, UNICEF launched with the ministry of agriculture a campaign to announce the registrations for the 2019-2020 scholastic year at the Technical Agricultural Public Schools for Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth in Lebanon aged above 15. Furthermore, we marked the international youth day by sharing GIL stories on social media. Additionally, UNICEF organized around 15 donor visits and 5 National Committee visits were organized to promote Lebanon Country Office's programmes and to support new funding opportunities. There were 176 mentions of UNICEF in national, regional and international media, reaching: 75.4 million people.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2019)

LEBANON		Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION ¹							
# of girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education (2018/19 school year)	Lebanese	497,171	237,931	n/a	220,000	54,755 ¹	54,755
	Non-Lebanese				230,000	182,077	72,077
	Total				450,000**	236,832	126,832
# of girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE)	ALP	78,000	48,004	22,410	20,000	11,996 ²	5,530
	CB-ECE				15,000	11,684 ³	3,510
	BLN				8,000	8,333 ⁴	4,990 ⁵
	Total				43,000	32,013	14,030
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS		16,000	15,244	8,894	10,000	7,988 ¹	1,291
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services		8,000	9,502	6,437	4,400	4,205 ²	1,189
# women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces		140,000	45,410	16,325	27,000	17,459	5,579
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE							
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use		241,550	233,789	29,613	184,674	202,000 ¹	14,176
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations		262,150	258,462	37,527	164,338	197,950 ²	15,347
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use		1,146,900	283,076	235,090	386,191	79,461 ³	0
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity		275,800	239,217	88,362	77,786	57,488 ⁴	19,097
HEALTH AND NUTRITION¹							
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 1		n/a			100,000	42,655	7,296
# of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 3		n/a			90,000	38,132	6,523
# of children U5 receiving micro-nutrient supplements		n/a			254,000	6,344	3,849
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH							
# of adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)		n/a			8,153	8,020 ¹	5,475
# of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)		n/a			24,000	16,976 ²	6,894
# of youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)		n/a			7,000	6,760 ³	3,459
# of youth trained on Life Skills		n/a			19,000	14,266 ⁴	6,872
SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS¹							

# of affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian winter kits (it will be only reported in one shot in December)	n/a	20,000	0	0
# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance		4,000	0	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT				
# of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages	n/a	10,000	8,223 ¹	5,042 ¹
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME				
# of boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrolment in ECE schools schoolyear 2018/2019	n/a	3,400	3,306 ¹	97
# of boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrolment in ECE schools schoolyear 2019/2020		3,400	1,747 ²	0
# of boys and girls including CWDs provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2018/2019		3,200	2,621 ²	-1,419
# of boys and girls including CWDs provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2019/2020		3,200	595 ⁴	0
# of adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles		1,000	796 ⁵	325
# of girls and boys engaged in community-based child protection activities		23,042	15,555 ⁶	4,265
# of children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)		5,000	3,617	1,260
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioural change session/activity		25,000	6,812 ⁷	1,034
Footnotes				
*Sector Targets: All Sector targets are based on the 2019 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan Lebanon country chapter.				
* Education: Target for this indicator has been corrected from the mid-year Humanitarian Situation Report.				
Education 1: Funding for Lebanese will mostly be covered by the World Bank.				
Education 2: Boys: 52%, Girls: 48%. Result is expected to increase after round 2.				
Education 3: Boys: 51%, Girls: 49%.				
Education 4: Boys: 53%, Girls: 47%. This number finally includes Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) and ABLN (accelerated BLN) programmes.				
Education 5: Decrease in UNICEF change result: Partners were mis-reporting under this indicator by including both ABLN and BLN results in Activity Info (AI). To avoid confusion, they are now excluding ABLN result from AI and reporting on it separately until AI is updated next year. The final number includes BLN and ABLN as part of NFE programme.				
Child protection 1: Boys: 50%, Girls: 50%.				
Child Protection 2: Boys: 63%, Girls: 37%.				
WASH 1: Boys: 28%, Girls: 30%, Female: 22%, Male: 20%.				
WASH 2: Boys: 28%, Girls: 30%, Female: 22%, Male: 20%. Same comment as above				
WASH 3: Boys: 28%, Girls: 30%, Female: 22%, Male: 20%. Underachievement is due to delays to connect the projects to the electricity grid.				
WASH 4: Boys: 27%, Girls: 73%.				
Health & Nutrition: 1) Figures reported are as of July 2019 as received by the Ministry of Public Health. Disaggregation is not available. Achievement is due to earmarked funding and the shifting priorities of MoPH.				
Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 42%, Female: 58%.				
Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 43%, Female: 57%.				
Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 38%, Female: 62%.				
Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 43%, Female: 57%.				
Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: The child-focused social assistance begins in October, as well as the Winter programme.				
Communication for development 1: No Gender figures reported.				
Palestinian Programme 1: Boys: 47%, Girls: 53%. Results per Academic Year August 2018 – July 2019.				
Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: N/A, Girls: N/A. Results per Academic Year August 2019 – July 2020. The scholastic year has just started				

Jordan

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs:

Jordan continues to host and offer protection and assistance to more than 2.7 million refugees, including 1.3 million Syrians, of whom 654,955 are registered Syrian refugees (50.3 per cent children)²⁷ faced with ever-increasing vulnerability. Currently, 122,976 Syrian refugees live in camps (76,414 refugees in Za'atari camp, 40,081 in Azraq camp, 6,481 in the Emirati Jordanian camp).²⁸

The remaining refugees have settled in urban and rural areas, primarily in northern governorates, and in Amman.

As of end September 2019, an approximate population of 15,000 Syrians currently reside along Jordan's north-east border with Syria, in an area near Rukban called the Berm. Some 80 per cent of the Berm population are believed to be women and children, with a high proportion of female-headed households. Modest support has been allowed from the Jordanian side, including provision of safe water and limited access to basic health and nutrition services. A rectification exercise which aimed at regularizing the status of refugees without appropriate documentation residing in urban areas concluded end of September 2019. During the exercise, approximately 25,000 refugees saw their status rectified, a majority of whom were former residents of Azraq camp who had left informally.

Summary analysis of programme response

Education: Following the 2018/2019 academic year and the summer break, a one-month teachers strike disrupted learning for over 1.5 million children. However, as of September, 737 children (40 per cent female, 85 per cent Syrian, 11 per cent Jordanian, and four per cent other nationalities) successfully completed UNICEF's Catch-Up programme and were referred to formal education. To support the Government of Jordan's target of universalizing Kindergarten2 (KG2), UNICEF is providing technical support to the Government. Additionally, UNICEF embarked on large-scale mobilisation efforts in refugee camps to promote enrolment. This included the organization of a two-day school readiness event in Za'atari camp reaching 230 children. In the Emirati-Jordanian and Azraq camps, nearly 500 children and their families attended open-door activities in KG2 classrooms. As result, more than 3,000 children (50 female) from both camps enrolled in KG2. UNICEF is working to make sure the facilities available can accommodate all children. Furthermore, UNICEF engaged Syrian Teachers and Youth Volunteers to conduct house-to-house visits in all camp districts and villages to promote participation in the open days. In August 2019, UNICEF's Learning for All campaign started, with efforts to identify and refer out-of-school children to formal education, including outreach exercises conducted by partners and Syrian Assistant Teachers through door-to-door visits in camps, awareness campaigns through Makani centres in host communities and the re-activation of the National Helpline to provide referrals and advice on education services. So far, the campaign has reached 4,608 out-of-school children (43 per cent female), of whom 1,913 (44 per cent female) were enrolled in school.

Makani: The Makani programme, with 145 centres in Jordan, continues to provide vulnerable children, adolescents and their parents with an integrated package of services, including Learning Support Services, child protection services, Early Childhood Development, Life Skills and Innovation Labs. As of September 2019, the Makani programme is working only with national partners and the Ministry of Social Development, with the aim of building capacity of local partners to provide sustainable services to their communities, including the refugee population. Makani centres in host communities and camps continued to provide integrated services according to the new programme design, in line with a comprehensive long-term sustainability plan that aim to strengthen capacity building of national partners while ensuring sustainability of interventions through:

- Government and civil society partners have strengthened management and technical capacity to coordinate and implement quality Makani services.
- Government and civil society partners have increased capacity to cover operational costs of Makani services.

By the end of September, UNICEF reached over 155,322 vulnerable individuals with Makani services, including approximately 119,091 children (53.22 per cent female), of whom 1,925 are children with disabilities. Of those vulnerable children, more than 88,872 live in host

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on 18 October 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	654,955	M: 324,858; F: 330,097
Child Refugees (Under 18)	329,442	M: 159,809; F: 169,633
Child Refugees (Under 5)	98,898	M: 47,812; F: 51,086

²⁷ UNHCR data portal (Syria regional refugee response) accessed on 19 October 2019.

²⁸ Ibid.

communities, 2,949 in temporary settlements and 27,270 in camps. Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continued to utilise an integrated approach by directly implementing activities through Syrian volunteers in their own communities.

Youth and Adolescent Development and Participation: The Crown Prince Foundation declared 15 June – 15 July as the month of volunteering with the aim to encourage young people and entities to register on Nahno (National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement), an online portal launched by UNICEF in 2018²⁹ which links youth with volunteering and engagement opportunities in Jordan. During the volunteering month, many young people joined the Nahno platform through the Nahno School Beautification campaign and HemmeH Wa Lammeh environmental campaign. A total of 20,127 young people (55 per cent female)³⁰ and 100 companies providing volunteering opportunities registered on the portal. Additionally, 71,103 young people (54 per cent female, 41 per cent Syrian, 55 per cent Jordanian, four per cent other nationalities), of whom 1,105 are young people with disabilities (56 per cent female), participated in the Life Skills programme offered through Makani centres and Ministry of Youth youth centres. Graduates from the programme designed and implemented more than 250 initiatives and projects aimed at addressing the challenges faced by their communities. As of September, the Youth Economic Engagement programme reached 460 participants (32 per cent female, 19 per cent Syrian, 81 per cent Jordanian) through different Technical and Vocational Education and Training interventions. Approximately 40 home-based businesses will be supported in both Azraq and Za'atari camps, reaching 200 youth (50 per cent female).

Child Protection: The three UNICEF-supported parenting programmes,³¹ designed to sensitize parents to the needs of children (0-8 years old), are now fully functional in refugee camps. The programmes were gradually introduced, beginning with building the technical capacity of local facilitators with proper training, monitoring, and coaching. In total, 81 per cent (36,298) of the targeted caregivers have been reached. The success of the parenting programmes can be attributed to the large network of UNICEF partners across the country, including in refugee camps. UNICEF was able to reach more mothers than fathers (only 15 per cent of the total reached), due to a number of cultural reasons and working commitments that hinder male participation in the parenting programmes. To reach more fathers, conducting the sessions in the evenings and/or weekends, and recruiting more male facilitators, especially in host communities, would be required. Currently, 48 per cent of facilitators in Azraq camp and 44 per cent in Za'atari camp are male, and there is no male facilitator in host communities. Only 41 per cent (3,299) of the targeted specialised child protection services (i.e., case management) was provided during the reporting period, due in part to the reduction of implementing partners and reduced funds available to support such partnerships. UNICEF is exploring further cost-effective options to reach more children who require such services. Furthermore, UNICEF and partners focused on offering child protection capacity-building sessions to all UNICEF service providers. A wide range of topics were covered during these sessions, including Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, case management, and provision of community-based child protection services.

WASH: UNICEF continued the provision of a broad range of life-saving WASH services, prioritizing the most vulnerable people in camps and host communities, while strengthening longer-term development-oriented programming. Provision of WASH services in camps continued during summer, with UNICEF simultaneously exploring alternative water sources to satisfy water demand, which is exceeding the capacities of current boreholes. As of January, UNICEF provided more than 165,000 vulnerable people with safe water through improved water systems. UNICEF's WASH services at the Berm and to the local community include provision of safe water, solid waste collection and hygiene promotion activities, which are carried out at water distribution points and through focus group discussions. Those life-saving intervention ensure a dignified life for the most vulnerable and marginalised groups.

UNICEF has supported the installation of a solar-powered decentralized wastewater treatment plant in Mafraq, which provides a clean environment to 710 students (75 per cent female, 6-18 years old, all Jordanians) in three schools. In addition, WASH facilities have been upgraded and greywater systems expanded for use in toilet flushing and irrigation in the schools and the surrounding areas. The project has provided a clean, safe, and sustainable learning environment for the children, while utilizing cost-efficient reuse systems that address water and environment priorities for the broader communities. The third quarterly distribution of family hygiene kits took place in 60 temporary settlements, reaching 4,133 people (50.6 per cent female), of whom 2,362 are children. UNICEF has also built capacity within the communities and increased sense of ownership of delivered WASH facilities by training representatives in each settlement on minor maintenance repairs of WASH facilities, as well as water quality and hygiene promotion monitoring within their communities.

²⁹ The National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement (Nahno) is implemented by UNICEF, in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation (CPF), Naua (a CPF Initiative), INJAZ (a local NGO), and the Ministry of Youth (MOY).

³⁰ The programme is designed in line with UNICEF vulnerability approach. Thus, disaggregation of participants by nationality is not available.

³¹ Better Parenting Programme, Parent and Child Education Programme, and ZERO-to-THREE Programme.

Health and Nutrition: Since January, UNICEF sustained its lifesaving services at the Berm and supported the treatment of 6,618 children (48 per cent female) under the age of five (U5) Children. The main medical condition treated was respiratory tract infection (52 per cent). Through routine immunization, in line with the national immunization plan, UNICEF vaccinated 4,678 U5 children (50 per cent female) and 6,269 women. Additionally, 5,758 U5 children (50 per cent female) and 4,169 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinics. Of the children screened, 21 had severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 63 had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 440 pregnant and lactating women were undernourished. All identified cases were started on nutrition treatments.

In camps, UNICEF continued its screening programme for children and pregnant and lactating women through the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme, where the detected cases with MAM and SAM are provided with Plumpy Sups and Plumpy Nuts.³² In Za’atari camp, UNICEF screened 15,922 U5 children (48.5 per cent female) and 2,649 pregnant and lactating women. In total, 24 SAM and 175 MAM cases among U5 children and 89 malnourished pregnant and lactating women were identified. In Azraq camp, UNICEF screened 28,220 U5 children (49 per cent female) and 920 pregnant and lactating women. Seventeen SAM and 143 MAM cases among U5 children and 48 malnourished pregnant and lactating women were identified. Furthermore, 2,190 newborn kits were distributed in Za’atari camp and 1,062 in Azraq camp. UNICEF-supported paediatric wards in Azraq camp provided 47,465 paediatric consultations (47 per cent female) and 1,563 admissions (40 per cent female).

Social Protection and Social Policy: UNICEF’s equity-driven integrated social protection cash programme, Hajati (“My Needs”), supports children attending Double Shift Schools (DSS) with a 20 JD (approximately 28 USD) monthly cash grant during the school year. Hajati is a cash transfer linked to school attendance in the formal education system, with a holistic approach to supporting their retention in school. The programme is implemented only during the academic year and thus, during the summer break, UNICEF used the Hajati Cash for Education Impact Evaluation data to review its targeting mechanism and ensure its alignment with international standards and local practices. This led to re-assessment of more than 7,500 families (including approximately 25,000 children) between August and September, through a comprehensive socio-economic survey. In September, 2,094 children (49 per cent female, 93.5 per cent Syrian, and 20.6 per cent chronically ill or with disabilities) from 556 families were re-enrolled in the programme. UNICEF is working to ensure that 3,000 families (10,000 children) are selected to start receiving assistance by the end of October. In September 2019 and as part of the Learning for All campaign, an SMS campaign was carried out, targeting the 556 families already in the programme, to provide them with information on enrolling children in school for the 2019/2020 academic year.

Media and External Communication:

UNICEF Jordan continued to increase voice, reach and engagement in its efforts to advocate and communicate on issues affecting children in Jordan. A new website was launched in both [English](#) and [Arabic](#). Working with national, regional and international media to advocate for children, Jordan Country Office released [16 press releases](#), and hosted a number of high profile missions to raise funds and awareness - including the UN Youth Envoy, footballer and UNICEF Germany Ambassador Julian Draxler and media outlet RTL, a delegation of digital influencers from Spain and the UNICEF Gulf Leadership Circle. Several high-profile national events were held, including the launch of the Government’s National Social Protection Strategy.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2019)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target *	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 238,846 Syrian school-aged children and 102,362 Jordanian school-aged children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education	137,206 ¹	134,121 ²	0	137,206	134,121	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	11,700 ³	6,636	5	8,000 ⁴	6,636 ⁵	5
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	12,000 ⁶	3,246 ⁷	947	8,000	2,200 ⁸	317
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	32,700 ⁹	80,221 ¹⁰	17,985	80,000 ¹¹	71,526 ¹²	17,278

³² Plumpy Nuts are provided by UNHCR and Plumpy Sups are provided by UNICEF. Both are Ready-to-use Supplementary Food items for the treatment of malnutrition cases.

CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 341,208 girls and boys; 238,846 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	136,000	89,427	26,535	80,000	89,427 ¹	26,535
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	11,000	6,131	2,083	8,000	3,299 ²	1,088
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	70,000	36,298	9,448	45,000	36,298 ³	9,448
# women and men trained on child protection	3,600	3,484	1,612	2,600	2,097 ⁴	1,444
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.3 million people, including 630,000 registered refugees)						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision ¹	20,000	14,500	0	20,000	14,500 ²	0
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	1,600,000	314,893	5,211	200,000	165,993 ⁴	0
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	215,000	158,742	39,000	155,000	158,742 ⁶	39,000
# of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁵	95,000	11,380	628	9,000	8,415 ⁷	625
# of affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁵	20,000	11,163	813	20,000	11,163 ⁸	813
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 US children, 30,000 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines ²				20,000	15,193	5,267
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio ³				20,000	18,543	6,280
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens ⁴		n/a		20,000	15,081	5,521
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid ⁵				30,000	10,648 ⁶	3,287
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 US children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition				20,000	49,900 ²	20,885
# caregivers / mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services		n/a		30,000	16,076 ³	4,610
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable children receiving monthly cash assistance		n/a		30,000	10,106 ¹	0
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in non-formal settings				100,000	71,483 ¹	31,632
# of adolescents (10-18 years) and youth (19-24 years) (age disaggregated) involved in or leading initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and reducing social tension		n/a		100,000	61,113 ²	1,711
FOOTNOTES						
*ITS: Tented Settlements						
Education 1: As per the 2019 Jordan Response Plan formal education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown is 102,687 (RES 3.2) and 34,519 (Ref 3.1).						
Education 2: Total: 134,121. Data released by the Ministry of Education (MOE) at the end of June 2019: Total: 131,476 (51% female); Location: Host 76%/ Camp 24% (32% Azraq/ 61% Za'atari/7% Emirati-Jordanian Camp 'EJC'); Nationality: 100% Syrian. UNICEF is undertaking an analysis of the decrease of 2,645 children enrolled to better understand if these children are out-of-school, and if so, why. Data for the 2019/2020 academic year is pending.						
Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is Non-Formal Education 'NFE' Catch-Up: 2,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 9,700.						
Education 4: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch Up: 2,000 and NFE Drop Out: 6,000.						
Education 5: NFE UNICEF current enrolment: Drop-Out (as of August 2019): Total; 4,330 (38% female); Location; Host 75%/ Camp 25% (10% Azraq/ 15% Za'atari); Nationality; 44% Jordanian/ 51% Syrian/ 5% other nationality; children with disability (4.2%). Drop-Out enrolment, which doesn't follow the academic year calendar, already reached 5 new students. Catch-Up current enrolment as of Sept 2018: Total: 2,306 (43% female); Location: Host 83%/ Camp 17% (10% Azraq/ 7% Za'atari); Nationality: 16% Jordanian/ 80% Syrian/ 4% other nationality; children with disability (6.7%). 2019/2020 Catch-Up enrolment hasn't started yet.						
Education 6: The breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target was endorsed by the Education Sector Working Group.						
Education 7: Sector result: 3,246 (66% female); Location: Host 77%/ Camp 23%; Nationality: 100% Jordanian.						
Education 8: UNICEF result: 2,200 (76% female); Location: Host 74%/ Camp 26%; Nationality: 100% Jordanian. Achievements in training have been constrained by delays in finalizing efforts to formalize teacher certification. However, UNICEF has exerted additional efforts in 2019 in establishing a roadmap for teacher certification, along with a number of stakeholders, including MOE, donors and the World Bank.						
Education 9: The target is 32,700 broken down into 26,000 in school and 6,700 out-of-school children.						

Education 10: Learning Support Services 'LSS' Sector result: 80,221 (53% female); Location: Host 75%/ Camp 22% (9% Azraq/ 13% Za'atari)/ITS* 3%; Nationality: 45% Jordanian/ 51% Syrian / 4% other nationality. Attendance: In school 92%/ out-of-school 8%; children with disability (2%).
Education 11: To meet the multiple needs of the most vulnerable children in Jordan, UNICEF's LSS offer the comprehensive core-packages, i.e. LSS packaged with Life Skills and Child Protection components under the same curriculum, and thus, exceeds the Education Sector target.
Education 12: LSS UNICEF result: 71,526 (53% female); Location: Host 74%/ Camp 23% (10% Azraq/ 13% Za'atari)/ ITS* 3%; Nationality: 49% Jordanian/ 47% Syrian / 4% other nationality. Attendance: In school 93%/ out-of-school 7%; children with disability (2%).
Child Protection 1: UNICEF result: 89,427; 54% female / Host: 75% / Za'atari: 12% / Azraq: 10% / ITS*: 3%. Overachievement is due to the large network of implementing partners across the country, including in refugee camps. UNICEF is exploring further cost-effective options to reach more children who require such services.
Child Protection 2: UNICEF result: 3,299; 41% female / Host: 44% / Za'atari: 23% / Azraq: 33%. Only 41% of the target for specialized services achieved, partly due to the reduction of partners providing these services (too expensive) and budget constraints Partnership with one of the case management partner was ended due to the high cost of its services per child, and nationalisation of the system. Office is working on nationalisation of the case management services and has identified other providers. Hence, a national NGO will start to provide case management services in the last quarter of 2019, and work is on-going to strengthen other national organisations to provide this service.
Child Protection 3: UNICEF result: 36,298; 85% Women and 15% Men / Host: 68% / Za'atari: 17% / Azraq: 11%.
Child Protection 4: UNICEF result: 653; 49% female; Host: 21% / Za'atari: 36% / Azraq: 43%).
Child Protection 5: UNICEF result: 2,097; 66% female; / Host: 54% / Za'atari: 17% / Azraq: 28%.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Za'atari for contingency, and King Abdulla Park Refugee Camp.
WASH 2: UNICEF result: 14,500 (49.9% female); Geographic Location; Za'atari 96.6% / King Abdullah 3.4%; 100% Syrians. Results are fixed because the water demand was mostly met through improved water systems.
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq and Za'atari Camps, vulnerable communities, and the Berm.
WASH 4: UNICEF result: 165,993 (50.9% female); Geographic Location; Host 0% / Camp 70% (Azraq 22%, Za'atari %) / ITS* 3% / Berm 27%. UNICEF envisions to reach the target by the end of 2019 once programmes in host communities, approved by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation will be fully operational.
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, King Abdulla Park Camps, as well as vulnerable communities.
WASH 6: UNICEF result:158,742 (50.4% female); Geographic Location; Host 24.5% / Camp 73.4% (Azraq 23.1%, Za'atari 50%, King Abdullah 0.3%) / ITS* 2%. UNICEF was able to reach a higher than envisioned number of beneficiaries through the Baqaa camp sanitation project.
WASH 7: UNICEF result: 8,415 (49% female); Geographic Location; Host 0% / Camps 11.4% (Za'atari 6%, Berm5.4%) / ITS* 88.6%. This includes reaching 5,881 people with family hygiene kits in vulnerable communities. Results are relatively fixed because services are provided to a stable target population and therefore limited monthly inflation is envisioned.
WASH 8: UNICEF result: 11,163 (48% female); Children 100%; Geographic Location; Host 0% / Camp 97% (Azraq 10%, Za'atari 87%) / ITS* 3%. Reach has been hindered by the teachers strike in September. The WASH in Schools Programme was put on hold due to lack of student attendance. It is expected that with the end of the strike, UNICEF will be able to reach the target by the end of the year.
Health 1: Urban and camp results are reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.
Health 2: UNICEF result: 15,193 (Female 47%); Location; Host 67%, Camp 23%, Berm 10%.
Health 3: UNICEF result: 18,543 (Female 48%); Location; Host 67%, Camp 17%, Berm 25%.
Health 4: UNICEF result: 15,081 (Female 48%); Location; Host 64%, Camp 22%, Berm 13%.
Health 5: UNICEF results: 10,648; Location; Host 16%, Camp 25%, Berm 59%.
Health 6: The low achievement is due to limited access to the Berm, hindering the likelihood of women to get the second dose.
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban (Berm).
Nutrition 2: Berm: UNICEF result: 49,900 includes repeat beneficiaries; unique beneficiaries: 22,455 (Female 49%); Location; Host 0%, Camp 88%, Berm 12%.
Nutrition 3: UNICEF result: 16,076; Location; Host 0%, Camp 53%, Berm 47%. Due to rationalization of interventions, the relevant activity has been downscaled and therefore the number of beneficiaries who can be reached reduced.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF result: 10,106 (48% female), total September: 2,094 (41% female). Due to a substantial funding shortfall, UNICEF will not be able to reach the planned target. In fact, only 15% of the SP 2019 budget was received.
Youth 1: UNICEF result: 71,483 (54% female). Achievement of result was delayed due to late activity approval from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) which resulted in Ministry of Youth (MOY) life skills training starting only in July 2019. Implementation is now on track for full achievement.
Youth 2: UNICEF result: 61,113 (50% female). Achievement of result was delayed due to late activity approval from MOPIC, which resulted in MOY life skills training starting only in July 2019. Target was also overestimated and thus UNICEF does not envision full achievement by the end of 2019.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: There are 229,285 registered Syrian refugees in Iraq, including 102,261 children (49,526 girls), 99 per cent of whom are located in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).³³ The remaining one per cent are in Iraq's centre and south, mainly Kirkuk and Anbar. Forty per cent (approximately 91,000 refugees, including 40,000 children, of whom 20,400 girls), remain in nine formal camps in the KRI, supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the humanitarian community. The remaining 60 per cent are in urban or peri-urban host communities. The Syrian refugee crisis in Iraq continues against a background of prolonged internal displacement of Iraqis since mid-2014. The majority of Syrian refugees in Iraq report high living costs as a challenge, and over three quarters of households rely on debt to cover basic household items, food and healthcare costs.³⁴ In this context, risks of exploitation and abuse remain high. There is continued need for support to basic service provision such as maintenance of existing water and sanitation infrastructure in camps (including in schools and other spaces used by children), health and nutrition support to ensure availability of quality routine services; maintaining access to education and to psychosocial support services that help vulnerable children and families manage experiences of conflict or displacement. Although large-scale armed conflict in Iraq has ended, there remain more than 1.5 million Iraqis displaced, of whom around 683,000 individuals (321,000 children) are also hosted in the KRI³⁵. The increased population – both IDP and refugee - places significant pressure on KRI's services across all sectors, as well as on social cohesion³⁶.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on 18 October 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	229,285	M: 122,667; F: 106,618
Refugee Children (Under 18)	102,261	M: 552,736; F: 49,526
Refugee Children (Under 5)	41,042	M: 21,094; F: 19,948

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Between January and September 2019, UNICEF has supported 75,614 Syrian refugees (51 per cent females, 43 per cent children³⁷) in Dahuk and Erbil camps³⁸ with access to safe water (101 per cent of the annual target). Safe water is a key factor in helping to maintain health of the Syrian refugee population in camps. Although funding for WASH response remains significantly underfunded, work is facilitated largely through continuous technical support to government counterparts in Dahuk and Erbil who are responsible for service delivery in camps. Key programmatic progress in the year includes UNICEF-supported upgrade of existing water systems in two of the four Erbil camps through drilling of boreholes (Qushtapa), provision of six submersible pumps for boreholes (Darashakran) and installation of two solar power systems (Qushtapa and Darashakran).³⁹ UNICEF has also invested in fencing around these sites to protect against vandalism and theft. These upgrades, along with others supported by UNHCR, are part of resilience-building interventions expected to reduce running costs and recurring operational challenges. Average water provision to refugees in the six UNICEF-served camps varied between 70 to 85 litres per person per day. As of September, per month, an average of 64 samples underwent physical/chemical testing and 136 samples for bacteriological testing.⁴⁰ Test results were within accepted ranges. In this context, routine chlorination has been sufficient to maintain water quality. UNICEF supported a three-month supply of water treatment materials covering the Erbil and Dahuk camp populations of around 75,600 Syrian refugees between June to August 2019. In addition, 260 tons of water purification materials were delivered to the government for use in Erbil and Dahuk water projects, covering gaps for the same three month period and benefitting an estimated 120,000 Syrian refugees and KRI host community populations⁴¹. Furthermore, UNICEF provided financial and technical support to government counterparts to continue operation and maintenance (O&M) of sanitation facilities (86 per cent of 2019 target) and solid waste collection services serving 42,965 refugees in camps (48 per cent children) (103 per cent of 2019 target). In Dahuk, UNICEF has supported access to sanitation for 9,010 children in schools and Child Friendly Spaces (60 per cent of annual target). UNICEF encourages community participation in maintenance of WASH facilities to strengthen ownership, also

³³ InterAgency Information Sharing Portal, accessed 18 October 2019. Figures of Syrian refugees registered in Iraq reduced after a verification exercise in the region conducted by UNHCR in mid-2019.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), accessed 10 October 2019.

³⁶ 2019-2020 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, Iraq country chapter.

³⁷ Demographic data shows 43 per cent of Syrian refugees in Iraq are children under 18; breakdown varies between camp locations (around 48 per cent are children) and non-camp areas (around 39 per cent are children).

³⁸ Dahuk camps were Domiz 1 and 2 and the government partner was the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA); Erbil camps were Basirma, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, and Darashakran and the government partner was the Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water (DESW).

³⁹ 16 boreholes (11 in Erbil camps and five in Arbat camp, Sulaymaniyah) are equipped with solar pumps.

⁴⁰ Tests are for Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) and bacteriological contamination.

⁴¹ The UNICEF progress indicators only consider Syrian refugees reached in camps.

among women and young people. Sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding is an ongoing challenge, mitigated where possible through investment in resilience-building works, such as solar panels, in coordination with UNHCR and government counterparts. Solutions for prolonged challenges, including shifts to more sustainable responses require longer-term resources.

Education: The issue of Syrian refugee teachers on ‘volunteer’ contracts (not on the formal civil service payroll) is a prolonged concern. As of the end of the previous school year in June 2019⁴², UNICEF had supported 1,174 Syrian refugee teachers on voluntary contracts in 44 schools in the KRI, helping to keep over 29,000 Syrian refugee children (14,430 girls) in school.⁴³ Following discussions, in January 2019, the Education Sector developed a position paper with the KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) agreeing that the government would take over this intervention. In August, UNICEF and UNHCR met with the new KRG Minister for Education to reconfirm this. As of end-September 2019, the MoE has issued a directive for teachers to continue working while further response from the KRG Council of Ministers is awaited. Concurrently, a previous MoE directive on integration for Syrian refugee students into Kurdish-language schools has been challenged by Syrian refugee communities, whose preference is for their children to continue in Arabic-language classes. For the 2019/2020 academic year, the KRG MoE issued an updated directive that allows Syrian refugee children to continue learning in Arabic-language schools. As a result, a parallel system (Kurdish and Arabic) continues in the KRI. The need to prioritise teacher incentive payments in the first half of the year, has meant no training of Syrian refugee teachers has taken place, and there are no plans to do so before the end of the year. Even if additional funds are received, teacher training should fit around the academic year to minimise disruption to children’s learning. Planned delivery of education supplies has also been reduced due to lack of funds – small-scale distributions for Syrian refugee schools are planned for October 2019 to reach at least 8,000 Syrian students.

Child Protection: Since January 2019, UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 11,443 refugee children (5,876 girls). Specialized child protection services and case management benefited 1,000 refugee children (531 girls). Many specialized cases need regular follow-up by case managers, including individual and family visits, and facilitating services through referrals. A protective family environment is being supported through parenting programmes, where caregivers’ knowledge of children’s and adolescents’ needs is improved, and their practical negotiation and conflict resolution skills are developed – since the beginning of the year, UNICEF partners have reached 844 caregivers (591 female) through parenting skills programmes. UNICEF continues to support capacity-building of government child protection workers. Between August and September, 14 government staff (nine females) completed refresher training on structured PSS and supervisory support. Due to lack of funds, UNICEF continues to focus on technical support to government and community structures with the objective of eventually handing over management of community-based activities. Focus on awareness and prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is mainstreamed across all implementing partners (Syrians refugees, Iraqi IDPs, returnees, or host community). Government agencies are unable to sustain activities for refugee children without external support.

Health and Nutrition: As of September 2019, there have been no reports of outbreak of vaccine-preventable diseases in Syrian refugee sites. UNICEF provided financial and technical support to routine vaccination services including measles vaccinations reaching 2,992 children under 1 year (1,526 girls) (100 per cent of the 2019 target) and polio vaccinations reaching 14,293 children (7,289 girls) under 5 years (95 per cent of the annual target); alongside vaccinations, 7,188 children between 9-59 months received vitamin A supplementation. In addition, 5,394 children aged 12 to 59 months were vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)⁴⁴. UNICEF’s new-born home visits programme is designed to reduce neo-natal morbidity and mortality rates by detecting health risks in new-borns or mothers in the month after birth. Between January and September 2019, 3,119 new-borns in camps (1,537 girls) (104 per cent of the 2019 target) were visited by trained healthcare workers. In other interventions, community health promoters in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah camps reached 131,473 individuals (79,602 females) with health messages on vaccination, hygiene, breastfeeding practices and child nutrition delivered through tent-to-tent awareness-raising or through regular sessions in Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) in the KRI.

Since January 2019, 113 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases (0.59 per cent) and 578 moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases (2.99 per cent) were reported; of these, 47 SAM cases (0.89 per cent) and 283 MAM cases (5.38 per cent) were reported between June and September 2019. All MAM and non-complicated SAM cases were managed at camp primary healthcare centre (PHC) while complicated cases were referred to the nearest specialist unit or Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre. Collectively since the start of 2019, the global acute

⁴² June was the end of the 2018/2019 academic year – schools were closed for summer until late September 2019, so no further incentives were disbursed.

⁴³ Figure corrected since mid-year 2019 Humanitarian Situation Report after data verification and cleaning. Total of 1,174 breaks down to 1,032 volunteer teaching staff (791 females) and 142 non-teaching staff (66 females) at Syrian refugee schools in Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah. Filling the critical gap for incentives has required additional resourcing beyond what has been received for the education response of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan; UNICEF has supplemented additional non-earmarked resources in 2019 of approximately US\$695,870 for teachers’ incentives up to June 2019.

⁴⁴ Measles, Mumps and Rubella (12-59 months) not included in the UNICEF Humanitarian Performance Monitoring progress table.

malnutrition (GAM) rate is 3.58 per cent⁴⁵, which is within acceptable range per the World Health Organisation guidelines. Data related to growth screening and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programmes is an ongoing challenge. Most Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) have paper, rather than computer-based, systems which makes accurate compilation and recording of data time-consuming and prone to multiple reports, where health workers count visits rather than children. UNICEF continues to provide support at central level to improve the Health Management Information System (HMIS). In 2019, UNICEF has also supported registries needed for growth monitoring activities in refugee camps, as well as anthropometric measurement equipment. Surveillance of any acute watery diarrhoea cases continues, but no cholera cases have been reported in Syrian refugee camps in 2019.

Social Protection: UNICEF cash assistance is unconditional but aims to reduce the barriers to education access experienced by children from vulnerable families; referral mechanisms are supported with government social services, including for education and child protection issues. In 2019, cash-for-education support has reached 2,251 children (1,272 girls, in the first half of the year, helping to meet school-related expenses. Families receiving cash assistance are referred to government child protection case management services if needed. UNICEF does not plan any further humanitarian cash assistance for the 2019/2020 academic year.

Media and External Communication: UNICEF's communication and advocacy strategy has focused on raising awareness on the 30th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A [national petition](#) has been launched and as of September had received over 12,000 signatures. The petition calls on national leaders to listen to children and adolescents and take their voices into consideration when formulating policies that impact their lives, to increase public investments in quality health care, quality education, and safe water, so every child and adolescent has a fair chance to reach their full potential, and to ensure children are protected from all forms of violence and abuse. In the reporting period, UNICEF Iraq hosted a visit from UNICEF France and the Goodwill Ambassador Tatianna Da Silva who visited areas impacted by conflict. The visit was [covered by the Francophone media](#).

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2019)

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 447,548 including 240,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps	95,000	84,716 ¹	6,654	75,000	75,614 ¹	6,552
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	52,035 ²	6,627	50,000	42,965 ²	6,552
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000	51,733 ³	6,552	41,730	42,965 ³	6,552
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	15,000	16,974 ⁴	0	15,000	9,010 ⁴	0
EDUCATION (Children in need: 152,956)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	78,539 ¹	31,475 ¹	0	30,700	29,730 ¹	0
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,545	378 ²	169	925	0 ²	0
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	8,000	1,618 ³	0	8,000	1,618 ³	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Children in need: 103,500)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	2,889 ¹	794	1,557	1,000 ¹	243
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	23,455	17,205 ²	4,450	12,370	11,443 ²	3,200
# of caregivers participating in parenting programmes	4,502	1,504	667	1,560	844 ³	406
HEALTH (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)		n/a		3,000	2,992 ¹	1,108
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through new-born home visits				3,000	3,119 ²	480
# of children under 5 immunized against polio in camps (routine)				15,000	14,293 ³	4,899
NUTRITION (Children in need: 15,000)						
# of U5 children provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, nutrition screening) in camps		n/a		15,000	19,306 ¹	6,588

⁴⁵ These rates are similar to the 2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-6) which reported Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition cases rates of 2.5 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively. GAM rates of less than 5 per cent are considered acceptable per World Health Organisation guidelines.

# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps.		6,000	9,464 ²	2,016
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers	n/a	5,000	2,251 ¹	0
WINTERIZATION				
# of children receiving seasonal support through in-kind assistance	n/a	10,500	0 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES				
WASH 1: Sector: Females: 43,205, Males: 41,511. UNICEF: -Females: 38,563, Males: 37,051. Achievement against WASH indicators shows maximum population reached in 2019. Where 'zero' is reported in the 'change since last report' column, delivery of services has been maintained, but no additional people reached above previous maximum.				
WASH 2: Sector: Females: 26,538, Males: 25,497, UNICEF: Females: 21,912, Males: 21,053. In Iraq, the challenge for WASH is sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding.				
WASH 3: Sector: Females: 26,384, Males: 25,349. UNICEF: Females: 21,912, Males: 21,053. See footnote under [1] above.				
WASH 4: Sector: Females: 8,657, Males: 8,317. UNICEF: Females: 4,595, Males: 4,415. See footnote under [1] above.				
Education 1: Sector: Females: 15,839, Males: 15,636. UNICEF: Females: 14,961, Males: 14,769. The Education sector target is based on UNHCR Iraq population data; in some cases, KRI local authorities report lower figures of Syrian refugees present per governorate, compared to UN data. The academic year does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2019.				
Education 2: Sector: Females: 228, Males 250. UNICEF: Females: 0, Males 0. UNICEF teacher training activities have been cut back due to the funding gap; available funds in the first half of 2019 were prioritised for continuation of Syrian refugee volunteer teacher incentives.				
Education 3: Sector: Females: 815, Males: 803. UNICEF: Females: 815, Males: 803. The main distribution of learning materials takes place at the start of each new academic year (September/October). In-between, UNICEF and partners may undertake 'top-up' distributions according to needs identified per location, in coordination with local authorities. Planned scale of distributions will be reviewed based on available resources.				
Child Protection 1: Sector: Females: 1,227, Males: 1,662. UNICEF: Females: 469, Males: 531. Across the KRI, and due to lack of funds, UNICEF continues to deliver technical support to government and community structures with the objective to hand over the management of community-based activities.				
Child Protection 2: Sector: Females: 8,518; Males: 8,687. UNICEF: Females: 5,867, Males: 5,567. See footnote under [CP1] above.				
Child Protection 3: Sector: Females: 1,061; Males: 443. UNICEF: Females: 591, Males: 253. See footnote under [CP1] above.				
Health 1: UNICEF: Females: 1,526, Males: 1,466. Progress includes only children reached through routine services. Immunization data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) which can lead to delay in data receipt and reporting.				
Health 2: UNICEF: Females: 1,537, Males: 1,582. Good progress as of mid-year has been supported by the number of teams working on this programme. As visits are done house-to-house, data quantity and quality has improved in comparison to previous years.				
Health 3: UNICEF: Females: 7,289, Males: 7,004. Immunization data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) which can lead to delay in data receipt and reporting.				
Nutrition 1: UNICEF: Females: 9,360, Males: 9,946. Record keeping in Primary Health Centres and Baby Huts are mainly paper-based which can create duplication in records. UNICEF follows up with relevant Directorates of Health to support data collection and removal of duplicate entries.				
Nutrition 2: See footnote under Nutrition [1] above.				
Social Protection: UNICEF: Females: 1,272, Males: 1,294. No new funding for cash transfer received in 2019. Results achieved are as of June 2019, using carry-over funding from multi-year grants from previous years.				
Winterization: Response for 2019-2020 winter response is planned to start in October/November 2019.				

Egypt

Humanitarian situation and needs:

Egypt is a destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. As of September 2019, there were 249,709 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, including 129,295 Syrians (52 per cent) and 119,338 from other nationalities (48 per cent). 53,270 Syrian children (42 per cent) of the Syrian caseload are children. 19,088 refugees and asylum seekers were newly registered in 2019 (18 per cent Syrian). Nearly two thirds of Syrian refugees in Egypt come from Damascus and rural Damascus, which are now under the control of the Government of Syria. 4,220 unaccompanied and separated children (2,395 are unaccompanied children, while 1,825 are separated). Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside local communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. As per the 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health public facilities at an equal level with Egyptian nationals. While considerable progress has been made towards improving school enrolment rates⁴⁶, some barriers related to access to education remain. Poverty is the main reason for Syrian refugee children not being enrolled or attending school. The steady increase of commodity prices makes it more difficult for parents from refugee communities to cover the direct

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on 18 October 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	129,295	M: 66,716; F: 62,579
Child Refugees (Under 18)	53,270	M: 27,411; F: 25,859
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,576	M: 6,982; F: 6,594

⁴⁶ Reaching 89 per cent per latest UNHCR internal survey in 2018.

and indirect costs of education and consequently leads to an increased number of children not being enrolled in schools, at-risk of dropping out or being engaged in child labour. Overcrowded classrooms, lack of supplies, language barriers, violence and discrimination in schools remain major constraints to education, particularly in refugee-dense areas.

Syrian refugees remain highly vulnerable. While they share similar challenges with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges because of their legal status, including timely access to residency permits due to centralized and lengthy administrative procedures, and limited livelihood opportunities. Data from the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) conducted in 2017 shows that 85 per cent of the registered Syrian refugees are unable to meet their basic needs. Therefore, 64 per cent of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms (child labour, child marriage, etc.) as a way of generating income. This represents a five per cent increase compared to 2016. Of those households engaging in negative coping mechanisms, 79 per cent stated that they need to borrow money to survive, which is an increase of 11 per cent from 2016. After the Egyptian government's decision on the liberalization of the Egyptian pound in November 2016, there has been a significant increase in the cost of living, including all food commodities and services, which makes it more difficult for vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs. The rise in prices of gasoline and electricity in 2018 resulted in the acceleration of inflation, which further worsened the situation.

The vulnerability and needs of the host community are no lesser than those of the refugees, with Egypt's economy likely to face continued challenges for the remainder of 2019 and into 2020. While the Government's reform efforts are expected to reflect positively on the economy in the medium to the long run, vulnerable populations will continue to face serious challenges in the short term. The 2020/2021 Egypt Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan will continue using the official poverty rate data collected by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics along with the poverty map to target the most vulnerable communities among refugee dense areas. It will also emphasize working with local actors and the Government to continue building their capacities in better understanding the needs, challenges, and opportunities related to the hosting of refugees.

Summary analysis of programme response

Health: As of September 2019, UNICEF continued its financial and technical support to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to provide primary health services to the refugee population and host communities. The core activities conducted were procurement of essential equipment and training of health service providers and community health volunteers on maternal and child health and nutrition. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF and MoHP have reached a total of 27,095 refugees, asylum seekers and migrant children with routine immunization and growth monitoring services, while 15,493 women of child-bearing age received primary health care services. This is in addition to supporting 135,146 Primary Health Unit consultations for women and children.

Education: A total of 7,167 children (3-17 years) benefitted from school supplies and education kits to support their enrolment and enhance their learning experiences for the 2019/2020 academic year. Among them, 6,672 were Syrians, 309 were Africans, and 186 were from other nationalities. During the reporting period, 275 education actors from school, district and governorate levels (158 females and 117 males) received training on public school admission rules for migrant children and how to provide necessary technical and administrative support for the process. In addition, 71 kindergarten managers in Cairo and Damietta governorates benefitted from coaching visits, which focused on high quality and consistent school management, human resources, leadership skills, and information technology. Among the managers, 34 were Syrians, 33 were Africans, and four were from other nationalities.

As of September 2019, a total of 34,443 children benefitted from life skills education including LEGO play activities, life skills camps and workshops as well as psychological and psychosocial support sessions. Out of the total number of children, 12,278 were Syrians, 12,684 were Africans, 9,450 Egyptians and 31 children were from other nationalities. Through life skills sessions, children were equipped with team building, problem solving, time management and leadership skills and now are more likely to express their emotions and deal with their personal issues through psychological and psychosocial support (PSS) sessions. The Education programme has a funding gap. Activities were implemented by funds carried over from 2018. In the absence of additional funds, UNICEF will be forced to dramatically scale-down critical services for formal/non-formal education enrolment. The cash-transfers for the 2019-2020 academic year will be reduced which will affect approximately 6,000 children. Moreover, although UNICEF sees the need of rehabilitation/improvement of classrooms with WASH facilities in public schools, benefitting 300,000 children, this activity is currently on hold due to the funding limitation.

Child Protection: As of September 2019, UNICEF continued its response for refugee, migrant and host community children with 61,235 children, adolescents and youth accessing psychosocial support (29,630 boys and 31,605 girls), 13,594 parents benefiting from positive

parenting sessions and 5,047 children and adolescents from the case management mechanism. UNICEF continued to support 85 public schools in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Aswan governorates to implement their respective child safeguarding mechanisms to address violence against children in schools, benefitting approximately 60,000 students. UNICEF works with implementing governmental and non-governmental partners to activate and link child protection committees (CPCs) in schools and District CPCs in the selected areas, build the capacity of school staff to implement positive discipline methods, establish child safeguarding systems in public schools to prevent and respond to violence in primary schools as well as enhance parents' access to community-based protection and PSS through positive parenting capacity building. Within the strategy of activating the national child protection system in targeted governorates and in close coordination with National Council of Childhood and motherhood NCCM, UNICEF has moved ahead with its ongoing plan to follow-up on the activation of 42 general and district level committees in Aswan, Damietta and Dakhahlia governorates. The activation strategy begins with capacity building trainings on the legal framework, case management, and child protection. It continues by monitoring activation through reporting on case management, networking and referrals. To increase reach and activation of CPCs on the national level established a new partnership with an international non-governmental organization to activate CPCs in Kafr El Shiekh, Red Sea, Marouh, Cairo, Giza, and Qalubia governorates which will ultimately result in operationalization of 40% of CPCs across the country.

UNICEF and the MoHP have launched a strategic partnership to strengthen capacity of primary health units (PHUs) to address increased demand for primary health services and non-specialized PSS support. The cooperation with the MoHP is fundamental to mainstream PSS at national level as the health units in the country are already providing protection and health services to refugee families. The new additional interventions that UNICEF helped in expanding is the prevention and response against abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence for both children and their families. Phase one of the programme is working in 16 governorates in 40 PHUs and the plan for Phase two is to add three more governorates and new 40 PHUs. UNICEF continues to play a significant role to address the needs of 87 children in detention; particularly those held in the southern border in Aswan governorate. Through UNICEF partner, conditions in detention centers are being improved through provision of basic care and support including non-food items, medical care (vaccination), and PSS, legal advocacy and post-release referrals. This is in addition to close coordination with UNHCR to process asylum claims of children held in detention. There is currently a 94 per cent funding gap in the Child Protection component of the 3RP plan for Egypt. However, a high coverage of the UNICEF-supported child protection services has nevertheless been achieved due to strong partnership with MoHP's Motherhood and Childhood Health Department which resulted in the activation and management of family clubs within more governorates, with staff costs being covered by the Ministry. This led to a highly cost-effective approach with extensive outreach.

Social Protection: For the 2018-2019 winter assistance, UNICEF and UNHCR developed a joint winter programme which had initially targeted 3,800 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), of which 71% are male and 29% female, and 300 vulnerable refugee families with dependants. However, due to the increased number of UASC at the time of distribution, UNICEF and UNHCR agreed to prioritize support to 4,097 registered UASC. The programme provided a cash grant of US\$56 for each child which is equivalent to the entire winter minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for refugees in Egypt. By the end of the distribution period, 3,163 UASC were supported across the country which represents 77 per cent of the targeted UASC caseload. The majority of the supported UASC are between 12 and 17 years old and 40 per cent of the beneficiaries are Eritreans followed by South Sudanese (15 per cent) and Ethiopians (12 per cent). Additionally, a total of 292 families with children were supported through UNHCR's winter assistance programme, representing 97 per cent of the target. These families, the majority being Sudanese (68 per cent), and South Sudanese (18 per cent), were supported with a winter cash grant of US\$ 34, similar to other families receiving winter assistance from UNHCR, benefitting a total of 1,707 children below the age of 18 years.

UNICEF and UNHCR conducted a two-step post-distribution monitoring process, including a pre-utilization survey and a post-utilization survey. Both surveys were conducted by data collectors with both casework and child sensitive interviewing expertise. The pre-utilization survey showed that more than 80% felt safe in collecting and spending the money while general satisfaction with the efficiency of the distribution process. The post-utilization survey showed that 70% of beneficiaries were satisfied with the distribution with 24% stating it had significantly reduced their financial burden and 25% reporting a significant improvement in the level of stress. A report with the results of the post-utilization survey is finalized and will be published in the next reporting period.

Regarding UNICEF contribution in the regular cash grant for UASC in Egypt, fundraising efforts have been scaled-up to help overcome the 100% funding gap with no success. Being UASC amongst the most vulnerable children in Egypt, the lack of funding will result in the utilisation of negative coping mechanisms that will further affect a very vulnerable population segment.

Summary of Programme Results (January-September 2019)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result **	Change since last Report
HEALTH (Need: 101,000 Syrian refugee women and children)						
# of women received primary health care services		n/a		120,000	15,493 ¹	10,477
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				136,000	27,095 ²	18,031
EDUCATION (Need: 60,100 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (3-17 years) enrolled in education (formal and non-formal) and received school supplies		n/a		51,310	7,195 ¹	6,672 ²
# of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) supported with cash-transfers				6,000	755 ³	0
Number of children (3-17 years) benefitting from rehabilitation/improvement of classrooms with WASH facilities in public and community schools.				300,000	0*	0
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefitting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings				28,150	34,443 ⁴	17,778
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 60,100 Syrian refugee children)						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes		n/a		40,000	61,235 ¹	8,269
# women and men participating in positive parenting programmes				15,000	13,594 ²	2,664
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management				5,000	5,047 ³	168
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children received winterization support outside camps (regional indicator)		n/a		3,800	3,163 ¹	0
# of children received multipurpose cash assistance on monthly basis (regional indicator)				2,000	0*	0
FOOTNOTES						
*Total results: For all zero results, no activities were conducted since January 2019, this is planned to be conducted from the third quarter onwards.						
Health 1 and 2: These indicators capture the number of Syrian and Egyptian women who access primary health care services in the UNICEF-supported Primary Health Units. This is based on the reports of the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) at the Ministry of Health on the refugee and resilience component (3RP 2019). UNICEF started to collect the Egyptian beneficiary figures in September 2019. Health section will review the results from January 2019 till the end of December 2019 in the next quarter with the Ministry of Health.						
Education 1: Since January 2019, 8,940 children (7,195 Syrians, 620 Africans, 939 Egyptians and 186 children from other nationalities) were provided with school supplies. The distribution of school supplies for the 2019/2020 academic year is still ongoing. UNICEF target and result in the table reflects the reach to Syrian refugees only						
Education 2: The figure reported in Mid-Year SitRep was higher than the actual result as it included Africans children.						
Education 3: A total of 9,134 pre-primary school students (5,131 Syrians, 3,813 Africans, and 190 from other nationalities) have received the education grant for the 2018-2019 academic year. Out of the total number of education grants from last academic year, 775 Syrian children were disbursed in 2019. The education grant disbursements for the 2019-2020 academic year will start in October 2019.						
Education 4: Since January 2019, a total of 34,443 (12,278 Syrians, 12,684 sub-Saharan Africans, 9,450 Egyptians and 31 from other nationalities) children from both community and public schools participated in various forms of life skills education. UNICEF target and result in the table reflects the reach to all refugee and host community children.						
Child Protection 1,2, and 3: These indicators capture reach to Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities. The results are per reports provided by the MCH and UNICEF implementing NGO partners. UNICEF's Child Protection and Health programmes expanded the partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population and managed to activate family clubs within more governorates, with staff costs being covered by the ministry. Hence, the outreach is very high given the cost-effective approach.						
Social protection 1: The updated result will be reflected in the next SitRep.						

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 15 October 2019)

Syria Crisis (3RP)

Sector	3RP																							Total								
	Jordan				Lebanon				Iraq				Turkey				Egypt				MENA				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					
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%				
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	36.2	25.5	10.7	30%	91.0	60.0	31.0	34%	3.6	1.0	2.5	71%																	130.7	87	44.2	34%
Health and Nutrition	6.2	6.0	0.2	3%	11.3	11.2	0.0	0%	1.9	0.5	1.5	76%	1.0	0.3	0.7	74%	1.4	2.8											21.8	21	1.0	5%
Education	65.3	45.9	19.3	30%	280.4	178.3	102.1	36%	9.2	0.7	8.5	92%	203.4	123.2	80.1	39%	4.6	1.8	2.8	60%									562.8	350	212.8	38%
Child Protection	25.1	13.7	11.4	45%	28.7	26.4	2.3	8%	2.0	0.2	1.8	89%	32.0	35.1	0.0	0%	4.9	0.3	4.6	94%									92.7	76	16.9	18%
Basic Needs and winter response	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.5	0.3	0.2	36%	3.0	2.6	0.4	13%	0.0	0.0	0.0										3.5	3	0.6	16%
Social Protection	15.6	11.2	4.5	29%	13.5	11.0	2.5	18%	1.2								2.3	0.3	2.0										32.6	23	10.1	31%
Youth and Adolescents	11.0	16.2			36.2	33.6	2.6	7%									0.0	0.0											47.3	50		
Early recovery										0.5							0.0												1			
Palestinian					6.5	5.7	0.8	13%									0.0												6.5	6	0.8	13%
Other																					4.0	0.2	3.8	95%					4.0	0	3.8	94%
Being allocated		6.55				23.5				0.0				56.1				0.0				0.000							86			
Regional thematic																													0			
Pending Allocation to COs																						0.3										
Total	159.4276	125.1510	34.2766	21%	467.6291	349.8745	117.7547	25%	18.3957	3.3222	15.0734	82%	239.3716	217.2990	22.0726	9%	13.1915	5.2381	7.9534	60%	4.0000	0.2444	3.7556	94%	902.0155	701.129	200.8863	22%				

- Funds available include carry-forward.
- As of September, UNICEF Turkey has received US \$129 million in new funding under the 2019 3RP appeal. However, \$75M from this amount will be carry-forward and utilized in 2020 as per beneficiaries' needs and donors' conditionality.

Next Syria crisis SitRep (2019 Year-End): 23 January 2019.

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

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

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

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