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On 9 November 2016, displaced children and adults are seen in a vehicle after fleeing from ISIL-controlled areas in rural Raqqa to Ain Issa, the main staging point for displaced families, some 50 Km north of Raqqa city. Some carried mattresses and blankets, while others brought their livestock, including goats, cows and sheep.

unicef Syria Crisis

October 2016 Humanitarian Results

OCTOBER 2016: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in Syria has deteriorated in October with the intensification of violence in Aleppo, Idlib, Rural Damascus, Homs and Deir ez Zor. Children continue to pay the heaviest price of the ongoing conflict, as civilian infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals and water supply stations continue to be hit and delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations is daily challenged by volatile conditions on the ground.
- In Syria, UNICEF reached about 175,072 people in 49 hard to reach locations with life-saving interventions and critical services and delivered supplies for 177,200 beneficiaries in 15 besieged areas.
- Across the Syria crisis countries in 2016, UNICEF and partners have reached over 21 million children under the age of 5 with polio vaccinations and over 1.3 million with a hygiene promotion session and/or hygiene kits. Additionally, UNICEF supported 680,732 children to access formal education in Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt. In Syria, 2.9 children (5-17 years) were supported in formal education through distribution of supplies/textbooks.
- Since the beginning of the year, over 800,000 children and adults benefited from UNICEF-structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes across Syria and countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region.
- US\$40.2 million of funding is urgently needed (US\$82.5 million appeal) to help UNICEF and partners provide essential clothing and winterization supplies for the cold season for children inside Syria and those who have taken refuge in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan Iraq and Egypt. In many countries where the market allows for it, this support will be provided in the form of unconditional cash assistance and/or vouchers.

In Syria

6,000,000
of children affected

13,500,000
of people affected
(HNO, 2015)

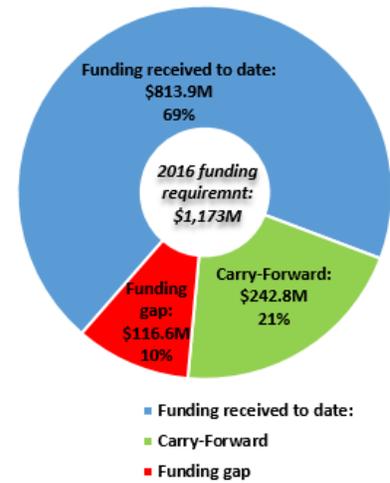
Outside Syria

2,266,827
of registered Syria refugee children

4,799,042
of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 18 October 2016)

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US\$ 1,173 million

Funding Status*



UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
# beneficiaries have experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	1,521,922	1,328,112	5,711,449	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	839,016	680,732	n/a	678,993
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	762,714	365,167	1,064,060	n/a
# children under five vaccinated against polio	19,117,471	21,130,279	n/a	
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	1,056,674	822,793	1,904,301	n/a

* \$US 60 M counted in 2015 and 2016 as a result of adjusting multi-year donation tracking
* Excluding \$4.7M Madad for Regional office

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The overall humanitarian situation in the country has deteriorated in October. Violence intensified in Aleppo city, Idleb and Rural Damascus, resulting in child casualties and extensive damage to civilian infrastructure. Grave child rights violations including killing and maiming of children, attacks on schools and hospitals, sexual violence, abduction and recruitment and use of children, particularly in Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Al-Hasakeh Governorates, were documented by the UN.

Ongoing military operations and clashes with armed opposition groups intensified in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Rural Homs, Hama and Deir-ez-Zor hampering the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the hard to reach (HTR) and besieged areas in these locations. The limited humanitarian access coupled with the restrictions on free movement of civilians, including children, have impacted the access of populations to essential basic commodities such as food, clean water, health care and education.

In Eastern Aleppo, access for the delivery of humanitarian supplies has been denied by parties to the conflict. Delivery of vaccines for immunization of children under five (U5) has not been feasible since July 2016 due to the ongoing hostilities, placing children at high risk of communicable diseases. In addition, over 80,000 children in Eastern Aleppo (aged 3-18 years old) are at risk of death or injury and in desperate need of psychosocial support.

In Western Aleppo, an estimated 1.2 million people do not have access to clean water due to the damage to the water pumping station supplying the city. Meanwhile, in Eastern Aleppo, the Bab al Nayrab pumping station has been functioning since 9 October and is providing 65 per cent of the residents with access to clean water. In Damascus, 70 per cent of the city was cut-off from safe drinking water for 7 days due to damages to the Barada pipeline, which connects the main spring source (Fijeh) to Damascus.

In Al Hasakeh, an estimated 4,600 Iraqi refugees are settled in Al-Hol camp and are in need of humanitarian support. Most have fled their home due to the ongoing conflict in Iraq and more refugees are expected in the coming month. With the intensification of the anti-ISIL military campaign in Raqqa Governorate the displacement of families started in early November. A number of families have reached Ain Issa, some 50kms north of Raqqa city. UNICEF is planning a response plan in coordination between its various hubs and with the Syria HCT.

Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas

In October, UNICEF has reached about 175,072 people in 49 HTR locations with life-saving interventions and critical services through all modalities, including regular programmes, inter-agency cross-line convoys and cross-border interventions in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, health and nutrition and child protection.¹ In the same month, UNICEF delivered supplies for about 177,200 beneficiaries in 15 besieged areas through cross-line convoys, regular programmes, and through 8 airdrops to the besieged area of Deir-ez-Zor city, where washing powder and soap for 93,500 people were delivered. Surgical and consumable items were removed from health kits destined to Dar Al Kabira, Al Houla and Al Waer, in Homs Governorate.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF continues to collaborate with sector partners to deliver water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, child protection and nutrition services to conflict-affected populations. UNICEF leads the Whole of Syria (WoS) WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and is the sub-sector lead for Child Protection. UNICEF-led sectors have participated in defining the needs for the humanitarian response in 2017 and have also coordinated with other humanitarian actors and sectors for the preparation of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Syria.

Estimated Affected Population	
<i>(*) revised November 2015. Child figures are calculated based on CBS demographic distribution of 2011 and on UNHCR figures - estimate 46% of population are children under 18 years old.</i>	
Total People in Need *	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	6,000,000
Total Displaced Population *	6,500,000
Children Displaced	2,800,000
People in Hard to Reach Areas	4,490,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas	Up to 2 million Children
People in Besieged Areas	360,000
* Source 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA	

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

Through the WASH sector, sustained advocacy and continued coordination and inter-partner consultation took place during the escalation of hostilities in Aleppo, to ensure the continued operation of the water supply systems in the city. Through advocacy efforts in the Education sector, funding was secured under the Syria Humanitarian Fund to scale-up education access and quality for approximately 65,000 vulnerable children and youth, with a focus on besieged and hard-to-reach areas. The Nutrition sector and Child Protection subsector continue to support and strengthen technical capacity building and dialogue across Whole of Syria partners.

In October, UNICEF supported the Whole of Syria (WoS) Child Protection Workshop that brought together child protection actors from National international and national non-governmental organizations and UN agencies based in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Syria. The workshop provided a platform for a facilitated reflection on the performance of the sector so far, challenges and priorities moving forward, as well as sharing good programming practices and lessons learned.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF humanitarian strategy focuses on diversifying delivery modalities to reach the most vulnerable, including in the hardest to reach areas. UNICEF leverages its strong field presence inside Syria to deliver life-saving supplies and critical services to accessible, besieged and HTR locations through various modalities including its regular programme, cross-line convoys, airdrops and cross-border deliveries of services and supplies.

In WASH, UNICEF's efforts focus on providing life-saving water trucking and quick repairs to critical water sources, while developing alternative water sources and rehabilitating and maintaining water infrastructure. In Health and Nutrition, the focus is on reactivating and strengthening routine immunization services, and expanding access to primary health care and maternal care. UNICEF is strengthening capacities of health workers to address malnutrition amidst increasing economic deprivation and scarcity of food. Education, Child Protection and Adolescent Development programmes are framed under the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative. The NLG focuses on increasing access to learning and providing learning opportunities to out-of-school children; facilitating alternative, life-skills-based and remedial education opportunities; and providing psycho-social support, vocational training, recreational activities and risk education on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response – sections

In October 2016, UNICEF has reached at least 2.9 million people² with multi-sector support, including through regular programmes, cross-line convoys and cross-border assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In October, 11,934 school children have benefitted from WASH services in 58 schools (121,500 children and 295 schools since January 2016). As part of the global campaign on hygiene promotion, Global Handwashing Awareness initiatives, including the distribution of supplies, were implemented in more than 40 communities in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Homs and Hama, benefitting over 150,000 people. Since the beginning of the year, about 3.7 million people benefitted from repairs, rehabilitation and improvement of WASH systems across the country, while more than 809,000 benefitted from emergency and life-saving WASH facilities and services.

In Rural Damascus Governorate, 70 per cent of the residents of Damascus did not have access to clean for seven days after the main 'Barada' water pipeline, which supplies water to areas in both Damascus and Rural Damascus was damaged. UNICEF supported the Damascus water authorities in repairing the damaged pipes. During the water cut UNICEF supported the operation of 76 underground water wells, which provided safe drinking water to the city. Furthermore, the rehabilitation of the pumping station in Dhameer, Sa'sa' and Babella enabled 14,000 people to access safe drinking water.

Since 1 October in Aleppo, UNICEF has been supporting the operation of the Suleiman Halabi, Bab al Neyrab and Ayn al Bayda water pumping stations along with 90 water wells, reaching an estimated 1.8 to 2 million people. Through the local water board and partners, UNICEF facilitated 20 repairs to the public water network in eastern Aleppo, including electrical repairs to the Bab al Neyrab water pumping station. UNICEF continues emergency water trucking in western Aleppo at a rate of 5,000,000 litres per day, serving the most vulnerable neighborhoods, including new collective shelters for internally displaced people, and benefitting 300,000 individuals and 121 schools. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed through partners Female Hygiene Kits for some 2,500 newly displaced girls and women.

² The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions.

In Hasakeh, UNICEF continued its response to refugees living in Al-Hol camp, and increased its assistance in early November to reach out to newly displaced families arriving from Mosul, Iraq. UNICEF through its local partners is trucking 150,000 litres of water on a daily basis directly to the refugees in Al-Hol camp for close to 7,000 refugees and IDPs, and has pre-positioned 5,000 hygiene kits and 3,000 baby hygiene kits in preparation of new arrivals of refugees (the distribution is ongoing).

In HTR and besieged areas, an estimated 667,000 people have been reached with WASH supplies through inter-agency convoys in 2016.

Since the beginning of the year, WASH interventions benefited about 482,000 people through support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of sanitation systems in Aleppo, Hama and Idleb. In addition to that, about 56,000 people had access to improved lifesaving emergency WASH facilities and services in Dar'a and Quneitra

Education

In Syria, the 2016/17 academic year started on 18 September 2016. To enhance timely enrolment, UNICEF along with partners provided school bags and essential stationery to vulnerable school children. In the context of the Back to Learning Initiative, UNICEF focused its interventions on the most vulnerable groups, including children in hard-to-reach and besieged locations, and internally displaced children in grades 1 to 4. Distribution of basic education materials during October was accelerated. Since the beginning of the year, 2.9 million children in 13 Governorates had these materials including some 117,400 children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, through regular programmes and inter-agency convoys.

In Aleppo, about 15,300 out-of-school children were reached with self-learning education materials. The materials are designed and used with children in hard-to-reach, besieged locations as well as those who lack access to formal education. In order to improve the learning environment and reduce crowding in classrooms, a total of 62 prefabricated classrooms benefitting 5,250 children were provided to schools in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Lattakia and Rural Damascus. In addition, 12,000 children benefitted from the rehabilitation of 58 schools in Al-Hasakeh, Homs and Lattakia. Around 500 teachers have been trained on active learning methods and the use of the accelerated learning curriculum (Curriculum B) in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

In the besieged area of Madaya, 49 grade-12 students benefitted from UNICEF-supported education bursaries and were able to attend the preparatory exam in Zabadani. Students safely returned to Madaya on 15 October 2016. In Hasakeh, UNICEF has prepositioned tents with its partners for setting-up temporary learning spaces for IDP and refugee children in Al-Hol camp.

Over 2.9 million children (5-17 years) in formal education were supported with Back to Learning supplies across Syria since the beginning of the year. In addition to that, 327,418 children had access to non-formal education delivered by UNICEF partners.

Health

In October, about 107,200 children and women were reached with primary health care services through mobile teams and 95 fixed centers run by 20 local non-governmental organizations. Since January 2016, around 1.4 million consultations were provided for children and childbearing age women, including internally displaced people and vulnerable children and women, (93 per cent of the annual target). Since the beginning of the year, more than one million people could benefit from the supply of medical items across the country.

The second National Polio Immunization Days (NIDs) was conducted from 16 to 20 October 2016 (the first national round was held in March 2016 followed by a sub-national round in May 2016). With support from UNICEF, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the World Health Organization, a total of 2,264,472 children under five were reached across 12 Governorates in October, out of a target of 2,814,119 (78.5 per cent coverage). Idleb and Raqqa were not reached. UNICEF facilitated the procurement of the bivalent oral polio vaccines (BOPV) and the maintenance of cold chain, in addition to the planning and supervision of the campaign. Thanks to partners, the campaign reached about half a million children in 32 hard-to-reach areas across 8 Governorates. Since the beginning of the year, 1.3 million children U5 were vaccinated against polio through the cross-border component of the nationwide accelerated routine immunization campaigns, bringing the total of children reached with polio within the country to 3.5 million. Boys and girls were equally targeted through three campaigns conducted in March, April and October 2016 with some being reached with multiple doses. Another round of sub-national NIDs are planned in November.

As part of the Accelerated Implementation of Routine Immunization (AIRI), the second multi-antigen campaign for children U5 was conducted in Jarabus and Kobani in Aleppo Governorate from 5 to 14 October in addition to the first phase of the same campaign in Tel Abiedh from 18 to 27 October. In Jarabus, 14,973 children were vaccinated with OPV (74.5 per cent of target); 14,072 vaccinated with Penta (72.2 per cent) and 13,250 vaccinated with MR (73.2 per cent). In Kobani, 19,240 children were reached with OPV (84 per cent of target); 18,663 reached with Penta (78 per cent) and 17,316 with measles and Rubella (80 per cent). As for Tel Abiedh the first phase of the multi-antigen campaign resulted in the vaccination of 14,017 children with OPV (87 per cent of target); 13,383 with Penta (85 per cent) and 12,852 with MR (88 per cent).

Within preparations for the roll-out of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) early next year, a 40 m³ cold room was installed in Bab Al Hawa. The installation was accompanied with the training of 13 logisticians inside Syria on cold room installation, maintenance and repair and on cold chain management.

Since the beginning of the year, over 1.4 million children and women of child bearing age had access to primary healthcare outpatient consultations.

Nutrition

In October, around 39,638 boys, 37,612 girls and 19,675 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) were screened for malnutrition. Of these children diagnosed with malnutrition, 291 received treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 2,919 received treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) through treatment centers in 10 Governorates. More than 83,000 PLWs were counselled on appropriate breastfeeding and complimentary feeding practices. Additionally, more than 56,000 girls and boys and over 15,000 mothers received multiple micronutrient supplements.

During October, UNICEF delivered health and nutrition supplies and services to people in need in HTR and besieged areas. In besieged areas, more than 12,800 children and mothers benefited from health supplies and services in 7 locations. In addition, at least 25,560 children and mothers in besieged 9 locations benefited from complementary feeding and micronutrient supplementation.

About 35,000 children and mothers in 15 HTR locations were reached with complementary feeding and micronutrient supplementation. Around 15,185 children and mothers in 23 HTR locations were reached with primary health care and essential medical supplies.

Child Protection

UNICEF is scaling-up its protection interventions to support children in Aleppo City. Children in the western part of the city were reached with structured psycho-social and awareness raising services, including mine risk education, child protection and child-care practices, through 39 child-friendly spaces (CFS) and 14 mobile teams (including 3 CFS and 3 mobile teams in HTR areas). UNICEF and its local partners identified 3,000 cases of children with disabilities in western Aleppo areas. Starting from November 2016, these children will be involved in a social protection programme, including for cash assistance and case management. More than 9,300 children (50 per cent girls) and 459 caregivers received structured psycho-social support through CFS and mobile teams in Homs, Lattakia and Tartous.

The capacity enhancement of relevant institutions continues, with the aim of maximizing the access of children to child protection services. In October, UNICEF supported a training of trainers on psycho-social support in schools: 119 school counsellors participated from Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Quneitra, Tartous, Al-Hasakeh, Lattakia, Dar'a, As-Sweida and Homs.

UNICEF partners continued providing risk education (RE) awareness on hazards of explosive remnants of war to over 18,000 children in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Idleb, Dar'a, As-Sweida and Al-Hasakeh.

In al Hol camp, Hasakeh, temporary child protection spaces for management and referral of protection cases have been established in the camp through UNICEF partners.

UNICEF in partnership with a specialised Communications for Development (C4D) company continued to support the Syria Wellbeing Collective – a consortium comprised of an informal network of 18 non-governmental organisations based in Dar'a, Quneitra and Rural Damascus including in locations classified as besieged and HTR. The Syria Wellbeing Collective, comprised of organisations providing psychosocial support (PSS) services, aims to significantly improve the quality and scale of

community engagement initiatives on PSS and self-care practices for children and caregivers. During October, the Syria Wellbeing Collective participated in 4 virtual learning events covering humanitarian principles, domains of psychosocial wellbeing and strategic communication approaches. Gaps in available communication resources were addressed through the partnership and in collaboration with the Syria Wellbeing Collective, including the filming of a series of 6 videos, drafting of posters and a comic book. In the coming months each organization will be provided with individualized support and mentoring to design and implement a robust campaign in their community.

In October, over 9,000 children (4,332 boys and 5,186 girls) and 413 adults with structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes, including parenting programmes in Aleppo, Damascus, Homs, Idleb and Rural Damascus.

Non-Food Items

To ensure that children are protected against weather hazards in HTR areas, UNICEF delivered 9,457 winter kits in Al-Hasakeh Governorate. UNICEF also delivered 5,335 winter kits to Kafr Laha in Homs Governorate through an inter-agency convoy.

Preparations are ongoing to reach more children during winter with the same modality, which is providing parents with more choices to respond to the specific needs of their children. During October, 19,145 children benefitted from winter clothes, including 1,036 who redeemed their winter kits through e-vouchers in Qamishli.

So far in 2016, an estimated 352,600 children were served with NFIs (seasonal clothing and blankets) through regular programme, including around 31,800 as part of the e-voucher programme, 118,300 children reached in HTR and besieged areas and over 214,000 in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Idleb and Lattakia.

Adolescent Development and Participation

In October, UNICEF and partners reached an additional 76,800 adolescents and youth (52 per cent girls), including around 5,400 in HTR and besieged locations, with a holistic package of services, including alternative education, life-skills based education and community-based vocational and entrepreneurial training. Training sessions focused on communication, critical thinking, collaborative problem-solving, self-esteem and anger management, with the aim of improving employability and active citizenship. In addition, some 9,700 young people actively participated in Sport for Development interventions, including team sport games, volleyball and soccer, targeting the most vulnerable, including adolescents and youth with disabilities across Syria.

A further 4,360 adolescents and youth (over 50 per cent girls) implemented their own social mobilization initiatives, which included peer to peer education, discussions with adults, theatre, and dissemination of printed materials. The initiatives in October included hygiene promotion by young people in besieged and HTR areas in Aleppo, Hama and Homs, support to UNICEF's polio vaccination campaign in Aleppo, and engagement with the communities on the Back to Learning campaign.

Communication for Development (C4D)

In October, C4D awareness activities continued in support of the implementation of the National Immunization Days for polio and Back to Learning activities, reaching more than 33,000 people, including some 17,400 children and 8,200 women, with campaign messages promoting formal and alternative learning programmes for children who dropped-out of school due to displacement. In the same month, about 103,000 children were reached with messages on positive hand washing practices.

In efforts to communicate child rights and survival messages to the Syrian population, UNICEF continues holding monthly media forums with journalists. Discussions have focused on child rights violations, particularly attacks on schools. In October, UNICEF Syria in collaboration with the American University of Beirut produced a guidebook for media on child rights reporting which provides generic guidelines on ethical reporting as well as information sources and editorial tips for the media. The guidebook will be widely disseminated to national media in November 2016.

External Communication and Advocacy

In October, UNICEF Syria advocacy and external communications work was focused on education, the escalation of violence in Aleppo and the humanitarian situation in besieged areas, such as Madaya and eastern Aleppo.

UNICEF issued five statements on attacks on schools between 12-27 October, following multiple attacks that claimed the lives of many children and teachers only a few weeks after the start of the new school year.

During the same reporting period, the communications section highlighted several stories that were picked-up by the media. The Huffington post ran an article using a UNICEF Syria story on a 'school in a cave' in Idleb; the Sunday Mirror featured the story of children in Aleppo battling cancer; and the BBC highlighted Back to Learning in eastern Aleppo.

In addition, the Syria communications team highlighted the situation of Mosul refugees arriving in Syria's Al-Hol camp and UNICEF's response via video and photos. UNICEF also produced a video featured on social media platforms on the use of water as a weapon of war in Aleppo.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – October 2016)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need ¹	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
HEALTH (Need: 11.5 million people)							
# children under five vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹		n/a			2,900,000	3,504,363	-491,243 ¹
# children under 1 reached with routine vaccination ²					520,000	179,720	0
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported ³					1,500,000	1,423,911	134,373
# beneficiaries (est.) reached with health supplies					2,362,000	2,132,924	84,700
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential health supplies through convoys ⁴					n/a	496,750	13,070
NUTRITION							
# children & pregnant and lactating women receiving micro-nutrients ¹	3,162,340	1,048,433	n/a	n/a	1,048,433	474,784	71,363
# children & pregnant and lactating women screened for acute malnutrition ²	3,162,340	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,180,000	862,713	96,925
# children treated for acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) ³	89,298	26,077	n/a	n/a	8,000	15,717	3,215
# pregnant and lactating women counselled on appropriate IYCF	1,331,841	n/a	n/a	n/a	375,000	470,058	83,886
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential nutrition supplies through convoys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	297,683	-7,640 ⁴
WASH (Need:12.1 million people)							
# population served by support to repair/ rehabilitation/ augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	n/a	13,203,506	n/a	n/a	4,608,600	3,691,679	143,923
# population served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²		14,754,693	16,438,006	0	13,004,000	14,346,055	33,255
# individuals supported with access to essential WASH NFIs ³		4,460,553	2,270,082	0	1,061,000	1,158,739	9,315
# individuals benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/ emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴			2,562,209	0	1,540,000	809,067	13,646
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential WASH supplies through convoys		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	666,930
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) in formal education supported with Back to Learning supplies ¹	5,400,000	3,837,091	n/a	n/a	3,133,500	2,980,661	2,394,446
# children accessing non-formal education opportunities ²	2,757,244	626,810	n/a	n/a	682,500	327,418	-46,508 ²

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need ¹	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# teachers & education facilitators benefitting from professional development ³	272,000	34,722	4,364	n/a	20,700	2,297	671
# children benefitting from life skills programmes	n/a	532,187	n/a	n/a	300,500	161,865	5,348
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential education supplies through convoys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	131,470	3,545
CHILD PROTECTION							
# individuals reached with Mine/ Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education activities	n/a	2,953,000	1,890,000	n/a	2,092,500	1,813,983	18,215
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes, including parenting programmes ¹	5,900,000	912,000	n/a	n/a	453,600	436,031	29,238
# individuals reached with awareness raising initiatives on child protection issues ²	5,900,000	1,933,855	n/a	n/a	842,600	772,186	73,029
# children who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection services	300,000	22,196	n/a	n/a	1,100	156	0
# frontline child protection workers and volunteers trained	n/a	6,500	5,000	n/a	4,480	1,904	109
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged and hard to reach areas served with essential child protection supplies through convoys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34,517	37
NON-FOOD ITEMS							
# children that have received emergency NFI assistance ¹	n/a				1,070,000	582,260	13,813
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential NFIs through convoys					n/a	118,289	5,332
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD (ERL) (Need:9.4 million people)							
# vulnerable families receiving regular cash/in kind transfers ¹	n/a				14,000	0	0
# affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets) ²	n/a				1,500	0	0
FOOTNOTES							
Need: 1) All needs figures from Syria HRP 2016, Objectives, Indicators and Targets matrices.							
Health: 1) In 2016 three campaigns were conducted in March, April and October. The final report for October is yet to be received. All campaigns equally target girls and boys. Immunization number is reduced due to removal of duplication at sector disaggregated level results from previous report.							
Health: 2) A routine vaccination campaign focused on hard-to-reach areas took place between 24 April and 5 May 2016. Another campaign was conducted during July. All vaccination campaigns equally target girls and boys.							
Health: 3) As of October 2016, 1,423,911 children and women of child-bearing age (CBA) were supported with primary health care services. This includes: 555,255 girls; 552,715 boys; and 288,784 CBA women.							
Nutrition: 1) UNICEF reach: 185,450 boys; 182,920 girls; and 106,414 women.							
Nutrition: 2) UNICEF reach: 366,086 boys; 353,343 girls; and 143,284 women.							
Nutrition: 3) Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treated outpatient: 2,194 (girls: 1,238; boys: 956); Children with SAM treated inpatient: 122 (girls: 49; boys: 43); Children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treated: 13,431 (girls: 7,385; boys: 6,046).							
Nutrition: 4) Due to a reporting error the figure for October required rectification, hence the reduced cumulative result.							
WASH: 1) Indicator includes Water (Equipment; New Construction/ Augmentation; Repair; Staff Support); Wastewater (Consumables; Spare Parts; Equipment; New Construction/ Augmentation; Staff Support); and Solid Waste (Consumables; Spare Parts; Equipment; New construction/							

augmentation; Repairs; Staff Support). Since all WASH interventions are focused on households, the beneficiaries are generally expected to be approximately 50% girls & women and 50% boys & men for all WASH indicators.

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

WASH: 3) Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment/storage solutions.

WASH: 4) Includes water trucking, WASH in schools / IDP settlements / health facilities / public spaces, construction/repair of sanitary facilities and hand washing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.

Education: 1) A total of 2,980,661 children reached, including 1,461,400 girls and 1,519,261 boys.

Education: 2) Non-formal education includes Early Childhood Education, Self-Learning, Curriculum B, Accelerated Learning, Remedial Education, Literacy and Numeracy and Vocational Education for young people. A total of 327,418 children, including 160,563 girls and 166,855 boys. A total of 14,729 adolescents received vocational training. Due to a reporting error by one of the partners the UNICEF result for October required rectification, hence the reduced cumulative UNICEF result.

Education: 3) Includes training of kindergarten teachers for children under 6 as well as training by local NGOs on active learning. From January through October 2016 a total of 2,297 people were trained including 1,632 women and 665 men.

Child protection: 1) UNICEF result: Boys 173,316; Girls 204,143; Men: 20,286; Women: 38,286, including 174,932 adolescents reached with structured activities.

Child protection: 2) Including 581,284 adolescents reached with awareness raising activities (Sport for Development) and adolescent-led initiatives on child protection issues.

NFIs: 1) Since January, 567,573 were reached with seasonal clothes distribution (among them 31,802 through e-vouchers) and other NFI distribution.

ERL: 1) Regular cash transfers provided to families of children with identified vulnerabilities.

ERL: 2) Seed funding for youth in teams of 3-5 to implement social and business entrepreneurship initiatives.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Jordan currently hosts over 655,000 registered Syrian refugees, including 338,000 Syrian refugee children. In addition to this population, an estimated 85,000 Syrians are living in the remote locations near Rukban and Hadalat at Jordan's north-east border, more than half of whom are children. UNICEF continues to provide the population in these locations with water supply and establish infrastructure and is actively mobilizing to provide additional life-saving services including urgent maternal and child health services and winter clothing distribution for all children as the situation permits.

There are 79,074 Syrians living in Za'atari camp and 53,887 registered in Azraq. Village 5 in Azraq camp hosts 13,378 individuals, while 810 people live in Village 2 fenced area. UNICEF estimates there are 19,582 school-aged children living in Azraq and 29,861 in Za'atari. UNICEF is expanding schools in Azraq and Za'atari to ensure children's equal access to formal education.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

At the "Supporting Syria and the Region" conference in London in February 2016, the Government of Jordan pledged that, "Every school will offer a safe, inclusive and tolerant environment with psychosocial support available to refugee children. Access to vocational training for Syrians and to tertiary/higher education opportunities for all vulnerable youth (Jordanian and Syrian) will be increased." Efforts within this "Jordan Compact" to expand formal education opportunities to an additional 50,000 Syrian children through 102 new double-shifted schools are underway, with 99 operational as of October. The total number of double-shifted schools is now 197.

Meanwhile, preparations for the 2017-19 Jordan Response Plan are currently underway, with UNICEF-supported sectors preparing to assess needs and plan response activities for the coming three years. The Education Sector Working Group finalized Jordan Response Plan 2017-2019 figures with a total sector budget of 380 million for 2017. The plan highlighted the rapid expansion of the Formal Education as an outcome of the Jordan Compact.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF continues to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children in the country. UNICEF follows a "vulnerability approach" to the identification of children in need of support, including analysing the situation of vulnerable

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of November 8, 2016.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	655,833	M: 323,326; F: 332,507
Child Refugees (Under 18)	337,754	M: 173,796; F: 163,958
Child Refugees (Under 5)	105,589	M: 54,434; F: 51,155

Jordanian children as well as children of various nationalities. Building on the large-scale humanitarian response, support will be provided to strengthen the resilience of communities enabling all children, regardless of status, to realize their rights. Inclusive approaches also enable programme initiatives to promote social cohesion between children from diverse backgrounds and nationalities, which continues to be a key priority for UNICEF's work in the country under the No Lost Generation framework.

UNICEF focuses on increasing capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and Jordanian community members. This approach will increase sustainability of UNICEF operations to assist vulnerable children. UNICEF is also seeking to strengthen national social protection systems, expanding from the existing humanitarian cash transfer programming.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In October, essential WASH services were provided to about 135,967 people, including an estimated 76,140 children living in Za'atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City³ camps.

From April to 18 October 2016, a total of 218 cases of Hepatitis A were reported in Azraq camp (93 per cent children). In response, UNICEF scaled-up key WASH interventions, including enhanced water quality monitoring; drainage and disinfection of channels; closing of all illegal greywater canals; and increased public mobilization and awareness. No subsequent cases were reported since early October and the end of the outbreak is expected to be declared by the end of November.

The first phase of the wastewater network in Za'atari camp is 98 per cent complete with the installation of over 680 private toilets for vulnerable families in all 12 districts. 230 additional facilities will be installed under the second phase of the project, which is expected to begin by end of November.

As part of UNICEF's emergency response at the northeast border, an average of 634 m³ of water has been supplied daily in October to Rukban (462 m³) and Hadalat (172 m³) camps, equating to 6.6 and 29 litres per person per day respectively. Continuous advocacy by UNICEF has increased the average daily volume of water for Rukban however, the increase in the estimated population has reduced the per capita amounts.

Education

About 50,000 children are ineligible to re-enter schools as they have been out of school for over three years. The Ministry of Education with support from UNICEF has developed a Catch-Up Programme to target children (8 to 12 years) who are ineligible or are too young for existing non-formal education programmes, which normally target children aged 13 years and above. As of October 1,200 children were enrolled in 51 centres under the new programme which aims to reach 25,000 out-of-school children of all nationalities. Enrolment in the Catch up Programme will be open continuously to new children, coupled with ongoing outreach efforts to ensure high participation.

As of October, approximately 165,000 (53 per cent females) Syrian students are enrolled in schools in camp and host communities, which represents a 14 per cent increase from the previous academic year. Some 99 new double-shifted schools have been operationalized by end of October, which brings the total of double shifted schools to 197. Efforts are underway to expand formal education in camps through the construction of new schools. One new school opened in Azraq catering to children living in the fenced area while others are being constructed in Azraq and Za'atari camps. Overall, about 29,000 students (53 per cent girls) are now enrolled in all camp schools.

Since the beginning of the year, 1,318 students (39 per cent female) have newly enrolled in drop-out and adult literacy programmes. This is in addition to more than 46,991 children (disaggregated equally between male and female) who benefitted from informal education delivery in Makani "My Space" centres across the country.

In total, 56,119 school-aged children (93 per cent Syrian; 47 per cent girls) from across all Governorates were reached through the Learning for All campaign; approximately half of these children were out-of-school. Outreach and awareness sessions focusing on the importance of school enrolment and retention reached about 90,515 individuals from 18,103 households.

³ Cyber City closed on 19 October and the refugees were transferred to King Abdullah Park.

Learning for All campaign partners have been requested to follow-up with each child they registered to ensure they are now in school. So far, 15,565 children have been contacted. Of the total target, 81 per cent are now in school including 3,311 children who were previously out-of-school. Partners are now working to support the 4 per cent of children who had difficulty registering and 15 per cent who are not in school due to financial and transportation difficulties and disabilities. The Learning for All awareness sessions and door-to-door visits will continue through year-end to increase enrolment in the new double-shifted schools as well as in the Catch-Up Programme. A flyer in Arabic with the main messages related to the Catch-up Programme targeting school principals, teachers, and parents has been prepared and will be distributed throughout the campaign.

Makani

There are now 223 Makani centers in camps and host communities across Jordan where children can access a package of high quality services including psychosocial support, informal education, and life skills training. Through October, UNICEF-supported Makani centres have reached 146,008 children (51 per cent girls) with psychosocial support services nationwide. Since the beginning of the year, Makani centers reached 46,991 children (50 per cent girls) with informal education. As UNICEF and the Ministry of Education integrate more children into the formal system, informal education will transition into Learning Support Services for all children.

The month of October has also seen key developments in Makani infrastructure. In Za'atari, the sports areas in District 11 and District 4 have been finalized. In Azraq villages 2 and 5 infrastructure work on new Makani sites has also been completed.

Youth

UNICEF continues to support life skills activities for Syrian, Jordanian and other nationalities living in Jordan. In October, UNICEF with the support of implementing partners have reached 10,055 (4,549 male and 5,506 female) Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people (10-24 years) with life skills training. This brings the total reached to 72,748 young people (male 32,110 and female 40,638) since January 2016. Life skills training which includes self-management, cognitive and social skills, and collective action/civic engagement aims to empower adolescents and young people to actively engage in constructive social change. Graduates of the life skills training in Za'atari camp are working on four prototypes of rickshaws for transporting school children and for persons with disabilities and a cleaning campaign for a youth centre among other initiatives.

UNICEF has reached a total of 817 young people (510 male and 307 female) through innovation labs in October, bringing the total reached to 4,849 young men and 4,119 young women since January 2016. Innovation labs presented to youth the latest trends in innovation through a series of interactive sessions in robotics, graphic design and photography, music and coding with game and web development. The UNICEF-supported innovation labs offer young people the opportunity to implement creative ideas to tackle challenges they have identified in their schools and communities. In Amman, 173 young men and 68 young women have participated in innovation lab services during October, with 311 young people (179 males and 132 females) participating in Madaba; 265 young people (158 males and 107 females) in Irbid in addition to 270 young people (173 males and 97 females) benefitting from a mobile Lab on Wheels.

As part of the skills development and livelihoods provision in the camps, in coordination with a UNICEF partner a total of 3,426 youth (2,315 male and 1,111 female) have benefited from the programme in October, of these 239 young men and 182 young women are newly enrolled.

Child Protection

In October, 31 unaccompanied and separated (UASC) Syrian children including 14 girls were reunified with their families. Alternative care arrangements were provided for 51 UASC Syrian children (14 boys and 37 girls), of these 22 including four girls were placed with foster families or in alternative care arrangements. In total, thirteen such arrangements were formalized in October.

UNICEF has provided psychosocial support (PSS) and recreational activities to 146,008 girls and boys since the beginning of this year. 13,955 of those were newly registered this past month. UNICEF partners provided PSS and other case management services to 672 working children (120 girls); 78 children either early married or at-risk of early marriage (75 girls); and 186 children (93 girls) with disabilities in need of PSS support.

Health & Nutrition

In October, 853 additional children (6-59 months) were screened for malnutrition in both Za’atari and Azraq camps. In Azraq camp, 375 (170 boys and 205 girls) children were screened, of these seven new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases and three Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases received therapeutic supplementary food products. In Za’atari camp, 478 children 6-59 month (214 boys and 264 girls) were screened and 14 new MAM cases and three SAM cases that were identified received treatment and follow-up care. The malnutrition cure rate in Za’atari camp is 100 per cent while it is 78 per cent for Azraq camp.

In October, 5,973 additional pregnant and lactating women attended the individual and group counselling sessions on breastfeeding and early initiation of breastfeeding through infant and young child feeding centers and outreach activities in the camps and community-based organization centres in host communities in North, Central and South Jordan valley, Maan, Aqaba, and Karak.

UNICEF has procured routine vaccines to supplement vaccine requirements for Syrian refugees. In October, 287 Syrian children in both Za’atari and Azraq camps were reached with routine immunization.

Basic Needs

In October, UNICEF continued to provide a monthly unconditional child cash grant (CCG) to 15,540 most vulnerable Syrian refugee families and their children (28,523 boys and 27,639 girls) living in host communities in Jordan. This included assistance to 543 unaccompanied and separated children (283 boys and 260 girls). The CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (USD28) per child per month to enable families to cover their children’s basic needs and to provide a safety net preventing the families from resorting to negative coping practices that impact upon child wellbeing.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – October 2016)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescents) ³						
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ¹	156,000	165,000	20,542	156,000	165,000	20,542
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	1,318	418	7,500	1,318	418
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	7,452	1,707 ³	120	4,000	980 ⁴	66
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education ⁵	88,255	82,392 ⁵	10,674	80,000	72,748 ⁶	10,369
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in informal education	83,000	56,773 ⁷	7,999	80,500	46,991 ⁸	6,757
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	335,953	190,786	18,543	218,284	146,008	13,955
# children (disaggregated by sex) who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	19,500	9,673	983	10,260	6,969	826
# adults participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	338,166	204,764	22,279	127,490	108,607	10,451
# individuals trained on child protection (sex disaggregated) ⁴	6,151	8,235	1,077	4,600	7,232	878
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.3 million people, including 630,000 registered refugees) ⁴						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (tankering) ¹	172,100	232,348	6,674	155,000	232,348	6,674
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (infrastructure) ²	1,300,000	230,360	15,000	660,000	230,360	15,000
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities ³	893,700	260,674	18,246	573,000	260,674	0
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	190,000	122,320	97,801	143,000	122,320	97,801

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools (including cleaning and maintenance) ⁴	135,000	64,093	25,850	120,000	64,093	25,850
HEALTH (Need: 1 million U5 children, 60,450 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹	n/a			34,000	22,227	7,734
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				1,000,000	1,180,455	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				34,000	18,433	7,662
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles ²				212,698	48,281	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				28,800	23,831	836
NUTRITION (Need: 49,120 U5 children, 154,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ¹	14,500	n/a	n/a	17,000	21,880	853
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ²	153,600	n/a	n/a	40,720	72,813	5,973
BASIC ASSISTANCE (Need: 32,000 families and 115,000 children)						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹		n/a		20,500	15,540	717
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: The results here are reliable estimates but subject to verification by MOE at end of year 2016; 87,380 Females, 77,620 males.						
Education 2: NFE Sector and UNICEF total: 1,318 males: 798, females: 520. Sector achievements reflect only those of UNICEF partners.						
Education 3: Sector Total: 1,707; males: 532 females: 1,175.						
Education 4: UNICEF total 980, males: 417; females: 563						
Education/ Youth 5: Sector Result 82,392 (Female 45,708, Male 36,684).						
Education/Youth 6: UNICEF result 72,748 (Female 40,638, Male 32,110).						
Education 7: IFE Sector total: 56,773; males: 27,809, females: 28,624.						
Education 8: IFE UNICEF total: 46,991; males: 23,311, females: 23,680.						
Child Protection 1: 74,452 girls and 71,556 boys.						
Child Protection 2: 3,163 girls and 3,806 boys.						
Child Protection 3: 73,603 women and 35,004 men. UNICEF target revised in midyear review, represents adults targeted with awareness raising and/or receiving PSS.						
Child Protection 4: 4,424 women and 2,808 men. Revised in mid-year review to include training of Government officials, refugee volunteers and members of Child Protection Committees.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City refugee camps.						
WASH 2: (inc 666K from RES).						
WASH 3: (642,100 (inc 151,700 from RES).						
WASH 4: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics.						
Health 1: children between 6-59 mo (formerly stated as 0-59) covered through only routine immunization in Za'atari camp and Azraq camp.						
Health 2: Emergency vaccination campaigns and regular emergency vaccination. Children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens in Zaatari camp and Azraq camp.						
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, RSTC and berm (Hadalat and Rukban).						
Nutrition 2: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq and EJC camps, host community, RSTC, and berm (Hadalat and Rukban).						
Basic Assistance 1: During the month of October: 56,162 children (27,639 girls and 28,523 boys) were assisted.						

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 17 October, the Government of Iraq announced the start of the military offensive to re-take the city of Mosul, which has been under ISIL control since June 2014. Military operations have been intensifying in the months leading up to the official announcement, which follows on

from the re-take of Fallujah city in Anbar Governorate earlier in the year. As of 31 October, new arrivals of internally displaced people into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) remain limited in number, however federal and regional authorities along with UNICEF and UN partners are stretching services out to multiple new locations including camps and host community areas to

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of November 8, 2016 (pending UNHCR revision). Due to the unavailability of the demographic breakdown at the time of reporting, the breakdown was based on the month of August as an estimate (last time when the breakdown was available).

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	225,455	M:126,029; F:99,426
Refugee Children (Under 18)	92,887	M:48,274; F:44,640
Refugee Children (Under 5)	34,269	M:17,360; F:16,909

support basic service coverage to recently accessible areas. UNICEF is concerned about the risks facing children in conflict, including death, injury, recruitment into armed groups and separation from families. The burden of response on the KRI remains heavy. Syrian refugees have been hosted in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah since late 2012. Internally displaced Iraqis arrived in mid-2014 after takeover of territory by ISIL. With significant population increase in these three out of Iraq's 18 Governorates, public services are overstretched, schools are overcrowded and poorly equipped, and formal education has been disrupted, affecting children's rights to play and learn. Updated figures for Syrian refugees in Iraq show the total population to be 225,455 individuals, of these over 92,000 are children under 18 years old. The number of refugees living in camps is 39 per cent, with the majority, 61 per cent, residing in non-camp/urban areas where provision of targeted humanitarian response remains a challenge.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) co-lead the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector and the Child Protection sub-sector for Syrian refugee response in Iraq. UNICEF co-leads the Education sector with Save the Children International. In its role as WASH sector co-lead, UNICEF also coordinates with health and nutrition actors, including the World Health Organization led Disease Surveillance System. National ownership and sustainable service delivery of safe water services has been encouraged through work with relevant line ministries, including the Directorate of Surrounding Water, Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs and Erbil Refugee Council.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF works in collaboration with partners and the Government of Iraq to protect Syrian refugee children in the country through an integrated package of services and capacity-building initiatives. These interventions focus on improved access to education and appropriate safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene, continued access to basic health care including vaccination, pre- and post-natal care, nutrition services, and increased access to psychosocial support and to safe spaces for recreation. In 2016, support to resilience interventions continues through capacity-building of local actors and Syrian refugee host communities in child protection and WASH practices. In 2016, the UNICEF humanitarian response to Syrian refugees in Iraq is in line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and the regional No Lost Generation initiative. In October, UNICEF, UNHCR, and partners developed a response strategy and projects as part of planning for the 2017-2019 3RP.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF reached 109,261 people with safe water and 47,053 benefited from hygiene promotion sessions since the beginning of the year.

In Iraq, the key needs related to WASH services are for operations and maintenance (O&M) of established infrastructure in refugee camps, additional funds to support increased response to Syrian refugees living in host communities, and continued advocacy on water conservation and management. In October UNICEF supported O&M in the eight refugee camps in Erbil and Dahuk Governorates in northern Iraq, continuing essential water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to 70,645 Syrian refugees (at least 30,377, or 43 per cent children under 18) in close coordination with local authorities (Directorate of Water Outskirts Dahuk and Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water). In Domiz camp, Dahuk, UNICEF, in partnership with the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) and the Directorate of Water, continue to promote water efficiency measures and enforce removal of illegal connections to the water network to maintain equal access to water across all households.

To improve quality of education facilities available to children in Dahuk, UNICEF finalized by end of October the renovation of 123 out of a planned 131 schools (94 per cent) across three districts, including renovation of water and sanitation facilities that will benefit over 80,000 students.

With support of a UNICEF partner in Erbil, 138 community mobilisers and 160 camp residents took part in 'minor maintenance' training sessions (50 per cent female) as part of a broader programme of resilience and capacity building to improve knowledge and skills for hygiene promotion and sustainability of WASH services. A new borehole for Basirma camp was completed and connected to the camp network, increasing the supply of safe water for camp residents. Safe treatment of waste water remains a gap and the high cost of upgrading services and desludging, due to high frequency and inefficient facilities, continues to be a constraint.

Education

In October, 667 boys and girls (6-14 years) have accessed formal education which brings the total reached to 31,237 since January 2016. The 'Back to School' campaign launched in September by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE) reached an estimated 1.4 million children across the country through multiple channels including the UN-run call centre⁴, social media, public information banners, and door-to-door registration by newly-graduated social workers. Nonetheless, education partners noted a need for ongoing awareness raising on enrolment processes and benefits of education. Direct dialogue with parents plays a significant role in encouraging them to send children to school.

In October, UNICEF delivered school supplies to 10,775 Syrian refugee children (5,313 girls). Supplies included stationery, school bags, first aid kits, and recreational play items, and 254,000 textbooks covering grades 1 to 9 curriculum for Kurdistan Region schools. In Sulaymaniyah, UNICEF is providing transportation support for 846 students (431 girls) to attend 8 non-camp refugee schools, and for 20 teachers (10 females) to attend work in the Arbat refugee camp school, covering the first term of academic year 2016/17.

With limited government budget due to the ongoing financial crisis, school supervisors were reportedly instructed to reduce their travel, as a cost-saving measure. UNICEF is concerned this may limit field visits by MoE or Department of Education supervisors, especially to more distant schools. An ongoing challenge for education provision is the reduced or non-payment of teacher salaries and a high turnover of staff. It was reported that, of the 300 Syrian refugee teachers trained by UNICEF during summer 2016, 26 have left their jobs. Reasons reported include return to Syria, migration to other countries, or finding better paid jobs in other sectors.

Health and Nutrition

Need for health and nutrition support for Syrian refugee children and their families remains high. Primary healthcare centres (PHC) in the KRI manage increased caseloads in non-camp areas hosting Syrian refugees, displaced Iraqis and Kurdish host community children. Between 23 and 27 October, National Polio Immunization Days were held in 16 out of Iraq's 18 Governorates. In total, 25,704 Syrian refugee children under five (U5) (13,109 girls) were vaccinated during the campaign period. In routine immunization activities in refugee camps (Expanded Programme on Immunization), 387 children under 1 year (197 girls) received measles vaccination, and 893 children (455 girls) received Vitamin A supplementation. Mobile vaccination teams at the Syria-Iraq Peshkhabour border crossing reached 1,505 children under 15 years (768 girls) with polio vaccine. Of these, 1,388 children (708 girls) also received measles vaccination. Total population coverage per governorate from the October polio campaign in the KRI was 98 per cent in Erbil; 95 per cent in Sulaymaniyah and 98 per cent in Dahuk.

UNICEF-supported nutrition screening reached 3,275 children U5 (1,673 girls). Screening checks are carried out to make sure children are growing at an appropriate rate for their age. From those screened, 429 children (219 girls) were identified as suffering from malnutrition and 2,800 doses of various supplementary nutrition items were distributed according to need.

UNICEF 'Baby Hut' services, which offer pregnant women and new mothers a safe space to socialise and learn about infant care, provided counselling to 2,470 pregnant and lactating women in refugee camps across the KRI. As part of UNICEF's initiative to reduce neonatal mortality, healthcare advice reached 565 new-born children (288 girls) and their families through tent-to-tent service teams that check a new-born's vital signs. In Arbat refugee camp, Sulaymaniyah, where UNICEF supports antenatal care (ANC), 150 pregnant women visited the ANC unit in October, 28 of whom received iron supplementation (ferrofolic).

As reported for much of 2016, frequent turnover of staff in health facilities in refugee camps remains a challenge. The ongoing budget deficit in the KRI has directly affected the performance of health care providers, who have been only partially paid since 2015. UNICEF supported health promotion in October through the Directorate of Health Sulaymaniyah, reaching 774 Syrian refugees on key maternal and child hygiene promotion messages. Health promotion staff visit the camp between two to three times per week.

⁴ The IDP Information Centre is established as a joint initiative of the Iraq Humanitarian Country Team in an effort to enhance two-way communication between displaced populations and aid agencies. Through a national hotline, the call centre provides timely information on UN outreach activities, humanitarian services such as food distribution points, medical services, and shelter options across Iraq.

Child Protection

In October, UNICEF and child protection partners reported providing structured psychosocial services (PSS) to 1,034 newly-registered refugee children (516 boys and 518 girls), for a total of 14,931 newly-registered children (7,066 boys and 7,865 girls) receiving PSS since January 2016.

Specialized child protection services reached 402 refugee children (224 boys and 178 girls) with 2,430 refugee children (1,349 boys and 1,081 girls) reached since the start of the year. Specialised services include support for children identified as Unaccompanied or Separated (UASC) from families or caregivers. In October, 27 UASC children accessed services, including community support, family tracing and reunification, and alternative care services depending on need. Since the beginning of the year, 294 Syrian refugee children (168 boys and 126 girls) were identified and provided with appropriate services. Field reports from partners indicate that incidences of child labour among the Syrian refugee population remain high. Targeted interventions to mitigate child labour remain a gap in current child protection interventions due to lack of dedicated resources.

Basic Needs

The UNICEF supported unconditional cash assistance programme contributed to increase school enrolment, retention and attendance for Syrian refugee children. In October, 2,312 children (1,192 boys and 1,181 girls) from 1,171 households benefited from cash transfer in Erbil Governorate that helped with household costs, including child-focused expenses. UNICEF cash transfer projects are cross-cutting interventions run in close coordination between education and child protection partners, including local authorities. Cash distribution in Dahuk Governorate is expected to take place during November 2016 after completion of beneficiary registration.

Communication for Development (C4D)

On Global Handwashing Day, celebrated on 15 October, UNICEF supported a day of activities in refugee camps, engaging 520 school-aged children in range of activities promoting good sanitation and handwashing messaging, in coordination with the Kurdistan Ministry of Health (MoH). As part of the October National Polio Immunization Day (NPID), MoH social mobilization teams in Syrian refugee camps in Erbil and in Sulaymaniyah (Arbat camp) were supported with information, education and communication (IEC) materials, reaching 5,150 individuals. IEC materials include information booklets, leaflets, and videos, provided in relevant local languages (Arabic and Kurdish).

External Communications

In October, UNICEF highlighted the situation of Syrian refugee children, women, and families in Iraq through media interviews by UNICEF spokespersons and on digital and social media platforms. In addition, delegations from the UNICEF Spanish National Committee and the UNICEF Germany National Committee, including German Goodwill Ambassador Eva Padberg, spent time in Akre Refugee Camp to learn more about refugee education, health and child protection initiatives. Padberg's visit generated 93 press mentions in German media.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – October 2016)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)¹ – (2016 Needs: 558,000 people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees)						
# individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps ²	100,000	98,291	0	55,928	94,474	0
# individuals with access to adequate quantity of safe water ³	260,288	116,450	0	87,279	109,261	0
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁴	221,190	36,633	13	55,928	19,013	0
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁵	197,600	54,432	550	87,929	47,053	0
# camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	100,000	88,216	85	55,928	33,225	0
EDUCATION – (2016 Needs: 231,000 children including 124,300 Syrian refugee children)						
# boys and girls in formal primary education (age 6-14) ¹	37,726	39,591	6,818	32,067	31,237	667

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# boys and girls receiving educational supplies and / or teaching learning material ²	52,694	38,258	11,106	40,000	24,343	10,775
# teachers and education personnel receiving training on EiE and / or PSS and / or Pedagogy ³	2,600	1,436	255	1,200	1,038	20
# Parent Teacher Association members trained ⁴	1,275	43	0	720	0	0
CHILD PROTECTION – (2016 Needs: 550,900 children including 104,300 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	5,488	5,875	753	2,750	2,430	402
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	45,500	22,274	2,278	27,300	14,931	1,034
HEALTH (2016 Needs: 1.3 million people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees)						
# children under 1 immunized against measles ¹	n/a			5,790	3,421	387
#newborn babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from newborn home services ²	n/a			4,000	6,331	565
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio ³	n/a			37,500	25,704	-1,321 ³
# health facilities in impacted communities supported	n/a			120	162	8
NUTRITION						
# children under five have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) ¹	n/a			35,250	30,300	3,275
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	n/a			12,220	17,481	2,470
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# households receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹	n/a			4,663	3,194	1,171
FOOTNOTES						
WASH: 1) UNICEF results remained unchanged as the same population continued to be served in camps. The population in camps has not increased this year therefore there are no additional beneficiaries to reach.						
WASH: 2) Sector: Female 50,128 and Male 48,163. UNICEF: Female 48,182 and Male 46,292.						
WASH: 3) Sector: Female 59,390 and Male 57,061. UNICEF: Female 55,723 and Male 53,538.						
WASH: 4) Sector: Female 18,683 and Male 17,950. UNICEF: Female 9,697 and Male 9,316.						
WASH: 5) Sector: Female 27,760 and Male 26,672. UNICEF: Female 23,997 and Male 23,056.						
Education: 1) Sector: Girls 19,713 and Boys 19,878. UNICEF: Girls 15,420 and Boys 15,817.						
Education: 2) Sector: Girls 19,328 and Boys 18,930. UNICEF: Girls 12,057 and Boys 12,286.						
Education: 3) Sector: Female 786 and Male 650. UNICEF: Female 597 and Male 441.						
Education: 4) Sector: Female 23 and Male 20. UNICEF: n/a.						
CP: 1) Sector: Girls 2,563 and Boys 3,312. UNICEF: Girls 1,081 and Boys 1,349.						
CP Sector: 2) Sector: Girls 11,486 and Boys 10,788. UNICEF: Girls 7,865 and Boys 7,066. For child protection projects with partners with UNICEF agreements spanning December 2015 into 2016, a 'continuing caseload' of children has been included in 2016 results since July reporting.						
HEALTH: 1) UNICEF: Girls 1,934 and Boys 1,487.						
HEALTH: 2) UNICEF: Girls 3,227 and 3,104.						
HEALTH: 3) UNICEF: Girls 13,109 and Boys 12,595. Polio campaign data cleaned after October 2016 campaign and double-entry data removed. 25,704 Syrian refugee children in camp and host community locations were reached in the October polio campaign. This is the maximum children reached in 2016.						
NUTRITION: 1) UNICEF: Girls 15,456 and Boys 14,844.						
SOCIAL PROTECTION: 1) UNICEF: Girls 1,181 and 1,192 Boys.						

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in the country, while being stable, remains unpredictable. During the reporting period, over 1,800 people (408 households) living in informal settlements were evicted in the north of the country. The evictions were explained by authorities as being related to the proximity of some settlements to strategic locations and

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of November 8, 2016.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	1,017,433	M: 485,316; F: 532,117
Child Refugees (Under 18)	550,431	M: 281,829; F: 268,602
Child Refugees (Under 5)	171,946	M: 88,517; F: 83,430
Estimated Host Community Affected*	1,500,000	n/a

roads. This necessitated humanitarian response by UN and other actors. The response in WASH, Child Protection, as well as shelter and basic services sector is on-going. Assistance is hampered by administrative constraints in some locations, such as lack of approval from authorities.

During October, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) reported that about 650 Syrian refugee families, who have illegally crossed into Lebanon from the Syrian towns of Aleppo, Deir Ez Zor and Al Raqqa and settled in various informal settlements and collective shelters in Lebanon, have not been covered by vaccinations. A response activity was therefore organized by UNICEF, MoPH and partner to prevent the outbreak of preventable diseases.

The election of the President on 31 October, following two and a half years of vacuum, is a welcome development. In the interim, changes in a number of line ministries are expected, which may have an impact on UNICEF programme planning and implementation, as well as sector work.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination⁵

UNICEF continues to provide coordination support to the Government of Lebanon (GoL) in Energy and Water, Education and Child Protection sectors, while playing a key role in the Health and Nutrition sectors. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020, which addresses immediate humanitarian needs and longer term support to the Lebanese community as well as the Syrian refugees, is currently being finalized. The plan will focus on four strategic objectives including the protection of vulnerable populations and provision of immediate assistance; support of service provision through national systems and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

Humanitarian Strategy

Working in close partnership with the GoL, UNICEF's work in Lebanon is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, as well as regional and national frameworks and strategies including the No Lost Generation regional Initiative.⁶ In order to address the impact of the Syria crisis on refugee children and vulnerable children in host communities UNICEF expanded the scale and scope of the programmatic response in education, child protection, health, nutrition and WASH. As the crisis grew, it became increasingly important to ensure cost-effective sustainable solutions by building the capacity of local actors, host communities and government to respond to increasing humanitarian needs while building their resilience to further shocks. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017 – 2020 reflects those needs with increasing focus on institutional support and other early recovery approaches. Lebanon Country Office's strategy continues to focus on a three-pillar approach: Responding to humanitarian and emergency needs with civil society actors; ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems and strengthening government systems and infrastructure.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection (CP)

In October, 10,408 children have benefited from structured community-based PSS, early childhood programmes and child protection and 418 from specialized services which brings the total of beneficiaries reached since the beginning of the year to 132,148 and 2,916 respectively.

The Justice for Children agenda is gathering momentum in Lebanon following a Regional Workshop on 26-27 October that brought together government stakeholders from 10 countries across the MENA Region. The meeting aimed to leverage progress at the country level through regional initiatives. In particular, two sets of regional guidelines are finalized and ready for adaption in Lebanon, namely the 'Guidelines for Children in Conflict with the Law below the Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility' and the 'Guidelines for Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime'. These standard operating procedures provide continuous knowledge and skills training of justice, security and social welfare professionals, and will contribute directly to the supply output of the Child Protection programme. The Regional Workshop also invited Lebanon to lead on the modelling of a court preparation service for child victims and witnesses, which could later be scaled up regionally. This quick-win project will connect stakeholders across ministries around a better understanding and better handling of children when faced with the legal system.

⁵ In accordance with the Letter of Understanding between UNHCR signed in December 2015, UNICEF continues to support the government in coordinating the Child Protection sub-sector, the Education and the Energy and Water sectors at national and at four sub-national areas.

⁶ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016 and other sectoral strategies such as Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) 2014-2016, Lebanon HRP 2016.

UNICEF was a key member of the panel at Himaya's 2nd Annual Symposium in October, termed 'Towards a Comprehensive Child Protection Network - The Missing Procedures, Laws & Alternative Care Systems in Lebanon'. UNICEF focused on existing child protection systems: opportunities, challenges and gaps. The systems strengthening efforts, and support to Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to develop the Standard Operating Procedures for Child Protection Case Management, represent a holistic approach that will target both prevention and response strategies to child maltreatment, through the Education system, with the collaboration of Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), Health system with MoPH, and Justice system with Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Interior (Mol).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF reached 459,027 people with safe water supply at permanent locations and 125,977 people in temporary locations since the beginning of the year.

In an effort to reduce the impact of water scarcity across Lebanon, UNICEF engaged a respected and highly qualified consultancy for a period of 13 months (since May 2015) to undertake a feasibility study for aquifer recharge on 22 sites across Lebanon. This was followed by a detailed feasibility study of the four most technically feasible sites as a priority, namely Wadi El Aaryesh; Damour Area, Middle Zahrani, Mjdlaya, and Nahr Abou Ali. This consultancy is based on sites initially nominated by UNDP in 2010 as part of a study, but that required further technical and field assessment to determine their feasibility to be used as aquifer recharge. In October the feasibility study for all four priority sites was completed, with all sites deemed technically feasible although significant investment is required to protect water quality and maximize infiltration rates.

Education

On 10 October, 330 second shift schools opened their doors to non-Lebanese children across Lebanon. As outreach and enrolment are still ongoing for the 2016/17 academic year, more second shift schools are expected to open in November. In parallel, the assessment of children for eligibility to receive school transportation has begun in October. By end of November, children who reside more than 2.5 kilometers far from school, and whose safety is subject to risk, will benefit from the service. Children's eligibility will also be based on the vulnerability criteria set by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

A review of the "Back to School" and "Stay in School" outreach campaign for academic year 2016/17 has shown that out of 51,373 children (60 per cent of total) who are outside formal education, 41,823 children (81 per cent) will go to school this year. Additionally, out of the other 33,685 children (remaining 40 per cent of total) that were registered in formal education, 23,069 children (68 per cent) will stay in school. In total 20,166 children (24 per cent) of the 85,058 outreached children will not enroll in school due to several factors such as the need to go to work, enrollment in non-formal education, un-willingness to go to school and the absence of schools nearby.

In October, processed results from the second round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) that ended in September 2016 indicate that 46 per cent of children passed their exams, half of which will now be referred to formal education, while others will need to undergo at least one more round of ALP before transferring to formal education. Moreover, the placement test for the third round of ALP took place on 23 October, with another placement test being planned for the beginning of November due to high demand.

Health and Nutrition

In October, UNICEF in collaboration with MoPH and a partner organization organized an intensive Accelerated Routine Immunization campaign in response to the arrival of an estimated 650 families in October from Syria who were not covered by vaccinations. With the aim to prevent any outbreak of preventable diseases, the immunization campaign is administering all ten antigens and is targeting over 20,315 Syrian children under five in 4,321 Informal settlements and 91 collective shelters throughout Lebanon, where the new families have settled in.

In the same reporting period, UNICEF inaugurated a project to improve the consumption of iodized salt in Lebanon, in partnership with MoPH and the American university of Beirut (AUB). This project was in response to a survey that was carried out by AUB in 2014, revealing that around 75 per cent of Lebanese elementary school children presented mild iodine deficiency. Through this partnership, UNICEF will provide MoPH with potassium iodate to ensure optimal salt iodization of all salt produced in the country while AUB and Iodine Global Network will provide technical assistance and training to MoPH, Ministry of Industry and salt manufacturers to accurately monitor iodization levels at the production and market levels.

In order to ensure uninterrupted power supply for maintaining the cold chain for the vaccines, UNICEF supported the completion of installation of nearly 600 gas-electric Sibir fridges in different health facilities across the country who provide routine immunization services, in addition to providing more than 59,000 units of medicines and medical equipment.

Adolescents and Youth

By the end of October, the youth programme had reached an overall target of 69,813 adolescents and youth aged 14 years and above. Out of this total, 12,648 were enrolled in certified vocational and/or competency based skills training programmes through a network of 4 NGOs covering all of Lebanon's governorates, 20 per cent of which reported having access to income generation or employment referral opportunities.

Moreover, the targets of the youth enrolled in life skills and sports for development programmes have reached 42,595 (23,616 male and 18,979 female) through NGO partners. This programme which incorporate sports, art and dance activities aim to enhance cooperation, build teamwork, release tensions and provide a positive alternative to violence and conflict and further strengthen social cohesion.

In October, under the "Participatory Action Research" project that is supported by UNICEF and partner, 30 young people (15-25 years) from different nationalities living across Lebanon, especially in disadvantaged areas, participated in a 5-day training workshop that aimed to equip them with key research tools and empower them with critical thinking and problem solving skills. The young researchers (YR) will take part in a research project that focuses on young people's goals and aspiration and key drivers of engagement. Phase one will require the YR to reach out to 300 young people⁷ to obtain necessary information with the second phase of the project to be implemented in December. The results of this research will be analyzed and published during the first quarter of 2017.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – October 2016)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION ¹(School year 2015-2016) (2016 needs: 983,000 people, including 477,000 Syrian refugees)						
# girls and boys enrolled in Early Childhood Education	n/a	n/a	n/a	59,847	32,496 ²	1,234
# targeted children (5 – 17 years) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)	n/a	n/a	n/a	235,949	159,495 ³	0
# targeted children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal or informal education and/ or life skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	32,714	27,697	3,352
# girls and boys (aged 3 to 18) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes provided with adequate learning materials	n/a ³	n/a ⁴	n/a	450,847	357,735	0
# public schools rehabilitated to meet MEHE's safety, accessibility, and WASH standards	n/a	n/a	n/a	124	0 ⁵	0
# personnel whose capacity has been strengthened	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,275	624	0
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children benefitting from structured community-based PSS, early childhood programmes and child protection ^a	152,682	165,487	32,100	125,000	132,148 ¹	10,408
# girls and boys referred to and provided with specialized services ^a	5,537	4,095	1,005	2,500	2,916 ²	418
# community based groups trained and supported to address CP/ PSS/ GBV, including child marriage ^{a d}	680	993	50	325	640	82
# people sensitized on CP/PSS ^a	402,470	445,584	139,128	350,000	408,568 ³	56,662
# individuals sensitized on GBV ^b	237,900	n/a	n/a	80,000	163,231 ⁴	40,880
# individuals accessing safe spaces ^c	120,000	n/a	n/a	60,000	53,947 ⁵	9,311
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene¹ (2016 needs for Energy and Water sector: 2.42 million people)						
# individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at temporary locations ^c	337,172	210,088	22,606	125,590	125,977	-847 ¹
# individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at permanent locations ^c	1,005,965	637,313	70,522	939,563	459,027	109,038
# individuals with access to solid waste services ^c	2,084,494	384,776	23,151	470,358	376,331	79,126

⁷ Targeted areas will include the South, Nabatieh, Bekaa, Baalback/Hermel, North, Akkar, Mount Lebanon and Beirut.

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# individuals who have experienced an behaviour change session/ activities ^c	863,296	309,782	53,686	229,993	205,791	32,408
HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2016 Health needs: 2.5 million people, including 840,000 Syrian refugees)						
# Primary Health Care consultations ^c	3,204,000	1,255,716	130,372	660,443	922,514 ¹	17,037
# children under five screened for malnutrition	n/a	n/a	n/a	111,998	140,349 ²	32,043
# children under five and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements	n/a	n/a	n/a	196,001	101,936 ³	22,160
# children under one receiving routine vaccination	n/a ⁴	n/a ⁴	n/a	89,869	38,603 ⁵	0
# children under five reached in campaigns in 2 planned Polio campaigns (30% national target) ^b	306,894 ⁶	293,147 ⁶	0	179,971	383,075 ⁷	0
# women receiving IYCF and breastfeeding awareness	n/a	n/a	n/a	92,771	22,863	8,313
ADOLESCENTS						
# girls and boys benefiting from entrepreneurship and skills based training	n/a			45,000	12,648 ¹	6,754
# girls, boys enrolled in Vtechnical and agriculture schools				13,000	0	0
# adolescents (m/f) aged 10 to 18 years enrolled in life skills program (AI)				20,800	22,086 ²	2,865
# youth reached through the S4D programme (AI)				15,000	20,509 ³	13,004
BASIC ASSISTANCE¹ (Winter 2015-2016) (2016 needs: 1.5 million people, including 1 million Syrian refugees)						
# children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash	630,000 ¹	547,092 ¹	0	175,000 ²	162,513 ²	0
# children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support	136,500 ¹	115,914 ¹	0	40,000	30,876	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# individuals trained on communication for social and behaviour change	n/a			720	674	108
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION: 1) All education results cover 2015/16 academic year.						
EDUCATION: 2) Sector result is less than UNICEF result due to differences in reporting dates. UNICEF result is based on the MEHE interim narrative report to UNICEF in May 2016. The total number of children covered by UNICEF funding will be reported upon receipt of final report by MEHE to UNICEF.						
EDUCATION: 3) UNICEF result is based on the MEHE interim narrative report to UNICEF in May 2016. The total number of children covered by UNICEF funding will be reported upon receipt of final report by MEHE to UNICEF.						
EDUCATION: 4) Sector result is less than UNICEF result due to differences in reporting dates. UNICEF result Includes 8,832 girls and 6,564 boys (aged 08-15 years) enrolled in Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) programme.						
EDUCATION: 5) The number of schools will be reported when the rehabilitation works are finalized.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) UNICEF result: Male: 63,734; Female: 68,414.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) UNICEF result: Male: 1,562; Female: 1,354.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) UNICEF result includes adults (Male: 47,561; Female: 140,096) and children (Boys: 109,318; Girls: 111,593).						
CHILD PROTECTION: 4) Sector result is less than UNICEF result due to differences in reporting dates. UNICEF results: Male: 50,706; Female: 125,525; Children: 74,165; Adults: 89,066						
CHILD PROTECTION: 5) Sector result is less than UNICEF result due to differences in reporting dates. UNICEF result: Male: 4,285; Female: 49,662; Children: 19,360; Adults: 34,587.						
WASH: 1) UNICEF result is low due to correction in double reporting by partner in the last report.						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 1) UNICEF result: 150,571 reported in MMU / 771,943 Reported by MOPH (MOPH data from Jan to July 2016).						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 2) UNICEF result: 111,501 reported by partners / 28,848 reported by MOPH.						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 3) UNICEF result: U5: 96,186 - PLW: 5,750.						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 4) Sector indicator covers children U5.						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 5) The vaccine reported is Penta 1: 3,558 reported by partners / 35,045 reported by MOPH (Data from Jan to July 2016).						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 6) Sector figures include data only from MoPH.						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 7) Sector result is less than UNICEF result due to differences in reporting dates. UNICEF result: 89,928 reported in IS/ Reported by MOPH: Round1 143,784 and Round2 149,363.						
ADOLESCENTS: 1) UNICEF result: Male: 4,427 – Female: 8,221.						
ADOLESCENTS: 2) UNICEF result: Male: 11,926 – Female: 10,160.						
ADOLESCENTS: 3) UNICEF result: Male: 11,690 – Female: 8,819.						
BASIC ASSISTANCE: 1) The sector target for the indicator 'children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash' is 210,000 households and the sector result is 182,364 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector target for the indicator 'children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided						

with in-kind emergency support' is 45,500 households and the sector result is 38,638, to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector figures are from Inter-Agency Winter Support, Nov 2015-Mar 2016.

BASIC ASSISTANCE: 2) These figures don't include Palestinian beneficiaries.

NOTE:

a Sector results from the Inter-Agency Coordination, Child Protection Activity Info Datasheet October 2016 (data from Jan-Oct 2016).

b Sector results from the Inter-Agency Coordination Quarter Dashboard (data from Jan-August 2016).

c Sector results from the Inter-Agency Coordination, September Statistical Dashboard (data from Jan-Sept 2016).

d Sector results from the Inter-Agency Coordination Quarter Dashboard (data from Jan-May 2016).

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE)

concluded their month-long Back-to-School campaign for Syrian and Turkish children on 20 October.⁸ According to latest data from MoNE, more than 474,000 children under temporary protection are enrolled in schools across the country – 325,000 in temporary education centres (TECs) and 149,000 in public schools – a nearly 45 per cent increase compared to the previous school year. A significant rise in enrolment, particularly in public schools, was noted. Nevertheless, an estimated 400,000 children are still out-of-school, and more needs to be done to reach them.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response in-country, and remains the largest provider of aid to Syrians under temporary protection, as well as other refugee and migrant groups. The United Nations Country Team supports government's efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). Coordination at Ankara level for the Syria Crisis response takes place through the Syria Response Group with the participation of all relevant heads of agencies, while the Syria Task Force provides overall direction at the technical level. UNICEF participates actively in all established Task Forces and Working Groups, providing co-leadership of the Education Working Group and the Child Protection Sub-Working Group.

Decentralized coordination mechanisms also play an increasingly significant role in the humanitarian response to refugee populations in Turkey. UNICEF participates actively in coordination meetings chaired by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Gaziantep, leads the Southeast Turkey Education Working Group (comprised primarily of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on the provision of non-formal education) and plays a strong role in the Basic Needs Working Group.

Decentralized coordination mechanisms also play an increasingly significant role in the humanitarian response to refugee populations in Turkey. For the Syria Crisis, UNICEF participates actively in coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR in Gaziantep, leads the Southeast Turkey Education Working Group (comprised primarily of NGOs working on the provision of non-formal education) and plays a strong role in the Basic Needs Working Group.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the organization's Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action and the close partnership with the Turkish government. Under the framework of the 3RP, as well as the "No Lost Generation" strategy, UNICEF focuses on the three priority areas of Education, Child Protection and Adolescents and Youth to reach Syrian children in temporary accommodation centres and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. Under the framework of the RMRP – and in complementarity with ongoing programmes for the Syria Crisis response – UNICEF is focused on providing child protection and basic needs support to vulnerable children and their families on the move toward Europe.

The rapid scale-up of services and strengthening of existing national systems remains a top priority, with an increased focus on a resilience and policy approach to reflect the protracted and complex nature of both the Syria and Refugee and Migrant

⁸ Syrians comprise the vast majority of refugee children attending Turkish public schools and TECs, with smaller numbers of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers (primarily Iraqis) present as well.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of November 8, 2016.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	2,753,696	M: 1,464,966; F: 1,288,730
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,230,902	M: 641,611; F: 589,291
Child Refugees (Under 5)	377,256	M: 195,512; F: 181,744

Crises. In Education, UNICEF aims to increase Syrian refugee children's access to quality and inclusive learning, with a special focus on host communities via the implementation of Provincial Action Plans. In Child Protection, primacy is given to increasing safe and protective environments that cater to the needs of boys and girls, adolescents and young people, with greater emphasis on identification and referral of children at-risk or in need of specialized services (particularly those who experienced gender-based violence, are unaccompanied, separated or with living with disabilities). UNICEF has also scaled-up interventions in Basic Needs, with a greater focus on providing cash-based assistance and essential non-food items (such as hygiene kits) to the most vulnerable children and their families. Child rights violations continue to be monitored and documented through the Monitoring & Reporting Mechanism (MRM) capacity.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

In October, UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) concluded an intensive, country-wide Back-to-School campaign for Syrian and Turkish children with a focus on increasing enrolment and school refurbishment. . Additionally, plans were finalized and partnerships signed with NGO partners to provide over 31,200 Syrian and vulnerable Turkish families with cash-based assistance during the upcoming winter months.

Education

Construction began in October for seven temporary education centres (TECs) across the Southeast – four in the refugee camps of Kilis and Ceylanpinar, and three in host communities in the provinces of Kahramanmaraş, Adana and Batman. The schools, which are scheduled for completion in January 2017, will offer quality, inclusive education for nearly 14,500 refugee students.

UNICEF has also begun upgrading worn-out tented classrooms to over 100 container classrooms in the refugee camps of Suruç, Islahiye and Nizip-1. The containers, which will be ready by mid-December 2016, will enable teachers to more effectively communicate with their students in a familiar and inviting atmosphere that promotes learning – improving the educational environment for almost 7,500 students. UNICEF supplied an additional 22 TECs in Şanlıurfa province with new furniture (desks, chairs, tables and cabinets) to further enhance the learning environment for approximately 29,600 Syrian students.

Meanwhile, the number of Syrian volunteer teachers supported by UNICEF with monthly incentives continued to increase in October to 12,675 (5,669 men and 7,006 women) – or 100% of all Syrian volunteer teachers operating under the umbrella of MoNE in Turkey. UNICEF's teacher incentives programme is one of the largest components of the overall Education response, with expenditures of around \$3 million every month.

Child Protection

In October, nearly 8,300 Syrian refugee children (4,029 boys and 4,246 girls) benefitted from psychosocial support services (PSS) in Child and Adolescent Friendly Spaces in camps and host communities across the country. Of these, over 1,180 children (604 boys and 582 girls) were referred to specialized services, the majority due to chronic diseases and urgent medical needs, as well as mental and physical disabilities.

UNICEF and UNHCR held a joint workshop with key NGOs to identify and address current gaps in the national child protection referral system, with the aim of strengthening case management practices for refugee and migrant children and mitigating the risks they may face should they attempt to cross into Europe.

On 11 October, UNICEF – together with UN Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Aydın Doğan Foundation – organized a conference in Istanbul to commemorate the UN International Day of the Girl Child. The conference, entitled 'Empowered Girls, Empowered Futures: Inclusive and Quality Education, and an End to Child Marriage' was aimed at raising awareness and mobilizing key stakeholders to more effectively address gender inequality within both Turkish and refugee communities.

Basic Needs

Preparations continued for the upcoming winter season. In October, UNICEF finalized plans and signed partnerships with 4 NGO partners to provide over 31,200 vulnerable Syrian and Turkish families (an estimated 172,000 people) across Turkey with cash-based assistance. Under this programme, eligible families will receive a voucher or cash payment (valued at US USD100-USD300, depending on family size) enabling them to purchase much-needed items and clothing in pre-determined shops and to repurpose their very limited resources on other essential expenses, such as rent and food.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – October 2016)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2016 Needs: 1.3 million Syrian refugees, including 977,000 Syrian refugee children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal education	400,000	474,402 ¹	400,000	330,000	325,000	0
# of children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	n/a		40,000	8,734	8,734
# of children (3-17 years, boys/girls) receiving school supplies	400,000			400,000	45,240	45,240
# of schools constructed, renovated or refurbished ³	180			95	145	145
# of schools supported with maintenance and operational costs	380			380	0	0
# of teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female) ⁴	n/a			12,000	19,776	19,776
# of teachers and facilitators receiving incentives ⁵	12,000			12,000	12,675	12,675
CHILD PROTECTION (2016 Needs: 1.49 million Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (sex disaggregated) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	90,000	n/a		80,000	72,922	9,330
# of children (disaggregated by sex) who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	1,100	n/a		1,000	6,474	1,186
# of individuals trained on child protection (disaggregated by sex)	1,225			400	1,741	133
# of children (sex disaggregated) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ³	164,000			30,000	963	75
BASIC NEEDS						
# persons receiving emergency, cash or cash-voucher assistance		n/a		150,000	97,549	86
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth in impacted communities with access to social cohesion activities, through peer support, youth mobilization and advocacy ¹	16,000	n/a		10,000	14,320	4,353 ²
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION: 1) Data from MoNE as of October 2016. As enrolment data continues to be updated, these numbers may change. Gender disaggregation for this indicator is not available yet.						
EDUCATION: 2) Gender disaggregation for this indicator is not available yet.						
EDUCATION: 3) The effective date of this target, as outlined in the 2016 3RP for Turkey, is October 2015. However, results from October-December 2015 are not included in UNICEF's total results for 2016.						
EDUCATION: 4) Final results confirmed by MoNE stood at 19,776 Syrians receiving the training, with men representing 49 per cent and women 51 per cent. 18,165 passed the exam (92 per cent).						
EDUCATION: 5) Incentives are to be paid to the whole target group each month. Due to the nature of teachers' incentive scheme, UNICEF reports only the max figure reached in 2016. During the month of October, UNICEF supported 12,675 teachers with incentives – 5,669 males (48 per cent) and 7,006 females (52 per cent).						
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) 4,029 boys and 4,246 girls.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) 604 boys and 582 girls.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) 1,481 boys and 1,630 girls.						
YOUTH: 1) Gender disaggregation for this indicator not available yet.						

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)

continues to provide health services to Syrian women and children through 102 Primary Healthcare Units (PHUs) in 16

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of November 8, 2016.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	117,350	M:59,614; F:57,736
Child Refugees (Under 18)	50,695	M: 26,052; F:24,644
Child Refugees (Under 5)	12,791	M: 6,572; F:6,220

Governorates with plans to expand the health programme to governorates that are witnessing irregular migration activity to and from Egypt.

During the academic year 2015/16, 40 per cent of Syrian students attended private schools. While significant progress has been made towards increasing enrollment rates including of 37,000 registered Syrian refugee children in public schools, a 2014 survey concluded that up to 12 per cent of school aged Syrian children either never enrolled in school or had dropped-out due to economic reasons. Syrian students are permitted to attend Egyptian public schools, however, significant barriers related to access and quality of education remain. Challenges including language barriers, overcrowded classrooms and corporal punishment persist.

With 2,581 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), UASC constitutes the largest group of children at risk of violence, exploitation including child labour and early marriage and therefore are in need for alternative care services, community support and access to sustainable services. However, 82 per cent of UASC cases come from East and the Horn of Africa.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF facilitated an inter-agency meeting with UNHCR in Alexandria on 4 October to agree on priorities in relation to the Rasheed crisis. During the crisis, UNICEF identified 4 children and more than 44 Egyptian minors, and responded with humanitarian assistance to all of them in 24 hours.

UNICEF and the MoHP have agreed to deliver all child protection related interventions within PHUs in 16 targeted Governorates. An assessment of the units was conducted in October and staff from the Primary Health Units are under recruitment to start the conduct of child protection programmes.

UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Health led a workshop in Aswan Governorate to develop a stakeholder analysis to identify capacities and approaches for the protection of Egyptian, migrant and refugee children in the Governorate; to present UNICEF new engagement in the PHUs and to create strategic linkages between all actors. Key recommendations of the workshop include the need for enhanced coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations in the protection of refugee and migrant children; increased support to PHUs to help them scale-up services and stronger coordination with the Ministry of Interior (Moi) to provide the services in the detentions in Aswan. A preliminary meeting between UNICEF representatives and the Moi at Governorate level was also held to discuss potential areas of intervention for UNICEF such as community-based child protection and case management services, PHUs services for women in reproductive age and immunization for children under five. The workshop saw the participation of the Health Directorate in Aswan, Ministry of Social Services, General Child Protection Committee (CPC), UNICEF, Union of non-governmental organizations in Aswan, Church representatives and the Ministry of Awkaf (Endowment).

UNICEF has finalized a baseline assessment in the four Governorates of Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, and Damietta out of a target of 16 Governorates. The aim is to generate knowledge and measure the behavior of Egyptian and refugee parents in relation to positive parenting. More than 275 Egyptian and refugee parents have been reached through mobilization efforts conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. The communities where the assessment took place are new UNICEF positive parenting project sites.

In October, UNICEF facilitated an inter-agency meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Alexandria to agree on priorities in the aftermath of a major migrant boat tragedy off the coast of Rashid, in Beheira, which left hundreds of people dead or missing in the Mediterranean including Syrians, Egyptians and children. Following the incident, UNICEF provided urgent humanitarian assistance to 4 children and more than 44 Egyptian minors. Weeks after the Rashid migrant tragedy, Egypt's parliament passed a new migration law that will criminalize people smuggling for the first time in the history of Egyptian law.

UNICEF continues to co-lead with UNHCR the Education Working Group (EWG) to put in place coordination mechanisms for assessing specific needs of Syrian children and developing joint interventions that would enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions targeting out-of-school Syrian children.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF, UNHCR, the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners of the Health Working Group (HWG) continue to meet to harmonize and complement their health indicators, reporting systems, financial support to partners particularly MoHP and the development of a software system for reporting in all PHUs. Additionally, the HWG held meeting to coordinate their

efforts, as a priority strategy, to enhance reach all Syrian women and children to healthcare services and to strengthen the resilience of host communities as well as to review capacities of targeted PHUs and their needs in 2017 and finalize the new inter-agency Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

UNICEF continues to support the Egyptian government to address the needs of Syrian refugees in Education through strengthening the capacity and quality of public schools in targeted areas. The target includes 22 public schools in Alexandria and Damietta. Community-based interventions such as teacher capacity-building training, equipment and inclusion activities are introduced in order to enhance outreach and provide service delivery to the most impacted areas.

UNICEF signed a letter of agreement with the International Organization on Migration (IOM) establishing a cooperation framework for the protection and well-being of children on the move in the context of irregular migration and people trafficking in Egypt. UNICEF together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and IOM have established a coordination mechanism to be convened by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) focusing on children on the move, with particular focus on unaccompanied minors and separated children. UNICEF aims to invest in stronger engagement with national coordination mechanisms and leadership of the coordination mechanism at NCCM level.

Summary Analysis of Program Response

Health

Since the beginning of the year a total of 12,543 Syrian children under the age of 5 (U5) received primary healthcare consultations, immunization and growth monitoring services through UNICEF-supported Primary Healthcare Units. 8,012 ante-natal and post-natal consultations were provided to Syrian women (15-49 years).

During October, UNICEF continued engagement with the MoHP to agree on the list of services that 102 PHUs will provide in 33 districts in 16 Governorates in 2017. 36 of the selected PHUs will provide health and psychosocial support services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees in addition to Egyptian nationals. UNICEF will support all PHUs with necessary training and equipment.

UNICEF continues support to the MoHP to monitor the performance of Syrian community healthcare workers and improve quality of monitoring activities. The support is provided through development of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data collection forms, provision of M&E training and support to Community Health Workers (CHWs) monitoring activities in the field. Within this context, UNICEF and the MoHP have finalized the development of new M&E forms for CHWs and a new software that will be implemented in the PHUs to improve quality of reporting.

UNICEF and MoHP teams conducted an assessment of Aswan Governorate as an entry point for Syrian and non-Syrian refugees and the current situation of primary health services for the refugees and their needs.

Education

Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF supported 50 kindergartens (KGs) reaching about 1,318 children in seven Governorates⁹ with maintenance, operational costs and capacity-building. Additional 30 new KGs will be established in the seven Governorates as part of an expansion plan to reach 750 more children (25 children in each Governorate). Also, since January 2016, UNICEF has supported 18 public schools with training and equipment and has recently expanded the support to include 6 additional public schools that have a high concentration of Syrians.

In October, education grants were disbursed through a UNICEF partner to 907 students. At the end of October/beginning of November, an action plan was put in place with the public schools in Alexandria and Damietta to train “school awareness teams” targeting 110 education personnel. The training aims to improve skills to identify challenges to inclusion, capacity to deliver key messages to communities on inclusion and disabilities and to allocate a budget for the awareness plan which includes parents, students, and teachers.

Child Protection

In October, 454 refugee children, adolescents and parents have participated in structured, sustained child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) programmes and accessed community-based child protection and PSS through UNICEF’s implementing partners. This results in a total of 20,753 beneficiaries reached since January 2016.

⁹ Locations include Cairo, Alexandria, Giza, Daqahlyah, Sharqyah, Qalyobyah and Damietta.

UNICEF also provided case management and specialized services to 57 Syrian children (4,022 children since 2016). Services included case management, home visits and cash assistance. Since the beginning of the year 20,753 people have benefited from non-specialized services including community-based child protection and life skills programmes.

In October 2016, 168 parents accessed community based child protection and PSS. UNICEF also provided case management and specialized services to 161 Syrian children.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – October 2016)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last Report
EDUCATION¹						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal and non-formal education (3 -5 years) ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,000	2,923	0
# children (under 5 years, boys/girls) enrolled in ECCE ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000	2,225	907
# children (3-17 years, boys/girls) receiving textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies ⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	13,000	0	0
# educational facilities and learning spaces constructed, rehabilitated or established	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	22	4
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female)	n/a	n/a	n/a	400	305	0
# education actors reached through training initiatives related to policy, planning and sector coordination	n/a	n/a	n/a	400	70	0
# children, adolescents and parents who have access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools	65,000 ⁵	n/a	n/a	13,500 ⁶	0 ⁷	0
# public and community based schools supported with child safe guarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence	50	n/a	n/a	15	15	0
CHILD PROTECTION						
# girls, boys, women and men participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (including parenting programmes) ¹	30,000	n/a	n/a	25,000	20,753	967
# children who are receiving specialized child protection services	8,200	n/a	n/a	7,000	4,022	161
# individuals trained on child protection	650	n/a	n/a	500	306	0
# vulnerable families receiving sustained monthly cash assistance	30,000	n/a	n/a	30,000	0 ²	0
HEALTH						
# Egyptian and Syrian children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio	n/a			15 million	16,036,682	1,036,682
# Syrian children under five receiving routine vaccination and Growth Monitoring services	n/a			13,000	12,543	1,451
# primary health consultations supported				5,000	8,012	848
# medical team members trained				1,820	310	0
# primary health units receiving medical supplies and equipment in the Integrated Child Survival and ANC models in the targeted PHUs				102	0 ¹	0
# Neonatal care provision in NICUS (Syrian children)	n/a			20	0	0
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION: 1) Target includes 7,500 children & 6,000 parents-half Syrians and half Egyptian.						
EDUCATION: 2) This includes children enrolled in UNICEF-supported inclusion programme in 18 public schools. Updated UNICEF results are pending release from the Ministry of Education.						
EDUCATION: 3) UNICEF result pending validation.						
EDUCATION: 4) UNICEF is in the process of supplying 30 new KGs, therefore results will be reflected in the December Situation Report.						
EDUCATION: 5) Includes parents, students both children and adolescents.						
EDUCATION: 6) Includes all groups: children, adolescents students reached.						

EDUCATION: 7) Data pending validation.
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) Including parenting programmes. UNICEF targets includes 20,000 children and adolescents and 5,000 parents.
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) UNICEF Egypt country strategy for cash assistance under the 3RP has changed. In the next reporting period, this will be captured through the following indicators: i) number of unaccompanied refugee minors receiving cash assistance and have access to qualified support of social workers and tailored referral system (target is 100 Syrians and 600 of other nationalities). A programme document was developed with a non-governmental UNICEF partner with implementation expected in December 2016 and will continue through 2017; ii) number of severely vulnerable families with children receiving one-off winter grant (target is 26,000 individuals classified as severely vulnerable including about 17,000 children). UNICEF is coordinating this intervention with UNHCR in order to implement in December 2016. UNICEF will distribute this winterization grant through the post offices in Egypt.
HEALTH: 1) Supplies plan approved by MoHP and however procurement of supplies for PHUs is pending.

