In Syria
5.3 million
# of children affected

13.1 million
# of people affected
(HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria
About 2.7 million
(2,681,865)
# of registered Syria refugee children

Over 5.6 million
(5,622,358)
# of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 1 April 2018)

UNICEF Appeal 2018
US$ 1.287 Billion

Funding Status
US$ 581 Million

In Syria

Highlights

- In Syria, UNICEF participated in three ICRC/UN Inter-Agency (IA) convoys, including to the hard-to-reach (HTR) area in Rural Homs, reaching around 33,500 people in need with multi-sectorial assistance; to the besieged location in East Ghouta in Rural Damascus, delivering supplies for an estimated 13,000 people in need; and to the HTR areas in northern Aleppo, delivering multi-sectorial assistance for about 50,000 people in need. In addition, 339,000 people were reached in 64 HTR locations with life-saving interventions and critical services.

- In East Ghouta in Syria, the total number of affected school-age children is estimated at 11,500. With UNICEF and partners’ support, three functional learning spaces were established for IDPs, and a total of 5,300 children have fully resumed learning. Additionally, UNICEF has responded in eight IDP shelters in five communities providing clean drinking water and installing prefab latrines, as well as the distribution of bottled water at crossing points for IDPs coming out of East Ghouta.

- About 293,000 refugee children in Turkey have benefitted from a Conditional Cash Transfer for Education payment in March, a 10 per cent increase over the payment in January, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 330,625 since the launch of the programme in May 2017.

- With a WASH funding gap of 85%, UNICEF had to reduce the full WASH response to Syrian refugees in Lebanon to only water trucking and desludging. As lifesaving activities need to continue, persistent lack of funding could jeopardize critical WASH support for 160,000 refugees.

- Through 215 UNICEF-supported Makani centres in Jordan, 58,000 vulnerable children (65% females) have benefited from integrated services that include learning support, community-based child protection and life skills training.

---

**UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>March Results (#)</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>March Results (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># targeted children enrolled in formal education</td>
<td>3,425,576</td>
<td>1,431,548¹</td>
<td>3,745,251</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education</td>
<td>416,100¹</td>
<td>51,711³</td>
<td>677,530</td>
<td>86,918¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children &amp; adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and PSS programmes</td>
<td>732,000</td>
<td>190,562¹</td>
<td>1,297,871</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination</td>
<td>855,747</td>
<td>91,989²</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># (est.) people with access to improved water supply</td>
<td>4,932,000⁵</td>
<td>855,318</td>
<td>8,400,000¹</td>
<td>1,321,620⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># # children &amp; Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition</td>
<td>1,696,000</td>
<td>216,516</td>
<td>2,377,000</td>
<td>249,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/ cluster lead agency; 1) Result excludes Egypt; 2) Excludes Turkey; 3) Result excludes Lebanon and includes revised targets; 4) Excludes Lebanon.

---

*Lebanon: $US5.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.*
Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Following agreements between parties to the conflict, some 130,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) have left the besieged enclave of Eastern Ghouta in March, either through established corridors to collective shelters in Rural Damascus (83,000 people) or through evacuation agreements to Idlib and Aleppo governorates (more than 48,000 individuals, including mostly civilians and some fighters). There were also exchanges of dead bodies and the release of Syrians held by the armed groups. Some 45,000 individuals remained inside the shelters in East Ghouta, in facilities with a capacity to accommodate 25,855 people only. The needs of affected people including children, remain severe, such as for WASH, food, shelter/non-food items, health and protection.

By the second week of April, Government forces and their allies captured Eastern Ghouta in its entirety, including Duma, after the evacuation of all armed opposition groups (AOGs) in the area towards northern Syria. Having fluid waves of IDPs arriving into camps in Jarabulus and Idlib has posed challenges on the humanitarian response due to overcrowding and the dire needs of people stepping out of a long-time enslavement.

Following a local agreement in the neighbourhood of Al-Qadam in Damascus city, on 14 and 15 March, some 1,300 people were evacuated to Idlib governorate. The United Nations was not a party to the negotiations nor involved in the organization of the evacuation.

In Afrin, the Turkish Government and AOGs have captured the main city of Afrin. Military confrontations in the Afrin district of Aleppo governorate since 20 January have displaced an estimated 137,000 people to the Tall Refaat area, Nubul and Al Zahraa, Fafin, and the surrounding villages. The lack of freedom of movement for IDPs is a major concern.

In Raqqa city, an estimated 98,200 people returned by 29 March. Public services are slowly returning, with at least 37 bakeries operational and the obstetrics unit of the National Hospital having resumed services. However, the widespread presence of explosive hazards, including unexploded ordnances, landmines and improvised explosive devices throughout Raqqa city continues to pose a significant risk to civilians, as well as to humanitarian workers. On average, since January 2018, approximately 20-25 blast wounded incidents occur per week in Ar-Raqqa City. Children, especially boys, are among the victims which could be explained by warmer weather and the increase of children playing outside, in the rubble and other unsafe areas.

UNICEF’s Response to Besieged (BSG) and Hard-to-Reach (HTR) locations: In March, UNICEF has participated in three ICRC/UN Inter-Agency (IA) convoys, including: to the hard-to-reach (HTR) area in Rural Homs, reaching around 33,500 people in need with multi-sectorial assistance; the besieged location in East-Ghouta in Rural Damascus, delivering supplies for an estimated 13,000 people in need; and to the HTR areas in northern Aleppo, delivering multi-sectorial assistance for about 50,000 people in need and carrying-out rapid multi-sectorial needs assessments in both reached locations. Overall for the reporting month, UNICEF has reached some 339,000 people in 64 HTR locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes and IA cross-line convoys in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition, child protection, and youth and adolescent development.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

WASH: UNICEF continues to increase access to safe water, rehabilitating WASH facilities, restoring critical WASH infrastructure and promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of WASH-related morbidity. During March, UNICEF’s provision of water disinfectant has supported 12.6 million people to access clean water, and the trucking of nearly 71 million liters of clear water has benefited around 307,000 people. To meet families’ WASH needs especially in camps and IDP shelters, 505,000 people were reached with the distribution of WASH non-food items (NFIs).

Improved and sustained access to drinking water was provided to over 469,000 people through infrastructure interventions, and some 148,000 people had enhanced access to sanitation services. In addition, enhancement of WASH services in schools has benefited 18,000

---

1 IDP data is per the 50th United Nations Secretary General Report on Syria, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
3 Dr-AlKabira in Rural Homs, Duma in besieged Eastern Ghouta, Tall Refaat in Northern Aleppo.
4 Including family hygiene kits, soap and diapers.
UNICEF also supported light rehabilitation of WASH facilities and latrine installations in service centers, IDPs shelters and camps reaching about 50,000 people.

In response to needs in HTR areas and emerging IDPs influx, UNICEF provided lifesaving WASH items and services in various locations. UNICEF responded in eight IDP shelters in five communities providing clean drinking water and installing prefab latrines among other services, as well as the distribution of bottled water at crossing points for IDPs coming out of East Ghouta. In a camp in Tall Refaat in Aleppo that hosts IDPs from Afrin, UNICEF has reached 50,000 people with hygiene supplies, water storage and water treatment for households. Additionally, UNICEF reached 33,500 people in Dar Kabira in Homs with hygiene supplies and water treatment for households.

In Babella in Rural Damascus, nearly 12,000 people benefitted from the repairs of pumping stations at water source.

**Education:** UNICEF’s education response focuses on addressing disparities among out-of-school children by strengthening alternative learning opportunities, using Curriculum B\(^5\) and self-learning programmes. Equitable access to early learning for pre-primary school children are also being scaled-up. In addition, UNICEF works on expanding teacher development, and strengthening support for inclusive education and life-skills and citizenship education. Technical support is also extended to the Back to Learning initiative, as well as to address violence against children, child marriage and child labour. In March, some 11,000 children had access to safe learning spaces through prefabs, rehabilitation and restoration of schools, and some 32,000 others benefited from the delivery of school furniture.

Furthermore, over 4,000 children accessed remedial classes and Curriculum B; 3,000 children in non-formal settings received self-learning materials; and 11,000 kindergarten children were provided with Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits and are now accessing Early Childhood Care and Education. To enhance quality of learning, critical educational supplies\(^6\) were provided for 67,000 children in formal settings including 5,500 in HTR areas, while to improve quality of teaching, 900 teachers were trained on the new curriculum, while door to door community education outreach activities helped reach 1,200 children.

In East Ghouta, the total number of affected school-age children is estimated at 11,500. Three functional learning spaces were established for IDPs with a capacity for 5,300 children, and a total of 5,300 children\(^7\) have now fully resumed learning. Moreover, 771 children in grade 9 and 67 children in grade 12 are preparing to sit for exams in May. In Afrin in Aleppo, schooling was restored in 11 establishments in Nubul and Al Zahraa and Tall Refaat where IDPs have been relocated.

**Health and Nutrition:** The health programme facilitates the provision of child and maternal health care and expands quality immunization services. A key focus is the vaccination of children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and the restoration of immunization services in newly accessible areas and in camps. Communication for Development interventions are strengthened to support routine immunization, particularly to prevent polio outbreaks. The nutrition programme works on the prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting), the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, the prevention of micronutrient deficiency among mothers and children under the age of five (U5), and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases. During 11-15 March, UNICEF, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, has supported the Ministry of Health to implement national immunization days (NIDs) with polio vaccination. The campaign was implemented in 13 governorates (excluding Idlib). About 2.7 million children U5 were vaccinated (96 per cent of the 2.8 million target). Furthermore, UNICEF and partners have vaccinated some 732,000\(^8\) (96 per cent of target) children U5 against polio. This includes more than 12,000 IDP children from East Ghouta vaccinated at Al-Madiq castle centre. Also, a measles campaign\(^8\) was launched in 304 IDP camps reaching over 59,000 children (5 months-15 years) in March.

In addition, UNICEF has reached 27,000 children and women with paediatric and maternal health consultations through fixed centers and mobile teams run by five local non-governmental organizations. This totals to 170,000 beneficiaries reached since January 2018. Health supplies were distributed to 98,000 beneficiaries including IDPs coming from Eastern Ghouta in rural Damascus shelters (257,000 so far this year).

UNICEF through its nutrition partners has delivered multiple micro-nutrient supplements to 25,000\(^10\) children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), and screened over 59,000\(^11\) children and PLWs for acute malnutrition. Of the screened, 260\(^12\) children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In addition, 35,000\(^13\) PLWs were counselled on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF). UNICEF also reached an estimated 29,000 beneficiaries with nutrition supplies in three HTR areas through IA convoys.

As part of the emergency response to the humanitarian situation in East Ghouta (Rural Damascus) and Afrin (Aleppo), about 53,000 people\(^14\) were reached with nutrition supplies through implementing partners.

---

5 Curriculum B is a condensed basic education curriculum for accelerated learning for children who have missed classes due to repeated displacement and to help them catch up and ultimately reintegrate into formal schools.

6 Including school bags, schools in carton, recreational kits and stationary.

7 3,000 in Harjal and 1,300 in Ad-Dweer shelters, and 1,000 in Adra.

8 Final reach to be confirmed in the next report.

9 There was no target for this campaign as this was conducted in response to the outbreak in the IDP camps which involves vaccination of new arrivals.

10 87,000 beneficiaries in 2018.

11 211,000 beneficiaries in 2018.


13 101,000 PLWs in 2018.

14 41,000 in East Ghouta and 13,000 in Tall Refaat.
**Child Protection:** UNICEF continues to provide psychosocial support (PSS) and awareness-raising on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war. This is in addition to expanding access to and ensuring provision of specialized services for high-risk child protection cases, as well as supporting the United Nations with the monitoring and reporting of on grave child rights violations. During the reporting month, UNICEF through its partners has reached 54,000 children (50 per cent girls) and 21,000 caregivers with PSS through child-friendly spaces (CFSS) and mobile teams15. Awareness-raising initiatives on child protection has reached 46,500 children and adolescents (51 per cent girls) and 12,000 caregivers. In addition, UNICEF partners have reached some 2,000 beneficiaries in HTR areas with protection services during March.

UNICEF continued supporting partners to promote safe behaviour and provide life-saving awareness through mine risk education (MRE), reaching 119,000 children and adolescents (53 per cent girls) as well as 40,000 caregivers. This brings the total beneficiary reach in 2018 to 377,000. In response to the growing need for MRE interventions, UNICEF partners provided training on risk education to 186 representatives from Ministries and non-governmental organizations in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Homs. Together with partners, UNICEF continued to provide specialized interventions in a temporary center for children engaged in labour and children currently living in the streets in Rural Damascus, reaching a total of 198 children (120 girls and 78 boys) with temporary accommodation, specialized psychological support, case management, family reunification, re-enrolment in school, and health promotion. On child protection situation monitoring and evidence generation, UNICEF partners have conducted 209 interviews with key informants in 60 communities in Idlib16 and Aleppo17 where they collected data on psychosocial distress, child labour and family separation. Situation monitoring will help generate data on emerging or changing child protection risks and threats so that necessary response can be planned.

**Social Protection:** UNICEF social protection programme combines regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting vulnerable families of children with disabilities. Seasonal clothes and blankets are also provided to the most vulnerable children through direct distribution and e-vouchers. In March, UNICEF has reached some 185,000 children with winter kits and blankets, including beneficiaries in East Ghouta (20,000 winter kits and 10,000 blankets). This brings the total reach since the beginning of the year to over 296,000 children, including 147,000 children in HTR areas.

In addition, over 1,100 children with disabilities have benefited from the Cash Transfer Programme in Lattakia. Since the beginning of the year, 1,500 children with disabilities benefitted from the programme in the same governorate. UNICEF expanded the cash programme in Tartous and Rural Damascus targeting around 4,600 children and is in the process of launching it in Al-Hasakeh.

**Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP):** UNICEF supports adolescents and young people with life-skills, technical and vocational education and entrepreneurship training to enhance their employability, in addition to Sport for Development and social and civic engagement initiatives to enhance social cohesion. During March, UNICEF has reached more than 6,000 adolescents and young girls and boys with Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) programmes helping build their critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills. About 3,000 young people have benefited from technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and 16 young people received seed funding to start-up their own social and business projects in Homs, Damascus and Rural Damascus. Moreover, seven youth blogs were published on Voice of Youth platform (VOY) tackling youth-related issues such as entrepreneurship. Furthermore, over 12,000 young people have participated in civic and social cohesion activities, including Sport for Development, youth-led social initiatives and dialogue. For example, 35 young volunteers and their team leaders conducted an assessment visit to Nubul city in Aleppo which is hosting hundreds of thousands of displaced families from Afrin with the objective to suggest solutions to enhance youth engagement and participation during emergency. In response to Afrin displacement, young volunteers participated in the distribution of water bottles to IDP families, in coordination with UNICEF and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC).

**External Communication and Advocacy:** During March, UNICEF focused its communication and advocacy products on highlighting the humanitarian situation of children and their families fleeing East Ghouta, as well as UNICEF’s response in collective shelters, through videos, blogs, and photo albums. UNICEF also continued to engage international news outlets, through several interviews with the UNICEF Country Office Representative, Mr. Fran Equiza, including Dutch and Spanish media, as well as three press briefings at the UN Palais in Geneva. In addition, partnerships with UNICEF National Committees supported wide dissemination of videos and photos. Marking seven years of conflict in Syria, UNICEF shifted the narrative to shed light on the plight of children with disabilities caused by violence, through videos and human interest stories. UNICEF also continued coverage of its regular programmes across Syria, including vaccination campaigns, and marking of international UN days.

15 Since the beginning of the year, 88,000 children and adolescents (51 per cent girls) and 26,000 caregivers were reached.
16 Armanaz, Dana, Heish, Idleb, Kafr Nobol, Maarat Tamsrin, Ma’arat An Nu’man and Tafnanz.
17 Atareb, Daret Azza and Jarablus.
## Summary of Programme Results (January-March 2018)

### WHOLE OF SYRIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result*</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HEALTH

- **# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns**¹
  - People in Need: n/a
  - Sector Target: 2,906,000
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: 44,361
  - UNICEF Target: 2,323,000
  - UNICEF Result: 87,377
  - Change since last Report: 22,491

- **# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)**²
  - People in Need: 2,100,000
  - Sector Target: 2,350,000
  - Sector Result*: 244,554
  - Change since last Report: 60,858
  - UNICEF Target: 1,676,000
  - UNICEF Result: 210,599
  - Change since last Report: 50,703

- **# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women)**³
  - People in Need: 18,700
  - Sector Target: 8,400
  - Sector Result*: 831
  - Change since last Report: 423
  - UNICEF Target: 8,200
  - UNICEF Result: 677
  - Change since last Report: 239

- **Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas**⁴
  - People in Need: 1,553,000
  - Sector Target: 822,000
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: 42,011
  - UNICEF Target: 785,000
  - UNICEF Result: 101,291
  - Change since last Report: 27,016

#### NUTRITION

- **# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micronutrients**¹
  - People in Need: 4,605,000
  - Sector Target: 2,906,000
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: 44,361
  - UNICEF Target: 2,323,000
  - UNICEF Result: 87,377
  - Change since last Report: 22,491

- **# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition**²
  - People in Need: 4,605,000
  - Sector Target: 2,350,000
  - Sector Result*: 244,554
  - Change since last Report: 60,858
  - UNICEF Target: 1,676,000
  - UNICEF Result: 210,599
  - Change since last Report: 50,703

- **# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)**³
  - People in Need: 18,700
  - Sector Target: 8,400
  - Sector Result*: 831
  - Change since last Report: 423
  - UNICEF Target: 8,200
  - UNICEF Result: 677
  - Change since last Report: 239

- **# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding**⁴
  - People in Need: 1,553,000
  - Sector Target: 822,000
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: 42,011
  - UNICEF Target: 785,000
  - UNICEF Result: 101,291
  - Change since last Report: 27,016

- **Est. # of people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas**⁵
  - People in Need: n/a
  - Sector Target: 410,000
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: 167,466
  - UNICEF Target: 410,000
  - UNICEF Result: 167,466
  - Change since last Report: 130,814

#### WASH

- **Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply**¹
  - People in Need: 14,600,000
  - Sector Target: 8,000,000
  - Sector Result*: 1,223,334
  - Change since last Report: 475,500
  - UNICEF Target: 4,500,000
  - UNICEF Result: 757,032
  - Change since last Report: 406,967

- **Est. # of people have sustained access to safe drinking water**²
  - People in Need: 14,600,000
  - Sector Target: 14,000,000
  - Sector Result*: 13,478,927
  - Change since last Report: 194,130
  - UNICEF Target: 13,500,000
  - UNICEF Result: 12,498,909
  - Change since last Report: 50,856

- **Est. # of people have improved access to sanitation services**³
  - People in Need: n/a
  - Sector Target: 5,500,000
  - Sector Result*: 308,720
  - Change since last Report: 28,500
  - UNICEF Target: 2,000,000
  - UNICEF Result: 142,315
  - Change since last Report: 122,017

- **Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services**⁶
  - People in Need: n/a
  - Sector Target: n/a
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: 350,000
  - UNICEF Target: 350,000
  - UNICEF Result: 24,159
  - Change since last Report: 5,351

- **# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas**⁵
  - People in Need: 7,620,000
  - Sector Target: 7,620,000
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: 363,371
  - UNICEF Target: 1,700,000
  - UNICEF Result: 860,605
  - Change since last Report: 423,860

- **# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services**⁶
  - People in Need: 7,620,000
  - Sector Target: 5,000,000
  - Sector Result*: 2,341,568
  - Change since last Report: 606,905
  - UNICEF Target: 1,525,000
  - UNICEF Result: 496,039
  - Change since last Report: 80,427

#### EDUCATION (Need: 6.1 million people; 5.8 million school-aged children and 300,000 teachers and education personnel)

- **# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education**¹
  - People in Need: n/a
  - Sector Target: 2,862,000
  - Sector Result*: n/a
  - Change since last Report: n/a
  - UNICEF Target: 2,170,000
  - UNICEF Result: 265,440
  - Change since last Report: 77,756

- **# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education**²
  - People in Need: n/a
  - Sector Target: 545,000
  - Sector Result*: 48,144
  - Change since last Report: 5,822
  - UNICEF Target: 323,500
  - UNICEF Result: 17,792
  - Change since last Report: 3,261
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHOLE OF SYRIA</th>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># children and youth (15-24 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal Technical Vocational Education and Training³</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>8,714</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers and education personnel trained⁴</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>5,917</td>
<td>3,104</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>3,650</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings⁵</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>315,000</td>
<td>48,772</td>
<td>25,394</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>5,842</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection⁶</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| # people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes¹ | 5,870,000 | n/a | n/a | 47,600 | 380,000 | 113,288 | 70,709 |
| # people reached with Risk Education² | 8,200,000 | 3,400,000 | n/a | n/a | 2,550,000 | 377,158 | 158,356 |
| # people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events³ | 13,300,000 | 1,500,000 | 243,695 | 181,357 | 1,000,000 | 170,036 | 49,357 |
| # children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management⁴ | 275,000 | 44,000 | 13,266 | 11,143 | 18,800 | 5,172 | 1,821 |
| # adults trained in child protection⁵ | n/a | 12,000 | 12,000 | 11,710 | 5,000 | 715 | 158 |
| # people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities⁶ | 13,300,000 | 1,029,000 | n/a | n/a | 25,000 | 13 | 1 |

| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| # families receiving regular cash transfers¹ | | | | | 12,200 | 1,503 | 71 |
| # children protected from extreme weather with NFIs² | | | | | 682,000 | 295,583 | 182,850 |
| # children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers³ | | | | | 130,000 | 3,397 | 3,397 |

| ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION | | | | | | | |
| # adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives¹ | | | | | 450,000 | 20,955 | 11,502 |
| # youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding² | | | | | 2,000 | 46 | 16 |
| # youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)³ | | | | | 25,000 | 9,219 | 2,609 |
| # adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes⁴ | | | | | 250,000 | 46,122 | 5,788 |

FOOTNOTES

Sector Results: Results are as of February 2018.

Health 1: In 2018, a total of 4 campaigns planned, two national campaigns and two sub national campaigns. UNICEF result includes Damascus only and the final WoS number will be available in the next report.

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

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

Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). Supplies distributed in different locations including hard to reach and besieged areas through convoys.

Health 5: Estimated number of beneficiaries reached with communication, social mobilization, behaviour change communication, health education and health promotion messages.
Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A for children under 5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASH 3: Including waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.

WASH 4: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).

WASH 5: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.

WASH 6: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.

Education 1: Children receiving Text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture) curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs, school furniture, temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents).

Education 2: Children benefiting from Remedial classes in informal settings, Self-Learning Programme (SLP), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Accelerated Learning Program (ALP), literacy and numeracy classes in non-formal settings, school supplies in non-formal settings (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture), temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms) in non-formal settings, classroom rehabilitation including WASH, prefabs or rented classrooms in non-formal settings.

Education 3: Children (over 15) enrolled in formal or informal technical and vocational education and training through Education programme.

Education 4: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators on New Curriculum, Curriculum B, active learning, self-learning, life-skills, Education in Emergencies and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards.

Education 5: Children and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme.

Education 6: Education actors (Government staff, local education authorities, NGO staff, etc.) who complete training on education policy development, data collection methodology and process, sector/clusters coordination or the INEE minimum standards.

Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.

Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes.

Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions.

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

Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts.

Child Protection 6: Individuals (including women, men, girls and boys) that have been reached through activities to prevent GBV and empower women and girls.

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

Social Protection 2: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.

Social Protection 3: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers. Interventions against this indicator will be achieved over the final months of 2018.

ADAP 1: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities; through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation.

ADAP 2: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship.

ADAP 3: Youth enrolled in community-based TVET through local NGO partners.

ADAP 4: Adolescents and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal and informal settings.

---

**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:** Jordan hosts 659,06318 registered Syrian refugees (50.5 per cent children). 132,161 refugees, or nearly twenty per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, reside in four refugee camps: Za’atari (78,768), Azraq (46,025), Emirati Jordanian Camp (6,873) and King Abdullah Park (495). 80 per

---

18 UNHCR data portal accessed on 1 April 2018.
cent of Syrian refugees living outside of camps in Jordan are living below the poverty line, and approximately 50 per cent of refugee households show some level of food insecurity. Moreover, one in five Syrian refugees in Jordan are between the ages of 15 to 24, with 84 percent out-of-school or unemployed. More than 80 per cent of four and five-year-old children have no access to kindergarten (KG) education in Jordan.

A vulnerable population of an estimated 50,000 Syrians remain stranded along Jordan’s north-east desert border near Rukban, of whom 80 per cent are believed to be women and children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: UNICEF works on expanding access to kindergarten, infrastructure development to support early childhood education and expansion of non-formal education programmes. An assessment was completed in March of 65 locations in host communities wherein 42 were selected for the development of Early Childhood Education. UNICEF will build 42 KG classrooms with space for 1,050 children in these selected locations. Additionally, construction has started in 11 locations in Azraq and Za’atari refugee camps to develop 54 KG classrooms that would accommodate 1,350 children from the 2018-2019 academic year. Four new KG classrooms were completed in Za’atari refugee camp that can now accommodate 120 students. As part of UNICEF’s response to the vulnerable Syrian population at the Berrn, 4,950 vulnerable children (52 per cent females) in Rukban and Ruwaished were provided with learning supplies, comprised of informal education materials, stationery and school bags. To ensure continued access to formal education and improved learning outcomes for children (5-17 years) living in Za’atari and Azraq camps and host communities, UNICEF must secure US$21.9 million, of which US$5.1 million is urgently needed to support through June.

Makani: UNICEF continues to offer integrated services that include learning support services, community-based child protection and life skills to vulnerable children through 215 Makani centres. By March, integrated services had reached nearly 58,000 (65 per cent female) vulnerable children. Makani centres in Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps continue to undergo a strategic shift to a community-based approach structured to empower community members and shift leadership, ownership and engagement to Syrian refugees, with Makani managers reporting an increased sense of ownership and leadership three months after the transition to direct implementation. To sustain its network of over 200 Makani centers in camps, host communities and temporary settlements in 2018, UNICEF urgently requires US$35 million.

Adolescent Development and Participation: UNICEF supports the Government and the civil society in providing opportunities for active civic engagement and leadership development programmes for adolescents/youth. These activities are aimed at empowering adolescents/youth with required skills to make a smooth school to work transition. Vulnerable and disadvantaged adolescent girls in selected pockets of poverty are specifically targeted. In March, 10,865 (56 per cent female) adolescents and youth were supported in non-formal settings with enhanced life skills training including critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills.

Since January, 1,699 adolescents (14-18 years old, 55 percent female) have participated in UNICEF’s Social Innovation curriculum in Makani centres across Jordan. More than 237 ideas were brought forward, of which about 20 per cent were selected to receive seed funding to support project implementation. Since January, 19,349 young people aged 10-25 years old (76 per cent female) have participated in the emerging technology exhibition and received basic training on augmented reality, virtual reality, stop motion, toy hacking and programming. In addition, a total of 2,126 young people (30 per cent female) in Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps and 230 others (53 per cent female) have completed demand-driven certified technical vocational education, and were referred to job opportunities or income- generating activities. Within one to three months, 90 per cent of graduates in the host community and 30 per cent of those in refugee camps have found employment. US$6.19 million is urgently required for the continued provision of life skills, civic engagement, social innovation labs and vocational training in the next three months.

Child Protection: Child Protection interventions continue to leverage emergency resources to build and enhance national systems to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect of vulnerable children in Jordan. With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Health continued to build the capacity of health service providers on the procedural manual for responding to violence against children and women, whereby 120 members of the Family Protection Committees received refresher training. The National Tracking System for Family Violence (FVTS), supported by UNICEF, began operations on December 3, 2017, and has managed 308 cases of violence by the end of March 2018. In addition to that, 343 children (143 girls, 200 boys) were reached with comprehensive case management services in camps and host communities during the reporting month.

Social Protection and Social Policy: In 2017, UNICEF re-designed its cash transfer programme to enhance school attendance. This new programme, Hajati, was launched as an equity-driven, integrated social protection programme at the start of the 2017-2018 academic year. Hajati is a labelled cash transfer for education programme with a strong focus on school attendance monitoring, behaviour change communications, as well as home visit and case management activities in synergy with Makani. In March, UNICEF transferred 20 Jordanian

20 2015/2016 Ministry of Education data.
21 79 per cent of those targeted declined registration support (citing difficulties such as early marriage, lack of interest or financial constraints), whilst the remaining 37 per cent were either not reachable or the support was not applicable, as they were already enrolled in educational services, had moved from the country or where now too old be enrolled in formal education.
22 95 centres in host communities, 98 in temporary settlements, and 22 in refugee camps.
Children (9-59 months) vaccinated for Measles target 20,000; reached 15%; Children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio target 20,000; reached 16.4%; Number of children US fully covered with routine immunization antigens target 20,000; reached 13.3%. Number of CBA women Target: 30,000; reached 8.3%.

**Summary of Programme Results (January-March 2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JORDAN</th>
<th>EDUCATION (Need: 230,000 school-aged children)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education¹</td>
<td>137,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education</td>
<td>25,000³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers, facilitators and school staff trained</td>
<td>9,600⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)</td>
<td>67,000⁸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Children (9-59 months) vaccinated for Measles target 20,000; reached 15%; Children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio target 20,000; reached 16.4%; Number of children US fully covered with routine immunization antigens target 20,000; reached 13.3%. Number of CBA women Target: 30,000; reached 8.3%.

**WASH:** In 2018, UNICEF is focusing on completing works on the Wastewater Network in the Za’atari refugee camp, piloting the National WASH School Standards and increasing support to the Government in relation to water safety planning and sustainable development goals monitoring. In March, WASH services were provided to 119,156 Syrian refugees, including 67,460 children, living in refugee camps and host communities. In Za’atari refugee camp, the water and wastewater networks are currently at 77 per cent completion. 16,900 family hygiene kits were distributed in Azraq refugee camp during the reporting month. In all three refugee camps, UNICEF celebrated International Women’s Day and World Water Day by supporting special events and celebrations that distributed key messages and soap bars camp-wide. Due to shortages of funding, the continuation of crucial WASH services for 130,000 Syrians living in camps are at risk. To sustain these life-saving humanitarian services throughout 2018, UNICEF requires US$20 million for in camp water and sanitation services.

In host communities, five additional schools and surrounding communities in Mafraq and Al Badia have been connected to existing water supply networks benefitting 334 students and 714 people. In March, long term agreements for the provision of mobile water tanks and latrines were completed wherein UNICEF will be responsible for directly mobilizing resources to support the WASH conditions for temporary settlements in over 100 locations across most governorates. As temperatures rise in Rukban, water provision has increased to reach an average of 850 m³ daily, delivered to 56,000 people during March, equating to 17 liters per person per day.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF’s strategy this year focuses on the introduction of routine immunization and 24/7 medical services for asylum seekers along Jordan’s north-eastern border with Syria at the clinic at Rukban. Additionally, it continues to provide medical, immunization and nutrition services for vulnerable children and child-bearing age women in Azraq and Za’atari refugee camps. In terms of nutrition support, UNICEF continues to strengthen equitable access of children under the age of five (U5) and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) to integrated life-saving preventive and curative nutrition interventions through systematic identification, referral and treatment of cases of acutely malnourished children. Promotion of breastfeeding and nutrition practices remains a key priority.

In March, UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,076 children (496 girls) aged 59 months or 59 months with MAM and 15 PLWs (13 pregnant and two lactating) were found to be undernourished. All identified nutrition cases were enrolled for treatment and provided with Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF).

In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF continues to administer the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) for children and PLWs with MAM and SAM cases (a total of 82 children and 61 PLWs enrolled in SFP). In addition, a total of 518 children US and 67 PLWs were reached with screening for malnutrition in Za’atari camp, while 139 children US were screened for malnutrition in Azraq camp. The UNICEF-supported paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq refugee camp provided 8,875 paediatric consultations, 273 admissions and 463 dental consultations in March.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JORDAN</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong> <em>(Need: 471,000 boys and girls including 332,100 Syrian refugee boys and girls)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>151,629</td>
<td>34,208</td>
<td>27,944</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>30,004⁹</td>
<td>26,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services</td>
<td>26,903</td>
<td>5,116</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>1,583²</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes</td>
<td>100,242</td>
<td>8,438</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>7,822³</td>
<td>3,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women and men trained on child protection</td>
<td>6,883</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>466⁴</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong> <em>(Need: 1.33 million people, including 658,000 registered refugees)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision¹</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>79,941</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>79,500²</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems³</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>98,286</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>252,000³</td>
<td>98,286⁴</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services⁵</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>119,156</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>145,000⁵</td>
<td>119,156⁶</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session?</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>26,539</td>
<td>9,418</td>
<td>29,000⁷</td>
<td>20,961⁸</td>
<td>3,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,845⁹</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3,002</td>
<td>1,485²</td>
<td>1,485²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,274</td>
<td>1,537³</td>
<td>1,537³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2,669</td>
<td>1,361⁴</td>
<td>1,361⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>2,476</td>
<td>1,619⁵</td>
<td>1,619⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,000 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children U5 screened for malnutrition</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>9,994</td>
<td>9,994</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,917</td>
<td>1,217²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services</td>
<td>80,000³</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>5,216</td>
<td>1,955⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>20,533¹</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>2,126²</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills based education in non-formal settings</td>
<td>132,646</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>16,477¹</td>
<td>10,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills based education in formal settings</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>9,839²</td>
<td>9,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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</td>
<td>202,492</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>120,000³</td>
<td>18,303⁴</td>
<td>2,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOOTNOTES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education 1: As per the JRP formal education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown is 102,687 (Resilience: 3.2) and 34,519 (Refugees: 3.1). Enrolment in camps: 32,489 children (Azraq: 12,310; Za'atari: 20,179); Enrolment in the Host Community (HC): 97,893. UNICEF and sector results are the same. EJC Specific data will be provided when available.

Education 2: This figure reflects data officially released from the Ministry of Education in February 2018. Enrolment in camps: 32,489 (Azraq: 12,310; Za'atari: 20,179); Enrolment in the HC: 97,893.

Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 15,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 10,000.
Education: NFE sector total: Drop-Out: 1,050 (46.4% female, 53.6% male); Refugee camps: 591 (Azraq: 38, Za'atari: 553). NFE in the HC: 459; (179 female, 280 male). This reflects new enrolment under the Drop-Out program. With second semester enrolment opening for new students, 925 new students have been registered for Catch-Up (breakdown pending and will be available next month).

Education 5: 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 (ESWG).


Education 8: Target is 67,000; 53,600 in school and 13,400 out-of-school children.

Education 9: LSS Sector: 16,144 female, 20,655 male (16,419 Jordanian, 20,308 Syrian). Camps: 1,903 (Azraq: 909, Za'atari: 994); 1,080 (57%) in school children and 823 (43%) out-of-school children. LSS in HC: 34,896 (including 15 from temporary settlements); 31,455 (90%) in-school children and 3,445 (10%) out-of-school children.


WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Za'atari and King Abdullah Park Refugee camps.

WASH 2: UNICEF: 79,900 of which 49.9% are males.

WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq camp, vulnerable communities, and Rukban. Za'atari water network is not yet operational. UNICEF target was amended to align with targets in the 3RP.

WASH 4: UNICEF: 98,286, of which 51% are female.

WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdullah Park camp, as well as vulnerable communities. The target has changed to align with the 3RP.

WASH 6: UNICEF: 119,156, of which 50.4% are female.

WASH 7: Includes distribution of WASH NFIs in camps and vulnerable communities. The target has changed to align with the 3RP.

WASH 8: UNICEF: 119,156, of which 50.4% are female.

WASH 9: UNICEF: 3,985, of which 53.6% are female.

Health 1: Urban and camp results are for February, reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.

Health 2: 1,485 (714 girls, 761 boys).

Health 3: 1,537 (749 girls, 788 boys).

Health 4: 1,461 (663 girls, 698 boys).

Health 5: 740 in camps, 266 urban, 593 at Rukban.

Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban.

Nutrition 2: 518 screened in refugee camps (260 girls, 258 boys); 699 screened at Rukban (357 girls, 342 boys). Sector results were mistakenly not reported last month.

Nutrition 3: Sector targets and results are under review and may be revised next month.

Nutrition 4: 964 reached in refugee camps, 992 reached at Rukban.

Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF: 20,553 families, 55,257 children; 50% girls. UNICEF result is low due to funding constraints which is limiting reach to beneficiaries.

Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: UNICEF: 2,116 young people; 838 girls, 1,488 boys.

Youth 1: UNICEF: 9,095 female, 7,382 male.

Youth 2: UNICEF: 4,986 female, 4,839 male.

Youth 3: UNICEF target corrected from the previous reports.

Youth 4: UNICEF: 12,900 female and 5,403 male.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Iraq hosts 248,092 registered Syrian refugees (106, 183 children) with the majority (97 per cent) living in Dahuk, Erbil and Suleymaniya in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The remaining population (3 per cent) are in Iraq’s central and southern governorates. An estimated 37 per cent of refugees live below the poverty line. Challenges facing Syrian refugees in Iraq include limited livelihood opportunities and exhaustion of savings, while Syrian refugee children need access to sustained opportunities that will support their future. With 63 per cent of Syrian refugees living outside formal camps, a persistent challenge is to ensure this community has equitable access to services. Even though security in many parts of Iraq has improved and there are signs of economic improvement, government capacity to sustainably address issues faced by the refugee population remains stretched, after more than three years of protracted internal conflict and mass displacement.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

**WASH:** In 2018, UNICEF works through government partners to sustain WASH services in the eight Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil, with continuing focus on durable water and sanitation systems. In March, UNICEF supported 69,815 Syrian refugees (30,020 children) with access to safe water in the eight Dahuk and Erbil refugee camps. In Domiz camp, Dahuk, a small number of areas hosting around 740 Syrian refugees (377 women) are supported through water trucking, needed due to uneven pressure caused by illegal network connections by households. Sanitation support includes desludging of cesspits (1,266 pits in March) and solid waste disposal for 38,575 Syrian refugees (19,673 females; 16,587 children) in camps. Repairs of latrines and showers are ongoing as needed.

In March, 70 hygiene promotion sessions have reached 1,671 Syrian refugees (852 females, 718 children). Around 8,970 children (4,575 girls) are learning in schools and Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) where UNICEF and partners have upgraded WASH facilities. In the same month, reports were received in Dahuk of a small increase in diarrheal infections among children under the age of five (US). Although health partners indicated that water was not the cause, UNICEF and partners increased water quality monitoring, with more than 400 tests on samples from source, as well as at tanker and household levels. With very low rainfall levels across Iraq in the 2017/2018 winter, available groundwater sources will be restricted. In combination with higher demand for water supply during the summer season, this will place increased pressure on existing sources. It will be difficult to effect sustainable change in relation to availability of ground water and the low level of rain in the past winter will exacerbate existing reduced level; this is not specific to areas hosting refugees. Where assessments indicate that drilling additional boreholes is possible, UNICEF, UNHCR and WASH sector partners will undertake this work with funds available. However, available funding for WASH interventions for Syrian refugees remains restricted, with an 82 per cent gap as of March 2018. UNICEF urgently needs at least US$ 1 million to continue most critical services for Syrian refugees. Without additional funding, services for 66,510 Syrian refugees, including at least 20,599 children, will be interrupted from the beginning of May 2018.

**Education:** UNICEF focuses on increasing access to education, including expansion or upgrade of learning facilities; improved quality of formal and non-formal education, including teacher training and improving Kurdistan Regional Government’s Ministry of Education (MoE) educational supervision; and strengthening the education system to deliver timely, appropriate, and evidence-based responses. Since January 2018, UNICEF and partners have trained 399 teachers and education personnel (203 females), of whom 359 are refugee teachers on voluntary contracts who completed a 30-day training course organised with the Directorate of Education (DoE) in Erbil[26]. UNICEF supported the DoE to provide incentives to 702 voluntary teachers and support staff (480 females)27. The intervention ensures continued access to learning for an estimated 14,750 refugee students. Through the DoE Sulaymaniyah, 935 Syrian refugee children (401 girls) who live more than five kilometres away from school benefitted from twice-daily transportation. Additionally, in March, UNICEF supported the DoE Erbil to repair 1,814 damaged desks, as part of ongoing work to repair 7,000 desks. Funding for education support for Syrian refugees remains limited, with an 82 per cent gap as of March 2018. UNICEF needs US$11 million by December 2018 to support at least 46,800 Syrian refugee children between 3 and 18 years old.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF supports access to Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) services for Syrian refugees in camp, as well as work to strengthen health institutions to increase child survival. This includes routine immunization and growth monitoring services, health education including home visits, and feeding counselling for pregnant women and new mothers28. UNICEF focuses on services for refugees in formal camps.

Since the start of 2018, UNICEF partners reported 469 children under the age of one (U1) were immunized against measles, including 239 girls (247 children reached in March) and 1,732 children US were immunized against polio, including 883 girls (684 children reached in March) through services in camps, while 2,411 children received supplementary doses of Vitamin A (917 in March).

Since the beginning of the year, at the Peshkhobour border crossing, the main crossing point between Syria and Iraq, 1,699 children under 15 years old (866 girls) were immunized against measles, including 866 girls (223 children in March) and 1,997 children against polio, including 1,018 girls (228 children in March). A total of 48 newborns, including 26 girls (16 newborns in March) and mothers were reached by trained health teams as part of the home visits programme, and 630 pregnant women and new mothers accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. Since January, 2,461 children (6–59 months) have accessed growth monitoring sessions (1,255 girls in total). In March 895 children were screened for malnutrition, of which 13 cases of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) and 48 cases of Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) were identified, with children receiving therapeutic foods as needed. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate remains within acceptable range.

---

26 Correction in March report: Figure of 367 given in February report referred to all teachers trained by UNICEF and partners. The correct figure of individuals participating in the 30-day DoE training is 359.

27 Teachers reached in Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah. Syrian refugee teachers in Erbil are covered by complementary support from an NGO partner.

28 This intervention will only be supported in camps.

29 Vaccinations at the border target children up to age 15, as a way of supporting overall immunity for children who may have been living in conflict zones for several years with no regular access to healthcare.
Child Protection: In 2018, UNICEF is focusing on community-based approaches for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues as outlined under the Sustainable Child Protection Framework endorsed in 2017. UNICEF will continue to strengthen government partner’s capacity to respond. This is a central component of UNICEF response in a context where, due to lack of funding, international NGO partner support has begun to decrease. As part of systems strengthening work, in March, 44 social workers (19 females) from the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) Dahuk participated in capacity-building activities supported by UNICEF including training on core concepts of child protection, child protection information management systems, and case management approaches. In 2018, DoLSA Dahuk staff have initiated case management services focusing on complex cases including child labour and child marriage, working to support children’s access to their rights, including to education.

There are extremely limited funds for Syrian refugee child protection work. UNICEF needs US$2 million by June 2018 to ensure 12,500 Syrian refugee children can access psychosocial support services. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) are increasing their responsibility for services, but ongoing economic pressure has limited their outreach and service delivery capacity.

Social Protection: UNICEF’s cash assistance is unconditional, but aims to support removal of barriers to children’s access to education. UNICEF offers an integrated package of support working alongside the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to identify additional protection-related concerns such as non-attendance at school or child labour and to refer cases to government social workers. As of March 2018, UNICEF supports 3,830 Syrian refugee children with direct cash assistance of around 30 US Dollars per child per month. UNICEF has resources to maintain support until May 2018. To expand to a total caseload of 8,000 refugees, UNICEF urgently needs an additional US$ 2.3 million by June 2018.

Summary of Programme Results (January-March 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRAQ*</th>
<th>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (WASH)</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>CHILD PROTECTION</th>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>NUTRITION</th>
<th>SOCIAL PROTECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector Target</td>
<td>Sector Result</td>
<td>Change Since Last Report</td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>UNICEF Result</td>
<td>Change Since Last Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>83,518&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>81,149</td>
<td>69,815&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>49,455&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>10,880</td>
<td>53,333</td>
<td>38,575&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>47,139&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8,564</td>
<td>41,730</td>
<td>38,575&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services</td>
<td>37,255</td>
<td>10,665&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>8,970&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>2,685&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2,161</td>
<td>32,370</td>
<td>971&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>578&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>399&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies</td>
<td>58,970</td>
<td>1,028&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>35,370</td>
<td>0&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># PTA members trained</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>0&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>989&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>546&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>5,348&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3,414</td>
<td>16,250</td>
<td>3,134&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>469&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>247</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of newborns reached in refugee camps through the newborns home visit</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>48&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>1,732&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding for health and nutrition interventions for Syrian refugee children remains limited. UNICEF needs US$ 800,000 to support existing services and to expand basic services for at least 14,800 Syrian refugee children and 8,300 mothers up to September 2018.
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers | n/a | 4,000 | 3,830 | 0

### FOOTNOTES


Education 4: There have been no distribution of school supplies for Syrian refugees in 2018 so far. Most UNICEF-supported distributions were done at the start of the school year in September/October 2017.

Education 5: Sector: female: 40, males: 40 UNICEF: N/A.

Education 6: There have been no PTA members trained since January 2018. PTA trainings, along with teacher trainings, may be affected by lack of funding in the remainder of the 2017/2018 academic year. PTA trainings are usually undertaken as part of School-Based Management (SBM) roll-outs; SBM trainings (for parents; teachers/school staff; communities) usually take place at the start of a roll out; and roll-outs would not normally be initiated in the middle/end of a school year, which is the time of this report.


---

**Lebanon**

**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:** Following regional and national challenges to stability, particularly the ongoing Syrian crisis, Lebanon has witnessed low and declining economic growth in recent years. As a result, poverty levels remain high compared to the region with approximately 1 in 10 people unable to cover basic food needs. However, for the non-Lebanese largely refugee population, poverty rates are significantly higher with almost 3 out of 4 non-Lebanese being poor. Households with children and those headed by women are at even greater risk of being poor and of subsequently reverting to negative strategies to cope with their circumstances, such as marrying off girls and sending children out to work. Lebanon continues to shoulder a disproportionate burden of Syrian refugees with over 1.5 million refugees, including 546,546 children. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees data portal accessed on 1 April 2018.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**WASH:** UNICEF continues to provide temporary safe water and wastewater services to more than 65% of refugees living in Informal Settlements in addition to sustained access to safe water in poor areas with a higher concentration of Syrian refugees, while strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water for improved service delivery.

During March, UNICEF, in partnership with the University of Balamand and in close coordination with the Environmental Task Force of the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan and the Ministry of Environment, developed a manual in Arabic on Solid Waste Management (SMW) targeting local communities with the aim to reduce the environmental and health impact of current SMW practices in host and refugee communities. Under this project, UNICEF has conducted two Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions covering all Lebanese Governorates, and targeting a total of 38 representatives from municipalities, local and international non-governmental organizations. The trainings are aimed at developing the capacity of UNICEF partners and municipal committees so that they are equipped to train communities on SWM approved/adoption key messages.

With a funding gap of 85 per cent (US$73.5 million), UNICEF had to reduce the full WASH response to only water trucking and desludging. As lifesaving activities need to continue, the continuity of lack of funding could jeopardize critical WASH support for 160,000 refugees.

**Education:** The Education programme focuses on the improvement of education quality and inclusive schools to reach the most marginalized and hard-to-reach out-of-school children. Cross-sectoral linkages particularly with child and social protection and youth will be further strengthened for an integrated and inclusive response. During the reporting month, UNICEF has presented a Guidance Note

---

30 The number of registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon is 991,917, including 546,546 children. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees data portal accessed on 1 April 2018.

31 Also known as Paris IV.
for Including Children with Disabilities in Non-Formal Education (NFE) to its nine partners implementing NFE. The document addressed the definition and basic principles of inclusion, the types of disabilities targeted, as well as the support services available, the referral pathways and follow-up, in addition to monitoring and reporting, noting that the target number of children with disabilities to be included in NFE for 2018 is around 900 children. In addition, UNICEF plans to train and mentor all NFE partners on inclusive education in the coming months.32

The Education programme’s 60 per cent funding gap (US$138.8 million) refers mostly to the upcoming school year, which does not start until September 2018, while for the current school year, funds are available and activities are being implemented.

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to support direct service delivery for children and women survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse by providing case management, psychosocial support and safe spaces for women and girls, while looking at community-based interventions for longer-term service provision, as well as scale-up of outreach activities on issues of protection, justice for children and gender-based violence. In addition, UNICEF supports the Ministry of Social Affairs and other line ministries to help strengthen the child protection system in Lebanon.

In March, two separate landmine explosion incidents were reported on 6 and 11 of March in Arsal and Ras Baalbeck respectively, whereby one fifteen-year-old child was killed and three other individuals were injured in total, emphasizing the need for UNICEF to continue Mine Risk Education sensitisation activities, targeting both children and community members in concerned geographical areas.

In addition, UNICEF and the Food Agricultural Organization have joined efforts in responding and contributing to Government plans for addressing the issue of child labour in the agriculture sector in Lebanon, by commissioning a consulting firm to undertake a study covering all areas of Lebanon, surveying 400 farmers and conducting 90 interviews with farmers employing children, camps leaders and children working on farms. Key results revealed that 46 per cent of farmers are employing their own children as a coping mechanism to economic challenges faced in Mount Lebanon and South governorates. In addition, 43 per cent of women and 30 per cent of children comprise most the labour force of farms targeted by the study. Recommendations mainly included continuing efforts to ensure access to education to vulnerable children and the promotion of positive attitude on the value of education, as well as empowerment of female farmers and agricultural workers. UNICEF delivery of specialized/focused psychosocial support services will start later this year; hence results will be reported in the coming months.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF focuses on the most vulnerable children who are not included in the primary healthcare system, with priority given for immunization, as well as the strengthening of the public health care system and the integration or re-integration of defaulters children in the immunization system. UNICEF continues to support public health services including the routine vaccination programme while procuring and monitoring utilization of essential medication. Additionally, UNICEF provides technical support to the Lebanese Government to develop a national strategy for early identification and interventions for children with developmental delays and disabilities. In the last week of March, a course providing Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) technical information and soft skills required for counselling was conducted for around 30 Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) from Beirut and South, targeting 60 health care providers. In response to the measles outbreak in Shatila and Sabra camps where roughly 40 cases were reported33, UNICEF participated in mass vaccination activities from 15 to 19 March, in collaboration with partners34. A total of 12,177 children were vaccinated with oral polio vaccine, 3,102 with inactivated polio vaccine, and 9,400 with measles vaccine. Similarly, in the Bekaa, mass vaccination activities targeted 30,000 children by end of March. The 89 per cent of funding gap (US$18.8 million) for the Health and Nutrition programme was mitigated by working closely with the Ministry of Public Health on the design of interventions to be undertaken, in addition to mobilizing partners into volunteering to respond to the measles outbreak. In addition, UNICEF Health programme has prioritized immunization services.

Adolescents and Youth: UNICEF continues to focus on its partnership with the Government, to address system strengthening, as well as working with local communities, to build capacity of youth and adolescents so that they can play a positive role in their communities and have better employability opportunities. During March, UNICEF has launched its first Youth Innovation Labs “Generation of Innovation Leaders - GIL” at the Edex35 Education and Orientation Expo in Lebanon. GIL is a project that was created to address the inaccessibility of the knowledge economy for the vulnerable and most marginalized youth populations across the country. UNICEF’s Youth programme hosted three events for the UNICEF Executive Director’s first visit to the Lebanon country office, including a visit to one of the Innovation Labs where youth pitched their ideas for social entrepreneurial projects, and a visit to a Girls Got IT event attended by close to 500 young girls aged 14 to 15 years who are interested in learning more about science, technology, engineering, and math-related programmes. Additionally, the UNICEF Executive Director held a panel discussion at the American University of Beirut on “Investing in Youth in Crisis Situations” along with the High Commissioner for UNHCR, where she stressed the importance of increasing access to 21st century practical

32 The package of support to the implementing partners includes: Inclusion case worker to follow-up on outreach; special educator or inclusive officer at the level of the implementing partner; package of specialized services such as speech therapy at the level of the implementing partner; and special needs supplies.
33 According to the Epidemiological Surveillance Unit, that gathers reports from hospitals (in-patient and outpatient) Mount Lebanon has reported 40 cases of Measles (comparing to 117 reported nationally), the majority of which come from the cluster of Sabra-Chatila
34 The Ministry of Public Health, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, Doctors without Borders, and the Makhzoumi Foundation.
35 EDEX is a leading showcase for the latest innovations covering every facet of learning and education from student orientation programme, to teaching aids, instructional material and technology products.
skills, technical and vocational training, and innovative skills building programs for to the most disadvantaged young people in Lebanon, as well as expanding their opportunities for meaningful participation in their communities to promote active citizenship, social responsibility and to help shape local and national policies that affect their lives.

**Social Protection:** UNICEF is expanding its social assistance to the most vulnerable affected groups by providing humanitarian unconditional cash transfers and cash top-ups for children. As part of the No Lost Generation/Min Ila programme that provides an unconditional cash transfer for the academic year 2017-2018 to reduce household reliance on negative coping strategies and to supplement indirect costs of school, efforts were directed at ensuring that all children eligible in the target areas are receiving their entitlements in due time, and the household visits and referrals for the ones identified with difficulties in attending school. In March, the total number of children receiving the monthly base amount (13.5 US Dollars) was 39,400 children, while 19,389 children 12 years and above received the top-up amount (20 US Dollars). However, plans to continue the programme are jeopardised by the 81 per cent funding gap.

### Summary of Programme Results (January-March 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>LEBANON</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2017-18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>209,759</td>
<td>209,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Lebanese</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>217,000</td>
<td>220,842</td>
<td>220,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>417,000</td>
<td>430,601³</td>
<td>430,601³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers trained</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>0¹</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children assisted through CP case management &amp; specialized services</td>
<td>n/a²</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,659</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces</td>
<td>n/a³</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>80³</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls participating in community based CP activities</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>338⁴</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>149,955</td>
<td>117,955¹</td>
<td>3,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>188,175</td>
<td>94,890²</td>
<td>7,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>0⁰</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals experienced WASH behavioural change session/activity</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>96,370</td>
<td>41,555⁴</td>
<td>20,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>91,247</td>
<td>14,696⁵</td>
<td>14,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>80,512</td>
<td>12,408⁵</td>
<td>12,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children US and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>253,044</td>
<td>12,259</td>
<td>4,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLW</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>55,175</td>
<td>0⁴</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>308,219</td>
<td>12,259</td>
<td>4,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>2,287¹</td>
<td>1,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>21,301</td>
<td>2,583²</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,644</td>
<td>412²</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># youth trained on Life Skills</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>19,467</td>
<td>3,332⁴</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: As the Syrian refugee crisis entered its 8th year in March, Turkey remained home to the largest refugee population in the world. Close to 4 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, more than 1.7 million of whom were children. Nearly 3.6 million Syrians, including over 1.6 million children, were under temporary protection in Turkey, in addition to over 366,000 refugees mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran.

LEBANON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEBANON</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS</td>
<td># affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash transfer base amount 2017/2018</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47,500</td>
<td>47,932¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td># men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME</td>
<td># boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrollment in ECE schools schoolyear 2017-2018</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,268²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># boys and girls provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2017-2018</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2,632²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>293³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># children engaged in community based child protection activities</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,042</td>
<td>4,990⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,540⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>10,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes

Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used.

Education 1: Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2017-2018)” retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Payments were made in March and will be reflected in the coming reports.

Child Protection 1: Actual service delivery starts later this year.

Child Protection 2: The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).


Child Protection 4: UNICEF: Male: 20%; Female: 13%.

WASH 1: Sector figures were retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).

WASH 2: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.

WASH 3: Results will be reported upon completion of the projects.

WASH 4: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.

Health & Nutrition 1: Figures are reported 3 months later.

Health & Nutrition 2: Implementation delayed due to funding gap. The health programme is therefore currently focused on immunization activities.

Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 7%; Female: 4%.

Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 7%; Female: 6%.

Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 3%; Female: 3%.

Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 3%; Female: 3%.

Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: Targets almost achieved in January because indicators are not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).

Gender disaggregation: N/A.

Palestinian Programme 1: Male: 49%; Female: 47%; the big intake is in January, and only few new children are expected to join ECED in the coming months.

Palestinian Programme 2: Male: 21%; Female: 23%; the big intake is in January, and only few new children are expected to join retention support in the coming months.

Palestinian Programme 3: Male: 4%; Female: 3%.

Palestinian Programme 4: Male: 16%; Female: 18%.

Palestinian Programme 5: Male: 13%; Female: 15%.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on April 1, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Population</th>
<th>M: Male; F: Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered Refugees</td>
<td>3,561,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Refugees (Under 18)</td>
<td>1,627,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Refugees (Under 5)</td>
<td>480,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of whom some 116,000 were children. The scale of the crisis continues to put an enormous strain on Turkey’s infrastructure and basic services, particularly in host communities across the southeast and the northwest, where 94 per cent of refugees reside.

Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, four rounds of returns took place for 22 people in March, bringing the total number of returns to 1,577 since the Statement came into effect in March 2016. The majority of returned people were young adult men predominantly from South Asia and North Africa.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and other partners to strengthen existing child protection systems to expand coverage and improve the quality of services for refugee and migrant children across the continuum of care, with a focus on the provision of psychosocial support (PSS) and the identification and referral of at-risk children.

In March, UNICEF worked closely with the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) to finalize Minimum Standards to strengthen the protection of refugee and migrant children, including the application of Codes of Conduct for DGMM staff working with children in camps, reception centres and removal centres. UNICEF also provided DGMM-managed centres with child-friendly furniture as well as child development materials to facilitate the provision of PSS. In addition, UNICEF provided technical support to the MoFSP to tailor its existing ANKA Child Support Programme to meet the specific needs of unaccompanied and separated refugee children arriving from the Middle East, North Africa, West Asia and South Asia. Under the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) for refugee children, around 2,400 girls and boys were screened by UNICEF-supported outreach teams in 15 provinces, bringing the total number of children reached to date to nearly 32,000. The CCTE child protection component is now fully operational with the opening of the last remaining child protection offices in Mardin, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye and Kayseri.

Education: In close collaboration with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and NGO partners, UNICEF uses a multi-pronged strategy to increase demand, expand access and improve the quality of educational opportunities for refugee children in Turkey – with a focus on the estimated 350,000 who remain out-of-school.

In March, UNICEF and the MoNE organized several workshops to improve inclusiveness, data collection and outreach. In Istanbul, UNICEF convened academics, school administrators, teachers and MoNE staff to finalize the Inclusive Education Teacher Training module. The module aims to strengthen the ability of school teachers, counsellors and administrators to address the needs of vulnerable students in public schools, such as refugee/migrant children, children with disabilities, and those in need of PSS. The module will soon be implemented in eight pilot provinces before expanding across Turkey. UNICEF and the MoNE also conducted a three-day training on education outreach to around 165 Turkish and Syrian volunteer teachers in Ankara and Hatay. These teachers will now conduct outreach to an estimated 10,000 refugees in six provinces, providing them with essential information on available opportunities in formal and non-formal education.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Under the framework of the No Lost Generation strategy, UNICEF works closely with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education throughout the country. In March, UNICEF held two key workshops to strengthen social cohesion programming in Turkey. 30 participants from seven government and NGO partners met in Gaziantep to explore new social cohesion strategies for engaging adolescents in host communities – with a focus on applying the global Adolescent Toolkit for Expression and Innovation, which will be piloted in select locations in April and May 2018. Following the pilot phase, participants will reconvene to share their experiences and lessons learned, to develop a more comprehensive and tailored strategy by June 2018. In addition, UNICEF and UNHCR co-organized the first National Consultation on Adolescents and Youth Programming in Humanitarian Action on 21-22 March in Turkey. Over 50 representatives from various government and non-governmental organizations discussed the status of adolescent and youth engagement programmes in Turkey, and exchanged best practices and lessons learned. The discussions will form the basis of a regional report on promising practices in adolescent initiatives and innovative programmes for adolescent and youth engagement, as well as community-based protection approaches in humanitarian programming for refugee-hosting countries.

Social Protection: In collaboration with the MoFSP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen the social protection system for vulnerable children, while providing targeted education, child protection, youth development and/or peacebuilding initiatives.

---

36 Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), 5 April 2018.
37 The ANKA Child Support Programme is implemented in MoFSP-managed Child Support Centres across the country. The programme was revised to include PSS and social cohesion modules to improve the well-being of children affected by acute trauma.
38 The planning process is still ongoing, but pilot implementation will take place in 8 of the following 12 provinces: Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bolu, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Kayseri, Nevşehir, Trabzon, Van.
39 Istanbul, Ankara, Konya, Hatay, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa. The programme will eventually expand to 12 provinces, targeting 20,000 people.
40 The MoYS, MoFSP, DGMM, South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP), TRCS, RET International and Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants (ASAM).
41 A package of guidance, tools and supplies to reach and engage adolescents affected by conflict and emergencies through education, child protection, youth development and/or peacebuilding initiatives.
protection and social services for children engaged in labour. In March 2018, 292,924 refugee children have benefited from a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months—a nearly 10 per cent increase over the previous payment in January.

This brings the total number beneficiaries (those who have received at least one CCTE payment since the programme’s launch in May 2017) to 330,625 children. The next CCTE payment to beneficiaries will be made in May 2018. Approximately 82 per cent of children receiving the CCTE in March also benefitted from the Emenet conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months.

Basic Needs: UNICEF and NGO partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide core relief items and one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. During the 2017-2018 winter, UNICEF partners are providing cash-based assistance to approximately 10,000 vulnerable Syrian and Turkish households in the provinces of Hatay, Mardin and Batman, benefitting an estimated 30,000 children. Under this programme, eligible families receive a debit card valued at 600-1000 Turkish Lira (based on family size) which they can use to purchase warm clothes and other winter items, allowing them to spend their remaining resources on essential expenses such as food, heating and rent.

To date, nearly 8,000 households have received their winter cards, benefitting an estimated 24,000 children, and distribution to the remaining approximately 2,000 households was completed in the first week of April. Implementation was unfortunately delayed this winter season due to capacity gaps as well as security concerns arising from military actions along the border in northern Syria.

Media and External Communications: In March, UNICEF Turkey commemorated the 7th year of the Syrian Crisis with a photo story entitled Education to Overcome the Hardships, and a human interest story entitled Syrian crisis takes tragic toll on refugee families. UNICEF also acknowledged the generous financial support of donors such as the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), the European Union, Norway and the United States through multiple social media posts on UNICEF’s website, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-March 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result*</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result*</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION (Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education</td>
<td>51,200</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0³</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>604,154</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>604,154²</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education</td>
<td>36,200</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>1,452³</td>
<td>149³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives</td>
<td>13,440</td>
<td>12,994</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>12,994⁴</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers and other education personnel trained</td>
<td>146,620</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>146,200</td>
<td>0⁵</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>330,625</td>
<td>9,633</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>330,625⁵</td>
<td>9,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities</td>
<td>862,580</td>
<td>134,352</td>
<td>42,689</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>51,441</td>
<td>17,956⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>19,195</td>
<td>9,778</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>12,865</td>
<td>5,105⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children with protection needs identified and assessed</td>
<td>168,400</td>
<td>10,297</td>
<td>3,858</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td>2,566³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children who are referred to specialized services</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>7,135</td>
<td>2,292</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,519</td>
<td>1,847⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes</td>
<td>220,850</td>
<td>50,017</td>
<td>22,767</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>39,009</td>
<td>13,607²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ 147,864 girls and 145,060 boys.
⁴ 266,522 children received a CCTE payment for regular school attendance in January 2018.
⁵ Approximately US $160-$260 based on current exchange rates.
Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The Government of Egypt continues to grant access to Syrian refugees to basic and social services. Per UNHCR data, there are 223,859 refugee and asylum seekers in the country (128,034 Syrians and 95,825 other nationalities), of which an estimated 86,728 are children. Refugee populations are mainly concentrated in Cairo, Giza and Alexandria. Additionally, there are currently 3,695 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) registered, with the majority (61 per cent) being from Eritrea during the month of February, followed by Somali, Ethiopian and Sudanese children. Most refugees and migrants in Egypt live in rented accommodation in informal settlements across Greater Cairo and other urban centres. This perpetuates levels of vulnerability influenced by deteriorating economic conditions in Egypt, including sharp increases in costs of essential goods and services. Refugees and migrants in Egypt also experience discrimination in accessing housing and employment opportunities due to lack of legal documentation as well as social and linguistic discrimination, rendering them particularly vulnerable. UASC children are particularly at risk as they often arrive in Egypt without family and community support systems, and remain without assistance while they await registration by the UNHCR. While refugees in Egypt are permitted to access public services, including education and health, financial, social and awareness barriers can prevent them from using the services available to them. Syrian children are granted access to public education, however most refugee and migrant children face multiple barriers in accessing safe, quality education in Egypt. Financial barriers are significant and include hidden costs such as books and educational materials. Based on the latest data from the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), there are currently 41,640 Syrian children enrolled in primary, preparatory and secondary schools across the country. However, concerns related to overcrowded classrooms and regular attendance persist.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education: UNICEF continues support to Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children with education grants, and to strengthen the public school system to provide quality, inclusive, formal education to refugee and migrant children, as well as Egyptian host communities. UNICEF’s strategy targets the governorates with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees (Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta). These governorates also host refugees, migrants and asylum seekers from other countries, including those from Sudan and

the Horn of Africa. UNICEF’s humanitarian support extends to all vulnerable populations in these areas, including host-communities, to address the needs of the most at-risk, and promote social integration. The support encompasses the provision of pre-primary education grants, education supplies, teacher training and life skills programmes.

With UNICEF support, 943 children (3-17 years) have received school supplies and 86 Syrian refugee children were supported with cash transfers since the beginning of the year. Although UNICEF is partnering with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), there are unfavourable delays in the implementation of agreed-on activities. The MoETE is currently running a reform process named Education 2.0, coupled with shifts in priorities which affected the commencement of several programme activities. The introduction of the new NGO law has also resulted in increased restrictions at the community level, which is having a direct impact on the life skills component particularly.

To cover the costs associated to pre-primary education, UNICEF through its partner has identified 3,236 vulnerable children to receive conditional education grants in March. Parents receiving the second instalment of education grants were interviewed to estimate the extent of dropout risk. Accordingly, 283 children were selected as eligible to receive the extra cash-based assistance. The assessment tool took into consideration child-related risks such as disabilities, and household-related factors such as income and livelihood. UNICEF has supported the training of 54 refugee kindergarten teachers and education personnel in March, for a total of 71 trained in 2018, benefiting 1,775 children. The capacity-building programme centred around active learning methods, and essentials of curriculum design.

Through a UNICEF partnership, 100 UASC were selected to register in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) to help integrate them in the public-school system. The selection process was finalized in March 2018, and the 100 selected students have started their classes. The implementation of UNICEF education activities including support to early childhood education, formal and non-formal education, as well as training of education personnel have been delayed due to a reform that is being carried-out by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and shifts in priorities. This is in addition to the introduction of the new NGO law which has resulted in increased restrictions on UNICEF partners’ implementation at the community level, particularly with regards to the life skills component.

Health: UNICEF has been working with Health Working Group partners to support the Ministry of Health and Population in providing health care services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees as well as Egyptians through a basic package of training for medical and paramedical personnel. UNICEF’s partnership with the Ministry continues to facilitate collaboration with other organizations working in primary health care to ensure a system-wide approach for health services for refugees, supported through synergies with other UNICEF programmes in child protection, social and behaviour change, and monitoring. For example, the provision of child protection services in Public Health Units allows for children who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence to receive psycho-social support, as well as referrals and medical assistance at the same location.

Through March, UNICEF and the MoHP have provided 320 women with antenatal care, and 6,346 children under the age of five (US) with routine immunization and growth monitoring services. UNICEF plans to provide capacity-building trainings for community health workers (CHWs) to improve their ability to provide health services directly to their communities, and to build awareness among the community on the services available in public health units. Due to a lack of available funding for UNICEF’s emergency health programme in Egypt, trainings of health service providers and healthcare facility improvements have been stalled so far in 2018. As such, direct services such as antenatal care and immunisation have been prioritized so far to support mothers with antenatal care and to provide the maximum number of children with coverage from communicable diseases. With an additional US$500,000, UNICEF will have sufficient funds until the end of this year to support access to quality healthcare services to refugee and host-community populations through the provision of medical equipment to public health facilities, as well as trainings of CHWs and other health professionals.

Child Protection: UNICEF provides an integrated package of child protection interventions for Egyptian, refugee and migrant children and their families while working on strengthening of the national child protection system to respond to irregular migration and trafficking. Severely vulnerable children’s families are provided with unconditional cash assistance when needed in conjunction with case management services, and specialized assistance is provided to children with disabilities or victims of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). Additionally, UNICEF is providing these services through Family Clubs located within Primary Health Units, thus linking critical child protection services with critical health services. UNICEF is also monitoring the situation of children held in detention and providing humanitarian assistance including distribution of medical, hygiene and other non-food items.

During the reporting month, about 8,000 children, adolescents and young people have accessed structured and sustained psychosocial support services, life skills training and child protection programmes and 677 children, adolescents and young people benefited from multi-sectoral case management services. This brings the total since the beginning of the year to almost 23,000 and 2,000, respectively. During March, UNICEF has provided assistance including psychosocial support services and the distribution of medical, hygiene and other non-food item, to 52 children held in detention in Aswan governorate, 12 of them were found with their families, while 40 are unaccompanied minors. The primary nationalities of these children are Sundaneses, Ethiopians, Eritreans, Somalians, Ugandans, Chadians and Syrian.
**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-March 2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGYPT</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target*</td>
<td>Result*</td>
<td>since last</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>since last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># antenatal care consultations provided¹</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children U5 immunized - Polio National Immunization Days</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>6,346</td>
<td>4,122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># trained Community Health Workers</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION (Need: 65,945 Syrian refugee children)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>0¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>0¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers and education personnel trained</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children benefitting from life skills education</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>0¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Syrian children supported by cash transfers</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes</td>
<td>28,200</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>22,514¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women &amp; men participating in positive parenting programmes</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents &amp; youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>20,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents &amp; youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents &amp; youth receiving cash interventions</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents &amp; youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># vulnerable children reached with one-off cash for winter</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>47,200¹</td>
<td>42,480²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOTNOTES**

*Sector: Targets and results are pending from the working groups.*

*Health ¹: The campaign was conducted in February 2018 and the final results are pending from the Ministry of health and Population.*

*Health ²: The zero result is due to lack of funds impacting implementation of this activity.*

*Education ¹: No result due to delays caused by a reform that is being carried-out by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and shifts in priorities which affected the commencement of several education activities. The introduction of the new NGO law has also resulted in increased restrictions on implementation at the community level, particularly with regards to the life skills component.*

*Child Protection ¹: The result is high due to the Child Protection and Health integrated programme where child protection and psychosocial support activities are being provided through UNICEF-supported primary healthcare units (PHUs).*

*Social Protection ¹: UNICEF target corrected from previous reports.*

*Social Protection ²: 90% of cash assistance has been distributed. The final number of beneficiaries is not available yet, however it is estimated at 42,380, according to the UNHCR partner.*

**Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP) Funding Status**

As of 15 April 2018, UNICEF appeals for Syria and the Syrian Refugees are 57% and 54% funded respectively, this includes funds carried-forward from the previous year. UNICEF’s response to Syrian refugees in Iraq is most underfunded (80%), followed by Jordan (30%) and Egypt (65%). Sustained and unearmarked donor funding remains critical to support to one of the world’s longest and most complex humanitarian crises.
### Funding Status US$ million (as of 15 April 2018)
#### Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>HRP</th>
<th>JRP</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>Available Fund</td>
<td>Funding Gap</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>Available Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bwtr., Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic needs &amp; winter response</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>355.7</td>
<td>151.3</td>
<td>192.4</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Funds available include carry-forward from 2017.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US$ 62.7 and Total funds available US$ 11.5 M.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US$ 30.9 M and Total funds available US$ 6.8 M.
- Lebanon: $55.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.

**Next SitRep: May 20th, 2018**

**UNICEF Syria Crisis:** [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syrリアCRISIS_68134.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syrリアCRISIS_68134.html)

**UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook:** [www.facebook.com/unicefmena](http://www.facebook.com/unicefmena)


**Whom to contact for further information:**

- Michele Servadei
  - Regional Emergency Advisor
  - UNICEF MENA Regional Office
  - Mobile: +962 (0) 79551610
  - Email: mservadei@unicef.org

- Juliette Touma
  - Regional Chief of Communications
  - UNICEF MENA Regional Office
  - Mobile: +962 (0) 798674628
  - Email: jtouma@unicef.org