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Children play in front of their tents at Batbu camp in western rural Aleppo. Having been displaced from Sinjar in eastern rural Idlib seeking safety, families live in the most basic conditions and a severe lack of services. With worn-out tents, lack of warm winter clothes and blankets and no access to fuel or heaters, children and their families are unable to fend off the cold.

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Syria Crisis 2018 Humanitarian Results

ANNUAL 2018: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Syria in 2018, the siege of Eastern Ghouta came to an end by late March followed by Foa'a and Kefraya areas in Idlib in late July, and the south-east of the country became accessible for humanitarian intervention from within Syria. However, in the north-east, international non-governmental organizations remain unable to access key areas due to ongoing security concerns. The humanitarian situation in Rukban camp, near the border with Jordan, remains critical for almost 45,000 vulnerable people.
- Some 2.1 million people in besieged and hard-to-reach areas in Syria were reached with a multi-sectoral package of assistance through UNICEF and partners. Specifically, UNICEF participated in 15 inter-agency convoys reaching close to 334,000 people, including an estimated 141,300 children in 2018.
- The Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with almost 5.7 million registered refugees, including over 2.5 million children, living in host countries. The protracted presence of Syrian refugees has exacerbated pre-existing socio-economic disparities in host countries. The registered Syrian refugee population is expected to remain substantial throughout 2019. Insecurity, physical risks, lack of availability of essential services, livelihoods and job opportunities, and legal obstacles to reclaiming property and obtaining civil documentation continue to challenge the sustainable, voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees to Syria.
- In Syria and Syrian refugee host countries in 2018, UNICEF and its partners supported the enrolment of 3.2 million children in formal education and almost 535,000 in non-formal/informal learning opportunities. Additionally, almost 758,000 children and adults were reached with sustained child protection, psychosocial support and positive parenting programmes, 655,000 children were reached with routine vaccination and 4.9 million people had improved access to safe water.
- UNICEF's humanitarian appeals for Syria and for Syrian Refugees in 2019 is US\$1.2 billion. This includes a provisional funding of almost US\$320 million for Syria pending the official release of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan. Funds will be critical to meet the humanitarian and resilience needs of vulnerable children in Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey. UNICEF is advocating for flexible and multi-year funding, which is crucial to implementing a systems approach and prioritizing allocations to the most vulnerable children.

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan-Dec 2018 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-Dec 2018 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	2,685,576	3,156,253	3,881,845 ¹	3,907,860 ²
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	395,100	534,731 ¹	671,589 ¹	619,019 ³
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	663,250	757,776	1,283,871 ³	1,205,302 ³
# children reached with routine vaccination	909,759	654,635	n/a ⁴	
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	4,947,000 ⁵	4,973,079 ⁵	8,437,255 ⁵	6,809,429 ⁵
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ⁹	1,700,000 ⁶	1,347,830 ⁶	2,370,000 ⁶	n/a ⁴

* Only reporting on sector/cluster results where UNICEF is sector/cluster lead agency; 1) Excludes Egypt; 2) Excludes Egypt and Iraq; 3) Excludes Egypt and Lebanon; 4) Data unavailable; 5) Excludes Lebanon and Turkey; 6) Includes Syria and Jordan only.

In Syria

5.6 million

of children affected

13.1 million

of people affected (HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria

Over 2.5 million

(2,551,334)

of registered Syria refugee children

Almost 5.7 million

(5,669,630)

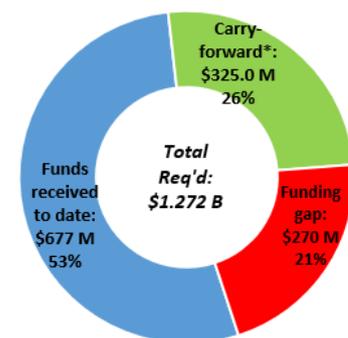
of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 21 January 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.272 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 1.002 Billion



*Lebanon: \$US55.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.

Syria

Humanitarian Situation & Needs Overview: During 2018, Syria's children continued to bear the brunt of conflict through exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation, recruitment and use by armed groups, killing, maiming, abduction and sexual and gender-based violence. Children trapped in besieged areas suffered the compound effects of multiple violations and severe deprivations. According to the Syria Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM4Syria)¹, 12,537 grave violations against children were verified in 2018², the most prevalent of which being killing and maiming (over 7,000 children in total). This marked an increase in the yearly trend of verified violations compared to 2,285 in 2014. In addition, one in three children (below 15 years) was conscripted, enlisted or used to participate actively in hostilities, 358 schools and 343 hospitals and health clinics were indiscriminately attacked³ affecting entire education and health systems, and medical and humanitarian personnel were subjected to being killed, injured or abducted. By the end of the year, there were 13.1 million people in need of assistance, including 5.6 million children (as estimated by OCHA in the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview). Of the people in need, 6.1 million were displaced from their homes and forced to relocate while over 5.6 million people, including almost 2.6 million children, took refuge in neighbouring countries.⁴

The humanitarian situation in north-west Syria (Idlib, Aleppo and northern Hama), an area estimated to host a population of three million people, has been significantly impacted by the escalation of hostilities between the Government of Syria (GoS) forces and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) - particularly in northern rural Hama, southern rural Idlib and southern rural Aleppo - in addition to the displacement of population from Eastern Ghouta, Rural Damascus and from south of Syria.

Response to the humanitarian needs has been increasingly challenging due to multiple displacements, overstretched services, ongoing inter-factional fighting, high crime rates and air strikes some of which targeting health and education facilities. The second half of the year was characterized by a prospect of military operations in Idlib and the subsequent establishment of a Turkish-Russian agreed demilitarized zone (DMZ) along conflict lines in north-west Syria. However, the DMZ which hosts an estimated one million people has witnessed continued clashes between the parties involved despite the agreement reported as being upheld. To date, humanitarian access remains possible in Idlib, western Aleppo and northern Hama through cross-border operations. UNICEF and its partners continue to deliver regular programming and respond to rapid displacements as they occur. Meanwhile in the north-east, international non-governmental organizations are unable to access key areas due to ongoing security concerns.

The Olive Branch military operation led by the Turkish forces and affiliated armed groups in Afrin district, culminated in the Turkish take-over of the district in March 2018. Mass displacements were reported in Aleppo's Tall Refaat sub-district and surrounding communities, as well as Nabul, Zahraa, and Fafeen⁵, while an estimated 190,000 people remained inside Afrin district. In south-eastern Deir-ez-Zor Governorate, large numbers of civilian casualties were reported due to heavy air strikes and military operations to expel the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) from their last stronghold in Hajin⁶. With the collapse of ISIL at the end of 2018, displacements towards existing camps in Al-Hassakeh Governorate were reported⁷.

The humanitarian situation of more than 45,000 displaced people, the majority of whom are women and children, stranded at the Rukban camp at the Syrian-Jordanian border, remained dire. In November 2018, UNICEF participated in an Inter-Agency convoy ensuring the vaccination of over 5,000 children against polio and 245 women against Tetanus. In addition, essential health and nutrition supplies were delivered to cover the needs of more than 13,000 people displaced in the area. The humanitarian aid was badly needed as conditions have deteriorated sharply since the last aid delivery from Jordan in January 2018.

In general, the reporting period witnessed several dynamic changes on the ground in Syria with the siege of Eastern Ghouta coming to an end by late March followed by Foa'a and Kefraya areas in Idlib in late July, in addition to the south-east of the country becoming accessible for humanitarian intervention from within Syria.

Estimated affected population	
Total People in Need	13,100,000
Children in Need (Under 18) *	5,600,000
Total displaced population	6,200,000
Children displaced*	2,600,000
People in hard to reach areas	1,165,000
Children in hard to reach areas**	490,000
Source: 2018 humanitarian overview, OCHA	
*Children under 18 (42%), Population dataset, August 2018.	
** Syria overview of hard to reach areas, OCHA, October 2018.	

¹ [UN Secretary General's Report on Children and Armed Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.](#)

² In addition, the United Nations gathered 4,631 reports of grave violations against children that took place during the reporting period but remain to be verified. As the verification of grave violations is an ongoing process, the yearly data reflected in the report are higher than the ones included in annual reports published since 2014.

³ The number includes UN verified cases only. Verified attacks on both schools and hospitals also steadily increased year after year, with 92 cases in 2014, 115 in 2015 and 180 in 2016, and remained very high in 2017, with 166 cases.

⁴ [UNHCR data portal accessed on 21 January 2018.](#)

⁵ As of October 2018, around 135,000 IDPs remain in these camps and reception areas.

⁶ Per the UN Secretary General report, around 60 civilians were killed and wounded.

⁷ By end of December 2018, more than 5,000 civilians reached Al-Hol camp.

UNICEF's Response to Hard-to-Reach Locations: By October 2018,⁸ 1.16 million people were reportedly living in 1,117 hard-to-reach (HTR) areas, a reduction of some 1.3 million people compared to 2017.

In addition, as of mid-2018, besieged areas no longer existed. Despite the increased access to many areas across Syria, the humanitarian needs continued to be exceptionally severe due to numerous factors, including arbitrary restrictions on the freedom of movement of the civilian population, especially in the north-west; inability to access basic commodities, services or humanitarian assistance; physical insecurity; and persistent administrative and security challenges to deliver humanitarian assistance. Some 2.1 million people in besieged and HTR areas were reached with a multi-sectoral package of assistance through regular programmes, cross-border and convoys during the year. Specifically, UNICEF participated in 15 inter-agency convoys reaching close to 334,000 people, including an estimated 141,300 children in 2018.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continued to lead the WASH, Education and Nutrition Sectors and the Child Protection Sub-Sector, working in close collaboration with implementing partners inside the country and across borders. To prevent epidemics, such as polio and measles outbreaks and water borne diseases, UNICEF and partners engaged in co-planning and targeted response in the highest-risk areas. Building on previous years' investment in case management systems and restoration of immunization services, UNICEF expanded services in newly accessible areas and in camps and in ensuring specialized services for high-risk child protection cases. To ensure that no child is left behind, UNICEF continued its advocacy for the immunization of children in HTR areas, the prevention of chronic malnutrition, the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, treatment of acute malnutrition and provision of micronutrient supplementation. Additionally, UNICEF continued to support increased access to safe water and promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of water borne diseases. Equitable access to education was scaled-up supporting the alternative learning and self-learning programmes, while increased focus was placed on adolescents and youth, supported through cross-sectoral services, life-skills, vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF continued to be engaged in social protection schemes that combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities. With regards to the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, a significant development during the year was the extension of the Information Sharing Protocol to the sub-district level.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2018, UNICEF continued to work closely with implementing partners (both humanitarian actors and public sector) to provide immediate life-saving services targeting the most vulnerable children affected by the crisis and by disease outbreaks, with a multi-sectoral response addressing health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and protection needs from within Syria and through cross-border operations. In addition, UNICEF strengthened its focus on the longer term by scaling-up resilience-building interventions.

During the year, UNICEF's WASH support included increasing access to safe water, rehabilitating WASH facilities, restoring critical WASH infrastructure and promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of WASH-related morbidity. The overall strategy of the Health and Nutrition programme was focused on providing emergency lifesaving health and nutrition packages through streamlined interventions with NGOs in prioritized areas, and government in the rest of the country, while working to boost early recovery and development of the sector in key areas of UNICEF's comparative advantage. The Education programme's response addressed disparities among out-of-school children by strengthening alternative learning opportunities using Curriculum B and the Self-Learning Programmes, and scaling-up equitable access to early learning for pre-primary school children. In addition, UNICEF worked on expanding teacher development and supporting inclusive education and life-skills and citizenship education.

In 2018, the Child Protection programme, in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, continued to improve equitable access to quality child protection services and enhancing the quality of community-based child protection through support to community structures and psychosocial support intervention. This is in addition to expanding the reach and the quality of child protection specialised services for children most at-risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse as well as the development of national capacities to ensure sustainability of quality service delivery. Adolescents and youth were supported with cross-sectoral services, skills and opportunities, focusing on life-skills, technical and vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF also supported Sport for Development and social and civic engagement initiatives for young people. UNICEF views social protection as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development and as such social protection interventions were crucial to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable families in the face of adversities of crisis and displacement, to strengthen the continuum of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, and to preserve the social protection space in the country. Therefore, UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme was designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. The programme sought to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families.

⁸ The last available information on HTR population by UNOCHA is October 2018, the next update will be available by February 2019.

Summary of Programme Response

WASH: During the year, UNICEF reached over 4.6 million people through improved and sustained access to safe water, including equipping over 300 wells as well as over 1.9 million people through enhanced sanitation services, responding from within Syria and from cross-border. Over 300 schools were equipped with WASH facilities, including disabled-friendly, benefiting over 202,000 children. Moreover, over 2.3 million people were reached through the distribution of WASH non-food items (NFIs) including family hygiene kits, soap and aqua tabs and through the delivery of hygiene awareness sessions and installation of water tanks to support family WASH needs especially in camps and IDP shelters across the country.

UNICEF also supported the light rehabilitation of WASH facilities and latrine installations in service centers and IDPs shelters and camps, in addition to water trucking reaching over 1.5 million people with a regular service for an extended period of time which resulted in consuming more funds to serve the same group of people in need. UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants supported almost 15 million people to access safe water (in all 14 governorates) resulting in no major disease outbreaks or water borne diseases. In 2018, UNICEF responded to urgent IDP needs, including Afrin and Idlib IDPs in Aleppo camps and collective shelters. In addition to East Ghouta IDP shelters through emergency WASH services and rehabilitated water systems in their towns of origin. In Dar'a, UNICEF completed repairing and equipping over 115 groundwater wells supporting people with access to safe water. In Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) initiated a campaign to raise people's awareness on ways to avoid water contamination from the source to the end use. Despite of these achievements, uncertainty and short-term donor funding jeopardizes continuity of services. UNICEF as a Cluster lead agency is constantly advocating with donors for more reliable and flexible funding for Cluster partner agencies.

Education: UNICEF supported over 1.9 million children to access formal education in 2018. Likewise, over 413,000 children were enrolled in non-formal education during the year, including those living in cross-border areas in the north-east and in newly accessible areas in the south-west and north-west of the country. Together with implementing partners, UNICEF succeeded in reaching an overall 2.4 million children with various educational services. Over 270,000 children were enrolled through Back -to -Learning campaigns through door to door visits and media outreaches that engaged 65,000 community members including parents; school bags and small school items were also provided to the children enrolled. Furthermore, UNICEF contributed to the functioning of 274 schools in newly accessible areas through light rehabilitation and temporary structures benefitting a total of 255,000 children. In northern and eastern Aleppo for example, specifically Mumbei, Maskaneh, Albab and Deirhaser where children returned from Idlib, schools needed total rebuilding, and 67 prefabs were installed with UNICEF support benefitting some 3,800 children. Despite the challenging situation such as seasonal floods and security issues, a mid-term examination took place for 367,000 children of grades 1-12 in Idlib and Western Rural Aleppo in December 2018. Of this total, UNICEF partners supported 22,315 children with remedial education, paper and stationary.

A major challenge remained in terms of reaching children living in areas previously under ISIL control who have not had any education, as well as coordination with partners over the proper placement of returnee children. Natural disasters like the flooding in Areesha camp in Al-Hassakeh also exacerbated existing humanitarian needs. Additionally, donor conditionality limited the implementation of the capacity building programme, while the lengthy procedure for NGOs to obtain operational approval resulted in some delays.

Health and Nutrition: During 2018, UNICEF supported over three million health consultations for children and women in Syria through fixed centers and mobile teams in all 14 governorates (130 per cent of the annual target). Health supplies were distributed to 1.5 million beneficiaries including those living in HTR areas. A total of 390,000 children under the age of one (68 per cent of the target) were reached with routine vaccination (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis - DTP3 vaccine) as of end of December; this low coverage was due to the access constraints reported in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo. Furthermore, a total of two national and four sub-national supplementary immunization campaigns were conducted against polio and measles respectively, reaching some 3.5 million children under the age of five (U5) in total. The 2017 polio outbreak was over in November 2018, following the certification of the adequacy of the response measures undertaken in close collaboration with WHO. Efforts at sustaining immunization services through the procurement of the required immunization medical and non-medical supplies continued. With respect to vaccines, more than US\$4.5 million worth of vaccines⁹ and devices were procured this year with the support of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, also covering the requirements for the first quarter of 2019. The ongoing rehabilitation of the national cold chain was boosted by the end of year in-country arrival of 724 solar and electric refrigerators and the procurement of 23 cold rooms.

The main challenges during 2018 were the increasing levels of violence until the agreed ceasefire, the successive closures of the approved cross-border access and geographical earmarking of funds by some donors.

In terms of nutrition response from within Syria and cross-border, during 2018, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients to over 1.9 million children U5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and the screening of 1.3 million children and PLW for acute malnutrition. Until December, a total of 6,885 children U5 were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Furthermore, 634,000 caregivers including PLW benefited from counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Furthermore, around 850,000 beneficiaries were served with essential nutrition supplies. During 2018, the new procedures introduced for obtaining government approvals for the operation of NGO partners (non-faith-based partners) have significantly affected programme implementation, this is despite an increase in the number of faith-based NGOs which however was still insufficient to cover the needs. UNICEF has also pre-positioned life-saving

⁹ Polio, DTP, Measles and Tetanus.

supplies enough for 150,000 children U5 and PLW in Idlib and rural Aleppo. The underfunding of the UNICEF nutrition programme and the Nutrition Sector was a key challenge thought the reporting year.

Child Protection: In 2018, UNICEF and partners reached some 377,000 children (55 per cent girls) with psychosocial support (PSS) activities to mitigate the impact of the protracted crisis and support children and adolescents' emotional and psychosocial well-being. Due to three emergency responses in East Ghouta, Afrin and Dar'a, the UNICEF reach exceeded the planned target.

Psychosocial training was conducted for 1,093 front-line PSS workers focusing on the PSS intervention framework defined by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guideline and the national manual developed with the Ministry of Education. UNICEF promoted making spaces such as schools and other service delivery centers more inclusive to facilitate access to children with disability, benefitting 24,786 children. Through national partners, specialized interventions continued in temporary centers for 1,790 children (920 girls and 870 boys) engaged in labour and children currently living in the streets in Rural Damascus, Damascus, Aleppo and Homs. This included the provision of temporary accommodation, specialized PSS, case management, family reunification, re-enrolment into school and health promotion. UNICEF's delivery of a training package on case management and integrated social services to over 737 public service providers from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSAL), the Department of Social Affairs (DOSAs), national NGOs and Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) operating in 11 governorates. As part of prevention of gender-based violence, 14,000 portable solar lamps were distributed in Roj, Newroz, Al-Areasha, Al Hol, Ein Issa, Mabrouka, and Twehina camps.

A considerable progress in the implementation of the national work plan to prevent and respond to underage child recruitment was achieved, as the capacity-building against child recruitment reached the targeted 70 participants from the State Ministry of National Reconciliation, local reconciliation committees and national NGOs in January 2018. This workshop was the last of the four planned awareness workshops on child recruitment.

In 2018, UNICEF Child Protection programme prioritized mine-risk education (MRE) interventions as a lifesaving component promoting safe behaviour and providing skills and knowledge, benefitting 1,168,000 children (49 per cent girls) as well as 500,000 caregivers (61 per cent women). Since the crisis, many unaccompanied and separated children were reported in Syria triggering the need for family tracing and reunifications (FTR, and therefore a national platform (inter-ministerial committee) was established to work on such response to protect children at risks of all forms of violence and exploitation. An ad-hoc intervention for family reunification was carried-out in the emergency response in Rural Damascus, where 142 children (83 boys and 59 girls) were reunified with their families, while 119 cases of unaccompanied children (86 boys and 33 girls) were identified for reunification. At the same time, prevention measures on family separation were taken through awareness campaigns targeting the displaced population due to the emergency in Rural Damascus and Afrin.

Social Protection: Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF reached around 10,500 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Rural Damascus, Homs, Lattakia, Tartous, Aleppo and Al-Hassakeh Governorates. In addition, UNICEF reached around 970 beneficiaries with cash assistance and case management services in Aleppo, Tartous and Homs Governorates.

The several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households have left many Syrians unable to provide for the basic needs including decent clothes for their children. This is particularly true about families who have been displaced several times during the conflict and continue to live under dire conditions. In 2018, UNICEF reached 667,000 children with seasonal clothes and blankets. Out of 255,000 children who were reached in HTR areas, 25,000 children were reached through inter-agency convoys. In December, UNICEF reached over 5,300 children with seasonal clothes and new born baby kits in Al-Hassakeh, Dar'a and Deir-ez-Zor. Furthermore, since January, UNICEF reached some 40,000 children in Tartous, Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Lattakia, Homs and Hama with e-vouchers to provide vulnerable families with the choice to decide on the items they need to buy to meet their children's basic needs.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In 2018, UNICEF and its partners provided 280,000 young people¹⁰ (10-24 years) with a comprehensive package of multi-sectoral services and opportunities in 13 governorates (all except Ar-Raqqa which was not specifically reached by UNICEF intervention under the ADAP programme in 2018). This included 14,000 young people in HTR locations in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Quneitra and Rural Damascus. Additionally, capacity development was supported for 2,223 service providers and young volunteers on adolescents' health, life skills and youth participation to enhance the quality of provided interventions and service delivery.

Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) were provided to 181,000 young people (52 per cent girls) to enhance critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills to propose solutions to local social challenges. Following participation in skills-building training sessions, adolescents and youth-led initiatives enabled girls and boys to take an active role in citizenship-building. 177,000 young people (almost 51 per cent girls) participated in social and civic engagement activities, including the youth led-initiatives and cultural activities, and around 2,000 youth led-initiatives were designed and implemented to help address local issues within their communities. Examples include raising awareness on personal hygiene, risks of child marriage and child labour, promotion of environmental conservation, recycling and social arts.

Sport for Development and the right to play activities reached 42,000 young girls and boys. In addition, digital engagement of young people was promoted, with more than 220 blogs posted on MENA's Voice of Youth (VOY) platform tackling different issues such as war, unemployment, hope and future aspirations. The Seed Funding programme continued to foster social and economic inclusion of the most vulnerable youth. During the reporting year, 2,183 youth aged between 15 and 24 years (53 per cent girls) benefitted from

¹⁰ This includes young people living in poverty, most marginalized groups, IDPs, returnees and adolescents with disabilities.

entrepreneurship innovation boot camp trainings, of whom 121 received seed funding – an average of US\$ 2,000 for each project ranging from social to business entrepreneurship. Furthermore, 27,500 youth (59 per cent girls) were reached with community-based vocational training courses provided by local NGOs such as nursing, computer and mobile device maintenance and household electrical installation.

External Communication and Advocacy: Despite challenges to access and media and donor fatigue, UNICEF continued to advocate for the rights and needs of children through traditional and online media channels, producing more than 170 products in 2018, including [photo](#) and [video](#) packages, press briefings, [news notes](#), and human-interest [stories](#), highlighting the plight of Syrian children and contributing to fundraising for UNICEF’s programmes and interventions. UNICEF especially covered massive displacement and response in [East Ghouta](#), [Afrin](#) and [Idlib](#), as well as the worsening humanitarian conditions and UN response in [Rukban](#) camp. UNICEF continued its robust collaboration with UNICEF National Committees, producing tailored content for fundraising campaigns.

Summary of Programme Results (January-December 2018)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a		3,400,000	3,481,964	17,050
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) ²					577,000	390,302	45,000
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) ³					2,340,000	3,034,525 ³	234,652
Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	1,525,000 ⁴	11,863
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	4,595,934	1,520,365
NUTRITION *							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients ¹	4,605,000	2,906,000	1,980,401	62,332	2,323,000	1,944,583	36,393
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,605,000	2,350,000	n/a	121,444	1,680,000	1,313,951	152,732
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	18,700	8,400	9,213	856	8,200	6,885	332
# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ⁴	1,553,000	822,000	n/a	39,906	785,000	634,011	49,567
Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	n/a				838,000	856,283	36,333
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply ¹	14,600,000	8,000,000	6,559,282	0	4,500,000	4,625,816	1,201,604
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water ²	14,600,000	14,000,000	15,722,310	266,814	13,500,000	14,671,191 ²	-737,672 ²
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services ³	n/a	5,500,000	3,323,576	739,123	2,000,000	1,903,672	639,800
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services ⁴	n/a				350,000	202,078 ⁴	30,285
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	7,620,000	7,620,000	4,226,946	931,219	1,900,000	2,306,746 ⁵	98,644

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁶	7,620,000	5,000,000	6,746,707	659,618	1,800,000	1,503,313 ⁶	13,930
EDUCATION (Need: 6.1 million people; 5.8 million school-aged children and 300,000 teachers and education personnel)							
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education ¹	n/a	2,588,957	2,693,764	153,371	1,430,000	1,911,578 ¹	3,012
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	543,389	475,849	31,306	302,500	413,410 ²	162,160
# teachers and education personnel trained ³	n/a	59,616	71,761	41,829	32,700	56,685 ³	1
# children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings ⁴	n/a	300,830	224,936	16,565	67,500	38,817 ⁴	13,666
# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection ⁵	n/a	2,840	n/a	156	2,200	283 ⁵	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes ¹	5,870,000	885,000	862,506	826,421	295,000	376,676 ¹	36,085
# people reached with Risk Education ²	8,200,000	3,400,000	n/a	1,308,388	2,050,000	1,667,460 ²	353,051
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,300,000	1,500,000	1,272,637	1,195,050	850,000	618,360 ³	77,587
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management ⁴	275,000	44,000	103,964	101,073	18,800	22,830 ⁴	2,891
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	N/A	12,000	12,671	12,372	4,300	2,538 ⁵	299
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities ⁶	13,300,000	1,029,000	919,760	908,164	25,000	96,377 ⁶	11,596
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,200	10,484 ¹	970
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ²					682,000	667,387	10,610
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers ³					130,000	39,955 ³	12,134
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION							
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	450,000	176,947 ¹	60,038
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding ²					1,000	121 ²	0
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ³					25,000	27,535	3,021
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes ⁴					250,000	180,795 ⁴	22,445
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: Sector results are as of November 2018.							
Health 1: In 2018 a total of 4 campaigns planned, two national campaigns and two sub national campaigns.							

Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP ₃ is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data are usually reported by partners with a delay of 2 months.
Health 3: Children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies. UNICEF result: Thanks to a successful community mobilization a high number of outpatient consultations were reported. Also, due to the returnees' influx more people than planned accessed the health services.
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). Supplies distributed in different locations including hard to reach and besieged areas through convoys. UNICEF result: Low result is due to constraints in Deir-ez-Zor, Raqqa and Aleppo.
Health 5: Estimated number of beneficiaries reached with communication, social mobilization, behaviour change communication, health education and health promotion messages.
*UNICEF Nutrition results are low due to: Restricted operational capacity of NGO partners and UNICEF's reliance on small faith-based NGOs rather than on big international NGOs as initially planned; Access constraints in some high need nutrition areas, particularly Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa.
Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A for children under 5.
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.
Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.
WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.
WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water. UNICEF result: Result surpasses target due to reach new accessible areas in many governorates such as Dar'a, Quneitra and Rural Damascus. The change result is in the minus due to validation of previous months' data.
WASH 3: Including waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.
WASH 4: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene). UNICEF result: The low achievement is linked to the change in the Education Sector strategy with the downscaling of light rehabilitation and the subsequent reduction of WASH in schools.
WASH 5: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys. UNICEF result: Result surpasses target due to response to unexpected emergencies during the year, while noting that NFIs is a very low budget activity.
WASH 6: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste. UNICEF result: The reach is lower than the target as UNICEF adopted a strategy of providing emergency WASH (such as water trucking) only for the very initial stage of the response and invested more in rehabilitating existing network systems that allowed to reach people in a more cost-effective manner. Funding constraints were also a factor in shifting towards more cost-effective interventions.
Education 1: Children receiving Text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture) curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs, school furniture, temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents). UNICEF result: Formal education enrolment is higher than the target due to the successful B2S campaign that enabled children to return to schools. Also, due to the increased stability and security returnees also represented an unforeseen factor that increased the figure.
Education 2: Children benefitting from Remedial classes in informal settings, Self-Learning Programme (SLP), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Accelerated Learning Program (ALP), literacy and numeracy classes in non-formal settings, school supplies in non-formal settings (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture), temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms) in non-formal settings, classroom rehabilitation including WASH, prefabs or rented classrooms in non-formal settings. UNICEF result: NFE enrolment is higher than the target due to the successful B2S campaign that enabled children to return to schools. Also, due to the increased stability and security returnees also represented an unforeseen factor that increased the figure.
Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators on New Curriculum, Curriculum B, active learning, self-learning, life-skills, Education in Emergencies and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards. UNICEF result: The original target for teacher trained in formal education was reached; in addition, teachers for non-formal education were trained. The over-achievement was possible through the cascade training modality, and through full ownership by the Ministry of Education.
Education 4: Children and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme. UNICEF result: Low result is due to delays in receiving the required authorization as well as funding gap.
Education 5: Education actors (Government staff, local education authorities, NGO staff, etc.) who complete training on education policy development, data collection methodology and process, sector/cluster coordination or the INEE minimum standards. UNICEF result: Low result due to lack of funding.
Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme. UNICEF result: Due to the implementation of child protection programmes in the newly accessible areas, more people than initially planned were reached through PSS.
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes. UNICEF result: Mine Risk education was challenged by limited funding and few actors present on the ground, with UNICEF playing a major role in this. With UNMAS operational from 2019, the scenario is expected to improve.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. UNICEF result: Due to funding constraints and limited operational capacity of NGO partners who did not receive the expected approval to implement their programme, this activity was under-achieved
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF result: Due to the implementation of child protection programmes in the newly accessible areas, more people than initially planned were reached through PSS.
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts. UNICEF result: Low result due to funding constraints.
Child Protection 6: individuals (including women, men, girls and boys) that have been reached through activities to prevent GBV and empower women and girls. UNICEF result: High achievement is due to the installation of solar lamps in several IDP camps and the distribution of portable lamps to displaced households, as a form of protection from GBV.

Social Protection 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and # of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months. UNICEF result: Low result due to a funding gap.
Social Protection 2: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.
Social Protection 3: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers. UNICEF result: Delays in approval process led to low implementation level during 2018.
ADAP 1: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities; through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation. UNICEF result: low result is due to delay in the signing of the 2018 AWP till early July; MoSAL new procedures for approvals for implementing local partners (NGOs); delay in optioning the required approval by local authorities to kick off civic engagement activities and social cohesion; and limited funds.
ADAP 2: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship. UNICEF result: Low result due to shortage of funds to support seed funding opportunities; Donor conditions; limited funds; delay in the signing of the 2018 AWP and MoSAL's new procedures for approvals for implementing partners.
ADAP 3: Youth enrolled in community-based TVET through local NGO partners.
ADAP 4: Adolescents and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal and informal settings. UNICEF result: Low result is due to delay in the signing of the 2018 AWP; donor conditions; limited funds; turnover of life skills trainers and the continuance need to build the capacities of young trainers.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Over the past year, the situation of vulnerable children in Jordan has grown more precarious, with indications of growing challenges linked to the continuing economic challenges in the country and the growing disparities. Jordan hosts more than 2.8 million registered refugees, the second largest ratio of refugee population in the world, including over 671,000 registered Syrian refugees, of whom more than 70 per cent are children and women.¹¹ Despite progress made for Syrian refugees, there are still challenges and increased vulnerabilities. Twenty-five per cent of Syrian children are vulnerable in terms of school attendance.¹² Data also shows that 19 per cent of Syrian refugees with disabilities (13 years and above) never enrolled in school and cannot read or write. Recent government data shows that Gross Enrolment Rates of Syrians are lowest for Kindergarten and Secondary education (nine per cent and 14 per cent respectively for academic year 2015-2016).

40,000 to 45,000 Syrian asylum seekers remain along Jordan's north-east border with Syria, in an area near Rukban called the Berm.¹³ With the fact that only two limited distributions of humanitarian assistance were provided to Rukban population in 2018, children in Rukban are in urgent need of greater humanitarian support. Since June 2016, very modest support has been allowed from the Jordanian side, including provision of safe water and limited access to basic health and nutrition services in close coordination with the Jordan Armed Forces. In July 2018, UNICEF began early child development and child protection activities at the UN clinic in Rukban.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF works in partnership with the Government of Jordan, UN agencies and civil society organizations to realize the rights of children. UNICEF leads the Education and WASH Sectors and co-leads the Child Protection Sector with UNHCR and co-leads the Nutrition Sector with Save the Children Jordan.

In 2018, UNICEF launched a national youth engagement programme (Nahnu)¹⁴ that provides access to volunteering and training opportunities to help equip young people, particularly in vulnerable locations, with 21st century skills and therefore become more employable. In addition, UNICEF contributed significantly to building a child protection environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children in Jordan. Significant gains were made in the development of a legislative and policy environment preventing and responding to violence against children. For example, UNICEF is working to support the Government in its follow-up to the concluding observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. A draft Childhood Law and updated Juvenile Law, which will close key gaps in the legislative framework, has been drafted for consideration. UNICEF has also convened stakeholders to discuss Article 62 of the Penal Code, which condones the use of corporal punishment in homes, which resulted in an amendment to the article to add a clause to ensure no harm is inflicted on the child. UNICEF and the National Council for Family Affairs launched the national plan of action to end violence against children in all settings with commitment from the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Public Security Department, and Zain Telecommunication company. The plan aims to improve response services to the survivors of violence with a robust component to change social norms and

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 21, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	671,551	M: 333,089; F: 338,462
Child Refugees (Under 18)	339,133	M: 173,932; F: 165,202
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,076	M: 52,381; F: 49,695

¹¹ UNHCR data portal.

¹² Vulnerability Assessment Framework 2018.

¹³ Since June 2016.

¹⁴ The national youth engagement programme (Nahnu) is implemented in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation (CPF), Naua (a CPF Initiative), INJAZ, the Ministry of Youth, and Key strategic partnerships with government ministries, private sector, NGOs, and UN agencies.

acceptance of parents, communities and policy makers to violence as means of discipline. UNICEF introduced additional measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, both inside and outside the organization. Furthermore, a series of training workshops were undertaken to raise partners' awareness about prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA); partners conducted self-assessment of their measures and consequently introduced plans to address identified gaps.

UNICEF maintained its important coordination role by leading the humanitarian WASH sector and supporting a national coordination mechanism by implementing new innovative approaches and generating WASH evidence to identify and prioritize those most in need. UNICEF continued to engage in a strategic dialogue with the Government and donors, provided critical coordination and support to stakeholders across the Sector, and led the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) for the Sector.

Humanitarian Strategy: Since the onset of the Syrian crisis, UNICEF, along with key donors and other agencies, have been accelerating the transition from an exclusive humanitarian refugee-related response to a longer-term, more sustainable approach that prioritizes development outcomes and systems strengthening for all children living in Jordan. In addition, UNICEF continued its partnership with the Government of Jordan under the JRP framework and the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative. UNICEF's humanitarian and development programming seeks to reach the most vulnerable children, regardless of their nationality, gender, disability or documentation. Inclusive programming initiatives promote social cohesion, a key priority of the NLG initiative. UNICEF's Child Cash Grant Programme expanded from support to registered Syrian refugees to include vulnerable Jordanian children. UNICEF has been building the capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and host community members. UNICEF focused on strengthening capacities of government and civil society counterparts to respond with increased resilience at local, governorate, and national levels, to enhance sustainability of efforts to assist vulnerable children.

In 2018, the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF and partners made efforts to increase equitable access to pre-primary, basic and secondary education for all boys and girls in the country. This was achieved through support to early childhood education, non-formal education (NFE), teacher certification, quality learning (life skills, extracurricular and social cohesion building activities) and inclusive education (IE). UNICEF's Makani programme continued to provide vulnerable children and youth with access to integrated services that include learning support, community-based child protection, early childhood development, and life skills through 151 Makani centres. In March 2018, the MoE launched the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) for 2018-2022. The ESP, anchored within Jordan's Agenda for Human Resource Development (HRD) and the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4) seeks to orchestrate collective efforts and leverage resources to strengthen the education system in six domains, including Early Childhood Education (ECE) access and equity; quality; teachers; system strengthening, and Technical and Vocational Education and Training. The MoE and its sector partners have engaged in the technical consultation and capacity development to advance the operationalization of ESP. Child protection interventions leveraged emergency resources to build and enhance national systems to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect of children.

In addition, UNICEF supported routine immunization and 24/7 medical services for asylum seekers along Jordan's north-eastern border with Syria at the clinic at Rukban. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to provide medical, immunization and nutrition services for vulnerable children and child-bearing age women in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In terms of nutrition support, UNICEF continued to strengthen equitable access of children under the age of five and Pregnant and Lactating Women to integrated life-saving preventive and curative nutrition interventions through systematic identification, referral and treatment of cases of acutely malnourished children. Promotion of breastfeeding and nutrition practices remained a key priority. UNICEF and partners continued to address challenges faced by adolescents and young people by enhancing their life skills, building transferrable skills and creating linkages to employment opportunities, through different programmatic interventions.

Furthermore, UNICEF continued to provide Syrian refugees in camps and hard-to-reach areas with daily safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as infrastructure improvements progressively improving long-term sustainability and cost efficiency.

With the continued evolution of the Za'atari refugee camp towards a large scale urban settlement, a new Community Mobilization Strategy was developed in December 2018 focusing on water safety and conservation messages and water distribution, as well as personal hygiene issues including on menstrual hygiene. As for the host communities, a new strategy was developed in November 2018 to combine the key WASH components of UNICEF's Country Programme 2018–2022 and outline how UNICEF proposes that these important activities will be undertaken and how their impact can be maximised across the Sector to reach the highest number of vulnerable children and their families. The 2018-2020 WASH strategy focuses on three main pillars: Climate-resilient water safety and water security; safely managed sanitation; and WASH in institutions and aims to guide UNICEF towards reaching the most vulnerable of Jordanians and Syrians with access to safe water.

Summary analysis of programme response

WASH: The installation of the water and wastewater networks in Za'atari refugee camp was completed in December 2018 for all households, now reaching over 79,000 people in the camp, including 44,240 children. The operation of the networks ensures equitable distribution of services, improves access to children and people with disability, reduces disruption in services, and decreases the overall operational costs by about 66 per cent. The operation of the networks has significantly reduced internal trucking within the camp and 87 per cent of generated wastewater is treated on-site at the Za'atari wastewater treatment plant. However, UNICEF intensified mobilization on the importance of water conservation and the concept of daily amounts, attributable to the fact that Syrians have little experience or historical need to conserve water. In Azraq camp, UNICEF continued leading WASH activities reaching all 39,000 people with safe water and sanitation facilities. In 2018, UNICEF has expanded the Lead Mother Network to reach 764 women who disseminate hygiene messages across the camp. In Rukban, UNICEF supplied an average of 1,000 m³/day of treated water to people at the Berm, equating to 23 litres

per person per day. Maintenance of all tap stands supplying water at Rukban was completed and four additional tap stands were installed for the use of women and children in the area.

In host communities, UNICEF interventions targeting the most vulnerable population have reached more than 45,000 children and their families. This included the rehabilitation of existing systems and the connection of several unreached settlements, schools, and a hospital to the municipal network. A comprehensive package of WASH services continued to be provided to 4,703 people in temporary settlements reaching an additional 1,183 people in 2018, 764 of whom are children. The package of WASH services included the provision of water storage tanks, 170 mobile sanitation facilities, improved solid waste disposal and dissemination of hygiene messages and kits. Despite the funding shortfalls in the first half of 2018, UNICEF was able to achieve most WASH targets for the year by prioritizing high impact, low cost interventions.

Education: With UNICEF support, 1.3 million children enrolled in school in the 2017-2018 school year,¹⁵ with the most recent available data demonstrating a 93 per cent gross enrolment rate for basic education dropping to 75 per cent at the secondary level.¹⁶ At the beginning of 2018, 130,668 Syrian refugee children were enrolled in formal education and 29,247 were enrolled in non-formal education (NFE). Nearly one in three of the 233,052 registered Syrian refugee school-aged children were out of any form of education at the beginning of the year.¹⁷ Children across Jordan face geographical and socio-economic disparities in access, overcrowded or dilapidated classrooms, low learning outcomes, social tension, bullying and violence, and few learning pathways for the most vulnerable children. UNICEF and partners completed the Kindergarten (KG) Data for Decision Making Study in August 2018 which indicated that 84 per cent of five-to six-year old children have access to KG or KG-like services, an increase from earlier figures which cited 59 per cent of children accessing KGs. The difference identified in the study quantified the number of unlicensed KGs or community centres in the country. To support the Ministry of Education (MoE) objective to universalize access to pre-primary level education (KG2) by 2025, UNICEF has undertaken efforts during the reporting year to support the licensing of KG providers by developing standards and supporting a one stop shop for licensing, in addition to supporting the MoE to reach the remaining 16 per cent of children who do not have access to KG2 by constructing or re-purposing 60 classrooms in 2018, enabling access for an additional 2,805 five and six-year olds across the country. Furthermore, UNICEF continued its support of the NFE Catch-Up and Drop-Out programmes, reaching a total of 12,724 children (41 per cent females) while 1,150 children (54 per cent females) successfully graduated from the Catch-Up programme and have been reintegrated into the formal system. The MoE and UNICEF are collaborating towards a teacher certification programme to enhance quality learning.

In 2018, UNICEF supported the development of general professional standards for teachers in preparation for the roll-out of subject specific and non-teaching position standards in 2019. As part of efforts on behalf of UNICEF and the MoE to support social cohesion and extracurricular/co-curricular activities, the Nashatati programme was expanded from its original pilot cohort of 100 schools during the 2017-2018 school year to an additional 100 schools at the start of the 2018-2019 school year, benefitting 17,009 children (8,060 females). Also, UNICEF has focused efforts to enhance MoE's efforts in advancing inclusive education (IE). Throughout the year, UNICEF has served on a technical committee led by the Higher Council for the Rights of People with Disability to formulate a 10-year national strategy on IE. The pillars and framework have been endorsed by the MoE and UNICEF expects the strategy to be formally launched in 2019, paving the way for increased accessibility, awareness and legislation for inclusive education.¹⁸

Several challenges have developed in 2018 because of decreased funding. First, UNICEF has been forced to narrow the scope of its remedial education programme, limiting the programme to only 10-12th grade students. Previously the programme had benefitted children in 4th through 12th grade students. Further, UNICEF had committed during the 2017-2018 school year to support infrastructure for KG classrooms in the host community as well as in camps. While UNICEF was able to secure funding and carry-out infrastructure development in camps, UNICEF has not been able to secure funding to fulfil its commitments to the host community, delaying access for KG2 students and potentially delaying MoE's goal to enable universal access to pre-primary education by 2025.

Youth: In 2018, approximately 100,000 young people (ages 10-24 years; 56 per cent females) across Jordan were reached through different youth interventions. In total, 83,856 adolescents and youth (59 per cent females) were supported with enhanced life skills training. In addition, UNICEF launched the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement with more than 6,426 young people (67 per cent females) registered on the online portal for volunteering and engagement opportunities. While it was challenging to create sufficient number of volunteering opportunities at the beginning of the year, mass outreach campaigns, new partnerships established, and the improvement of the online portal during the second half of the year had boosted the number of engagement opportunities. The programme which started with 1,000 registered youth scaled to 6,426 young people (2,127 males and 4,299 females) towards the end of the year. Furthermore, 87,169 young people (10-24 years) were engaged in different activities of UNICEF's network of 51 social innovation

¹⁵ No Lost Generation Brussels Conference Report, April 2018.

¹⁶ MoE Statistical Report for 2016-2017 academic year, 2017.

¹⁷ No Lost Generation Brussels Conference Report, April 2018. The 2018 number of Syrian refugee out-of-school children is pending publication in March 2019.

¹⁸ 20,000 children with disability are enrolled in MoE formal education while 79 per cent of children (5-18 years) with disability don't have access to education in Jordan.

labs across the country. UNICEF also took part in the global Generation Unlimited co-creation contest¹⁹ for young people with approximately 150 young people presenting co-design solutions and five projects²⁰ nominated for the global competition. In the camps, 249 youth (38 per cent girls; 160 in Za'atari and 89 in Azraq) participated in the youth-led Humanitarian Innovation Lab²¹ project and completed the Human Centred Design training. Under the Youth Economic Engagement programme, 1,677 youth (36 per cent girls) in Za'atari and Azraq camps and 1,354 youth (54 per cent girls) in host communities were enrolled into the vocational training programme supported by UNICEF. Eighty per cent of the first batch of trainees in the host communities were successfully employed after the graduation. As part of UNICEF's reduced 2018 budget, the programme has scaled-down in Za'atari and Azraq camps affecting over 3,000 youth, and as a result, other youth engagement alternatives will be considered in the camps in 2019.

Child Protection: UNICEF strengthened its work on ending violence against children (VAC) in all settings during 2018. A three-year strategic framework and sustainability plan was developed for the Ma'an programme to reduce VAC in schools. A community-based event aimed to raise public awareness on VAC and to promote positive parenting skills that was inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah and had 40,000 visitors, resulted in increased understanding on VAC as a problem and use of physical punishment for disciplining children as unacceptable. In adherence to the UN Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Involving Implementing Partners, UNICEF introduced measures to prevent and respond to SEA and trained 110 staff of partners to cascade trainings and receive complaints.

UNICEF successfully continued its community-based child protection interventions in Makani centres for most vulnerable children and parents. By December, besides parenting programmes focusing on child protection, 31,890 parents and caregivers (27,717 females, 4,173 males) benefited from parenting support programmes²² that were integrated in Makani and learned nurturing caregiving skills and positive discipline.

Furthermore, UNICEF with the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) and partners²³ successfully implemented the Family Violence Tracking System (FVTS) as a national platform for child protection case management (CPCM) in Amman Governorate. New national standard operating procedures for child protection, gender-based violence, and domestic violence based on a case management approach were developed and adopted by UNICEF, NCFA, national and international institutions.

While there has been substantial progress in 2018 in reaching programme results, reduced funding resulting in the closing of some Makani centres in host communities and a reduction in the number of Makani partners has negatively affected target reach. This meant less children could benefit from community-based child protection services, and less parents took part in the positive parenting course, increasing their vulnerability.

Health & Nutrition: In 2018, UNICEF supported the treatment of 14,479 children (51 per cent girls) under the age of five (U5) at the Berm. The leading cause of consultations for children U5 was respiratory tract infections (32.5 per cent). Routine immunization activities vaccinated 2,463 children (46 per cent girls) and 7,468 women since the introduction of this service in early March 2018; additionally, 9,928 (51 per cent girls) and 12,346 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the children screened, 51 (61 per cent girls) cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 131 (61 per cent girls) cases were of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 518 cases of under nourishment among pregnant and lactating women were identified and enrolled for treatment.

In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF's supplementary feeding programme supported children and pregnant and lactating women with MAM and SAM. In addition, UNICEF reached a total of 9,290 children U5 and 3,589 pregnant and lactating women with screening for malnutrition in Za'atari camp (51 SAM, 131 MAM), while 14,095 children U5 and 912 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition in Azraq camp (58 SAM, 252 MAM). The UNICEF-supported paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq camp provided 69,232 paediatric consultations, 2,252 admissions and 8,017 dental consultations.

In addition, distributions of health supplies reached 4,622 people with baby kits in refugee camps, and 478 vulnerable people living in host communities in addition to distribution of 420 first aid kits.

Overall in 2018, UNICEF reached 17,083 children with full immunization and 15,586 women in child bearing age with tetanus vaccines, in addition to screening 33,879 children for malnutrition and counselling of 29,177 women and caregivers on best infant and young child feeding approaches. In remote communities which are the most vulnerable, UNICEF reached 5,090 children with basic primary health services with a mobile clinic and referral services besides raising health and nutrition awareness among 14,231 people. Nationwide and in camps, UNICEF supported the provision of more than 15,000 students with screening, immunization, and dental services.

¹⁹ In line with the three Generation Unlimited themes: Skills for employment, secondary-age education, and empowerment, with a focus on girls.

²⁰ Amongst the winning ideas were job search platforms, building offline networks to support school learning, and creating documentaries about talented people who make handicrafts.

²¹ The Programme serves as a post programme opportunity for youth completing the social innovation lab activities to support their transition to entrepreneurship, employment, or community leadership. It provides them with follow-on training and practical experience to refine their prototypes based on user feedback and mentorship for project implementation.

²² The Better Parenting Programme for parents with children 0-8 years old; the Parent-Child Programme for parents with children 4-5 years old; and the Zero-to-Three Programme for parents with children under the age of 4.

²³ The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, The ministry of Social Development, the Family Police Department and the Jordan River Foundation.

Makani: By the end of December, UNICEF had reached over 226,219 vulnerable individuals, including 174,644 children (53 per cent females).²⁴ Of those, 144,227 live in host communities, 5,695 in temporary settlements and 24,722 in camps. Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continued to offer an integrated programme approach through direct implementation by Syrian volunteers.

Social Protection: In 2018, the Hajati cash for education programme reached 20,533 families (55,257 children) living in Jordan. Eighty-six per cent of beneficiaries are Syrians, 12 per cent Jordanians, with the remainder including Iraqis, Palestinians, Egyptians and Yemeni. Families received 20 Jordanian Dinars per child monthly from January to May 2018. Due to a steeper-than-anticipated funding decline by mid-2018, Hajati resumed in September for the 2018-2019 school year with a caseload decreased by 80 per cent, covering a total 9,426 children (48.5 per cent girls). The Hajati programme includes attendance monitoring and outreach to families, in which Makani partners contact families of children with a worrying pattern of school absences to remind them of the importance of school attendance, and to encourage them to use additional assistance available in their communities. This support component reached a total of 5,982 families, with 1,217 visited at their household by Makani staff to identify if additional social protection services were needed that could assist children in avoiding dropping out-of-school.

To ascertain the impact of the Hajati programme, UNICEF conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM). This data demonstrated that Hajati was successful, preventing 3.5 per cent of beneficiary children from dropping out-of-school with Hajati, and 24 per cent of out-of-school eligible children enrolled back in school. Evidence now confirms that the Hajati programme reduces the negative effects of economic hardship for families in Jordan. Results from the PDM survey also show that 6 per cent of Hajati children were prevented from falling into poverty²⁵. In particular, the Hajati Communication for Development component has shown promising results as administrative records found that the rate of absenteeism of children decreases by half when families were contacted. A more detailed study of Hajati impact carried-out by UNICEF' global research hub is expected to be released in mid-2019.

Media and External Communications: UNICEF continued to strategically communicate for the most vulnerable children in Jordan guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national and global initiatives. It engaged the Government, donors, civil society, media and key influencers for policy changes, increasing budgeting and actions for children. To accompany the Looney Balloony campaign against violence against children which was launched by her Majesty Queen Rania, UNICEF engaged with social media where 2.2 million impressions were shared on messages on the impact of violence and positive parenting tips.

Summary of Programme Results (January- December 2018)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 230,000 school-aged children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education	137,206 ¹	130,668	0	137,206	130,668 ²	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	25,000 ³	12,724 ⁴	57	14,500 ⁵	12,724 ⁴	57
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁶	5,253 ⁷	37	5,700	2,642 ⁸	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	67,000 ⁹	115,425 ¹⁰	4,843	53,600	97,105 ¹¹	4,394
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 471,000 boys and girls including 332,100 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	151,629	136,434	20,786	136,000	119,381 ¹	18,128
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	26,903	15,340	-159 ²	8,800	7,528 ³	1,370
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	100,242	61,314	8,210	90,000	57,757 ⁴	7,630
# women and men trained on child protection	6,883	3,211	581	3,500	2,745 ⁵	624
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.33 million people, including 658,000 registered refugees)						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision ¹	80,000	80,383	0	80,000	79,500 ²	0
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	400,000	224,537	35,258	252,000 ³	218,476 ⁴	35,258

²⁴ Correction to previous month's reported result: By end of October, UNICEF Makani centres had reached a total of 195,241 vulnerable individuals, including 153,828 children (54 per cent females).

²⁵ [Hajati Baseline Report published in February 2018](#); [Hajati PDM report published in August 2018](#).

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	180,000	125,011	100	145,000	125,011 ⁶	100
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	30,000	89,874	0	29,000 ⁷	83,635 ⁷	0
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease	20,000	20,354	0	20,000	20,014 ⁸	0
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 US children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	18,231 ²	2,018
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				20,000	21,481 ³	2,022
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				20,000	17,083 ⁴	1,565
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	15,586 ⁵	1,429
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,000 US children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children US screened for malnutrition	27,000	31,123	840	20,000	33,879 ²	3,013
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	80,000 ³	n/a	n/a	30,000	29,177 ³	2,455
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,000	20,533 ¹	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job				6,200	3,031 ²	-53 ²
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in non-formal settings	132,646	n/a	n/a	100,000	83,856 ¹	0
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in formal settings	60,000	n/a	n/a	60,000	83,678 ²	0
# of adolescents (10-18 years) and youth (19-24 years) (age disaggregated) involved in or leading initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and reducing social tension	202,492	n/a	n/a	120,000 ³	93,095 ³	0
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: As per JRP Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown is 102,687 (RES 3.2) and 34,519 (Ref 3.1).						
Education 2: This figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in March 2018, however, the additional 286 students have not been disaggregated. Disaggregation is based on the previous figure: Enrolment Camps 32,489 (Azraq: 12,310 / Za'atari: 20,179); Enrolment HC: 97,893. Sector and result targets are the same.						
Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 15,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 10,000.						
Education 4: NFE (Catch-Up and Drop-Out) UNICEF total: 12,724 beneficiaries (41% female, 59% male; 63% Syrian, 32% Jordanian, 5% other nationalities). NFE UNICEF current enrolment: Drop-Out (as of Nov 2018): 3,442 beneficiaries – 59% Syrian, 37% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 37% female, 63% male; 31% refugee camps (11% Azraq, 20% Za'atari), 69% HC. Catch-Up current enrolment (as of Sept 2018 – it doesn't change monthly): 2,306 beneficiaries (43% female; 57% male; 80% Syrian, 16% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 83% HC, 17% refugee camps (10% Azraq, 7% Za'atari).						
Education 5: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch Up: 4,500 and NFE Drop Out is 10,000.						
Education 6: The breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target was endorsed by the ESWG.						
Education 7: Sector Total: 5,253 (3,078 female, 2,175 male).						
Education 8: UNICEF total: 2,642; (1,545 female, 1,097 male). Results lower than expected as Teacher Certification programme has been delayed in 2018.						
Education 9: The target is 67,000 broken down into 53,600 in school and 13,400 OOSC.						
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 115,425; 61,803 females, 53,622 males; 105,608 (91%) in-school; 9,817 (9%) out-of-school, 52,622 Jordanian, 62,803 Syrian. Refugee camps: 19,642 (Azraq: 10,180 / Za'atari: 9,462); HC 95,783.						
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 97,105; 52,459 females, 44,646 males; 89,830 (93%) in-school; 7,275 (7%) out-of-school, (50,517 Jordanians/ 46,588 Syrian): LSS UNICEF refugee camps: 10,558 (Azraq: 4,903 / Za'atari: 5,655); HC 86,547. Demand for LSS is high and has outpaced envisioned target.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF Result: 113,00; 65,484 girls and 51,897 boys Host: 104,354 / Zaatari: 7,003 / Azraq: 7,080 / EJC: 944. Due to decreased funding, and re-strategizing process some of the Makani centres were closed. As child protection results are dependent on the Makani, there was a low reach in UNICEF results for child protection in 2018.						
Child Protection 2: Some of the agencies (not UNICEF partners) that are submitting their data through Activity info have removed/changed their previous inputs which resulted in a decrease in the number of sector reach result, and hence a negative change from last report.						
Child Protection 3: UNICEF Result: 7,528; 3,275 girls and 4,253 boys Host: 4,309 / Za'atari: 1,407 / Azraq: 1,779 / EJC: 33.						
Child Protection 4: UNICEF Result: 57,757; 47,585 women and 10,172 men Host: 44,857 / Zaatari: 5,594 / Azraq: 7,270 / EJC: 36. The closing down of Makani centres in host communities and scaling down some of the activities led to lower reach of targets specified including the numbers of parents reached by parenting programme as well increase the challenges faced by the most vulnerable children and their parents who are targeted by these programmes. Additionally, while there was plans to						

carry out parenting programs with the government it could not be realized due to low funding and the need to prioritise. Moreover, The ECD component was new and during the first part of the year there was more investment on setting up the system leading to low achievements.
Child Protection 5: UNICEF Result: 2,745; 1,521 women and 1,224 men Host: 1,073 / Za'atari: 528 / Azraq: 1,144.
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Za'atari, King Abdulla Park Refugee Camps.
WASH 2: UNICEF result: 79,500; 49.9 % females.
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq Camp, vulnerable communities, and the Berm (Za'atari water network is now operational in all districts). The additional beneficiaries have increased the overall achievement for this indicator to 87 per cent.
WASH 4: UNICEF result: 218,476; 50% females (79,000 beneficiaries are added since the operation of the Za'atari water network in all Districts (all population in Za'atari Camp).
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, King Abdulla Park Camps, as well as temporary settlements. Includes WASH Non-Food Items Distribution in camps and vulnerable communities.
WASH 6: UNICEF result: 125,011; 50.2% females.
WASH 7: UNICEF result: 83,635, 51 % females, 57% children.
WASH 8: UNICEF result: 20,014; 50% females, 98% children.
Health 1: Urban and camp results for December will be reported in Jan 2019, reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.
Health 2: UNICEF Result: 18,231; Berm: Boys 652 & Girls 681, Za'atari: Boys 1,551 & Girls 1,688, Azraq: Boys 976 & Girls 931, Others: Boys 6,076 & Girls 5,676.
Health 3: UNICEF Result: 21,481; Berm: Boys 2,385 & Girls 2,616, Za'atari: Boys 1,334 & Girls 1,452, Azraq: Boys 791 & Girls 753, Others: Boys 6,282 & Girls 5,868.
Health 4: UNICEF Result: 17,083; Berm: Boys 1,325 & Girls 1,138, Za'atari: Boys 1,268 & Girls 1,379, Azraq: Boys 767 & Girls 731, Others: Boys 5,416 & Girls 5,059.
Health 5: UNICEF Result: 15,586 challenged to achieve due to limited accessibility; Berm: 7,468, Za'atari: 3,559, Azraq: 1,503, Others: 7,468.
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, temporary settlements and Rukban (Berm).
Nutrition 2: UNICEF Result: 33,879 surpassed as a result of screening campaigns; Berm: Boys 4,855 & Girls 5,073, Za'atari: Boys 4,450 & Girls 4,840, Azraq: Boys 7,217 & Girls 6,878, Others: Boys 293 & Girls 273.
Nutrition 3: UNICEF Result: 29,177; Berm: 17,515, Zaatari: 8,484, Azraq: 3,178.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF result: 20,533 families; 55,257 children; 50% girls. UNICEF result is lower than the target due to funding constraints which is limiting reach to beneficiaries. Those children have been reached in May. UNICEF resumed assistance to only 10,000 families in October. In December the programme provided JD 20 (USD 28) to 9,426 children in 2,961 households.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: UNICEF result: 3,031; Camps: Total 1,677 (1,073 Males 604 Females 1,050 Za'atari 627 Azraq); Host: Total 1,354 (625 Males /729 Females). The number of enrolment in the TVET in camps is lower than November due to misreporting in January and February 2018.
Youth 1: UNICEF result: 83,856 (girls 49,475, boys 34,381).
Youth 2: UNICEF result: 83,678 (54,316 Female, 29,362 male). This number includes direct and indirect beneficiaries. Results have increased beyond target owing to an expansion in Fall 2018 of the Nashatati programme in partnership with MOE to reach an additional 100 schools over the programme's pilot last academic year in 100 schools.
Youth 3: UNICEF result: 93,595 (girls 53,114, boys 40,481).

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: At the end of 2018, Iraq recorded 252,526 registered Syrian refugees, including over 109,000 children.²⁶ Most Syrian refugees in Iraq have indicated intent to remain in displacement in the short term, owing to lack of security, services, and economic opportunities in their home areas. In the longer term, around 37 per cent of Syrians hope to integrate locally in the KRI, 33 per cent intend to resettle to a third country, 25 per cent want to return to Syria, and the remaining five per cent remain undecided.²⁷ In relation to access to basic services, 44 per cent of households with children aged 3 to 17 did not have access to safe, child-friendly spaces outside the home. Almost 23 per cent of school-aged children had not attended formal school for at least one full year. In households where at least one child was not anticipated to attend formal school, the most frequent concern was quality of curriculum (18 per cent), followed by lack of funds to support education expenses (14 per cent) and child labour (14 per cent). Around 18 per cent of boys aged 12 to 17 years were working to earn income for the family.²⁸

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF co-leads the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector and the Child Protection Sub-Sector with UNHCR. In the Education Sector, UNICEF co-leads with Save the Children International. Response is implemented under overall leadership of the Government, in close coordination with the donor community. Regional Refugee and Resilience Planning for 2019 to 2020 was finalised in December 2018 across all sectors and in coordination with UN, NGO, and government partners. As of the end of 2018, the conflict situation in north-east Syria has potential to become more volatile. As part of preparedness, UNICEF Iraq developed a contingency plan in anticipation of potential new arrivals from Syria. The plan includes three scenarios, of which only one would require humanitarian preparedness to manage a possible caseload of up to 34,000 new arrivals (around 10,000 children)

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 21, 2018.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	252,526	M: 135,101; F: 117,425
Refugee Children (Under 18)	109,091	M: 56,313; F: 52,778
Refugee Children (Under 5)	42,172	M: 21,717; F: 20,455

²⁶ UNHCR data portal accessed on 21 January 2019.

²⁷ Far From Home - Future Prospects for Syrian Refugees in Iraq, January 2019.

²⁸ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III – Final report released in September 2018.

across the Peshkhabour border crossing into Dahuk, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The remaining two scenarios can be addressed with preparedness measures already in place.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2018, UNICEF focused on increasing access to quality education, and strengthening the education system to deliver timely, appropriate responses; through government partners to sustain WASH services in Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil with continuing focus on durable water and sanitation systems; in addition to enhancing access to Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) services for Syrian refugees, including routine immunization and growth monitoring services as well as health education including home visits for new borns, feeding counselling for pregnant women and new mothers²⁹, and health promotion activities. Furthermore, UNICEF continued community-based approaches for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) and technical support to government partners. UNICEF also provided cash for education support and warm winter clothes for Syrian refugee children from vulnerable families.

An additional key element to encourage sustainability was community-based approaches that have become a strategic element for Iraq's response, as they recognise the central role that individuals, families and the host population play.

Given the anticipated continued presence of Syrian refugees in Iraq and no increase in humanitarian funding streams for Syrian refugees, these response elements will be continued into 2019 and 2020.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Education: As of December 2018, UNICEF supported incentives to 1,072 Syrian teaching staff (694 females) and 160 education support staff (78 females)³⁰ on voluntary contracts. This has ensured continued access to learning for over 25,000 school-age Syrian refugee children. In Dahuk, UNICEF rehabilitated five refugee schools³¹ in which 5,108 students (2,579 girls) are enrolled. In Sulaymaniyah, UNICEF ensured school transportation for 935 Syrian refugee children (453 girls) until the end of the 2017-2018 school year; transport was provided to students living over five kilometers from the closest school.

Teacher trainings had to be scaled-down due to lack of funding and prioritization of teacher incentives, as requested by the KRG MoE. In addition, 519 teachers and education personnel (out of a planned 1,000) were trained on updated pedagogy and delivery of psychosocial support (PSS) in the classroom, among other topics. Early in the year after discussion with the MoE Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), the decision was taken not to run Parent Teacher Association (PTA) trainings planned by UNICEF in 2018. Instead, UNICEF and the MoE introduced a module for KRG educational supervisors as a cost-effective mean of strengthening skills – 60 KRG educational supervisors (nine females) in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah completed the course in February 2018 and have worked with schools throughout 2018. Feedback from supervisors and their schools on improvements in oversight has been positive.

In systems-building interventions, UNICEF and the MoE supported 107 additional KRI schools to implement the 'e-Perwerda' (locally-developed education management information system, or EMIS), for 362 schools (of a planned 622 before the end of 2019) now using the e-Perwerda. All UNICEF-supported schools are connected to the system and have entered at least 80 per cent of required data, including on Syrian refugee students. Work will continue into 2019.

Funding for UNICEF's education response for Syrian refugees has been low, ending the year with a 69 per cent gap. This has limited activities, including teacher training and school supplies. Incentive support for Syrian refugee teachers has been a challenge for much of 2018. UNICEF has committed to support for the 2018-2019 school year but continues to advocate for integration of Syrian refugee children in KRG Kurdish-medium schools and for federal and Kurdistan MoE to find a sustainable solution to this recurring gap.

WASH: UNICEF supported 79,833 Syrian refugees (40,715 females, 38,320 children in total) in Dahuk and Erbil³² with access to safe water, including care and maintenance for WASH facilities serving approximately 65,395 individuals (32,500 females, 28,120 children). In three Erbil camps³³, UNICEF has supported a reduction in water pumping costs by changing to systems that prioritise solar power, requiring diesel only as a back-up power supply. In the year, 789 hygiene promotion sessions reached the UNICEF-supported population of 79,833 individuals (118 sessions in December).

Water quality monitoring took place in coordination with local health authorities, with 7,990 samples checked³⁴ since January 2018 (800 samples in December). Furthermore, 850 tons³⁵ of water purification materials were delivered to the KRI to ensure supply of safe water for refugees, IDPs, and host community residents. These measures among others have prevented outbreak of waterborne diseases in Syrian refugee camps, and in other areas of the country in 2018.

Due to heavy rain in the final quarter of 2018, there has been a need to repair or clean open drainage channels to reduce flood risks in camps. In 2018, 38,605 refugees (19,689 females, 18,530 children in total) continued access to sanitation facilities, and solid waste collection in UNICEF-supported camps. UNICEF has also supported improvements in WASH services in schools, Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) reaching 17,656 children and adults (9,005 females).

²⁹ This intervention is only supported in camps.

³⁰ Gender breakdown corrected between November and December 2018 reports.

³¹ Locations in Dahuk: Afreen, Kobani, Nazdar, Kar and Jiyan.

³² Dahuk camps were Domiz 1 and 2 and the government partner was the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA); Erbil camps were Basirma, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, and Darashakran and the government partner was the Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water (DESW).

³³ Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk.

³⁴ Tested for Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) and bacteriological contamination.

³⁵ 750 tons alum sulphate and 100 tons chlorine gas. Materials delivered to KRI represent part of a larger shipment to serve other areas of Iraq.

With available resources (48 per cent gap as of December 2018), UNICEF has continued basic maintenance of WASH facilities and services until December, and encouraged community participation in maintenance of, and ownership over, services at household level; however longer-term solutions for persistent challenges remain elusive, including inadequate treatment of wastewater and its drainage to Mosul Lake, which presents a risk to water quality.

Health and Nutrition: In 2018, UNICEF has supported routine immunization in all nine KRG refugee camps through the Directorates of Health (DoH). In camps, 6,037 children under the age of one (3,079 girls) and 15,511 children under the age of five (7,911 girls) were immunized against measles (86 per cent of target) and polio (80 per cent of target) respectively.³⁶

Starting on 23 December, a national polio campaign reached at least 16,866 children³⁷ in Syrian refugee camps. In the year, no measles or polio cases were reported among Syrian refugees. Since the beginning of the year, 9,941 children U5 received Vitamin A supplementation.³⁸ In addition, 24,113 refugee children U5 were monitored for growth, with 443 Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) cases (1.7 per cent) and 87 Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) cases (0.4 per cent) identified and treated since January (Global Acute Malnourishment, or GAM, rate: 2.2 per cent).

As part of refugee camp health outreach services, in 2018, 28,610 individuals (14,235 females) were visited by community health promoters delivering messages on vaccination, breastfeeding and child nutrition (2,860 individuals, 1,429 females, visited in December). As noted under WASH, there have been no reports of cholera cases from Syrian refugee camps, and Acute Watery Diarrhoea rates were within normal ranges.³⁹ In refugee camp Baby Huts, 16,439 mothers and caregivers have accessed specific Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling sessions (1,408 in December). The overachievement (134 per cent) reported against UNICEF's 2018 target is due to counting sessions delivered rather than individuals; one mother may attend the unit more than once in a month.

Trained health workers teams visited 2,656 new-borns and their mothers/caregivers since January as part of efforts to improve neo-natal and maternal health (505 children, 251 girls visited in December).

New-born services were temporarily suspended in Dahuk early in the year due to concerns about service quality, contributing to underachievement against this indicator. UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the DoH Dahuk, and ensure new-borns or mothers displaying risk signs are referred to the closest Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) for follow-up. As part of efforts to strengthen national systems, 10 staff (all females) from Dahuk refugee camp growth monitoring units completed refresher training, in addition to seven staff (six females) from the four Baby Hut units, and 13 staff (all female camp residents) working on the new-born visit programme.

Child Protection: In 2018, UNICEF partnered with 14 government and non-government child rights agencies to ensure child protection services for refugee children and families. UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 14,669 refugee children (7,118 girls). Integrated activities, including social mobilisation as part of community-based structures and the use of the Adolescent Girls' Toolkit, served to attract more children and adolescents to PSS activities.

Overall, PSS has had a positive impact on children and families, contributing to positive coping mechanisms, as observed by social workers during children's and families' social interaction in communities and schools. UNICEF prioritised capacity development of government and non-government social workforce to expand and ensure delivery of quality case management services. In 2018, specialized child protection services reached 1,833 children at-risk (852 girls), in addition to 12 separated and unaccompanied children (three girls). Strengthening community-based structures was a second priority area. Community child protection structures have started supporting activities for children in their respective areas, including awareness initiatives to prevent child marriage and violence against children, and encourage school enrolment and attendance.

Faced with funding constraints, many NGO-run child protection services for Syrian refugees have scaled-down or closed. In 2018, UNICEF also operated with limited financial resources, with around half of all funding available carried over from 2017.

Social Protection: UNICEF's contract with the service provider for cash delivery⁴⁰ was signed on 31 December 2018, with the registration of beneficiaries to take place in January 2019. A total of 1,116 refugee households with around 2,600 children have been pre-selected across Dahuk and Erbil. In the 2017-2018 academic year that ended in June 2018, UNICEF supported 3,830 Syrian refugee children (1,877 girls) with US\$30 per child per month.

Basic Needs: In December, UNICEF launched its e-voucher winter response for Syrian refugee children. As of 31 December, 8,000 children under 14 (4,160 girls) in Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah and Kawergosk camp in Erbil had received winter clothes. The e-voucher approach allows parents to purchase winter clothes according to the family's need, rather than receiving pre-chosen kits. Deliveries to a total 11,000 children are expected to conclude by mid-January 2019.

³⁶ Lower coverage figures for Syrian refugee children in camps is influenced by target estimation – as of September 2018, there were around 14,600 Syrian refugee children under 5 in camps, contrasted with the 2018 target of 19,500.

³⁷ Vaccination continued in January 2019; at time of report, data from Erbil was not verified by MoH. Final figures will be shared in 2019.

³⁸ Low coverage for Vitamin A indicates a need to improve awareness on the importance of the vitamin's use, as well as a national shortage of Vitamin A and delay in delivery of this to health facilities. UNICEF plans to undertake training for immunization units on this in early 2019.

³⁹ Ranges for Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) are calculated using a median endemic index (MEI) variable for each location and each month. MEI is calculated by taking the median AWD cases in the same month of the last 5 years then comparing current AWD cases in a particular month with the MEI.

⁴⁰ UNICEF cash assistance is unconditional but aims to reduce the barriers to education access experienced by children from vulnerable families.

Media and External Communications: In 2018, UNICEF's work to support children were picked up by international and national media with over 200 media mentions.⁴¹ UNICEF gained over 10,000 new followers on [digital platforms](#) and engaged more than 50,000 followers with messaging on taking action for children. In December, UNICEF, the Central Statistics Office (CSO), and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) launched the sixth [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey \(MICS\)](#) in Erbil, KRI, presenting key data on children and women. The launch was attended by the KRG Minister of Planning and the UNICEF Country Office Representative and was covered by local and international media. During the month, UNICEF supported the national [polio vaccination](#) campaign mobilisation with a video featured on UNICEF digital media channels, and [winter distributions](#) to [Syrian refugee children](#).

Summary of Programme Results (January-December 2018)

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need 727,944 including 240,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps	95,000	97,494 ¹	0	81,149	79,833 ¹	0
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	49,988 ²	90	53,333	38,605 ²	0
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000	49,988 ³	90	41,730	38,605 ³	0
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255	25,610 ⁴	8	15,000	17,656 ⁴	4
EDUCATION (Need: 79,080 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,000	29,730 ¹	-10,090	32,370	29,730 ¹	28,737
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,700	1,358 ²	0	1,000	519 ²	0
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	58,970	28,396 ³	10,393	35,370	27,368 ³	10,393
PTA members trained	70	198 ⁴	0	360	0 ⁴	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 104,231 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	3,656 ¹	334	1,632	1,833 ¹	242
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	25,000	24,464 ²	1,890	16,250	14,669 ²	1,767
HEALTH (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)				7,000	6,037 ¹	0
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit		n/a		4,000	2,656 ²	505
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				19,500	15,511 ³	3,675
NUTRITION (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps		n/a		12,300	16,439	1,412
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		4,000	3,830 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector - females: 49,722, males: 47,772. UNICEF - females: 40,715, males: 39,118. Achievement against WASH indicators shows maximum population reached in 2018. Where 'zero' is reported in the 'change since last report' column, delivery of services has been maintained, but no additional people above the previous maximum have been served. In Iraq, the challenge for WASH is sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding.						
WASH 2: Sector - females: 25,494, males: 24,494. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. See footnote under [WASH 1].						
WASH 3: Sector - females: 25,494, males: 24,494. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. See footnote under [WASH 1].						
WASH 4: Sector - females: 13,061, males: 12,549. UNICEF - females: 9,005, males: 8,651.						
Education 1: Sector - females: 14,757, males: 14,973. UNICEF - females: 14,757, males: 14,973. Academic year enrolment does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2018. Figures reported in December 2018 reflect the data received from the MoE KRG. Partner data from October 2018 to December 2018 has been verified accordingly. Decrease in sector progress reflects correction of double-reporting.						
Education 2: Sector - females: 693, males: 665. UNICEF - females: 265, males: 254.						
Education 3: Sector - females: 14,071, males: 14,325. UNICEF - females: 13,536, males: 13,832.						

⁴¹ Including by AFP, Reuters, France 24, Al Jazeera, Voice of America, RT, SkyNews and BBC.

Education 4: Sector – females: 101, males: 97. UNICEF – N/A. After discussion with the MoE KRG on priorities, PTA trainings supported by UNICEF will not take place in 2018 due to lack of funding and changes in priorities. Instead, UNICEF and the MoE KRG introduced a module training MoE KRG educational supervisors to update and strengthen skills related to delivery of quality learning
CP 1: Sector – females: 1,599, male: 2,057. UNICEF - females: 852, males: 981. For the majority of 2018, there have been extremely limited funds for the planned Syrian refugee child protection response, although the contribution from PRM in May 2018 has helped to maintain critical basic interventions. Work has continued through either utilisation of 2017 carry-over funding or by increasing focus on technical support through government partners and community-based approaches. In parallel, government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but ongoing economic pressure has limited their outreach and service delivery capacity.
CP 2: Sector – females: 11,884; males: 12,580. UNICEF - females: 7,118, males: 7,551. See footnote under [CP1].
Health 1: UNICEF - females: 5,846, males: 5,616. Progress includes only children reached through routine services. A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations; data cleaning is ongoing as of December 2018. Capacity building on data management is ongoing with relevant partners. Immunization data must be cleared by Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to delay in receipt.
Health 2: UNICEF – females: 1,276, males: 1,380. A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations. Capacity building on data management is ongoing with relevant partners.
Health 3: UNICEF – females: 7,911, males: 7,600. Immunization data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to delay in data receipt and reporting.
Nutrition 1: Overachievement reported against UNICEF’s 2018 target is due to counting of sessions delivered, rather than individuals attending - one mother may attend the unit more than once in a month.
Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 1,877, males: 1,953. UNICEF cash assistance takes place during the academic year in support of children’s education needs.

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon continues to host the highest number of refugees per capita globally,⁴² with an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees,⁴³ including 948,849 registered with UNHCR,⁴⁴ and 208,800 Palestinian refugees.⁴⁵ While several return initiatives and media reports further increased pressure on Syrian refugees, returns remained sporadic in 2018 with 13,496 returns from Lebanon.⁴⁶ UN and humanitarian agencies are not facilitating returns due to conditions in Syria. The situation of refugees in Lebanon remained difficult. Recently released Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) indicates only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees are registered at birth, 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married. While 68 per cent of 6-14 years old children are enrolled in school, 80 per cent of the older age group (15-17) are out-of-school.⁴⁷ Almost nine in ten Syrian refugee households have debts with an average of 1,000 USD per household. Sixty-nine per cent of Syrian households remained below the poverty line⁴⁸ and 27 per cent of Lebanese are considered poor⁴⁹. In total, almost 1.4 million Lebanese and non-Lebanese children are living under the poverty line⁵⁰ and significant local regional vulnerability disparities exist. As of December 2018, the Government of Lebanon remained to be formed eight months after the election affecting general economic confidence. High-level of national debt, a low GDP growth rate, declining activity in key industries and increased tensions on the southern border could potentially undermine broader national stability.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to lead the coordination of the Education, Water, and Child Protection Sectors in support of the Government in the inter-agency humanitarian response, while playing key roles in the Health and Gender-Based Violence Sectors. Key deliverables for 2018 included a harmonized unified curriculum for community-based early childhood education as well as a child protection policy certified by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in public schools; providing water, and sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to more than 80 per cent of the total population in informal settlements. This is in addition to ensuring coherence, quality, and complementarity among WASH partners, and putting in place a medium-term sector strategy, prioritization, targeting modalities and tools for WASH sector interventions in informal settlements, and setting-up the foundation for cross-sectoral integration of child protection issues with a focus on the livelihood, sexual and gender-based violence and protection Sectors. In support of the Government, UNICEF coordinated completion of the Education, Water and Child Protection chapters of the 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners to respond to the Syrian crisis and the needs of the vulnerable Lebanese. Additionally, UNICEF organized an inter-ministerial meeting on the National Unified Curriculum for Adolescent Mental Health and Substance Use Prevention with strong involvement from key ministries.

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 21, 2018.</i>		
M:Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	948,849	M: 450,703; F: 498,146
Child Refugees (Under 18)	528,509	M: 270,422; F: 258,087
Child Refugees (Under 5)	149,918	M: 76,857; F: 73,061

⁴² [Lebanon country page, UNHCR Global Focus.](#)

⁴³ 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (pending publication).

⁴⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed on 21 January 2018.

⁴⁵ 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (pending publication).

⁴⁶ 8,210 people returning on their own and 5,286 people returning within group movements. As verified by [UNHCR](#).

⁴⁷ [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon - VASyR 2018](#). The final total number of the 6-14 age group is pending, as for the 15-17 age group is around 72,000. This is currently a rough estimate based on projections.

⁴⁸ UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2018), Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon.

⁴⁹ Rapid Poverty Assessment in Lebanon for 2016, UNDP.

⁵⁰ US\$3.84/day. Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2018.

UNICEF, with the American University of Beirut supported a policy dialogue on early detection of disabilities and developmental delays. The dialogue was a stepping stone to inform the development of a national and inter-sectoral strategy on this issue.

Transition to government lead remains a challenge in all sectors, as well as political sensitivity over refugees which hinders cost efficient sustainable solutions. Sustaining adequate coordination function in three sectors that UNICEF leads at national and local level has been a challenge in absence of a dedicated funding for coordination.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2018, UNICEF focused on the most vulnerable children who are not included in the primary healthcare system, the priority being immunization, strengthening of the public health care system and the integration or re-integration of defaulted children in the immunization system. UNICEF also supported public health services including the routine vaccination programme while procuring and monitoring utilization of essential medication. UNICEF continued to provide temporary safe water and wastewater services to refugees living in informal settlements, in addition to sustained access to safe water in poor areas with a higher concentration of Syrian refugees, while strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water for improved service delivery. In child protection, supported direct service delivery for children and women survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse through case management, psychosocial support and safe spaces for women and girls, while looking at community-based interventions for longer-term service provision, as well as scale-up of outreach activities on issues of protection, justice for children and gender-based violence.

In addition, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and other line ministries to strengthen the child protection system in Lebanon. The education programme focused on the improvement of education quality and inclusive schools to reach the most marginalized and hard-to-reach out-of-school children. Linkages with cash-based social protection and adolescent programming was further strengthened for an integrated education-based inclusive response to address multiple deprivations of children that affect their well-being and learning outcomes. UNICEF continued to focus on its partnership with the Government, to address system strengthening, as well as working with local communities to build capacity of youth and adolescents so that they can play a positive role in their communities and have better employability opportunities. Furthermore, UNICEF worked on expanding its social protection assistance to the most vulnerable affected groups by providing humanitarian unconditional cash transfers and cash top-ups for children.

With the response to Syrian refugees currently in its eighth year, UNICEF is transitioning towards strategic and longer-term national systems strengthening for humanitarian preparedness and response, including at the local level, while maintaining urgent humanitarian interventions through NGOs and contractors in situations where long-term solutions are not available. To address immediate humanitarian needs in the Lebanese community and Syrian refugees, the LCRP 2017-2020 focuses on four strategic objectives - ensuring protection of vulnerable populations; provision of immediate assistance; supporting service provision through national systems; and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.⁵¹

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: With UNICEF support in 2018, 208,764 refugees (53 per cent females) living in informal settlements had access to safe drinking water services mainly through water trucking and over 184,728 refugees (53 per cent females) gained access to safe sanitation services and regular desludging. With UNICEF representing 80 per cent of the WASH Sector target, it has a lead agency role in emergency. UNICEF's humanitarian response was implemented through international and national non-governmental organizations.

UNICEF also identified alternative and cost-effective solutions to water trucking and desludging. Based on hydrogeological studies completed in 2017 by UNICEF, under-exploited aquifers and potential new wells were identified to increase the water availability in existing networks and extend them closer to informal settlements and under-developed areas. Four municipalities were then selected according to groundwater availability and quality as well as comparing project cost with annual water trucking cost for these extensions and implementation.⁵² Additionally, a national water quality and WASH census for 2,300 public institutions was implemented by UNICEF in collaboration with the World Health Organization. The results formed a baseline for the 2016-2030 cycle, supporting institutions in Lebanon to obtain systematic and evidence-based information about their current WASH conditions, to inform their strategic plan development in the different sectors and reduce any ad-hoc, ineffective interventions.

Education: The 2018-2019 school year commenced in September, with all Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) public schools opening, and enrolling Lebanese and Syrian and other non-Lebanese children of all age groups, free of charge. Preliminary enrolment figures suggest that more than 220,000 Lebanese and 215,000 non-Lebanese have registered this school year. Moreover, starting October, UNICEF continued the Reaching School Programme (launched January 2018) providing monthly cash transfers to the families of 59,042 non-Lebanese children (45/55 per cent girls/boys and four per cent with disabilities) who face the greatest challenges getting safely to school.⁵³ Addressing quality of education, UNICEF supported the finalization of teacher training sessions for over 10,000

⁵¹ Working closely with the Government of Lebanon, UNICEF is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action through national and regional frameworks and strategies, based on a three-pillar approach: responding to humanitarian needs and emergency needs with civil society actors, ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems, and strengthening government systems and infrastructure in education, child protection, health, nutrition and WASH.

⁵² These four projects are being implemented.

⁵³ Physical infrastructure of the remaining 13 schools could not allow for this complementary intervention. Wherever possible, in future rehabilitation projects, and as funding becomes available, UNICEF will continue to make schools accessible to children with disabilities.

teachers (at least 60 per cent females) on a series of pedagogical modules.⁵⁴ Nearly 40,000 children (49/51 per cent girls/boys), including 723 children with special needs, not eligible to enter formal education were supported with non-formal education programmes.⁵⁵ UNICEF, supported the rehabilitation of 23 schools, which will benefit an estimated 4,750 children within efforts to meet MEHE's Effective School Profile standards, of which only 10 schools so far could be made accessible to children with disabilities (estimated 2,120 children).

Health and Nutrition: To support the Lebanese public health system, and in response to the measles outbreak in Lebanon (a total of 969 confirmed cases in 2018⁵⁶), UNICEF partnered with eight NGOs, reaching 366,211 children (49 per cent females) between July and December⁵⁷ with immunization screening, referring 247,856 children (49 per cent females) who dropped-out from immunization to Primary Healthcare Centres. By end of 2018, 130,890 children were returned to the immunization system.

As part of implementation of the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) policy, about 13,000 pregnant and lactating mothers were reached from September to November 2018 through community mobilization and outreach. Meanwhile, UNICEF continued supporting the Baby-Friendly initiative in 12 government and private hospitals.

With the National Mental Health Programme and through a local partner, an evidence-based National Life Skills Curriculum⁵⁸ was developed to prevent out-of-school youth aged 14-18 and in-school youth aged 12-14 from substance use (drugs, tobacco, alcohol); this will be implemented through a cross-sectoral integrated approach in context of UNICEF regional workplan in 2019.

After completing a [policy brief on Early Detection of Disability and Developmental Delays](#), a policy dialogue was conducted mid-December, in collaboration with the American University at Beirut, and will be the reference for policy elaboration in 2019 in context of universal health coverage by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) policy. In 2018, there were major funding gaps in the Health Sector, therefore the MoPH called all partners to plea for funding early 2019 to strengthen the health system and for capacity- building activities.

Child Protection: During the reporting year, UNICEF reached an average 85 per cent⁵⁹ of anticipated service delivery targets (case management, safe spaces, psychosocial support 'PSS') through more than 15 civil society organizations (CSO) and government partners, addressing key issues including child marriage, violence and rising rates of child labour. Specific milestones reached in 2018 included the development of an e-course on child protection;⁶⁰ the launch of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and three CSOs; the launch of a briefing note on Strengthening Child Protection Practices in Healthcare Institutions in December; and the finalization of a strategy against Child Labour with the Tripoli Municipality. Moreover, the MEHE and UNICEF launched the Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment. In addition, UNICEF continued work on the National Strategy on Child Marriage and a new Communication Plan to Prevent Violence Against Children and Women, as well as Child Labour and Child Marriage, both under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and its emerging new Strategic Plan for Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence.

Under the MEHE⁶¹ Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment, 600 focal points from 300 schools, along with 30 DOPS⁶² (a department at the MEHE) coaches and 25 newly recruited DOPS staff, were trained on the policy and their related roles. Results of these capacity-building efforts will be carefully monitored and assessed in 2019.

Youth and Adolescents: In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF made considerable progress in supporting the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) to take forward the National Youth Policy and develop the Action Plan required to help prioritize and implement the key recommendations across the various ministries focusing on youth in Lebanon. The development of the Action Plan was a consultative and iterative process, which included the participation of government ministries, UN agencies, civil society organizations, and youth.⁶³ In December, the monitoring and evaluation framework was finalized and ready for validation and launch in 2019.

In 2018, a total of 8,205 (63 per cent females) adolescents and youth were supported with the Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy (YBLN) package, and an additional 20,627 (57 per cent females) completed competency and market-based skills training. Of those trained, 6,746 youth, (56 per cent females) were supported with employment support services, including business mentorship, on the job training, and/or apprenticeships. Additionally, 4,306 (55 per cent females) accessed employment or income-generating activities and 16,392 young

⁵⁴ Including teaching with technology, active literacy across content, inclusive education, differentiated Instruction/formative assessment.

⁵⁵ Such as catch-up classes, basic literacy and numeracy, and early childhood education.

⁵⁶ [Ministry of Public Health - Epidemiological Surveillance Programme](#).

⁵⁷ Fort-eight per cent Lebanese/51 per cent Syrian and one per cent others.

⁵⁸ A strong coordination mechanism was established between the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to study the effectiveness of this intervention in advance of scale-up in schools.

⁵⁹ Full targets were not achieved due to delays in the initial implementation by CSO partners, stemming from the break in service and funding shortage at the end of 2018. Targets expected to be reached by Governmental entities were also not reached due to administrative challenges and delays in receipt of transfer of funds at local levels.

⁶⁰ The e-course targets frontline and social workers who work with children. The e-course is free of charge, is comprised of eight modules and gives participants a thorough introduction into the procedures of child protection case management in Lebanon.

⁶¹ Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education

⁶² Direction d'Orientation Pédagogique et Scolaire.

⁶³ The five priority sectors include demographics and migration, labour and economic participation, education and culture, health, social integration and political participation.

people (54 per cent females) received life skills training. Most of the programme targets were fully reached or within a 20 per cent variance.⁶⁴

Social Policy: Following the successful implementation of the ‘Min-Ila’ child-focused social assistance programme, which concluded in June 2018 after meeting its target of reaching 50,000 children (47 per cent girls) with cash transfers, household visits, and multi-sectoral referrals, the impact evaluation found widespread positive outcomes on health, education, food security and optimism. As UNICEF moves into the next phase of social assistance programming, there is an increasingly urgent need to secure US\$3-5 million of funding from early 2019. The new phase, now being designed in scope and scale, will aim to reach vulnerable non-Lebanese children with an integrated approach of social assistance, learning and child protection, including the provision of cash transfers for out-of-school children.

For the winter response 2018-2019, UNICEF has completed the implementation of a programme providing winter kits to 20,000 children (48/52 per cent girls/boys) under the age of 15 in hard-to-reach areas, and a winter cash transfer programme (US\$40 per child) in mid-December to families with around 64,000 vulnerable refugee children, comprising about half boys, half girls.

Furthermore, UNICEF continues its long-term support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to implement a new roadmap in 2019 to guide the country’s move toward a national framework for social protection. A national dialogue on social protection is planned for January 2019. Support is now being discussed for the Ministry of Finance to strengthen the accountability of national expenditure.

Media and External Communication: UNICEF participated in the #EndViolence Campaign roll-out in July harvesting the biggest reach and media hits of Lebanon Country Office campaigns. A child labour exhibition was launched in Baalbeck in October, to promote the implementation of child rights at the community level. Furthermore, UNICEF joined the global World Children’s Day celebrations where kids took over local media and visited Prime Minister Saad Hariri to discuss their rights. UNICEF also participated in the 2018 BLOM Bank Beirut Marathon, to advocate for children’s rights. The Generation of Innovation Leaders Youth Challenge was launched in December aiming for every young person in Lebanon to be in education, training or employment by 2030.

Additionally, UNICEF succeeded in adding World Disability Day to the national agenda by organizing an awareness event to promote inclusive education which saw participation of the President of the Lebanese Republic. The 2018 VASyR report⁶⁵ was jointly launched in December by UNHCR, the World Food Programme and UNICEF. Approximately 15 National Committee/Goodwill Ambassador visits took place in 2018, along with 40 donor visits. UNICEF received 971 mentions in national, regional and international media in 2018 reaching more than 140 million people.

Summary of Programme Results (January-December 2018)

LEBANON		Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION ¹							
# children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2017-18	Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	210,000	209,409 ²	0
	Non-Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	217,000	213,358 ²	20,984
	TOTAL	457,682	438,288	0	417,000	422,767	20,984
# teachers trained		70,000	44,004	3,429	5,000	10,000 ³	5,584
CHILD PROTECTION *							
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS		n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	6,672 ¹	493
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services		24,000	17,086	3,086	4,659	3,271 ²	264
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces		n/a	n/a	n/a	36,000	18,528 ³	1,518
# boys and girls participating in community-based CP activities		91,445	121,103	18,522	50,000	28,607 ⁴	2,883
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE							
# affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use		262,150	248,052	26,453	149,955	230,052 ¹	5,911
# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations		241,550	264,970	15,933	188,175	216,750 ²	5,815

⁶⁴ As a result of some of the partnership agreements starting in February or March 2018, and therefore, their final achievement figures will be reported in the first quarter of 2019.

⁶⁵ Vulnerability of Syrian Refugees.

LEBANON	Sector Target*	Sector Result *	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	n/a	n/a	n/a	180,000	111,131 ³	50,000
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	394,000	226,322	21,204	96,370	134,307 ⁴	10,226
HEALTH AND NUTRITION						
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,247	85,022 ¹	24,800 ⁴
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,512	71,754 ²	18,716 ⁴
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements						
U5	n/a	n/a	n/a	253,044	13,668 ³	0
PLW	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,175	199 ⁴	0
TOTAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	308,219	13,867	0⁵
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH						
# adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,600	8,205 ¹	149
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,301	20,627 ²	1,700
# youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,644	6,746 ³	1,868
# youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,467	16,392 ⁴	873
SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS						
# affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash transfer base amount 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	47,500	48,224 ¹	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	27,521	5,619
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME *						
# boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrollment in ECE schools schoolyear 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	6,309 ¹	37
# boys and girls, including CWdS, provided with learning retention and homework support for school year 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,400	5,549 ²	480
# adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,695	1,465 ³	0
# children engaged in community-based child protection activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	23,793 ⁴	1,514
# children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	4,666 ⁵	551
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	24,117	0
Footnotes						
Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used.						
Sector Results are as at end of November 2018.						
Education 1: Gender Disaggregation unavailable. Underachievement is due to delays at the institutional level that have been sorted out through a series of negotiations.						
Education 2: Lebanese Boys: 49%; Lebanese Girls 51%; Non-Lebanese: Boys 50%; Girls 50%.						
Education 3: Big bulk of trainings started in September 2018. The target for teachers trained was set at 5,000, with the intention that each teacher is trained on two modules, such that 10,000 training slots must take place for the target to be reached. The reporting of results is made according to places filled, rather than by individual teachers, because some teachers may have attended one module, others three modules. Additionally, the UNICEF result is pending confirmation.						
* Child Protection: UNICEF results do not include CP-funded Palestinian Programme in Lebanon (PPL) targets reached. Adding the PPL targets would increase achievements vis a vis the extraction, which includes CP only. Moreover, the delayed signing of PDs in 2019 (in reference to processing partnerships in coordination with Government) and the fact that funding assigned to 2018 (hence part of the targets reachable with such resources) has been actually reprogrammed in the first quarter of 2019.						
Child protection 1: Boys 50%; Girls 50%.						
Child Protection 2: Boys: 59%; Girls: 41%.						
Child Protection 3: gender disaggregation values are being modified by partners.						
Child protection 4: Boys: 50%; Girls 50%. The low results were caused initially by delays in finalizing PDs and consequently delays in implementation, in addition to measuring completion as opposed to enrolment.						
WASH 1: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%. Overachievement due to UNICEF taking over WASH services from UNHCR and other organizations.						
WASH 2: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%.						
WASH 3: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%. Funding was received during this year and reporting started in June. The project is ongoing.						

WASH 4: Male: 48%; Female: 52%
Health & Nutrition 1: There is a 3-month delay in H&N data from MoPH.
Health & Nutrition 2: There is a 3-month delay in H&N data from MoPH.
Health & Nutrition 3: Boys 51%; Girls 49 %.
Health & Nutrition 4: Micronutrient supplementation for pregnant and lactating women has been removed from the MoPH strategy. Micronutrients supplementation face a non-demand and non-compliance by pregnant and lactating women. Thus, this activity has been removed during MTR and will not be in RWP 2019-2020. Mothers also do not comply with providing daily supplementation to children, however the MoPH would still like to maintain it. In Lebanon, there is no current evidence of any micronutrient deficiency. In 2019-2020, UNICEF will support the MoPH to further monitor the distribution and the effective compliance to eventually influence policy.
Health & Nutrition 5: November result corrected to 13,867.
Adolescents & Youth 1: Young Men: 37%; Young Women: 63%.
Adolescents & Youth 2: Young Men: 46%; Young Women: 54%. Result indicates completion and not enrolment.
Adolescents & Youth 3: Young Men: 42%; Young Women: 58%.
Adolescents & Youth 4: Young Men: 46%; Young Women: 54%. Result indicates completion and not enrolment.
Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: 53% boys, 47% girls. Indicators are not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).
Communication for development 1: Boys and Men 38%; Girls and Women 62%. Result still underachieved because the first part of the year is about identifying partners and orienting them. Phase 2 is outreach.
Palestinian Programme 1: Boys: 52%; Girls: 48%. The overachievement is due to the increase in the number of registrations for the academic year 2018-2019.
Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: 48%; Girls: 52%.
Palestinian Programme 3: Boys: 42%; Girls: 58%.
Palestinian Programme 4: Boys: 48%; Girls: 52%.
Palestinian Programme 5: Boys: 52%; Girls: 48%.

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In 2018, Turkey continued to host the largest registered refugee population in the world. By year-end, almost four million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, of whom over 1.7 million were children. The Syria refugee crisis remained the largest humanitarian situation in Turkey, though it remained relatively stable over the last year, with the demographic increase largely due to natural population growth. Over 3.6 million Syrians – including 1.6 million children – were under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom lived in host communities across the country.⁶⁶ Turkey also continued to host a sizable non-Syrian refugee community. Almost 370,000 non-Syrians (primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran) have sought asylum and international protection in Turkey, including some 120,000 children.⁶⁷

In addition, Turkey continues to serve as a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move, many of them risking their lives – as well as the lives of their children – to seek protection or greater opportunities in Europe. In 2018, 336 men, women and children were returned to Turkey in 2018 under the framework of the Statement, bringing the total number of re-admissions to 1,821 since the Statement came into effect. Nearly 40 per cent of those returned were men from Syria, with the remaining coming from South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and West Africa.

After years of displacement, refugee families in Turkey remain highly vulnerable, particularly in the areas of education and child protection. Although two major Turkish social welfare programmes – the Emergency Social Safety Net and the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education – were extended to refugee families and have helped alleviate the situation, recent assessments found that nearly 12 per cent of Syrian refugees continue to live in extreme poverty, and 59 per cent in moderate poverty.⁶⁸ The contraction in the Turkish economy in 2018 and associated inflation placed additional burdens in the struggle to provide for their families.

The situation for refugee children in Turkey remains challenging. It is estimated that some 400,000 Syrian children remain out-of-school and face difficulties such as a lack of awareness of available services, language barriers, socio-economic obstacles, and dropout at the secondary school level. Refugee and migrant children – particularly those out-of-school – are also acutely susceptible to numerous protection risks, including isolation, discrimination, and various forms of exploitation. Moreover, years of conflict and displacement continue to have a significant impact on their psycho-social well-being which, if not addressed, can have a lasting negative impact on their development. And as many vulnerable families struggle to meet their basic needs, they are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as engaging in child labour and child marriage, instead of sending their children to school.

Despite the progress achieved to date, the immense scale of the refugee crisis continues to place enormous strain on Turkey's basic services and infrastructure. In 2019, the humanitarian situation in Turkey is expected to remain relatively stable, though the UN continues to maintain contingency plans for large-scale returns or influxes should the security condition inside northern Syria (particularly Idlib and

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 21, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	3,628,120	M: 1,966,441; F: 1,661,679
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,556,463	M: 809,071; F: 747,393
Child Refugees (Under 5)	475,284	M: 246,712; F: 228,572

⁶⁶ In 2018, six Temporary Accommodation Centres were closed or consolidated and more than 64,000 refugees were given the option of relocating to the remaining camps, or to host communities.

⁶⁷ All Syrian demographic data from UNHCR and the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), December 2018. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers is as of October 2018.

⁶⁸ World Bank, World Food Programme, Turkish Red Crescent: Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, Round 1, 2018.

Aleppo) deteriorate markedly. UNICEF, together with the Government of Turkey and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of these children, and helping to prevent a lost generation of Syrians.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response and remains the largest provider of humanitarian aid to Syrians as well as other refugee and migrant groups. In 2018, the United Nations Country Team continued to support national efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). Overall strategic leadership of the inter-agency response continues through the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination taking place through the Syria Task Force. In addition, UNICEF actively participated in all relevant Sector Working Groups (WG), co-leading the Education WG, the Education and Child Protection Sub-WGs, and the South-East Turkey Education and Child Protection WGs. UNICEF is also a member of the newly-established Durable Solutions Working Group and the Working Group on Contingency Planning. In Child Protection, UNICEF and partners worked throughout 2018 to harmonize case management processes across Turkey for children with protection needs.

Given the growing caseload of refugee children who require complex case management, the CP Sub-WG will focus on strengthening case management procedures in 2019. UNICEF also actively participated in the review and development of an inter-agency contingency plan for a potential influx of up to 900,000 Syrian refugees into Turkey, should hostilities escalate in northern Syria (particularly Idlib and Aleppo).

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and through its close partnership with the Turkish government. Under the frameworks of the 3RP and the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, UNICEF focuses on five priority areas – Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Health, and Basic Needs – to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. UNICEF also provides targeted protection and basic needs support to vulnerable children and families on the move.

In 2018, UNICEF worked closely with the Government of Turkey and other partners to improve the coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care. In education, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners using a coordinated approach to increase access, expand coverage, improve quality, and support retention of refugee children, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. Under the framework of the NLG strategy in 2018, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and NGO partners to expand opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education for Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth. Furthermore, in collaboration with the MoFLSS, municipalities, civil society and the private sector UNICEF continued to strengthen existing systems to ensure vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children have increased access to social protection services. Also during 2018, UNICEF and partners coordinated closely with local authorities to provide one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish families.

The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remained a top priority in 2018, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. Throughout the year, UNICEF continued to explore opportunities for multi-sectoral programming with new partners – particularly local municipalities and foundations – to ensure continued access to the most vulnerable and most difficult to reach children and their families, in addition to working closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the World Health Organization and other partners on the refugee health response in Turkey.

As part of this strategy, in 2018 UNICEF renewed its partnership with the Kilis Municipality to strengthen collaboration and coordination at the local level and expand essential multi-sectoral services to refugee children – with a focus on child protection, education, and adolescent development and participation. The province of Kilis hosts the most refugees per capita of any province in Turkey, with refugees making up approximately 51 per cent of the total population. For 2019, the expansion of this local multi-sectoral programming model is planned for other provinces where UNICEF partners with local authorities on targeted interventions (like child marriage and child labour), such as Gaziantep and Adana.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In 2018, more than 280,000 vulnerable refugees, migrants, asylum-seekers – including nearly 200,000 children – accessed protection services across a network of 74 UNICEF-supported child and adolescent friendly spaces and centres.

Together with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)⁶⁹, UNICEF strengthened the national child protection system by enhancing existing service models while developing new ones to address ongoing gaps in coverage. These included: self-inspection systems for child care homes; new psychosocial support care programmes for unaccompanied and/or separated children; and support to the temporary foster care system. Moreover, the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CTE) programme for refugee children, implemented together with the MoFLSS and Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS) benefitted over 53,000 children. UNICEF also strengthened partnerships with government institutions to address key child rights issues facing refugee children in Turkey. Together with the Directorate-General for Migration Management (DGMM), UNICEF established five Child Friendly Spaces in removal centres, benefitting 3,000 refugee and migrant children. To supplement these partnerships, UNICEF provided child protection trainings to approximately 2,500 key staff working on child protection issues from the MoFLSS, the Ministry of Justice and the DGMM.

⁶⁹ Formerly the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP).

UNICEF and partners also redoubled efforts to combat and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), with a special focus on child marriage. Via NGO-supported Girls Safe Spaces, UNICEF reached over 8,000 refugee and Turkish girls and women with structured and community-supported activities designed to prevent and respond to GBV. Meanwhile, through a UNICEF-led UN joint programme to eliminate child marriage, UNICEF trained over 1,000 government staff (including of municipalities of Gaziantep and Kilis in the Southeast), religious and community leaders, caregivers, adolescents on how to better identify and respond to child marriage cases within their communities. Challenges remain such as the limited coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care; weak regulatory frameworks for more effective and accountable case management practices and outcomes; and the limited number of civil society on the ground. UNICEF will continue to work in 2019 to accelerate the implementation of the child protection programme and focus primarily on strengthening the quality and coverage of government child protection systems and outreach capacity; strengthening linkages with social protection; and building the institutional capacity of government authorities through care reforms.

Education: With UNICEF support, more than 640,000 refugee children were enrolled in formal education in December, a five per cent increase from the last school year. Eighty per cent of these learners go to Turkish public schools, in line with the government's policy to encourage the integration of refugee children into the national education system.

In 2018, UNICEF focused on expanding early childhood education (ECE) for refugee and Turkish children. By December, around 48,000 children were enrolled in school, community and home-based ECE activities across Turkey – a 20 per cent increase in enrolment over 2017.⁷⁰ The provision of ECE has demonstrated positive and lasting psychosocial effects on children building a strong foundation for academic learning – a recent assessment to measure the effect of UNICEF's ECE Summer School programme concluded that 10 weeks of ECE significantly improved children's skills and cognitive development. Moreover, younger children learn foreign languages easily and early exposure to different socio-cultural environments facilitates social cohesion and builds resilience.

In formal education, UNICEF implemented a wide array of activities, with emphasis on ensuring refugee children – particularly the 548,000 Syrian students attending Turkish public schools – are equipped with the tools and skills needed to thrive in the classroom. As part of a defined strategy to mitigate non-attendance and drop-out at the upper-secondary level, UNICEF and the MoNE implemented the School Orientation Programme for all 9th grade students, including refugees. The programme will continue nationwide in 2019.

To reduce school costs and promote social cohesion, UNICEF distributed 800,000 school bags and stationery kits to Syrian and vulnerable Turkish students across the country. In addition, UNICEF continued supporting 13,000 Syrian volunteer education personnel with monthly financial incentives while simultaneously working with the MoNE to facilitate their transition into the national education system in diverse educational support roles.

Several programmes were developed or expanded to improve the quality of education, including training of 154,500 Turkish teachers on inclusive education, implementation of a remedial education programme for 87,000 children, development of educational guidebooks and formative assessment modules, and specific programmes to support children with disabilities.

The natural growth of the school-age refugee population has resulted in an increase in the number of out-of-school children (OOSC) and adolescents from approximately 350,000 in January to 400,000 by end year. This group remains the hardest to reach requiring targeted multi-sectoral interventions. In partnership with the MoNE and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), UNICEF conducted regular outreach campaigns in host communities nationwide to raise awareness among refugee families on available educational opportunities – reaching almost 32,000 children, including 10,500 OOSC who were referred directly to MoNE for enrolment into formal education.

UNICEF and partners also supported the expansion of non-formal education programmes for OOSC, focusing on basic numeracy and literacy, accelerated learning and Turkish language skills, reaching more than 11,000 children. In June 2018, UNICEF and the MoNE launched the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), designed to support OOSC to transition into the formal education system, enter vocational training, or acquire the basic skills and knowledge needed for self-sufficiency. By December, more than 5,600 children were enrolled in the ALP in 12 provinces.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Working closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), the Southeast Anatolia (GAP) Administration and the Development Foundation of Turkey, UNICEF expanded the network of dedicated youth leaders and volunteers to 26 provinces. More than 98,500 Syrian and Turkish children in host communities were reached with social cohesion and empowerment activities, including the development and implementation of youth-led social action projects, peer-to-peer sessions, community events, etc.

To commemorate World Children's Day, UNICEF, together with the MoFLSS, organized the annual Children's Forum with the active participation of over 250 Syrian and Turkish adolescents from all 81 provinces of Turkey, who chose "Combat Against Child Labour" as this year's theme. A new Volunteerism Training Kit was also developed, in consultation with young people, which will support partners to better mobilize adolescent and youth networks and engage them on key issues of interest such as child rights, conflict resolution, and volunteerism.

UNICEF also supported the MoYS to improve their capacity to meet the needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth. A new training package was developed and delivered to 140 key MoYS staff on issues such as child rights, adolescent participation, child protection and education. These staff then became local focal points for UNICEF's social cohesion programme in 25 provinces and supported the provision of psycho-social support (PSS) and Turkish language courses to adolescents and youth.

The expansion of the Adolescents and Youth programme over the past two years faced some challenges, primarily related to data collection and reporting as well as reaching the most vulnerable adolescents – such as those engaged in labour. Additionally, adolescents and youth who participated in ministry-implemented programmes but do not have a registered national identification card, were not

⁷⁰ The corresponding indicator in the Humanitarian Programme Monitoring table on pg. 9 counts only community and home-based ECE.

included in ministry reports. However, UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these gaps. Discussions are also underway to strengthen the links between peer-to-peer trainings and social cohesion activities undertaken in host communities.

Social Protection: The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme for refugee children, implemented jointly by the MoFLSS, MoNE, TRCS and UNICEF to improve school attendance and reduce drop-out, expanded significantly in 2018. The number of children enrolled in the programme grew from 188,500 in January to nearly 411,000 in December. Approximately 400 refugee children attending the UNICEF-MoNE Accelerated Learning Programme also began receiving CCTE payments in late 2018, enhancing the programme's equity focus. Over 80 per cent of CCTE beneficiaries also benefit from the Emergency Social Safety Net, demonstrating the complementarity between the two programmes.

UNICEF also expanded its child labour prevention programme in Turkey, focusing on national capacity development, targeted social service delivery and evidence generation. In partnership with the International Labour Organization, UNICEF developed a toolkit for identifying and preventing child labour cases, which will be disseminated in 2019 among humanitarian and developmental stakeholders. In addition, UNICEF provided trainings on child rights and child labour to more than 1,500 labour inspectors, police officers, MoNE staff, and municipal and social services staff, as well as 1,500 members of the Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen, Turkey's largest small/medium enterprises association.

Through NGO partners, UNICEF also reached nearly 6,000 children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour and identified over 2,000 with protection needs, who were referred to external services for specialized support. In addition, child labour-focused PSS was provided to nearly 250 working children in five community centres in four provinces. A UNICEF-supported 'My House' Child Support Centre was also opened in partnership with the Izmit Municipality (Kocaeli Province) in April 2018. Almost 400 Turkish and refugee children working on the street were identified and assessed by mobile teams connected to the centre.

Contributing to data/evidence on child labour in Turkey, UNICEF and NGO partners produced two reports on the role of agricultural intermediaries and wage payment systems on child labour in seasonal agricultural work, as well as two rapid assessments of child labour in the shoemaking and furniture industries. These reports will guide provincial and sectoral strategies to address child labour in 2019.

Basic Needs: With the expansion of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for refugees in Turkey, which provides regular cash assistance to vulnerable households to help them meet their basic needs, UNICEF's winter support programme largely targets Syrian families who are not yet enrolled in the ESSN, as well as a smaller caseload of highly vulnerable Turkish and non-Turkish families.

During the 2017-2018 winter, UNICEF partners provided almost 10,400 households in the provinces of Batman, Hatay and Mardin with unconditional cash support, benefitting an estimated 54,600 people including 26,000 children. Post-distribution monitoring visits were conducted to gauge recipients' satisfaction and evaluate the impact of the assistance, with results analysed carefully and used to inform and improve winter programming.

For the ongoing 2018-2019 winter programme, UNICEF reached over 900 households in the province of Hatay in December, benefitting an estimated 5,500 people, including 2,742 children. To respond to the unique needs of people on the move, UNICEF distributed a total of more than 24,000 hygiene kits to vulnerable children and families on the move, benefitting an estimated 57,300 children.

Health: Following the UNICEF-supported nationwide vaccination campaign that took place in 2017 – where over 413,000 refugee children from all 81 provinces were screened, given missing doses and registered into the national Health Information System – this year, the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF and partners focused on ensuring coverage via routine immunization and filling remaining gaps in refugee children's vaccination status. Final results for 2018 will be released in February 2019.

In February 2018, UNICEF and the World Food Programme organized a two-day technical workshop to provide Turkish humanitarian workers and health centre staff with basic skills to identify and report on malnutrition cases among refugees – with a focus on nutritional surveillance techniques and concepts, anthropometrics and key food security indicators. Additional workshops are scheduled in 2019. UNICEF also supported the MoH's 'National Breastfeeding Week' campaign to improve public awareness on the importance of breastfeeding. 180 staff from provincial health directorates across the country received a training on the impact of breastfeeding on child health and nutrition; similar trainings for Syrian health care providers are currently being planned for 2019.

Media and External Communications: UNICEF continued to mobilize traditional and digital media throughout 2018 to raise awareness on key child rights issues in Turkey. UNICEF acknowledged the generous support of the donor community via a series of high-level events and field visits inside and outside Turkey. To highlight the CCTE Programme for refugee children, a photography exhibition entitled "[Education Our Future](#)" was held at the Brussel International Airport, followed by an [international media field visit](#) with the EU Delegation to Turkey. In addition, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador and actress Tuba Büyüküstün spent "[One Day in A Museum](#)" in Ankara to draw attention to the results achieved under the EU-MADAD Programme. UNICEF also raised public awareness on the needs of vulnerable children through field and online activities. As part of a number of events taking place around [World Children's Day](#), UNICEF rolled-out a national advocacy campaign that included a Turkish adaptation of "[Go Blue](#)" [signature video](#), [an online petition](#), and [turning Iconic buildings blue in four major cities](#). In addition, UNICEF supported the [Day of the Girl Child](#), co-organizing the 4th International Day of the Girl Child Conference with the theme 'Empowered Girls, Empowered Future: Empowerment of Girls through Science, Arts and Sports'. In 2018, UNICEF Turkey reached 1.2 billion people via traditional media outlets and compared to the previous year the Country Office's social media followers grew by nine per cent on Facebook, 47 per cent on Instagram and eight per cent on Twitter. Additionally, visits to UNICEF's website UNICEF's website saw 141K new visitors.

Summary of Programme Results (January-December 2018)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	51,200	17,354	-740 ¹	50,000	47,915 ¹	31,857
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	650,000	645,140	-6,702 ²	650,000	645,140 ²	-6,702 ²
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	15,021	2,668	23,000	11,492 ³	-79 ³
# teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440	12,994	0	13,000	12,994 ⁴	0
# teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620	154,451	0	146,200	154,451 ⁵	0
# refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	410,740	0	325,000	410,740 ⁶	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	572,690	65,398	150,000	280,115 ¹	23,781
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	120,584	23,075	80,000	90,891 ²	20,782
# children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	88,282	11,678	77,000	65,226 ³	10,015
# children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	53,552	7,285	20,000	47,276 ⁴	1,932
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes	220,850	87,061	12,385	200,000	98,576 ¹	12,385
BASIC NEEDS (Needs: 10.6 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 3.7 million children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	2,130,650	8,112	5,484	60,000	8,112 ¹	5,484
HEALTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	1,184	0	1,400	0 ¹	0
# Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000	2,291	0	130,000	59,487 ²	59,487
FOOTNOTES						
* Results: Sector and UNICEF results are cumulative (January-December 2018).						
Education 1: 23,585 girls and 24,330 boys. This result includes school-, community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries. Previously, the number of ECE children enrolled in formal education was not available, hence the large result in December when this information was obtained.						
Education 2: 317,761 girls and 327,379 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data for the 2018-2019 school year and includes pre-primary students 5 years and up. The decrease in enrolment is the result of a final review and cleaning of MoNE's registration data.						
Education 3: The total number of children enrolled in accredited NFE to date is 11,492 (5,460 girls and 6032 boys). The decrease in beneficiaries compared to November is the result of a final review and cleaning of registration data. The underachievement in this indicator is due to the fact that the ALP started in mid-June 2018 (not January 2018 as originally planned) due to staff changes and programme revisions within MoNE.						
Education 4: 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in December is 12,608 (6,710 women, 5,898 men).						
Education 5: 70,121 women and 84,330 men. Overachievement is due to higher-than-planned cohort for training.						
Education 6: 205,736 girls and 205,004 boys. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the planned CCTE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.						
Child Protection 1: 12,462 girls/women and 11,319 boys/men. Overachievement is due to a much larger than expected caseload in 2018, as well as significant improvements in partner monitoring systems which enabled a more accurate tracking of beneficiary registration.						
Child Protection 2: Sex disaggregation is not available this month due to adjustment of the end of year results for 2018. Overachievement is due to a much larger than expected caseload in 2018, as well as significant improvements in partner monitoring systems which enabled a more accurate tracking of beneficiary registration.						
Child Protection 3: 4,687 girls and 5,328 boys.						
Child Protection 4: Sex disaggregation is not available this month due to adjustment of the end of year results for 2018. High achievement against this target is due to larger than expected case load at community-based centres across Turkey, as well as strengthened referral pathways.						

Adolescents and Youth 1: Sex disaggregation is not available this month due to adjustment of the end of year results for 2018. Achievement has been constrained due to delayed implementation of activities.
Basic Needs 1: Results reported are for the current 2018/2019 winter programme, which is aligned with the 2018 3RP. Cumulative results from the 2017/2018 winter programme stands at 54,614 under the 2017 3RP.
Health 1: UNICEF remains in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are TBD.
Health 2: UNICEF provides support to the national vaccination programme (EPI). The figure is reflecting only under one -year old refugee's children DPT3 doses by 31 st of October 2018.

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: As of December 2018, there were 244,910 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, including 132,871 Syrians (54 per cent). 30,902 refugees and asylum seekers were newly registered in 2018, out of whom 8,866 (29 per cent) were Syrians. The other registered refugees and asylum seekers come from Sudan (41,771), followed by Ethiopia (15,931), Eritrea (15,442), South Sudan (14,622) and other nationalities (24,273). Out of the total number of refugees and asylum seekers, approximately 39 per cent are children under 18 years.

A cumulative total of 4,176 unaccompanied and separated children⁷¹ (UASC) were registered by end of 2018. UASC face extensive protection issues affecting their safety, well-being and development. This is in addition to risk of detention due to lack of legal documentation. However, the overall trend of release of children in detention has improved with a maximum of two or three weeks. This is due to stronger UNICEF coordination and follow-up with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and Prosecutor's office.

The Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) continued to grant access for Syrian refugees to the public education system on equal footing as Egyptians. However, the overcrowding of classrooms, lack of supplies, language barriers and violence in schools represented major challenges, particularly in areas with a high-density refugee population. Additionally, poverty and the increase of commodity prices during 2018 made it more difficult for parents from refugee communities to cover the direct and indirect costs of education for their children and consequently led to an increased number of children not being enrolled in schools, at risk of dropping out or being engaged in child labour. With the increase of refugees' demands to utilize the free public primary health services provided by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), UNICEF continued to support to MoHP to address this need. There has been a current improvement in the quality of health care services provided due to skills enhancement of PHUs' health service providers, increased Syrian refugee families' knowledge of the types of services provided in the PHUs. In 2019, the MoHP with the support of UNICEF will increase the number of PHUs, improve health care services provided to adolescents and empower the psychosocial support services provided by PHUs Family Clubs. Based on an intention survey conducted by UNHCR in December 2018, only four per cent of Syrian refugees in Egypt are planning to return to Syria within the next 12 months. UNICEF Egypt participated with UNHCR and partners in the comprehensive protection and solutions strategy focusing on protection thresholders and parameters for refugee return to Syria.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF, in line with the 2018-2019 Refugee Resilience Response Plan (3RP), has leveraged existing programme mechanisms and partnerships with relevant government and non-government partners to address access to and quality of services to refugee and migrant children in child protection, education, health and social protection. While providing humanitarian assistance to refugee and migrant children, UNICEF also supported the strengthening of national systems to ensure these systems are increasingly inclusive of the refugee and migrant populations. As co-chair of the Education Working Group (EWG) and the Child Protection Sub-Sector Working Group (CPWG), as well as a member of the Health Working Group (HWG) and Cash for Basic Needs Working Group, UNICEF contributed to identifying coordination mechanisms that would strengthen synergies among humanitarian actors and enhance effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian efforts for refugee and migrant children in Egypt. In addition, UNICEF provided technical support to the National Taskforce on Children on the Move/NCCM to finalize and adopt annexes to the national standard operating procedures (SOPs) addressing migrant children, refugee children, and victims of trafficking. The guidelines will be officially launched in January 2019.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2018, UNICEF and partners worked towards ensuring inclusive access to early learning and education through the provision of education and vulnerability grants to refugee children (3-6 years). UNICEF also provided support to improve the quality of teaching and learning in refugee community and public schools and to create a safe learning environment through the establishment of safeguarding mechanisms. The provision of life skills trainings aimed at enhancing the resilience and strengthening of social cohesion among refugee and host community children.

In term of child protection, UNICEF is focused on ensuring that all children in Egypt, regardless of their national origin or legal status, are protected from violence at home, school and while on the move. UNICEF offers an integrated package of child protection interventions

Affected Population		
<i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on January 21, 2018.</i>		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	132,871	M: 68,561; F: 64,310
Child Refugees (Under 18)	55,673	M: 28,833; F: 26,840
Child Refugees (Under 5)	14,084	M: 7,308; F: 6,776

⁷¹ 2,638 unaccompanied and 1,538 separated children.

to children on the move which comprises community-based child protection interventions, prevention and response to violence, specialized services and humanitarian assistance. UNICEF assists children on the move and their families through family centres, mobile units, as well as through Primary Health Units (PHUs) to cope with the increased number of people seeking primary health care services and psychosocial support. Furthermore, UNICEF has been working on strengthening the national child protection system to respond to irregular migration and trafficking. At national policy level, technical support was provided to NCCM's Children on the Move (CoM) National Taskforce, particularly in the drafting of the Annex to the national SOP that provides guidelines on Protection and Assistance for CoM, integrating comments from the different government line ministries. The annex is being reviewed for endorsement.⁷² Given the protracted nature of the Syrian refugee crisis, UNICEF agreed with partners⁷³ to enhance the national health system to accommodate the largest number of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants possible. In addition, UNICEF continued to lead the support to the primary health care services provided at MoHP's PHUs by training health care providers and encouraging Syrian families to utilize the public health services, in addition to referring cases to secondary health care services supported by UNHCR and WHO as required. UNICEF has been also working on expanding the Cash Basic Needs programme through increasing the value of the grant, depending on the availability of funds, and increasing the number of beneficiaries with focus on UASC. Due to the mixed migration in Egypt and the high number of refugees and migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa and other countries (45 per cent), UNICEF continues to advocate for a 'one refugee' approach to ensure equity for all refugees and migrants.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: In 2018, UNICEF, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), reached 30,987 Syrian children under the age of five (14,974 females) with primary health care services such as immunization and growth monitoring. Due to enhancement of the skills of the health care providers and refugee families' increased knowledge of the location and type of services provided at the Primary Health Units (PHUs) the health services' coverage improved by more than 36 per cent compared with the same period last year, when a total of 19,701 children received the services. Similarly, the number of Syrian women who received primary health care services has also improved. In addition, 16,741 women were reached in 2018 compared to 12,950 in 2017 (increase of 23 per cent).

Due to the skills enhancement of the health service providers at the UNICEF-supported PHUs, more than 113 high-risk pregnancies were diagnosed and referred to higher level of care with direct follow-up from the PHU teams to assure safe pregnancy and delivery of the new-born. Based on the coverage data, refugees' demands to utilize low cost public primary health services provided by the MoHP has markedly increased since the start of the emergency response programme in 2013. Therefore, UNICEF continued its support to the MoHP to help address the high demand by expanding the number of supported PHUs from 122 to a total of 162 PHUs, providing services in 19 governorates (32 per cent increase of the 2018 target).

Despite of the achievements, the programme had a funding shortfall at the beginning of 2018 that prevented UNICEF and the MoHP to conduct awareness-raising training to a target of 250 PHU health teams (including physicians, nurses, and laboratory technicians) as well as 350 Syrian community health workers (CHWs). However, in June, UNICEF received funds enough to cover the planned activities for the rest of 2018. UNICEF and the MoHP trained 80 per cent (280) of the CHWs and 100 per cent of the targeted health providers. UNICEF continued the successful cooperation with the MoHP and a partner to increase the number of operating family clubs in the PHUs from 39 to 80, and as a result providing 53,833 Syrian and non-Syrian children, adolescents and youth in addition to their parents with psychosocial support services.

Education: By the end of 2018, UNICEF provided 15,423 (7,389 females) students from Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta with education grants to support their enrollment in pre-primary education.⁷⁴ Out of the total number of students, who received the education grants, 8,891 (4,337 females) were Syrians. To allow pre-primary school children (kindergarten 'KG') to benefit from an environment that supports their stimulation and early learning, UNICEF provided 2,486 (1,226 females) Syrian KG students with first and second term text books and storybooks (four stories per child) and equipped 32 Syrian KG classrooms with education supplies. In addition, UNICEF enhanced the skills of 149 (141 females) Syrian teachers on play-based learning and storytelling.

Furthermore, 15,103 Syrian children in 360 public schools benefitted from winterization efforts in schools, which focused on simple repairs and rehabilitation works to ensure a conducive learning environment for children during the winter period. In 2018, the MoETE announced an education reform package, branded 'Education 2.0', to improve the quality and relevance of the education system and outcomes. This has led to a shift in MoETE's priorities and thus delayed the signing of action plans and commencement of various education activities planned by UNICEF and its NGO partners. As all action plans have been now signed and clearances received results for the remaining education activities are expected in 2019.

⁷² A cross-border collaboration initiative with UNICEF Sudan Country Office started in 2018, focusing on the issue of CoM. The initiative will consider the situation of CoM in Sudan and Egypt; deportation of migrant and refugee children; family tracing and reunification and cross-border case management; services available along the migratory routes; data gathering and analysis; advocacy/coordination; and involving governmental authorities of the two countries to better address rights and protection CoM needs.

⁷³ WHO, UNHCR, and national/international NGOs.

⁷⁴ For the academic year 2017-2018, 7,792 students received their education grant, out of the total, 4,534 (2,221 females and 2,313 males) were Syrian, 3,113 (1,451 females and 1,662 males) were from Sub-Saharan Africa, and 145 (70 females and 75 males) were from other nationalities. As for the academic year 2018-2019, 7,631 students received their education grants, out of the total, 4,357 (2,116 females and 2,241 males) were Syrian, 3,148 (1,476 females and 1,672 males) were from Sub-Saharan Africa, and 126 (55 females and 71 males) were from other nationalities.

Due to the increasingly challenging economic situation in Egypt, the number of applications for the education grants for KG children have continuously increased of the past two academic years. 3,200 children were targeted for the 2017-2018 academic year; however, as more applications were received, additional funds became available which resulted in 4,534 children (142 per cent of target) to receive education grants.

Child Protection: UNICEF and partners continued to mainstream community-based psychosocial support (PSS) through provision of recreational and life skills activities, benefiting 76,512 refugee, migrant and host community children and 15,218 caregivers through positive parenting sessions. Specialized services and follow-up care, including physical, psychological and mental health services were provided to 861 children identified with specific needs, including disabilities. Additionally, UNICEF and partners continued investing in a case management mechanism, currently benefiting 8,151 refugee and migrant children in 2018. 102 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors received multi-sectoral assistance and have been followed up, and 2,380 children, adolescents and youth were supported with cash-based assistance through this mechanism.

Through its partners, UNICEF supported the implementation of safeguarding mechanisms in 98 public schools in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Aswan to address violence against children in schools. Through this intervention, approximately 61,060 school children benefitted from a safer learning environment during 2018. UNICEF and partners continued to monitor the situation of children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea⁷⁵ and managed to access, advocate for release and provided humanitarian assistance to 23 detained children held in four detention centers in Aswan. The cumulative caseload in 2018 was 228 cases, and as of end of November, only 18 children (out of 228) remained in detention. UNICEF provided individual case management, distributed non-food items and provided psychosocial care as well as referral to the appropriate services. Through its winterization initiative, UNICEF and partners distributed 8,152 blankets and procured 73,000 winter kits for the most vulnerable refugee and migrant children and parents in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Dakhlya Governorates.

As part of UNICEF and MoHP's partnership, child protection interventions were integrated into an additional 41 PHUs (adding up to a total of 80 PHUs) through the establishment of additional Family Clubs attached to the PHUs. The delivery of PSS to children became more successful and cost-effective through these partnerships as they are being delivered through the PHUs, effectively reaching refugee and migrant populations alongside Egyptian host communities.

An additional lesson learned has been the benefit of integrating community-based and sustainability approaches in programme design and implementation for maximum impact. Through developing and strengthening partnerships with national government entities, the programme was able to surpass child protection activities' targets and build a sustainable programme strategy. UNICEF will continue to build on this good practice in 2019.

Social Protection: UNICEF planned to support 47,000 asylum seekers and refugee children this year with socio-economic support and/or winterization cash grants jointly with UNHCR, which currently has the widest outreach. However, due to shortage of funds, UNICEF has prioritized reaching unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). As a result, UNICEF and UNHCR signed a joint response for the 2018-2019 winter campaign targeting 3,800 sub-Saharan African and Syrian UASC with a one-off winterization grant of 1,000 EGP per child. An agreement was reached that a one-off winterization cash support of 600 EGP will be paid to 300 vulnerable families including family members of separated children. Fundraising efforts are also being scaled-up to participate in the regular cash grants provided by UNHCR to 2,000 individuals, including all Syrian UASC and immediate relatives for a total of 1,500,000 USD. Only 20.7 per cent of the 7,300,000 US\$ requested funding for this cash grant programme was received this year. Results of the funding received are expected by the second quarter of 2019.

External Communication and Advocacy: In 2018, UNICEF led the production and airing of '[Fares' song](#) which tackles the issue of irregular migration. The rap/folk song was produced and disseminated in cooperation with the International Organization on Migration and led by the National Coordinating Committee for Combatting and Preventing Illegal Migration and trafficking (NCCPIM&TIP) to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration. The song was viewed 9.9 million times in Egypt and the region.

On the occasion of the Soccer World Cup, UNICEF produced a [video](#) on Egyptian and Syrian children playing soccer together, supported by their parents from different communities. The video which was shared on UNICEF's social media platforms reached 470,692 users and was viewed more than 168,000 times. Also, a photo essay titled 'Our strength is in our differences' was published on UNICEF's country office [website](#). Furthermore, UNICEF organised three field visits with donors and important relevant stakeholders to highlight UNICEF activities in the field, and a [photo essay](#) related to children on the move was also produced. In July 2018, a [press release](#) was issued announcing new funding received from the Government of Netherlands to support Syrian refugees children's access to education and child protection services.

⁷⁵ In 2018, there were no cases of children held in detention in the North Coast.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-December 2018)

EGYPT	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH						
# antenatal care consultations provided		n/a		8,000	16,741 ¹	1,406
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model				120	162 ²	40
# children U5 immunized - Polio National Immunization Days				15,000,000	15,000,000	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				11,000	30,987 ³	3,362
# trained Community Health Workers				350	280 ⁴	80
EDUCATION (Need: 65,945 Syrian refugee children)						
#children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a	n/a		1,800	2,486 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	48,045			19,000	16,370 ²	15,103
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	4,330			1,500	0 ³	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	3,200			150	149	0
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	77,920			7,000	1,455 ⁴	0
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a			8,300	0 ⁵	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,200 ⁶	8,891 ⁷	4,355
CHILD PROTECTION ¹						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	25,000	n/a		25,000	76,512	22,975
# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	10,000			10,000	15,218	2,543
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community-based PSS and CP activities	40,000	n/a		40,000	77,206	12,910
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	5,000			5,000	8,151	705
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash-based interventions	2,500			2,500	2,380 ²	686
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	150			150	861	80
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	50			50	102	13
# government bodies activated and strengthened	40			40	206	107
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,000			1,000	1,367 ³	953
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# vulnerable children reached with one-off cash for winter		n/a		47,200	42,480 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
Health 1: UNICEF and MoHP were able to achieve 209 % of the target due to the marked improvement of the quality of the free of charge primary health care services provided in MoHP well equipped premises by highly skilled and trained health service providers, which encouraged the Syrian refugees' women and children to utilize these services. In addition to scaled-up efforts by the Syrian Community Health Workers to raise the refugee families' awareness regarding the health services provided in UNICEF-supported MoHP PHUs.						
Health 2: Due to the increase of demand from the Syrian refugee community to utilize the public primary health care services MoHP and UNICEF increased the number of targeted PHUs to a total of 162 PHUs in 19 governorates (increase of 35%).						
Health 3: Due to the rising cost of private sector health care services and improved refugees' trust in the low cost, public primary health system, utilization of the PHU services by refugee communities has increased by 82%.						
Health 4: Despite a lack of funds in the first half of the year UNICEF was able to overcome the implementation delay and achieved 80% of the target once the needed funds were available in the second half of the year.						
Education 1: This is the number of ECE children provided with textbooks to support their enrolment in KGs. The total number includes children who received text books for the 2017-2018 academic year, which were distributed early 2018 and children who received text books for the 2018-2019 academic year in October 2018, hence the overachievement.						
Education 2: Remaining activities are still being implemented and results will be reported in 2019.						

<p>Education 3: Delays in obtaining security clearances for NGOs slowed progress. Save the Children have already completed the mapping and needs assessment of the refugee community schools; however, implementation of activities has just started.</p>
<p>Education 4: Delays in obtaining security clearances for NGOs slowed progress. UNICEF through the partnership with Save the Children is currently in the process of procuring school bags and learning material to be distributed to children in the beginning of the second semester. The provision of supplies to public schools through MoETE was postponed to the second quarter of 2019 due to shifts of MoETE's priorities.</p>
<p>Education 5: No results due to delays caused by a reform that is being carried out by the MoETE and shifts in priorities which affected the commencement of several education activities. Delays in obtaining security clearances for national NGOs also slowed progress. Agreements with INGO partners have been signed and results are expected in 2019.</p>
<p>Education 6: The target refers only to the 2017-2018 academic year.</p>
<p>Education 7: The total figure includes education grant disbursements for the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 academic year. Out of the total, 4,534 KG children received the education grant for the 2017-2018 academic year (142 per cent). UNICEF implementing partners had identified an increased number of children in need within the Syrian communities and were also able to support a greater number of them than originally targeted, hence the overachievement. The new target for the 2018-2019 academic year is 4,500 KG students.</p>
<p>Child Protection 1: Several key results under Child Protection have been achieved, despite a funding gap of 62.5 per cent to date. This is due to use of a community-based child protection approach, which has proved extremely efficient in reaching out to refugee children, adolescents and parents in urban settings. Highly cost-effective working models have been used wherever possible, such as working through governmental entities like Primary Health Units to deliver child protection services. Costlier ad-hoc mobile units are nevertheless required to reach vulnerable children in more remote areas. Further funding is needed to support the response across all governorates.</p>
<p>Child Protection 2: Lack of funding has prevented target being reached.</p>
<p>Child Protection 3: Due to coordination with MoHP, the main capacity building training package is being delivered in December. Reports are expected early 2019.</p>
<p>Social Protection 1: 90 per cent of cash assistance has been distributed. The final number of beneficiaries is not available yet, however, it is estimated at 42,480, according to the UNHCR partner.</p>

