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 Mariam, 4, gets her upper arm circumference measured as part of malnutrition screening at the UNICEF-supported health center in Talbisa, northern rural Homs.



Syria Crisis April 2019 Humanitarian Results

APRIL 2019: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- As the security situation continued to deteriorate in north-west Syria, UNICEF and partners provided health, nutrition and WASH services in Idleb, northern Hama and Aleppo governorates in response to population displacements including some 11,000 families in northern Aleppo and Idleb who have been affected by floods in March 2019. Over 295,000 people were reached with WASH services, 8,200 women and children with nutrition support and almost 22,000 people with health services.
- UNICEF and partners continued to scale-up emergency response to displaced people in Al-Hol camp in north-eastern Syria, particularly in the areas of nutrition, education, WASH and child protection. Protection needs persist in the backdrop of a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the overreached camp. At least 470 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified in the camp of whom at least 140 have been reunified to date.
- In April, 16,393 Syrian refugee girls and boys under the age of five in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq were vaccinated against polio as part of a nationwide campaign that was implemented in all of Iraq's 18 governorates, including displaced people and Syrian refugee camps. 5.6 million children (95 per cent) were reached out of the 5.8 million target.
- In Jordan, UNICEF and partners launched the new Standard Operating Procedures for gender-based violence and child protection response and the new National Protocol for Clinical Management of Rape. The SOPs build on the experience of interagency guidelines that were developed for Jordan during the Syrian crisis to nationalize and standardize the process of responding to child protection and GBV cases in a multisectoral manner using the case management approach as a principle.
- As of April 2019, UNICEF and partners in Egypt have reached 42,607 children, adolescents and youth with structured and sustained psychosocial support, child protection and life skills programmes. Additionally, 8,470 parents have participated in positive parenting programmes and 4,198 children, adolescents and youth received multi-sectoral case management services.
- To control the spread of measles cases in North Lebanon, UNICEF and partner NGO reached 6,446 children under the age of fifteen, out of whom 2,045 were vaccinated through Primary Health Care Centers and Mobile Vaccination Units, by end of April 2019. From January 2019 till April, 842 measles cases were reported (82 per cent Lebanese, 18 per cent Syrian).

In Syria

5 million

of children affected

11.7 million

of people affected
 (HNO summary, 2019)

Outside Syria

Over 2.5 million

(2,531,924)

of registered Syria refugee children

Over 5.6 million

(5,626,497)

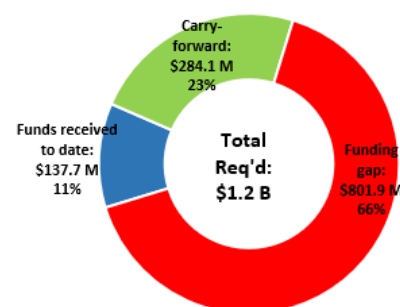
of registered Syrian refugees
 (UNHCR, 14 May 2019)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.2 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 421.9 Million



*Funds received include carry forward from 2017.

| UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis * | UNICEF | | Sector/Cluster* | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | UNICEF Target ¹ | Jan-Apr 2019 Results (#) | Sector Target | Jan-Apr 2019 Results (#) |
| # targeted children enrolled in formal education | 2,692,906 | 1,096,790 ² | 4,627,916 ² | 2,203,838 ² |
| # targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education ⁴ | 493,500 ³ | 200,702 | 1,383,054 ³ | 465,495 ⁵ |
| # children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes | 573,830 | 567,728 | 1,297,857 ² | n/a ⁶ |
| # children reached with routine vaccination | 802,000 ³ | 173,256 ⁷ | n/a ⁶ | n/a ⁶ |
| # (est.) people with access to improved water supply ⁸ | 5,097,691 ³ | 1,374,097 | 10,746,900 ³ | 1,758,065 |
| # children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ⁹ | 1,720,000 | 373,236 | 2,867,674 ¹⁰ | 490,202 ¹⁰ |

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/cluster lead agency; 1) UNICEF targets are subject to change per a revised 2019 Syria and Syrian refugees Humanitarian Appeals for Children soon to be published; 2) Excludes Egypt; 3) Target corrected; 4) Excludes Egypt; 5) excludes Turkey; 6) Data not available; 7) Includes Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt; 8) Includes Syria, Jordan and Lebanon; 9) Includes Syria and Jordan only; 10) Excludes Jordan.

Syria

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: In north-west Syria, the security situation deteriorated with continuous shelling on villages in northern Hama and southern Idlib, resulting in the displacement of 152,210 individuals (7,993 households) to different communities in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates between 29 April and 5 May 2019¹. Between mid-February and the beginning of May, the death toll among civilians spiked up to 351 people, including 92 children and four humanitarian workers (one UNICEF partner). Furthermore, attacks led to the temporary suspension of schools and end-year exams in the conflict areas and impacted several medical facilities, including UNICEF-supported Expanded Programme on Immunization centers. UNICEF programmes and partners continued the provision of health, nutrition and WASH services in Idlib, northern Hama and Aleppo Governorates in response to the new displacement and to the floods (some 11,000 families affected in March²) reaching over 295,000 people with WASH services, 8,200 women and children with nutrition support and almost 22,000 people with health services ; prepositioned emergency supplies and emergency services were delivered to flood impacted IDPs in northern Aleppo and Idlib through the Health, Nutrition and WASH sectors.

In the north-eastern part of the country, Al-Hol camp (Al Hassakeh Governorate) continued to be overstretched beyond its capacity, hosting 73,477 people (while initially planned to host no more than 20,000). Most of the camp population is represented by women and children, and an increasing trend in morbidity (due to acute diarrhoea and influenza) is being reported.³ UNICEF and partners continued scaling-up the emergency response, particularly in the areas of nutrition, education, WASH and child protection⁴ reaching out to some 50,000 people in total living in the camp. Protection needs persist and are becoming protracted in the absence of immediate solution to a range of issues (the lack or confiscation of civil documentation, the presence of unaccompanied children in need of interim care arrangements and family tracing and reunification and pregnant adolescents). At least 470 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) have been identified in the camp of which at least 140 have been reunified to date.

In the south of the country, movement of civilians from Rukban camp settlement continued in April; as of 6 May, a total of 10,823 people (26 per cent of the total population of 41,700) left the settlement towards five shelters in Homs city. UNICEF continued its emergency response in the humanitarian corridors by providing drinking water, micronutrient and WASH facilities. In shelters, UNICEF along other UN agencies continue its multisectoral response through its partners. With support from UNICEF, Syrian Arab Red Crescent mobile teams conducted rapid child protection assessment of camp returnees in the receiving shelters, assessed the situation of children and started the provision of psychological aid to the affected population with first psychological aid.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education and Nutrition sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector and is working in close collaboration with implementing partners inside the country and across borders.

For nutrition, in April, the SMART⁵ survey data collection⁶ was completed, and the sector called for a meeting to discuss updates from the field, lessons learned and way forward. Data analysis is on-going and preliminary results are expected by the end of June 2019. A key sector focus in the reporting month was on the response in Al-Hol camp, where the Nutrition sector identified funding and capacity gaps, especially in the areas of Infant and Young Child Feeding in addition to limited access and permissions for international and national NGOs to work. The sector has been working with other partners to map the nutrition services in the camp, focusing on gaps and improving coordination among the different actors inside the camp including the north-east Syria forum.

In the WASH sector, UNICEF led consultations and advocacy with the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for undertaking WASH assessment from inside Syria (implementation expected before the end of the year) to support the 2020- Humanitarian Needs Overview

| Estimated Affected Population | |
|---|------------|
| Total People in Need | 11,700,000 |
| Children in Need (Under 18) | 5,000,000 |
| Total Displaced Population | 6,183,919 |
| Children Displaced* | 2,622,600 |
| People in need in Hard to Reach Areas | 1,165,000 |
| Children in need in Hard to Reach Areas** | 490,000 |

Source: 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview summary, OCHA.
**Children comprise 42.3% of the IDP population*
***Calculation based on latest official BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of October 2018 and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.*

¹ As reported by the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster.

² UNICEF Syria Crisis Humanitarian Results, March 2019.

³ The leading cause of morbidity among all age groups remains influenza-like illnesses (63.7%) and acute diarrhoea. The number of reported cases of both is increasing as reported by the Health cluster but exact figures are not provided yet.

⁴ WASH 50,000; Education 1,506; Health 7,010; Protection 815; Social Policy 5,616; and ADAP 1,032. The aggregated total reach excludes double counting.

⁵ Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions.

⁶ Covering the entire country.

(HNO)/Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP.). A specific focus was also on Al-Hol camp, where additional sector partners were identified to implement WASH interventions in the camp and in other areas of the north-east.

During the last week of April, a national-level education sector workshop took place in Damascus, where over 150 sector actors (international and national NGOs, UN Agencies and Ministry of Education directors from all the 14 Governorates) discussed and developed action points over three key areas: Out-of-school children, non-formal education and the development of standards for school rehabilitation.

Furthermore, within the child protection Area of Responsibility/sub-sector, the discussion over the 2020 HNO and HRP started, including the ad-hoc questionnaires at whole of Syria level. In addition, discussion on the feasibility of a workshop on data collection over disability took place; the child protection area of responsibility in Syria is in fact piloting a data collection exercise to have disability disaggregated information in the 4Ws, and the proposed workshop (expected to be held in the first week of July) intends to complement the efforts paid by sectors' members.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF Syria Humanitarian Strategy is aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Syria Strategic Framework. In 2019, UNICEF continues working closely with implementing partners (both humanitarian actors and public sector) to provide immediate life-saving service delivery, 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 (WASH), education and protection needs.

To prevent epidemics, such as polio and measles outbreaks and water borne diseases, UNICEF and partners are engaged in co-planning and targeted response in the highest-risk areas (especially the north east of the country). To ensure that no child is left behind, UNICEF will continue advocacy for the immunization of children in hard-to-reach areas, the prevention of chronic malnutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, treatment of acute malnutrition and micronutrient supplementation. Also, UNICEF will continue to support increased access to safe water and sanitation promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of water borne diseases (including the distribution of hygiene kits). Equitable access to education is being scaled- up supporting the alternative learning and self-learning programmes, early learning and quality of education will be a specific focus area in 2019.

Additionally, UNICEF is expanding services in newly accessible areas and in camps and ensuring specialized services for high-risk child protection cases. Increased focus is being placed on adolescents and youth, who will be supported through cross-sectoral services, life-skills, vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF will continue to be engaged in social protection schemes that combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities.

UNICEF's Response to Hard-to-Reach (HTR) locations: During April, no ad-hoc convoys or inter-agency missions took place, and regular programme activities targeting hard-to-reach areas are reported as part of the sector results.

Summary analysis of programme response

Health and Nutrition: During the reporting month, UNICEF supported 168,737 women and children to receive free medical consultations through mobile and fixed centers, while at the same time some 137,238 caregivers were reached with health promotion messages, including on immunization. From the beginning of the year, 705 health workers in hospitals and public health centers received training on new-born care practices, including training for volunteers on the New-born Care at Home programme in Rural Damascus; these community volunteers already conducted 354 home visits benefitting 161 pregnant women and 38 new-borns.

With regards to routine immunization, 61,808 children under one year of age were reached with immunization services (DPT3⁷) in the reporting month. In addition, supplementary immunization campaigns were conducted by the Ministry of Health in partnership with UNICEF and WHO between 21 and 30 April, to catch-up on defaulters through the country; as a result, 850,963 children were checked during this campaign and 225,405 were administered the vaccines appropriate for their age.

In addition, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients to 61,763 children under the age of five (U5) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), while 86,818 children and pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition. During April, 274 children U5 were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and were provided with life-saving treatment by UNICEF. Also, a total of 22,342 caregivers, including PLWs, benefited from Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling and some 20,600 people received essential nutrition supplies.

Water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In April, UNICEF supported the provision of safe drinking water to 421,674 people through operation and maintenance works in Idleb to in addition to rehabilitation of water systems and equipping wells in Hama, Dara'a, and As-Sweida (reaching over 1.2 million people in 2019). In addition, some 58,700 people benefited from solid waste collection in north-east Syria camps (over 125,800 people in 2019). Furthermore, 13,109 school-aged children were reached through rehabilitation of water and

⁷ DPT is a class of combination vaccines against three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus.

sanitation facilities and provision of hygiene services in 27 schools (66,329 children in 92 schools in 2019), while 68,418 people were reached through distribution of hygiene items (aqua tabs, jerry cans, soap) and installation of water tanks⁸ (673,047 people in 2019). Nearly 35,168 people were reached through hygiene promotion sessions (130,684 people in 2019), and over 272,400 people were reached through emergency WASH services, including water trucking, cleaning and maintenance of WASH facilities in camps, as well as desludging, while UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants continued to support over 13.8 million people across the country to access to safe water.

Water trucking intervention continued to benefit over 50,200 returnees in 15 communities in Eastern Ghouta, as well as 100,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Tall Refaat, Nabul, and Zahraa camps and collective shelters in Aleppo that host IDPs from Afrin and other 54,000 IDPs in Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza that host IDPs from Idleb. In Abu Khashab camp in Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF reached over 5,700 IDPs through solid waste collection and latrines cleaning.

Education: In the reporting month, UNICEF reached 60,992 people with education interventions in Syria. To strengthen access to education, UNICEF established or rehabilitated learning spaces, empowering 5,449 children (3,192 girls) to continue learning in Aleppo, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, and Tartous. UNICEF supported 10,379 children to enroll in formal education and 4,814 children through non-formal education throughout the country. For young children, UNICEF supported the Early Childhood Education (ECE) programme helping reach 1,769 children aged 3-5 (872 girls) with age appropriate supplies (including ECE kits⁹ and furniture for the classrooms).

To ensure children have the necessary supplies for learning, UNICEF provided 14,156 children (6,976 girls) with school bags and learning materials, such as stationary, pens and notebooks. In addition, for classrooms to be properly equipped with the necessary materials, UNICEF provided 'school-in-a-carton' kits for formal and non-formal education, benefitting 5,166 children (2,727 girls).

Furthermore, 1,297 children and youth (5-24 years) (649 girls) benefitted from training in life-skills and citizenship education, helping strengthen problem solving skills and contribute to positive coping mechanisms and responses.

Child Protection: UNICEF with its implementing partners provided psychosocial support services for 112,465 people (50 per cent female) as well as structured and sustained parental programmes for 22,212 adults through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams and multi service platforms in 13 Governorates¹⁰. Additionally, 130,703 people were reached with behavioral change interventions and awareness-raising on child protection issues (such as gender-based violence and violence against children) since the beginning of the year.

During April, 16 incidences of deaths and injuries involving mines and unexploded ordnances were reported in Raqqa, Al Hassakeh, Rural Hama, Rural Aleppo, Quneitra and Dar'a Governorates, 88 per cent of them involved children¹¹. UNICEF responded by working with partners to reinforce awareness in the governorates with the highest number of casualties, reaching 100,819 people with mine risk education (MRE) in all 14 Governorates¹² (413,451 people reached in 2019). MRE was also successfully provided during the immunization week, enabling to reach with awareness children, care-givers and community leaders in all 14 Governorates.

Social Policy: UNICEF views social protection as a key element for sustainable peace and development, and UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme is 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. During the reporting month, UNICEF reached 1,335 children with disabilities in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh Governorates with cash assistance and case management services. Since the beginning of the year, some 5,931 children with disabilities in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Homs, Tartous and Rural Damascus Governorates benefited from cash assistance and case management services.

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 necessities of life including decent clothes for their children. The main objective of UNICEF's seasonal support is to meet the basic needs of vulnerable children especially those affected by the crisis and displacement through provision of children clothes and e-vouchers.

Since the beginning of 2019, UNICEF has reached 326,870 children with seasonal clothes and blankets, out of which 53,912 were in April, in Aleppo, Al Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb Governorates. The assistance included response to displaced population by the recent shelling from northern Hama and Southern Idleb who moved to neighbouring areas. Since January 2019, UNICEF also reached 65,665 children in Aleppo, Al Hassakeh, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Qamishli and Lattakia Governorates with e-vouchers to provide vulnerable families with the choice to decide on the items they need.

⁸ Household tanks.

⁹ The kit includes: puzzles and games; counting circle and boxes to stack and sort; board books and puppets for storytelling; art supplies; soaps and water containers for promoting hygiene.

¹⁰ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idleb (through cross-border operations from Turkey).

¹¹ Information was collected by UNICEF Staff in the field offices, UNICEF facilitators and NGO partners. Data was compiled by UNICEF Staff in Damascus.

¹² Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous and Idleb (through cross-border operations from Turkey).

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): In April, UNICEF and implementing partners across Syria have reached 54,157 adolescents and youth (10-24 years)¹³ through a package of services and opportunities, totalling 151,813 young people (50 per cent girls) in 2019. This includes 3,176 young people in hard-to-reach locations reached in April and 4,669 since the beginning of 2019. In addition, 4,413 young people received vocational training and 1,087 young people entrepreneurship training, equipping them with improved critical thinking, communication, collaboration, creativity and employability skills. Moreover, in April, 35,255 young people actively participated in social and civic engagement activities such as youth-led community dialogue and cultural activities.

External Communication and Advocacy: During the reporting month, UNICEF highlighted programmatic support to children and families across Syria through marking the International Day for [Mine](#) Awareness and Assistance, the International Day for [Sports](#) for Development and Peace, World [Health](#) Day and World [Immunization](#) Week, through human interest [stories](#), [blogs](#), [videos](#) and [photo](#) albums.

Summary of Programme Results (January-April 2019)

| WHOLE OF SYRIA | People in Need* | Sector Target | Sector Result* | Change since last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last Report |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| # of children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns | 13,200,000 | | n/a | | 3,400,000 | 3,253,110 ¹ | 0 |
| # of children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) | | | | | 577,000 | 126,861 | 61,808 |
| # of Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) | | | | | 2,340,000 | 733,679 | 168,737 |
| # of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages | | | | | 3,500,000 | 439,442 ² | 137,238 |
| Estimated number of people reached with health supplies, including in hard-to-reach areas | | | | | 1,000,000 | 85,304 ³ | 4,404 |
| NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| # of children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients | 4,700,000 | 2,566,942 | 107,973 | 24,823 | 2,363,000 | 87,107 ¹ | 16,377 |
| # of children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition | | 2,867,674 | 490,202 | 128,114 | 1,700,000 | 357,643 | 86,818 |
| # of children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) | | 32,275 | 2,937 | 450 | 8,200 | 1,162 | 274 |
| # of caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) | | 915,063 | 153,328 | 118,818 | 785,000 | 101,475 | 22,342 |
| Estimated number of people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard-to-reach areas | | 6,381,954 | 190,754 | 190,754 | 1,045,000 | 174,908 ² | 20,600 |
| WASH | | | | | | | |
| Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply | 15,700,000 | 8,000,000 | 1,593,548 | 160,890 | 4,500,000 | 1,212,055 | 421,674 |
| Estimated number of people have sustained access to safe drinking water | | 15,476,721 | 13,516,126 | 0 | 13,500,000 | 13,809,862 ¹ | 51,557 |
| # of people reached with hygiene promotion | | 3,000,000 | 277,034 | 89,858 | 525,000 | 130,684 | 35,168 |
| Estimated number of people have improved access to sanitation services | | 5,500,000 | 390,255 | 94,546 | 1,280,000 | 317,350 | 212,645 |
| # of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services | | n/a | n/a | n/a | 390,000 | 66,329 | 13,109 |

¹³ Including IDPs, returnees and host community adolescents and youth, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups, and those with disabilities.

| WHOLE OF SYRIA | People in Need* | Sector Target | Sector Result* | Change since last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last Report |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| #r of people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs including in hard-to-reach areas | | 2,000,000 | 1,099,671 | 156,004 | 1,600,000 | 673,047 | 68,418 |
| #r of people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services | | 3,000,000 | 1,662,073 | 775,968 | 1,800,000 | 544,092 | 57,282 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| # of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes | 5,700,000 | 3,300,000 | 940,906 | 712,464 | 1,430,000 | 174,347 ¹ | 10,379 |
| # of children enrolled in non-formal education benefiting education service | | 1,160,376 | 369,185 | 279,141 | 302,500 | 120,751 | 4,814 |
| # of teachers and education personnel trained | | 76,524 | 14,932 | 1,816 | 42,600 | 3,762 ² | 28 |
| # of children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings | | 441,168 | 61,800 | 26,048 | 280,000 | 16,972 ³ | 1,297 |
| # of education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection | | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 5,910 ⁴ | 454 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| Number of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes | 5,600,000 | 973,000 | 280,301 | n/a | 295,000 | 134,677 | 15,286 |
| Number of people reached with Risk Education | | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2,100,000 | 413,451 | 100,819 |
| Number of children receiving specialized child protection services including through case management | | 50,000 | 14,502 | n/a | 22,000 | 8,215 | 2,338 |
| Number of people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities | | n/a | n/a | n/a | 22,000 | 144 ¹ | 0 |
| Number of women and men trained on child protection | | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2,750 | 521 | 0 |
| Number of people reached by child protection awareness raising and community event | | n/a | n/a | n/a | 850,000 | 130,703 | 11,312 |
| SOCIAL POLICY | | | | | | | |
| # of children with disability receiving regular cash transfers | n/a | | | | 12,200 | 5,931 | 4 |
| # of children protected from extreme weather with NFIs | | | | | 682,000 | 326,870 | 53,912 |
| # of children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers | | | | | 110,000 | 65,665 | 0 |
| ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION | | | | | | | |
| # of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level | n/a | | | | 450,000 | 151,813 | 54,157 |
| # of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving employability skills including life skills, TVET and entrepreneurship skills | | | | | 300,000 | 43,596 | 35,255 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | | |
| * Sector results are all as of End March 2019. | | | | | | | |
| Health 1: As the polio campaign is scheduled for the first quarter of the year, the target has already been achieved. | | | | | | | |
| Health 2&3: Delays in obtaining operational approvals for NGOs implementing partners are affecting this activity. In addition, delayed reporting from the Ministry of Health, that is not reporting monthly but every 2-3 months. | | | | | | | |
| Nutrition 1 & 2: Delays in obtaining operational approvals for NGOs implementing partners are affecting this activity. In addition, delayed reporting from the Ministry of Health, that is not reporting monthly but every 2-3 months. | | | | | | | |
| WASH 1: The high reach is due to the fact that this indicator captures the provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies (chlorine) 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. | | | | | | | |
| Education 1: Most of the results are expected to be achieved in September/October with the new academic year and reported in November by Government partners. | | | | | | | |
| Education 2: Teachers and education personnel training is scheduled for the summer season during school break. | | | | | | | |
| Education 3: Difficulties in obtaining operational permit by NGOs partners is affecting this activity. | | | | | | | |

Jordan

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Jordan continues to host and offer protection and assistance to more than 2.7 million refugees, including 1.3 million Syrians of whom 660,393 are registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children) who face increasing vulnerability. Currently, 121,280 Syrian refugees live in camps (75,285 refugees in Za'atari camp; 39,407 in Azraq camp; 6,588 in the Emirati Jordanian camp).¹⁴ The remaining refugees have settled in urban and rural areas, primarily in northern governorates and in Amman.

Since mid-March 2019, 10,400 Syrians have reportedly returned to their areas of origin in Syria, leaving approximately 30,000 Syrians residing along Jordan's north-east border with Syria, in an area near Rukban called "the berm". Some 80 per cent of the berm population are believed to be women and children, with a considerable number of female-headed households. Modest support has been allowed from the Jordanian side, including provision of safe water and limited access to basic health and nutrition services.¹⁵ A rectification exercise led by the Government and UNHCR end of March 2019 aimed at regularizing the status of refugees residing in urban areas without the appropriate documentation. During the exercise, over 22,000 refugees saw their status rectified, a majority of whom were former residents of Azraq camp who had left informally. As a result, the significant decrease in the registered population from previous months.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF works in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), 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 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and co-leads the Nutrition sector with Save the Children Jordan. UNICEF continues to lead the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG). As one of the leading agencies at the berm, UNICEF is involved in the coordination efforts for the border response within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). UNICEF operates within the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), which embeds the refugee response in the Jordanian development plans, aiming to implement sustainable delivery systems that meet the needs of refugees and host communities.

During April, UNICEF, as the Lead Agency in the Humanitarian WASH sector in Jordan, continued to coordinate sector review meetings and provide necessary support to relative stakeholder particularly regarding progress in achieving the sector targets for 2019 for the Jordan Response Plan (JRP). UNICEF led the harmonization of indicators and reporting of achievements on Activity Info in line with agreed procedures and processes. Moreover, in April, Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) carried out a gap analyses and identified the areas where there is not much funding for work carried out namely, protection of children with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children and justice for children. These areas were recommended to OCHA Jordan Humanitarian Fund for prioritisation for funding. Also, the CPSWG focused on establishing linkages with the Youth Task Force to explore synergies and ensuring protection concerns of youth are addressed.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF continues its partnership with the Government of Jordan under the framework of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) 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 major driver of the 2019 JRP as well as a key priority of the NLG initiative. UNICEF child protection interventions are aligned with UNICEF Child Protection strategy and the JRP 2018-2022, where system strengthening for protection services, case management and addressing prevention of violence are featured.

UNICEF's 2019 education strategy aligns with the three key priorities for the Education sector outlined in the Jordan Response Plan 2018-2022, focusing on system strengthening, access and quality. UNICEF endeavours to strengthen the national education system through support to early childhood education, non-formal education (NFE), teacher certification, quality learning and inclusive education (IE).

The Makani programme continues to provide vulnerable children, adolescents and their parents with integrated package of services including Learning Support Services; Child Protection Services; Early Childhood Development, Life Skills and Innovation Labs Services. The Makani programme services are aiming to support children in vulnerable communities in Jordan to fulfil their needs and to reach their full potential. The services provided in Makani centres are mainly provided through integrated curriculum which allows children to receive the full package in interactive ways and optimized time.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on May 14, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Registered Refugees | 660,393 | M: 327,555; F: 332,838 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 332,178 | M: 170,381; F: 161,796 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 99,059 | M: 50,850; F: 48,209 |

¹⁴ UNHCR data portal accessed on 14 May 2019.

¹⁵ To date, only two distributions of humanitarian assistance were provided to the Rukban population, one in late 2018 and one in February 2019 (with one month's worth of supplies for each distribution).

UNICEF's Child Cash Grant Programme expanded from support to registered Syrian refugees to include vulnerable Jordanian children. The Education Strategic Plan (ESP) for 2018-2022, anchored within Jordan's National Agenda for Human Resource Development and the Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5 and 8 seeks to orchestrate collective efforts and leverage resources to strengthen the education system in various domains, including early childhood education, non-formal education, violence in schools, social cohesion, and technical and vocational education and training. The Ministry of Education (MoE) and its sector partners have engaged in the technical consultation and capacity development to advance the operationalization of the ESP.

In addition, UNICEF has been building the capacity of local partners, including government and civil society counterparts, to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and vulnerable host community members at local, Governorate, and national levels, and thus strengthen resilience and sustainability of services.

UNICEF continues prioritizing the provision of life-saving WASH services for the most vulnerable people in camps and host communities, while progressively implementing programmes in line with national water and climate priorities in its programmes. UNICEF developed a new Community Mobilization Strategy in December 2018, focusing on water safety and conservation messages and water distribution, as well as personal hygiene issues, including 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 which outlines how UNICEF proposes that these important activities will be undertaken, and how their impacts can be maximised across the sector to reach the highest number of vulnerable children and their families. The JRP 2018-2020 strategy focuses on three main pillars: Climate-resilient water safety and water security, safely managed sanitation, and WASH in Institutions, and will further guide UNICEF towards reaching the most vulnerable of Jordanians and Syrians with access to safe water and sanitation.

UNICEF continues providing the health and nutrition services to Syrian refugees at the north-eastern border to Syria as well as those living in Azraq and Za'atari camps within Jordan. Leveraging of on strategic alliance with other UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations, UNICEF developed a contingency plan for refugees returning to Syria. Furthermore, discussions and concrete measures are being taken to hand over specific services to the Ministry of Health (MoH) as part of a sustainable long-term exit strategy. Currently, final negotiations are carried-out to hand over immunization activities in Azraq camp to the MoH. As part of system strengthening and resilience building strategy, UNICEF is strengthening planning to provide advanced training on paediatrics to the general practitioners in the camps with the aim to increase the quality of paediatric care in the clinics and reduce the need for specialist care and reduce cost. Further, the role of volunteers in the camps is being strengthened with gradual task shifting in IYCF-related activities. The strategy also involves the appeal and advocacy to the international to continue providing the needed support to the most vulnerable children and mothers.

Summary analysis of programme response

Education: UNICEF's Learning for All (L4A) campaign engages children and communities through awareness raising sessions and dissemination of key messages related to the importance of education. The campaign is undergoing a transition to Ministry of Education's (MoE) direct implementation with UNICEF support during the 2018-2019 school year. Since the current campaign started on 20 March 2019 through April, 5,483 children (57 per cent female) were reached through the campaign. As part of UNICEF's efforts to enhance quality learning, 768 MOE teachers were trained in the reporting month (78 per cent female) on UNICEF's blended learning programme that involves integrating ICT in the classroom. The training benefits 10,216 (74 per cent female) children currently engaged in Additionally, the programme across 37 MoE schools.

Makani: In April 2019, Makani centres in host communities and camps continued to provide Makani activities based on the new programme design in 150 Makani centres. In the new design, children are provided with learning, protection and life skills services under a fully merged curriculum. The new programme also reduces the structured time children spend in the centre, to ensure ample recreational and study time, while maintaining the same benefits of the Makani programme. By the end of April, UNICEF had reached over 107,272 vulnerable individuals, including 85,200 children (53 per cent female) of whom 1,552 are children with disabilities. Of those vulnerable children, 63,162 live in host communities, 2,260 in temporary settlements and 19,778 in camps. Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continued to offer Makani programme's integrated approach through direct implementation with Syrian volunteers.

Adolescent Development and Participation: During the reporting month, UNICEF hosted the Donor Round Table for the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement (Nahnu) in partnership with Ministry of Youth and Crown Prince Foundation (CPF). A wide range of actors in the Jordanian society including Government officials, donors, private sector, media, NGOs, CSOs and young people attended to present the vision for mobilizing youth engagement at a national level and discuss the way forward. The Minister of Youth emphasised the need to continue collaborating and engaging with all partners to create meaningful and sustainable opportunities for the most vulnerable young people in Jordan. In addition, UNICEF supported Greater Amman Municipality in the launch of Child Municipal Councils (CMC) in Amman. The CMCs engage youth and communities through trainings and community-based activities to promote young people's active participation in their societies.

Under the Ordon Mobtaker (Innovative Jordan) Initiative launched end of 2018, 18 high-impact projects¹⁶ were selected and received the required support to continue developing their project. In the camps, since January 2019, a total of 8,180 young people (9-18 years) benefited and/registered under the skills building programmes (both life skills and social innovation programme) at Makani centres— 3,486 from Azraq camp (47 per cent female); 4,694 from Za’atari camp (50 per cent female). Furthermore, UNICEF Jordan’s Youth Engagement Programme was selected as a finalist in the category of young people’s engagement in the Inspire Award 2019 initiated by UNICEF Headquarters.

Child Protection: UNICEF joined its partners the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), UNFPA, UNHCR, civil society and the international community this month to launch the new Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for gender-based violence and child protection response and the new National Protocol for Clinical Management of Rape. UNICEF has also maximized its effort to institutionalize the Better Parenting Programme through the existing systems of the Government, and organized training of trainers to build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs (MoAIA) to implement the programme. In total, 11 facilitators from MoSD Community Development Centres and 50 facilitators who are preachers from MoAIA were trained. As a result of the scaling-up and UNICEF’s institutionalization efforts, 49 per cent of the 45,000 target parents have been reached since the beginning of the year. UNICEF partners continued to provide child protection case management services, including referral to UNHCR for registration of refugees or mandatory reporting issues and to non-protection service providers for cash assistance.

UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Justice carried out a series of trainings for juvenile courts’ staff, aiming to change stereotypes on children in conflict with the law, creating an understanding of restorative justice principles, and raising awareness on importance of impact of child friendly court proceedings on children in contact with the law (victims, witnesses, alleged offenders).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): During the reporting month in Za’atari refugee camp, wastewater trucking has been eliminated, whereas generated wastewater in the camp is treated fully at the Za’atari Wastewater treatment plant. In Azraq camp, UNICEF started the process of handing over WASH blocks to the community through signing a Memorandum of Understanding with community members in Villages 2 and 5. The handover was complemented by the distribution of basic plumbing tools for block maintenance strengthening self-sufficiency and raising sense of ownership within the community.

In April, UNICEF started the comprehensive WASH intervention in vulnerable communities, namely Irbid, Mafraq, AlBadya and AlJiza Governorates, reaching 5,881 people, 2,716 of whom are children, with family hygiene kits and 369 people with hygiene promotion sessions. Sessions on water quality and conservation were conducted during April for 350 students in three schools in Mafraq. These schools are targeted by UNICEF for upgrading the sanitation system by establishing a decentralized wastewater treatment plant serving these schools and providing a healthy environment for students. In Rukban, water provision continued with an average of 660 cubic meters delivered to 39,000 people during April, equating to seven litres per person per day. Furthermore, UNICEF has launched its first hackathon¹⁷ through its Innovation Hub in Jordan University for Science and Technology, calling for innovative ideas tackling WASH-related challenges; more than 25 unique applications were received so far which focus on the challenges of the water sector in Jordan.

Health and Nutrition: In April, UNICEF continued its lifesaving services at the berm and supported the treatment of 793 children (390 girls) under the age of five (U5). Through routine immunization, UNICEF vaccinated 614 children U5 (321 girls) and 727 women of child-bearing age. Additionally, 712 children (366 girls) and 624 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition. One child had severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and four children had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), while six pregnant and lactating women were undernourished. All identified cases enrolled for treatment.

In Za’atari camp, UNICEF screened 1,981 children U5 (966 girls) and 400 pregnant and lactating women. Three SAM and 21 MAM cases from children U5 and 12 malnourished pregnant and lactating women were identified. In Azraq camp, 2,187 children U5 (1,066 girls) and 107 pregnant and lactating women were screened. Two SAM and six MAM cases from children U5 and nine malnourished pregnant and lactating women were identified. Furthermore, 250 and 104 new-born-kits were distributed in Za’atari and Azraq camps, respectively. In the UNICEF-supported paediatric ward in Azraq, 5,459 children (2,661 girls) received consultations and 170 (83 girls) were admitted for treatment.

In addition, an emergency vaccination campaign was conducted in Azraq camp in response to a measles outbreak of four confirmed cases. A total of 22,981 children (11,649 girls) aged 6 months – 15 years received Measles vaccine and 7,616 (3,752 girls) 6 -59 months were given Vitamin A. The outbreak was contained, and no new cases reported.

Social Protection and Social Policy: UNICEF’s equity-driven integrated social protection cash programme, Hajati (My Needs), supports children attending Double Shift Schools (DSS) in Jordan with a 20 JD (approximately 28 USD) monthly cash grant during the school year. Hajati is a cash transfer linked to school attendance in the formal education system, with a holistic approach to supporting their retention

¹⁶ Projects include a hydroponic farming system, a car-pooling application for youth, and training females and persons with disabilities on henna and accessories to sell in local markets.

¹⁷ A hackathon is a design sprint-like event in which computer programmers and others involved in software development, including graphic designers, interface designers, project managers, and others, often including domain experts, collaborate intensively on software projects.

in school. Families with children currently enrolled in the cash transfer, or who were enrolled last year, receive an SMS encouraging them to ensure their children are regularly attending school. In April, the programme provided the assistance to 9,546 children (4,631 girls and 4,915 boys), including 1,187 children with disabilities. Additionally, SMS to remind families to have their children attending regularly to school were sent to 9,026 families as part of a C4D campaign to encourage children's education.

As part of a generation of evidence on the impact of cash transfer and Social Protection services provision in humanitarian settings, UNICEF started in April to collect data in 177 schools in which the children are attending to assess their educational performance with their teachers. This data will complement the results arising from the household survey carried out between February and May and the research team from UNICEF's Innocenti Office of Research will present the findings at the end of June 2019.

Summary of Programme Results (January-April 2019)

| JORDAN | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change since last report | UNICEF Target * | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| EDUCATION (Need: 238,846 Syrian school-aged children and 102,362 Jordanian school-aged children) | | | | | | |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education | 137,206 ¹ | 134,121 ² | 0 | 137,206 | 134,121 | 0 |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education | 11,700 ³ | 6,519 ⁴ | 683 | 8,000 ⁵ | 6,519 ⁴ | 683 |
| # teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female) | 12,000 ⁶ | 1,726 ⁷ | 1,046 | 8,000 | 1,599 ⁸ | 943 |
| # children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services) | 32,700 ⁹ | 53,029 ¹⁰ | 18,102 | 80,000 ¹¹ | 51,346 ¹² | 16,809 |
| CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 341,208 girls and boys; 238,846 Syrian refugee boys and girls) | | | | | | |
| # girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes | 136,000 | 54,705 | 22,700 | 80,000 | 54,705 ¹ | 22,700 |
| # girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services | 11,000 | 3,070 | 1,789 | 8,000 | 1,255 ² | 275 |
| # women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes | 70,000 | 21,877 | 3,610 | 45,000 | 21,877 ³ | 3,610 |
| # women and men trained on child protection | 3,600 | 811 | 655 | 2,600 | 473 ⁴ | 317 |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.3 million people, including 630,000 registered refugees)* | | | | | | |
| # target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision ¹ | 20,000 | 14,500 | 0 | 20,000 | 14,500 ² | 0 |
| # individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³ | 1,600,000 | 162,042 | 154 | 211,500 | 162,042 ⁴ | 154 |
| # of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵ | 215,000 | 117,542 | 154 | 155,000 | 117,542 ⁶ | 154 |
| # of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁵ | 95,000 | 7,909 | 7,315 | 9,000 | 6,475 ⁷ | 5,881 |
| # of affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁵ | 20,000 ⁸ | 10,350 | 350 | 20,000 | 10,350 ⁸ | 350 |
| HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child bearing aged women) | | | | | | |
| # children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines | n/a | | | 20,000 | 6,282 ² | 1,746 |
| # children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio | | | | 20,000 | 7,582 ³ | 2,063 |
| # children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens | | | | 20,000 | 5,747 ⁴ | 1,595 |
| # child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid | | | | 30,000 | 4,541 ⁵ | 1,293 |
| NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,050 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers) | | | | | | |
| # children U5 screened for malnutrition | n/a | | | 20,000 | 15,593 ² | 4,880 |
| # caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services | | | | 30,000 | 8,439 ³ | 1,776 |
| SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE | | | | | | |
| # vulnerable children receiving monthly cash assistance | n/a | | | 35,000 | 10,106 ¹ | 0 |
| JORDAN | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change since last report | UNICEF Target * | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
| YOUTH | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---------|---------------------|--------|
| # children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in non-formal settings | n/a | 100,000 | 35,921 ¹ | 12,345 |
| # 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 | | 100,000 | 30,691 ² | 16,219 |

FOOTNOTES

*** Targets:** Targets are subject to change after the official launch of the 2019 Jordan Response Plan (JRP). UNICEF's 2019 Syrian refugee humanitarian appeal for children (HAC) will also be revised accordingly.

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 February 2019. Enrolment Camps 31,984; Enrolment HC: 102,137. Sector and result targets are the same. UNICEF result: Those are the students who enroll at the beginning of academic year and continue to access Education.

Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 2,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 9,700.

Education 4: NFE UNICEF current enrolment: Drop-Out: 4,213 beneficiaries – 48% Syrian, 48% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 39% female; 25% refugee camps (10% Azraq, 15% Za'atari), 75% 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). NFE (Catch-Up and Drop-Out) cumulative total: 13,661 beneficiaries (41% female; 58% Syrian, 36% Jordanian, 5% other nationalities, 6.7% children with disabilities in Catch-Up, and 4.2% children with disabilities in Drop-Out). UNICEF result: 60 new centers have opened which enrolled 669 new children. It is estimated that this will stabilize and reach target by end of year.

Education 5: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch Up: 2,000 and NFE Drop Out is 6,000.

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: 1,726; 73% female, 27% male; 84% in host communities, 16% in the camps.

Education 8: UNICEF total: 1,599; 74% female, 26% male; 89% in host communities, 11% in the camps.

Education 9: Sector target: To meet the multiple needs of the most vulnerable children across the Kingdom, UNICEF's Learning Support Services (LSS) offer the comprehensive core-packages, i.e. LSS packaged with Life Skills and Child Protection components under the same curriculum, and thus, exceeds the Education Sector target. The target is 32,700 broken down into 26,000 in school and 6,700 OOSC.

Education 10: LSS Sector total: 53,029; 28,289 females, 24,740 males; 48,880 (92%) in-school; 4,149 (8%) out-of-school, 27,440 Jordanian, 25,589 Syrian. Refugee camps: 11,509 (Azraq: 5,396 /Za'atari: 6,113); HC 41,520.

Education 11: To meet the multiple needs of the most vulnerable children across the Kingdom, UNICEF's Learning Support Services (LSS) offer the comprehensive core-packages, i.e. LSS packaged with Life Skills and Child Protection components under the same curriculum, and thus, exceeds the Education Sector target.

Education 12: LSS UNICEF total: 51,346; 53% female; 92% in-school; 8% out-of-school, 53% Jordanian, 47% Syrian. Refugee camps: 20% (Azraq: 47% /Za'atari 53%); HC 80%. UNICEF result: UNICEF Learning support services are provided in multiple core-packages (merged with Life Skills and Child Protection under the same curriculum) to meet the needs of the most vulnerable children across the country which resulted to exceed the sector target.

Child Protection 1: UNICEF Result 54,705; 29,043 girls and 25,662 boys; Host: 42,331 (Za'atari: 6,258 and Azraq: 6,116).

Child Protection 2: UNICEF Result 1,255; 488 girls and 767 boys; Host: 569 (Za'atari: 357 and Azraq: 329).

Child Protection 3: UNICEF Result 21,877; 17,702 Women and 4,175 Men; Host: 13,751 (Za'atari: 4,919 and Azraq: 3,207).

Child Protection 4: UNICEF Result 473; 215 girls and 258 boys / Host: 75 / Za'atari: 187 / Azraq: 211.

WASH *: UNICEF results: The first three indicators include the camps and berm (for water) which are relatively fixed numbers achieved at the beginning of the year and services are maintained for the rest of the year. As for hygiene promotion, the numbers increased due to hygiene promotion activities at temporary settlements with quarterly distribution. We can keep this footnote for all upcoming sitreps if you agree so we avoid same question as this unlikely to change.

WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Za'atari for contingency, and King Abdulla Park Refugee Camps.

WASH 2: UNICEF result: 14,500; 49.9% female.

WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq Camp, Za'atari Camp, vulnerable communities, and the berm.

WASH 4: UNICEF result: 162,042, 51.1% female.

WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, King Abdulla Park Camps, as well as vulnerable communities.

WASH 6: UNICEF result: 117,542, 50.2% female.

WASH 7: UNICEF result: 6,475, 48% female. This includes reaching 5,881 with family hygiene kits in vulnerable communities.

WASH 8: UNICEF result: 10,350; 48% female, 100% children.

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

Health 2: UNICEF results: 6,282, Berm: Boys 426 & Girls 425, Camps: Boys 666 & Girls 634, Others: Boys 2,196 & Girls 1,935.

Health 3: UNICEF results: 7,582; Berm: Boys 995 & Girls 1,033, Camps: Boys 602 & Girls 573, Others: Boys 2,327 & Girls 2,052.

Health 4: UNICEF results: 5,747; Berm: Boys 254 & Girls 287, Camps: Boys 600 & Girls 571, Others: Boys 2,145 & Girls 1,890.

Health 5: UNICEF results: 4,541; Berm: 2,530, Camps: Azraq 265, Za'atari 856, Others: 890.

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

Nutrition 2: Berm: UNICEF results: 15,593; Berm: Boys 1,115 & Girls 1,262, Camps: Boys 6,773 & Girls 6,443.

Nutrition 3: UNICEF results: 8,439; Berm: 3,742, Camps: Azraq 1,270; Za'atari 3,427.

Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: Total: 10,106 (4,890 girls and 5,216 boys).

Youth 1: UNICEF result: 35,921; 54% female.

Iraq

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: As of April 2019, there are 253,371 Syrian refugees, including almost 110,000 children (56,100 girls), in Iraq, 99 per cent of whom are in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).¹⁸ The remaining one per cent are in Iraq's central and southern governorates, mainly Kirkuk and Anbar. Approximately 95,000 refugees, including 40,000 children (20,400 girls), remain in nine formal camps in the KRI, supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian community. The remaining 63 per cent are in host communities. A key challenge faced by UNICEF and partners in all sectors is finding sustainable funding for refugee programmes.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on May 14, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Registered Refugees | 253,371 | M: 135,553; F: 117,818 |
| Refugee Children (Under 18) | 109,710 | M: 56,502; F: 53,208 |
| Refugee Children (Under 5) | 42,820 | M: 22,043; F: 20,776 |

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, aligned with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Planning 2019 to 2020. For the two-year period, UNICEF requires US\$35.7 million, of which US\$18.3 million is required in 2019.

Humanitarian Strategy: In 2019 and 2020, humanitarian partners are working towards sustainable solutions for refugees in coordination with government partners, including scenarios where refugees are integrated into government-delivered basic social services. In education, UNICEF is focusing on integration of refugee students into Kurdish-language schools in the KRI, and in WASH response UNICEF has been advocating to integrate refugee locations into government service provision. UNICEF is supporting introduction of solar-powered water supply systems in refugee camps to reduce dependency on the national grid. In health and nutrition, UNICEF's long-term strategy is to support fuller integration of refugees into the KRI healthcare system; refugee immunization and growth monitoring services are already integrated. In child protection, UNICEF and UNHCR will advocate for increased access for refugee families and children to basic social services and civil documentation. Strengthening of community-based structures, such as Child Protection Committees, is prioritized to increase local awareness of children's needs and rights, including integration of child- and adolescent-friendly spaces into existing community spaces, and technical support to government social workers continues in 2019 through training and mentoring, to fully enable handover of case management responsibilities.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): As of April, UNICEF has supported 69,040 Syrian refugees (35,210 females, 32,449 children) in Dahuk and Erbil¹⁹ with access to safe water. Average provision of water across the UNICEF-supported camps in these two governorates is between 71 to 87 litres per person per day (varies per site/per partner). Joint work with UNCHR to upgrade to solar-powered water pumping systems continued with completion progress at 40 per cent in Qushtapa camp (population 8,136 individuals as of April 2019). A persistent challenge has been frequent electricity cuts restricting water pumping. The use of solar panels will minimise this issue and support a more sustainable response. Water quality monitoring takes place at all UNICEF-supported sites²⁰. In April, 100 per cent of the 365 water samples taken met quality standards, so no additional action was needed.

In the four Dahuk refugee camps, in addition to operations and maintenance (O&M) for water supply networks, UNICEF also supports O&M of sanitation facilities and solid waste collection. This has been ongoing since the Syrian camps were established in 2012. Since January 2019, UNICEF and partners have maintained access to adequate sanitation facilities and solid waste services for 36,400 individuals (18,564 females, and 15,652 children). In April, challenges relating to mixing of grey and black water were reported in Domiz camp, Dahuk – as an immediate measure, the government partner increased frequency of desludging, while further investigation into causes and potential solutions is ongoing. So far in 2019, 9,010 children (4,595 girls) have access to appropriate sanitation facilities in schools and in child-friendly spaces in UNICEF-supported locations in Dahuk. UNICEF encourages community participation in maintenance of services to strengthen ownership and is working to support handover to government counterparts.

Solutions for prolonged challenges, including shifts to more sustainable responses (such as solar power), and treatment of wastewater, require more predictable, flexible, and longer-term resources. However, government budget for Syrian refugees remains limited.

¹⁸ [InterAgency Information Sharing Portal](#), accessed 14 May 2019.

¹⁹ 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).

²⁰ Tested for Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) and bacteriological contamination.

Education: In 2019, UNICEF has continued support to incentives for Syrian refugee teachers in schools in the KRI, reaching 1,174 teachers and education support staff since January.²¹ This is sustaining access to formal education for more than 29,000 school-age Syrian children (14,430 girls). Despite long-running advocacy by UNICEF and Education sector partners, the KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) confirmed it will not have capacity to take over this intervention for the next academic year starting in autumn 2019, placing the continued access to education for 29,00 Syrian refugee children could be at risk. UNICEF has committed to cover the gap until the end of the current school year in June 2019, but currently has no funding to support past this point. Education partners, including UNICEF, are working with the donor community to identify opportunities to secure resourcing for this critical intervention - the cost of covering incentives for an academic year is approximately US\$3.5 million. In other activities, in April, 100 students from 15 refugee schools in Dahuk took part in sports events designed to encourage social cohesion and health. Depending on availability of other resources, UNICEF plans that training for refugee teachers will take place in the summer period; scheduled to minimise disruption to children’s learning; and that the next large-scale distribution of learning materials will take place prior to/during the start of the new academic year in autumn 2019.

Child Protection: UNICEF partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 11,026 refugee children (5,590 girls) since the beginning of the year. 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 family’s social interactions in communities and schools. Specialized child protection services and case management benefited 665 refugee children (342 girls). Across the KRI, UNICEF continues to support the Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs (DoLSA) to mobilize and supervise child protection workers in camp and non-camp areas. Government agencies are unable to sustain activities targeting refugee children without external support.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF continued to support routine immunization for Syrian refugees in all nine camps in the KRI through the Directorate of Health (DoH). There have been no reports of outbreak of vaccine-preventable diseases in 2019 so far. A nationwide polio campaign took place in April, reaching 16,393 Syrian refugee children under five years old in the KRI²². Children up to 15 years old crossing the Iraq-Syria border at the Peshkhabour crossing received vaccinations, with 1,226 children up to 15 vaccinated against measles and 1,226 children up to 15 vaccinated against polio²³. A total of 2,984 children aged between 6-59 months have received vitamin A supplementation.

Since January 2019, 8,430 Syrian refugee children under-five (3,934 girls) have been monitored for growth, with 137 Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) cases (47 in April) and 29 Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) cases (10 in April) identified and treated.²⁴ As part of health promotion outreach services, 26,701 individuals (14,757 females) in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah refugee camps have been visited by community health promoters delivering house-to-house messages. In 2019, 5,751 mothers and caregivers accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions in ‘Baby Huts’ or through mobile teams.²⁵ In April, more than 20,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials on child nutrition were distributed to growth monitoring units in Syrian refugee camps, where they will support information and awareness-raising sessions for parents and caregivers. Surveillance of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases continues, but no cholera cases have been reported in Syrian refugee camps in 2019.

Social Protection: UNICEF cash assistance is unconditional but aims to reduce the barriers to education access experienced by children from vulnerable families; referral mechanisms are supported with government social services, including for education and child protection issues. As of April 2019, cash-for-education support had reached 1,169 households with a total of 2,566 children (1,272 girls), helping to meet school-related expenses. The amount disbursed will support the same group of children through to the end of the current academic year. Families receiving cash assistance are referred to child protection case management services if needed – as of April, 402 cases (131 in Dahuk and 271 in Erbil) have been identified as in need of further support and have been referred to Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) social workers.

Media and External Communications: In April, UNICEF highlighted the situation of Syrian refugee children, women, and families in Iraq through health-focused posts on UNICEF Iraq digital and social media platforms which advocated for the right to [health care and immunization](#) for every child. Key advocacy points included the national immunization campaign which also covered refugees across Iraq.

Summary of Programme Results (January-April 2019)

| IRAQ | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change Since Last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change Since Last Report |
|--|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need: 447,548 including 240,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps) | | | | | | |
| # of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps | 95,000 | 78,025 ¹ | 216 | 75,000 | 69,040 ¹ | 156 |

²¹ 1,032 volunteer teaching staff (791 females) and 142 non-teaching staff (66 females) at all Syrian refugee schools in across Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah.

²² The nationwide polio campaign took place in all 18 of Iraq’s governorates including IDP and Syrian refugee camps, targeting 5.8 million children under 5 years old; 95 per cent of the targeted children under 5 were reached (5.6 million).

²³ Figures from Peshkhabour reflect April data only.

²⁴ All MAM and non-complicated SAM cases were managed at camp primary healthcare centre (PHC); complicated cases were referred to the nearest specialist unit or Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC).

²⁵ Four ‘Baby Hut’ units in the four refugee camps in Dahuk; in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, services are mobile, going house-to-house.

| IRAQ | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change Since Last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change Since Last Report |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| # of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services | 95,000 | 45,388 ² | 189 | 50,000 | 36,400 ² | 0 |
| # of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week | 95,000 | 36,400 ³ | 0 | 41,730 | 36,400 ³ | 0 |
| # of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services | 15,000 | 16,974 ⁴ | 21 | 15,000 | 9,010 ⁴ | 7 |
| EDUCATION (Children in need: 152,956) | | | | | | |
| # of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education | 78,539 ¹ | 31,475 ¹ | 0 | 30,700 | 29,730 ¹ | 0 |
| # of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m) | 1,545 | 176 ² | 0 | 925 | 0 ² | 0 |
| # of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies | 8,000 | 1,618 ³ | 0 | 8,000 | 1,618 ³ | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION (Children in need: 103,500) | | | | | | |
| # children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) | 3,000 | 1,752 ¹ | -298 ¹ | 1,557 | 665 ¹ | 67 |
| # children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes | 23,455 | 9,165 ² | -2,501 | 12,370 | 5,771 ² | -2,928 ² |
| # of caregivers participating in parenting programmes | 4,502 | 587 | 107 | 1,560 | 343 | 57 |
| HEALTH (Children in need: 15,000) | | | | | | |
| # of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine) | | | | 3,000 | 1,205 ¹ | 323 |
| # of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit | | n/a | | 3,000 | 2,049 ² | 347 |
| # of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine) | | | | 15,000 | 6,367 ³ | 1,701 |
| NUTRITION (Children in need: 15,000) | | | | | | |
| # of U5 children provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, nutrition screening) - in camps | | | | 15,000 | 8,430 ¹ | 2,137 |
| # of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding - in camps. | | n/a | | 6,000 | 5,751 ² | 1,535 |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | |
| # of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers | | n/a | | 5,000 | 2,566 ¹ | 0 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | |
| WASH 1: Sector - females: 39,793 males: 38,232. UNICEF - females: 35,210, males: 33,830. Achievement against WASH indicators shows maximum population reached in 2019. | | | | | | |
| WASH 2: Sector - females: 23,148, males: 22,240. UNICEF - females: 18,564, males: 17,836. Where 'zero' is reported in the 'change since last report' column, delivery of services has been maintained, but no additional people reached above previous maximum. In Iraq, the challenge for WASH is sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding. | | | | | | |
| WASH 3: Sector - females: 18,564, males: 17,836. UNICEF - females: 18,564, males: 17,836. See footnote under [2] above. | | | | | | |
| WASH 4: Sector - females: 8,657, males: 8,317. UNICEF - females: 4,595, males: 4,415. See footnote under [2] above. | | | | | | |
| Education 1: Sector - females: 15,839, males: 15,636. UNICEF - females: 14,961, males: 14,769. Education sector target is based on UNHCR Iraq population data; in some cases, KRI local authorities report lower figures of Syrian refugees present per governorate, compared to UN data. The academic year does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2019. | | | | | | |
| Education 2: Sector - females: 114, males 62. UNICEF - females: 0, males 0. UNICEF teacher training activities are planned to start later in 2019; training must fit around the school year to minimise disruption to children's learning. | | | | | | |
| Education 3: Sector - females: 803, males: 815. UNICEF - females: 803, males: 815. The main distribution of learning materials takes places at the start of each new academic year (September/October). In-between UNICEF and partners may undertake 'top up' distributions according to needs identified per location, in coordination with local authorities. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 1: Sector - females: 795, males: 957. After discussion with UNCHR, the Child Protection Sub-Sector has adjusted its indicator aggregation to ensure that children receiving legal assistance are recorded only under wider Protection Sector services; review of Q1 2019 data with this adjustment reduces double-counting, meaning a negative figure shows in April. UNICEF - females: 342, males: 323. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 2: Sector - females: 4,436; males: 4,729. UNICEF - females: 2,966, males: 2,805. Change result is in the minus due to a verification of previously reported result by the partner. | | | | | | |
| CP 3: Sector - females: 401; females: 186. UNICEF - females: 256, males: 87. | | | | | | |
| Health 1: UNICEF - females: 615, males: 614. Progress includes only children reached through routine services. | | | | | | |
| Health 2: UNICEF - females: 996, males: 1,053. UNICEF result: Record keeping in in Primary Healthcare Units (PHC) and/or Baby Hut units in Syrian refugee camps is mainly paper-based and can create some duplication in records. UNICEF follows up with the relevant Directorates of Health (DoH) to support data collection and removal of duplicate entries. | | | | | | |
| Health 3: UNICEF - females: 3,247, males: 3,120. Immunization data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to delay in data receipt and reporting. | | | | | | |
| Nutrition 1: UNICEF - females: 3,934, males: 4,496. | | | | | | |
| Nutrition 2: UNICEF result: Record keeping in in Primary Healthcare Units (PHC) and/or Baby Hut units in Syrian refugee camps is mainly paper-based and can create some duplication in records. UNICEF follows up with the relevant Directorates of Health (DoH) to support data collection and removal of duplicate entries. | | | | | | |
| Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 1,294, males: 1,272. | | | | | | |

Lebanon

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Lebanon hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees²⁶. Only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees' births are registered; while 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married²⁷. Fifty-six per cent of 6-14 years old children are enrolled in school, whereas 90 per cent of the older age group (15-17) remain out-of-school²⁸. Almost 90 per cent Syrian refugees have debts with an average of 1,000 USD per household and 27 per cent of Lebanese are considered poor²⁹. Significant regional vulnerability disparities exist considering almost 1.4 million Lebanese and non-Lebanese children live under the poverty line.³⁰ High-level of national debt, a low GDP growth rate and declining activity in key industries could potentially undermine broader national stability. In April, the highest cases of measles in 2019 was reported in the North of the country with a total of 420 children affected, eight per cent of whom are Syrian refugees³¹.

After suing NGOs and associations in March for polluting the Litani river³², the Litani River Authorities (LRA) continued to evict informal settlements summing up to 1,500 evicted refugees in the first quarter.³³ LRA, relevant ministries and UNICEF along with UN agencies agreed on the way forward, including the relocation of three main informal settlements within 50 meters of the Litani river and to jointly assess the 333 informal settlements within 200 meters of the river to develop a plan to further mitigate pollution into the Litani river with black water and solid waste coming from the informal settlements along the river.³⁴ Furthermore, returns to Syria remain sporadic³⁵ and are mainly motivated by the socio-economic situation in Lebanon.³⁶

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF Lebanon 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. 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 the absence of a dedicated funding for coordination.

Humanitarian Strategy: Given the protracted Syrian refugees crisis, UNICEF Lebanon 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 (i.e., water trucking to some informal settlements). To address immediate humanitarian needs in the Lebanese community and Syrian refugees, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020, 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, 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.

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, WASH, social protection and specific programming for adolescents and youth.

In education, priority outcomes include enhanced access and quality of formal or regulated non-formal education and enhanced governance and managerial capacities of implementing institutions to plan, budget, deliver, monitor and evaluate education services. The

| Affected Population | | |
|--|---------|------------------------|
| <i>Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on May 14, 2019.</i> | | |
| M:Male; F: Female | | |
| Registered Refugees | 938,531 | M: 445,802 F: 492,729 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 518,069 | M: 264,666; F: 253,403 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 144,534 | M: 74,144; F: 70,390 |

²⁶ Consisting of 946,291 registered with UNHCR, and 208,800 Palestinian refugees, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2019.

²⁷ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASYR), 2018.

²⁸ MEHE/PMU data; February 2019.

²⁹ UNDP (2016), Rapid Poverty Assessment in Lebanon for 2016.

³⁰ US\$3.84/day. Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, LCRP 2019.

³¹ Highest reporting to the surveillance unit of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) is coming from hospitals, with Akkar and Balbeck Hermel being the most affected governorates.

³² See the UNICEF Situation Report for March 2019 for further information.

³³ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/04/dozens-syrian-refugees-evicted-lebanon-anti-pollution-drive-190427180746074.html>, March 2019.

³⁴ Water pollution and waste management are the two major topics raised. UNICEF as sector lead for WASH was fully involved in the high-level negotiations and technical discussions with the government, as well as in the response (assessments, coordination and financial contribution)

³⁵ 4,008 spontaneous returns verified by UNHCR by the end of March 2019. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69259>, 2019.

³⁶ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/68443>, March 2019.

child protection sector focusses on providing boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response and on engaging community members in creating a safe protection environment.

In addition, UNICEF's WASH programme aims at increasing access and use of safely managed drinking water and sanitation services whilst reducing health and environmental risks and improving water quality by increasing the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated, whereas the health and nutrition programme aims at improving access to comprehensive primary healthcare including vaccination, and outbreak control; in addition to enforcing optimal infant and young child feeding practices. Furthermore, the adolescent and youth programme serve to increase the quality and access of technical and vocational training and innovative skills building programmes for improved employability, while also working to increase opportunities for meaningful participation and empowerment.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): As part of efforts linking humanitarian and development work, UNICEF is implementing at the national level 12 water-related projects in densely populated villages hosting the highest number of refugees or refugees living in informal settlements in Bekaa in addition to vulnerable villages in the rest of the country; especially the ones facing water scarcity. These projects consist of drilling and equipping six new wells in the villages of Terbol, Younin, Qob Elias and Bar Elias in Bekaa in addition to equipping nine existing new wells drilled by the Ministry of Energy and Water in other areas. The projects are a top priority for the Water Establishment especially in view of the drought that prevailed for the past three years in the country, where most water springs and wells have their yield decreased by an average of 30 per cent. The wells dug by UNICEF give sufficient water to cover the needs of villages that are pumping only 60 per cent of available resources hence the water aquifer will not be depleted by the newly introduced pumping. These projects will reach more than 200,000 vulnerable Lebanese and 70,000 Syrian refugees through improved water services as soon as the Water Establishments put them into service. The area of coverage includes more than 48,000 Syrian refugees living in 490 informal settlements.

Education: In April, the first round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) for 2019 was completed in 52 public schools where 6,146 children, out of the 6,578 enrolled, sat for the ALP post-test³⁷. In addition, UNICEF organized a five-day refresher Training of Trainers (ToT) on Inclusive Education to build the capacity of Non-formal education (NFE) partners: This is in follow-up to the measures set in January 2019 by UNICEF where all non-formal education partners were requested/expected to ensure that three per cent of children they reach and enroll in their programmes are children with disabilities. The ToT included modules on differentiated instruction, strategies of inclusion, etc. In addition to this training, UNICEF is providing on the job mentoring and support to NGOs throughout the year, as well as assistive devices (such as hearing aids and braille calculators) and support services (speech therapy, special education support, etc.).³⁸ In support to vulnerable families to cover hidden costs of education, UNICEF provided cash assistance to 67,721 children enrolled in second shift schools as part of the Reaching School programme for the 2018-2019 school year. Priority was given to children under the age of five, children with disabilities and children living beyond a 30-minute walking distance to school. Between October 2018 and April 2019, UNICEF followed-up on the attendance of these children, and those who were reported to be absent for more than two weeks were visited by partners to understand the reasons behind their dropout. As of April 2019, 34 per cent of the contacted children were enrolled back while others were referred to the appropriate activity depending on the identified reason behind dropout.

Health and Nutrition: To control the spread of measles cases in North Lebanon, UNICEF and partner NGO reached 6,446 children under the age of fifteen, out of whom 2,045 were vaccinated through Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) and Mobile Vaccination Units, by end of April 2019.³⁹ In collaboration with Doctors without Borders and UNICEF WASH and child protection partners, 13,188 children between the ages of three and 15 years were outreached in schools in Aarsal; where the ones who previously dropped-out from measles or polio vaccines were vaccinated and defaulters from other vaccines were referred to the nearest PHC. Furthermore, a total of 282 healthcare professionals⁴⁰ from Qadaa offices and all PHCCs received a training on Mobile Expanded Programme for Immunization Registry Application (MERA).

In addition, through the combined project between the Lebanese American University, UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health, 790 caregivers (753 females, 37 males) were reached⁴¹ during April where 573 (546 females and 27 males) received one-on-one counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding and immunization and 217 (207 females and 10 males) participated in awareness sessions on IYCF and immunization information.

Child Protection: In collaboration with the International Rescue Committee, UNICEF developed a Multi-Sectoral Child Marriage Prevention and Response (MSCMPR) toolkit. The toolkit equips frontline-workers in different sectors (such as Health, Education, Livelihood, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence) with key approaches and practices to: better understand the issues affecting adolescent girls and girls at risk of marriage and married/engaged girls; customize interventions according to adolescent girls' needs

³⁷ The summer round would start in mid-June, targeting more than 5,000 children.

³⁸ Overall, NFE programmes will benefit over 750 children with special needs in 2019.

³⁹ From January 2019 till April, 842 measles cases were reported (82% Lebanese, 18% Syrian).

⁴⁰ 29 in Akkar, 43 in Bekaa, Baalback-Hermel, 76 in BML, 31 in Nabatieh, 34 in North, and 33 in South and 26 Qadaa physicians.

⁴¹ By the university interns.

particularly those affected by child marriage; provide girls with dedicated life skills to prevent child marriage and strengthen their physical and emotional wellbeing. The MSCMPR toolkit is tailored to the capacities and strategies of each of the mentioned sector and focuses on how they could mainstream child marriage prevention and response. This enables frontline-workers to outreach girls at risk of marriage and married girls, provide them with vital information and engage with the main decision makers in their lives. UNICEF has started rolling-out the toolkit with 49 female frontline-workers from livelihood, education, and gender-based violence/child protection programs in the past two months.

Furthermore, designs for the establishment of child-friendly facilities in five Palaces of Justice⁴² have been developed and are now approved by the Ministry of Justice. The execution of the construction work shall be undertaken during the judicial holidays.⁴³ UNICEF continued its on-going support to direct and indirect service provision in case management, psychosocial support, gender-based services and capacity-building of service providers⁴⁴.

Adolescents and Youth: Continuing the support to the implementation of the National Technical Education and Vocational Training Strategic Framework, UNICEF and the International Labour Organization organized in April a four-day workshop to define occupational standards through the Developing a Curriculum (DACUM) approach. DACUM is a process that incorporates the use of a focus group in a facilitated storyboarding process to capture the major responsibilities as well as related tasks, knowledge, skills, and traits necessary for an occupation. The workshop participants included staff of the Directorate General for Technical and Vocational Education (DGTVE), as well as participants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, and the National Employment Office (NEO) and UNICEF NGO partners.

In partnership with Berytech⁴⁵, UNICEF held a two-day Ecosystem Immersion workshop whereby 18 Managers and staff from UNICEF's Generation of Innovation Leaders programme learned about best practices from the start-up ecosystem, including incubators, venture capital funds, start-ups and coworking spaces from Lebanon and abroad. The first day focused on the local ecosystem and the start-up journey lead by difference ecosystem players, while the second day emphasized on the process of developing the innovation labs themselves.⁴⁶

Social Policy: The impact evaluation of the successfully implemented 'Min-Ila' child-focused social assistance programme⁴⁷ found widespread positive outcomes on health, education, food security and optimism. For example, younger children had significantly better health as a result of the programme, children were 20 percentage points more likely to eat breakfast before school, and late in the school year, supported children were more likely to still be attending school than non-programme children. As UNICEF moves into the next phase of child-focused social assistance, there is a need to secure US\$3-5 million of funding from mid-2019. The new programme - now being designed in scope and scale - aims at reaching non-Lebanese out of school-aged children with learning, child protection and social assistance.

UNICEF is working in 2019 on the CEDRE⁴⁸ framework of around US\$11 billion of capital investments committed by various donors to Lebanon in the conference of April 2018, to construct an economic model and advocacy strategy which identifies how to concretely increase inclusion and GDP growth through adjustments to investment programmes. The strategy has a focus on women and youth and has positive impacts on child wellbeing through reduced household poverty.⁴⁹

Furthermore, UNICEF continues its support to the Ministry of Social Affairs to implement in 2019 the new roadmap guiding the country towards a national framework for social protection. Additional technical support to the national dialogue on social protection held in January 2019 is being provided by UNICEF and main actors in the sector to carry-out consultation and a sector mapping throughout the third quarter of 2019 that will feed into the national framework now in place.

Media and External Communication: During the reporting month, a digital campaign was launched highlighting UNICEF's support to more than one million girls, boys, adolescents and young people with health, nutrition, education and child protection services. The campaign included the production of a [video](#), [flyer](#), [photos](#), [stories](#) and [news release](#) that were dispatched on the local, regional and international level. Furthermore, six donors and six UNICEF NatCom visits from Italy, Sweden, France and the Gulf were organized to

⁴² Under the Ministry of Justice.

⁴³ Judicial holidays in Lebanon last from July to August.

⁴⁴ Beneficiaries for the child protection programme to date are as follows: Case Management (1,927 boys and girls); Focused PSS (5,453 boys and girls); Community based PSS/Children (12,701 boys and girls); Community Based PSS/Caregivers (2,889 caregivers); Safe spaces (8,673 girls and women).

⁴⁵ First incubator and venture capital fund in Lebanon.

⁴⁶ By April 2019, the Innovation Lab programme has reached 733 adolescents and youth (380 Females and 353 Males) who have benefited from social entrepreneurship and digital skills trainings including 73 (39 Females and 34 Males) who benefited from seed funding and incubation.

⁴⁷ The 'Min-Ila' child-focused social assistance programme concluded in June 2018 and reached 50,000 children (47/53 per cent girls/boys) with cash transfers, household visits, and multi-sectoral referrals.

⁴⁸ Conférence économique pour le développement, par les réformes et avec les entreprises (Economic Conference for Development through Reforms with the Private sector).

⁴⁹ The Minister of Labour, Prime Minister's Office and the central donors under CEDRE are engaging in the discussion, taking place in partnership with colleagues from the ILO, UNDP and the IMF.

promote country office programmes, while international Goodwill Ambassador Tetsuko Kuroyanagi and UNICEF supporter Dua Lipa visited Lebanon to meet children and young people supported by UNICEF including many uprooted by the eight-year conflict in Syria and raise advocacy about their humanitarian situation and the ongoing response.

To mark the World Immunization Week⁵⁰, UNICEF joined the global plans and produced a [video](#) and [stories](#) to raise awareness on the importance of vaccination. There were 191 mentions in national, regional and international media by end of April reaching more than 277 million people, while Facebook total reach was 815, 352.

Communication for Development: With the support from UNICEF, FISTA Akkar⁵¹ mobilized the community as 240 adolescents and youth from three schools and eight local and international NGOs paraded through the streets of Akkar advocating for the rights of children with disabilities. The programme also included 10 adolescents and youth with intellectual disability being prepared to integrate within scout clubs through weekly trainings on the values, ethics and discipline of scouts. Children with intellectual disabilities and learning difficulties from FISTA Tripoli are attending weekly theatre classes at The Lebanese International University alongside 30 university students. Students are learning emotion regulation and expression as well how to pitch a story to the public in addition to acting and theatre skills⁵².

UNICEF presented the successful Behavioural Insight intervention for Accelerated Immunization Activities piloted by UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health in the BX Arabia - 2019 Behavioural Insights and Nudging Summit⁵³ organized by Nudge Lebanon⁵⁴. The summit showcased the power of behavioural insights as innovative and complementary tools and lessons learnt at the local, regional and global levels in aim to create opportunities for collaboration and partnerships between different stakeholders.

Summary of Programme Results (January-April 2019)

| LEBANON | | Sector Target | Sector Result* | Change since last report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| # children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2018-19 | Lebanese | n/a | | | 220,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | Non-Lebanese | n/a | 448,744 | 0 | 230,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 |
| | Total | 497,171 | | | 465,000¹ | 110,000¹ | 110,000 |
| # # children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE) | ALP | 87,000 | 14,995 | 0 | 20,000 | 6,578 ² | 6,578 |
| | CB-ECE | | | | 15,000 | 4,807 ³ | 1,077 |
| | BLN | | | | 8,000 | 3,258 ⁴ | 1,166 |
| | Total | | | | 43,000 | 14,643 | 8,821 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| # of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS | | 16,000 | 6,350 | 0 | 10,000 | 5,485 ¹ | 1,339 |
| # of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services | | 8,000 | 3,065 | 0 | 4,400 | 1,931 ² | 667 |
| # women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces | | 140,000 | n/a | 0 | 27,000 | 8,760 | 1,618 |
| WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| # of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use | | 241,550 | 194,463 | 0 | 184,674 | 179,775 ¹ | 3,049 |
| # of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations | | 262,150 | 201,659 | 0 | 164,338 | 173,595 ² | 8,002 |
| # of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use | | 1,146,900 | 2,475 | 0 | 386,191 | 0 ³ | 0 |
| # individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity | | n/a | 114,548 | 0 | 77,786 | 24,114 ⁴ | 3,396 |
| HEALTH AND NUTRITION | | | | | | | |
| # of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 1 | | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100,000 | 18,068 ¹ | 3,555 |
| # of children U5 vaccinated against Penta 3 | | n/a | n/a | n/a | 90,000 | 15,895 ¹ | 3,389 |

⁵⁰ Observed from 24 to 30 April 2019.

⁵¹ FISTA: First Step Together Association for special education is a Non-Governmental Organization working in North area with children, adolescents and adults who have cognitive impairments, communication disorders, psychomotor difficulties, learning disabilities, attention deficit disorders, hyperactivity, behavioural and psycho-social problems.

⁵² These children are also members of the theatre club at the university. They meet monthly and are currently rehearsing for a play together.

⁵³ The Arab Summit on Behavioural Economics and Nudging – BX Arabia 2019

⁵⁴ Nudge Lebanon is a nongovernmental and non-profit initiative working to apply behavioural insights to the policy challenges that Lebanon faces, using rigorous experimental approaches and tools typically used in the field of behavioural economics, such as randomized controlled trials.

| LEBANON | Sector Target | Sector Result* | Change since last report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| # of children U5 receiving micro-nutrient supplements | n/a | n/a | n/a | 254,000 | 1,432 ¹ | 0 |
| ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH | | | | | | |
| # of adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 8,153 | 636 ¹ | 451 |
| # of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 24,000 | 7,957 ² | 1,369 |
| # of youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 7,000 | 737 ³ | 353 |
| # of youth trained on Life Skills | n/a | n/a | n/a | 19,000 | 3,868 ⁴ | 1,012 |
| SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS ¹ | | | | | | |
| # of affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian winter kits (it will be only reported in one shot in December) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| # of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance | n/a | n/a | n/a | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| # of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages | n/a | n/a | n/a | 10,000 | 2,197 ¹ | 470 |
| PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME | | | | | | |
| # of boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrolment in ECE schools schoolyear 2018/2019 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 3,400 | 3,117 ¹ | 3,100 ¹ |
| # of boys and girls including CWDs provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2018/2019 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 3,200 | 2,910 ² | 26 |
| # of adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1,000 | 417 ³ | 239 |
| # of girls and boys engaged in community-based child protection activities | n/a | n/a | n/a | 23,042 | 4,567 ⁴ | 948 |
| # of children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 5,000 | 1,710 | 394 |
| # of individuals who have experienced a WASH behavioural change session/activity | n/a | n/a | n/a | 25,000 | 578 ⁵ | 578 |
| Footnotes | | | | | | |
| Sector Targets: All Sector targets are from the Lebanon 3RP 2019. | | | | | | |
| Education 1: Sex disaggregation not available. | | | | | | |
| Education 2: Sex disaggregation not available. | | | | | | |
| Education 3: Boys 49%; Girls 51%. | | | | | | |
| Education 4: Boys 60%; Girls 40%. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 1: Boys 52%; Girls 48%. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 2: Boys: 63%; Girls: 37%. | | | | | | |
| WASH 1: Boys 28% and Men: 20%; Girls: 30% and Women: 22%. UNICEF result: The big numbers were reported at the beginning of this year. Additional figures will be added throughout the year. | | | | | | |
| WASH 2: Boys 28% and Men: 20%; Girls: 30% and Women: 22%. UNICEF result: The big numbers were reported at the beginning of this year. Additional figures will be added throughout the year. | | | | | | |
| WASH 3: UNICEF result: Results will be reported at the end of this project. | | | | | | |
| WASH 4: Male: 28%; Female: 72%. | | | | | | |
| Health & Nutrition 1: Figures from MoPH for January till February 2019. Gender Disaggregation is not available. | | | | | | |
| Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 33%; Female: 67%. | | | | | | |
| Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 42%; Female: 58%. | | | | | | |
| Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 43%; Female: 57%. | | | | | | |
| Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 38%; Female: 62%. | | | | | | |
| Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: No figures are reported yet. | | | | | | |
| Communication for development: 1: Male: 52%; Female: 48%. | | | | | | |
| Palestinian Programme 1: Boys: 52%; Girls: 48% - Huge Results (3,041) were reported in the old Activity Info Database and they represent 2018-2019 Scholastic year. UNICEF result: 3,041 children was reported in the old AI Database and they represent 2018-2019 Scholastic year. So, March 2019 results are 59 and April 2019 results are 17. Adding the old 3,041 we will get 3,117 | | | | | | |
| Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: 21%; Girls: 54%. UNICEF result: This number is fixed, it represents the number of UNRWA Students referred for homework/learning support. | | | | | | |
| Palestinian Programme 3: Boys: 31%; Girls: 69%. | | | | | | |
| Palestinian Programme 4: Boys: 48%; Girls: 52%. | | | | | | |
| Palestinian Programme 5: UNICEF result: The partnership has just started in February and will last till the end of June. Activities are taking place at UNRWA Schools and the numbers will increase soon. | | | | | | |

Turkey

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Turkey remains home to the largest registered refugee population in the world. Over four million refugees and asylum-seekers are registered in Turkey, of whom nearly 1.7 million are children.⁵⁵

More than 3.6 million Syrians – including about 1.6 million children – are under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom live in host communities across the country. Turkey also hosts a sizable community of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers of almost 370,000 (primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran), including some 120,000 children.⁵⁶

In addition, Turkey remains a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. In April, nearly 1,900 refugees and migrants made the perilous journey by sea from Turkey to Greece and more than 1,000 crossed by land into Europe, a slight decrease from March. An additional 4,500 people were rescued or apprehended at sea or on land by Turkish authorities.⁵⁷ Of those who have successfully crossed so far in 2019, approximately 40 per cent are believed to be children. In addition, April witnessed a spike in the number of migrants attempting to cross into Turkey from Iran, with approximately 2,000 people – primarily Afghanis and Pakistanis – apprehended along the eastern border.

The Government of Turkey leads the overall refugee response and shoulders most of the financial burden – more than US \$30 billion to date, according to latest government estimates. Despite the significant progress achieved since the crisis began, its immense scale and scope continues to strain the country's basic services and infrastructure.

The situation for refugee children in Turkey remains particularly challenging. An estimated 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 early school dropout. 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 negatively impact their psycho-social well-being and development. UNICEF, together with the Government of Turkey and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish children affected by this crisis.

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. The United Nations Country Team supports national efforts to respond to the Syria crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), as well as those related to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe. Overall strategic leadership of the inter-agency response continues through the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination taking place through the Syria Task Force.

UNICEF actively participates in all relevant coordination mechanisms and Working Groups, co-leading the Education Working Group (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 Working Group on Contingency Planning.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and implemented in 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 across Turkey. Under the framework of the NLG, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), MoFLSS and NGO partners to address the needs of Syrian adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education. Furthermore, in collaboration with MoFLSS, municipalities, civil society and the private sector, UNICEF works to strengthen existing systems to ensure vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children have increased access to social protection services.

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and other partners to strengthen national child protection systems, with the aim to expand the coverage and quality of services for vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children across the continuum of care. In addition, UNICEF works with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to increase access and coverage to all forms of education, improve education quality and inclusiveness, and support the retention of refugee children in Turkey, while also continuing to meet the educational needs of vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on May 14, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Registered Refugees | 3,606,208 | M: 1,954,565; F: 1,651,643 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 1,568,700 | M: 815,003; F: 753,697 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 512,082 | M: 263,253; F: 248,828 |

⁵⁵ The decrease in the number of refugees compared to last month is due to ongoing cleaning of registration rolls by the Government of Turkey.

⁵⁶ Source: UNHCR, April 2019. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers remains unchanged as of October 2018.

⁵⁷ Source: UNHCR and the Turkish Coast Guard/Gendarmerie, April 2019.

The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2019, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. UNICEF continues to explore opportunities for multi-sectoral programming with new partners – particularly local municipalities and foundations – to ensure continued access to the most vulnerable and underserved children and their families.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In April, UNICEF focused on strengthening the government’s capacity to respond to serious child protection concerns. To support national efforts to prevent and address child, early and forced marriage (CEFM), UNICEF and MoFLSS⁵⁸ conducted awareness-raising seminars involving more than 600 staff of the Gendarmerie and Police’s Juvenile and Domestic Violence Units, who play a key role in the immediate response to CEFM cases. The training included sessions on the causes and consequences of gender-based violence and CEFM, effective approaches and interview techniques when working with child survivors of sexual abuse, and key legislation relevant to the response to CEFM cases.

UNICEF also supported MoFLSS Family Support Teams, who visit vulnerable families, conduct risk assessments and refer child protection cases to Social Service Centres for additional support. 495 relevant staff were trained on basic trauma and working with victims of child abuse, with the aim to improve their capacity to identify and respond to such cases.

Additionally, UNICEF expanded its programme to strengthen the protective environment of refugee and migrant children in contact with the law (whether as victims, witnesses or perpetrators of crimes). In partnership with the Ministry of Justice, more than 140 Arabic translators working with children in contact with the law in 11 provinces were trained on child justice, the role of translators, ethics of working with children and child-friendly approaches to interviewing children.

Education: In the reporting month, UNICEF provided a range of technical support to MoNE to strengthen the quality of education for the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish students. A workshop was organized in Antalya Province for MoNE staff to evaluate the effectiveness of the updated Psychosocial Support Programme Module, and plan for its expansion. The PSS Module has been a part of the Turkish education system for over 20 years and was originally designed to provide PSS for students suffering from trauma-related to natural disasters and domestic violence; with technical support from UNICEF, it was updated in early 2019 to meet the needs of refugee children suffering from the effects of conflict, displacement and exploitation.

UNICEF and MoNE also held a four-day training for 60 principals and teachers⁵⁹ on implementing Design-Skill Lab in ten schools with refugee and migrant children. The Labs are designed to help children improve their life skills (such as problem-solving, critical thinking, productivity, teamwork, and multiple literacy) and help reduce school drop-out. UNICEF is working with MoNE to expand the Labs to all secondary schools in Turkey in 2019.

UNICEF also continued to expand the provision of non-formal and informal education for refugee children in Turkey. In April, 715 refugee children⁶⁰ enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP); a total of 9,752 children⁶¹ have benefitted from the ALP since its launch in January 2018. To strengthen the delivery of the ALP, a coordination meeting was conducted for 86 ALP administrators, and 99 teachers⁶² received training on ALP curriculum and how to work with traumatized children.

Furthermore, 458 children⁶³ registered for UNICEF- and MoNE-supported Turkish Language Courses programme in 24 provinces. Since the start of the programme in January 2018, over 6,700 children⁶⁴ have benefitted from Turkish Language Courses, and 86 per cent of those who registered in 2019 are out of school. Meanwhile, in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, UNICEF continued to support informal education services for 228 children⁶⁵ (117 girls, 111 boys) through its Child and Youth Centres in İskenderun and Antakya, in Hatay Province.

Adolescent Development and Participation: In April, nearly 32,300 Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth⁶⁶ benefited from social cohesion activities – such as peer-to-peer empowerment trainings, social action projects, sports and community events – implemented together with MoYS, MoFLSS, the Development Foundation of Turkey (TKV) and the South-Eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Administration. UNICEF and GAP Administration also organized a coordination workshop on social cohesion in Gaziantep, with the participation of 150 implementing partner staff. Participants shared lessons learned and best practices, while also discussing new opportunities for strengthening social cohesion between the refugee and Turkish communities. Twelve Turkish and Syrian youth representatives from nine

⁵⁸ Women’s Status Directorate General.

⁵⁹ 35 women, 25 men.

⁶⁰ 304 girls, 411 boys.

⁶¹ 4573 girls, 5179 boys.

⁶² 75 women, 24 men.

⁶³ 221 girls, 237 boys.

⁶⁴ 3,064 girls, 3638 boys.

⁶⁵ 117 girls, 111 boys.

⁶⁶ 17,155 girls, 15,131 boys (total includes March data that was not previously reported).

provinces also shared their perspectives and recommendations during the workshop. Following the meeting, participants agreed to create a regional coordination mechanism to ensure the coordination and enhance the effectiveness of social cohesion programming across Southeast Turkey.

UNICEF also signed a rolling work plan with the Government of Turkey’s Ombudsman Institution – an independent office mandated to safeguard the rights of the public and investigate state malfeasance – to enhance adolescent and youth participation and social cohesion. Through this partnership, UNICEF will engage with Ombudsman Institution student associations already established at universities across the country, who will in turn support peer-to-peer activities in local communities promoting child rights and adolescent-friendly engagement. As part of this new work plan, UNICEF conducted a training for 22 Ombudsman staff on social cohesion principles and concrete steps to engage and collaborate with adolescents and youth.

Social Protection: A new pillar of UNICEF’s child labour prevention programme focuses on strengthening the capacity of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and apprenticeship programmes to empower vulnerable adolescents and youth, and thus mitigate the factors that lead children to work. In April, UNICEF and MoNE organized a workshop to develop a Youth Empowerment Programme for TVET students, with the participation of 30 teachers and TVET managers. The workshop focused on adapting the Psychosocial Support Module for use in Vocational Training Centres and drafting a guidebook for teachers to help them meet the needs of vulnerable learners.

In addition, UNICEF continued to support MoFLSS labour inspectors to respond to cases of child labour. In April, 90 inspectors received a 3-day training on identifying, referring and following up child labour cases; since the partnership began in March 2017, a total of 850 labour inspectors have been trained. Additionally, UNICEF and an NGO partner provided targeted PSS to 460⁶⁷ children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in the provinces of Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır. Since the start of the programme in January 2018, some 7,800⁶⁸ children and 2,800⁶⁹ parents have benefitted from protection-related interventions aimed at preventing or mitigating child labour.

In Izmit (Kocaeli Province), a key municipal partner for UNICEF, 19 children⁷⁰ working on the streets were identified and assessed in April and 42 children⁷¹ received child protection services at the UNICEF-supported municipal ‘My House’ Child Support Centre. Since the centre opened in April 2018, more than 600⁷² children have been identified and assessed by municipal outreach teams, of whom over 320⁷³ were referred to specialized services for additional support.

Basic Needs: UNICEF and partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable children and families. For the 2018-2019 winter programme, UNICEF is targeting families who are not yet enrolled in the nationwide Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for refugees⁷⁴, as well as a smaller caseload of highly vulnerable non-Syrian and Turkish households. Implementation has been delayed this winter due to a restricted operational environment for NGOs in the targeted provinces. Nevertheless, in April 2,119 vulnerable households in the provinces of Batman and Hatay received cash cards, benefitting approximately 10,200 people including over 4,650 children.

Media and External Communications: In April, UNICEF highlighted the Ombudsman Institute’s launch of their new “Strategy on the Rights of the Child”, which was developed with technical support from UNICEF, on [social media](#) and through a digital [photo story](#). To commemorate Turkey’s National Sovereignty and Children’s Day on 23 April, UNICEF and Turkish Goodwill Ambassador [Tuba Büyüküstün](#) once again called on the public to sign up for the #GoBlue campaign to demand a world where every child is safe and supported. UNICEF and NGO partner ASAM also organized the 3rd Annual Children’s Festival in Ankara, which was covered through [multiple social media posts](#) (garnering 240.5K reach and 16.7K engagement), and shared the voices of children via a [digital photo story](#). UNICEF also continued to highlight the critical financial assistance of the donor community in Turkey, publishing a short [video on UNICEF’s mobile child friendly unit](#), funded by Japan, and ECHO’s [support](#) to the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (40.2K reach and 1.1K engagement).

Summary of Programme Results (January-April 2019)

| TURKEY | Sector Target | Sector Result* | Change since last report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| EDUCATION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education | 59,280 | n/a | n/a | 42,000 | 37,622 ¹ | 443 |

⁶⁷ 225 Turkish, 235 Syrian; 230 boys, 230 girls.

⁶⁸ 4267 Syrians, 3526 non-Syrians; 4,279 boys, 3,514 girls.

⁶⁹ 2,207 Syrians, 597 non-Syrians; 480 men, 2324 women.

⁷⁰ 15 Turkish, 4 Syrian; 12 boys, 7 girls.

⁷¹ 35 Turkish, 7 Syrian; 21 boys, 21 girls.

⁷² 431 Turkish, 178 Syrian; 353 boys, 256 girls.

⁷³ 249 Turkish, 77 Syrian; 168 boys, 158 girls.

⁷⁴ The ESSN is a programme that provides regular, unconditional cash payments to the most vulnerable refugee families living in Turkey. It is implemented jointly by MoFLSS, the World Food Programme and the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

| TURKEY | Sector Target | Sector Result* | Change since last report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result | Change since last report |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| # of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 12) | 615,000 | 648,592 | 5,540 | 615,000 | 648,592 ² | 0 |
| # of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education | 91,278 | n/a | n/a | 60,000 | 7,443 ³ | 1,958 |
| # of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives | 13,000 | 12,593 | 0 | 13,000 | 12,593 ⁴ | 0 |
| # of teachers and other education personnel trained | 57,799 | n/a | n/a | 54,400 | 0 ⁵ | 0 |
| # of refugee children benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education | 450,000 | n/a | n/a | 450,000 | 494,620 ⁶ | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # of individuals (men, women and children) benefitting from child protection services in camps and host communities | 606,160 | n/a | n/a | 150,000 | 84,620 ¹ | 20,207 |
| # of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes | 74,900 | n/a | n/a | 74,900 | 65,258 ² | 8,967 |
| # of children assessed for protection needs | 121,063 | n/a | n/a | 77,000 | 34,887 ³ | 4,726 |
| # of children who are referred to specialized services | 36,186 | n/a | n/a | 25,000 | 15,359 ⁴ | 495 |
| ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (2019 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes | 112,220 | n/a | n/a | 100,000 | 43,669 | 32,286 |
| BASIC NEEDS (2019 Needs: 11.7 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 4 million children) | | | | | | |
| # of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹ | 1,752,950 | n/a | n/a | 60,000 | 26,413 ¹ | 8,777 |
| HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained | 1,650 | n/a | n/a | 1,400 | 0 ¹ | 0 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | |
| * Results are cumulative January-April 2019. Sector results for some indicators are not yet available. | | | | | | |
| Education 1: 18,473 girls and 19,149 boys. This result includes beneficiaries enrolled in formal, community- and home-based ECE. | | | | | | |
| Education 2: This reflects highest enrolment figures for 2019 and includes 32,103 pre-primary and as well as 56,191 Iraqi students. Enrolment as of April 2019 was 643,058 (316,485 girls, 326,573 boys). In light of the high enrolment achieved to date, UNICEF and MoNE have agreed to revise the target at mid-year. | | | | | | |
| Education 3: 3,616 girls and 3,827 boys. | | | | | | |
| Education 4: 12,593 (6,698 women, 5,895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number supported in April was 12,544 (6,671 women, 5,873 men). | | | | | | |
| Education 5: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoNE to plan and schedule teacher trainings for 2019. | | | | | | |
| Education 6: 246,813 girls and 247,807 boys. CCTE result represents a cumulative number of children receiving the CCTE cash-assistance. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the target accordingly. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 1: 11,302 girls and 8,925 boys. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 2: 4,687 girls and 4,280 boys. High achievement under this indicator is due to partners reporting only newly-registered children; thus, numbers are higher at the beginning of the year and will then continue to decrease for the remainder of the year. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 3: 2,250 girls and 2,474 boys. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 4: 194 girls and 301 boys. | | | | | | |
| Adolescents and Youth 1: 17,155 girls, 15,131 boys (total includes March data that was not previously reported). | | | | | | |
| Basic Needs 1: Results are for the current 2018-2019 winter season. Implementation has been delayed in certain target provinces due to operational restrictions on the ground; UNICEF and partners are working to resolve these bottlenecks to accelerate implementation. | | | | | | |
| Health 1: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoH and WHO to plan and schedule trainings. | | | | | | |

Egypt

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs: Egypt is a destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. There are 247,799 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, including 132,281 Syrians (53 per cent).⁷⁵ Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta Governorates. As per A 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals. Additionally, Syrians also benefit from all national subsidies in the transport and food sectors. Such sharing of public services and government subsidies represents an added challenge for the Egyptian economy, which has already been facing difficulties over the recent years. About a third of the Egyptians lived on less than the national poverty threshold in 2015, and another third is estimated to be vulnerable.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on May 14, 2019.

M: Male; F: Female

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Registered Refugees | 132,281 | M: 68,257; F: 64,024 |
| Child Refugees (Under 18) | 54,235 | M: 27,911; F: 26,324 |
| Child Refugees (Under 5) | 13,757 | M: 7,143; F: 6,614 |

Vulnerability levels of Syrian refugees in Egypt remain high. While they share similar challenges with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges because of their legal status, including timely access to residency due to centralized and lengthy administrative procedures, and limited livelihood opportunities. Data from the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) conducted in 2017 shows that 85 per cent of the registered Syrian refugees are unable to meet their basic needs. Additionally, to meet their basic needs, 64 per cent of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating income. This represents a five per cent increase compared to 2016. Of those households engaging in negative coping mechanisms, 79 per cent stated that they need to borrow money to survive, which is an increase of 11 per cent from 2016. After the Government's decision on the liberalization of the Egyptian pound in November 2016, there has been a significant increase in the cost of living, including all food commodities and services, which makes it more difficult for vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs. The rise in prices of gasoline and electricity in 2018 resulted in the acceleration of inflation, which further worsened the situation. Among refugees, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and persons with disabilities face additional risks. Vulnerable members of the host communities find it also difficult to cope with additional competition for limited resources, out of the total number of refugees and asylum seekers, approximately 39 per cent are children under 18 years. While the Government's reform efforts are expected to reflect positively on the economy in the medium to the long run, vulnerable populations will continue to face serious challenges in the short term.

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 supports the strengthening of national systems to ensure that these systems are increasingly inclusive of the refugee and migrant population. As co-chair of the Education Working Group and the Child Protection sub-sector Working Group as well as a member of the Health Working Group and Cash for Basic Needs Working Group, UNICEF contributes 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. UNICEF also provides technical support to the National Taskforce on Children on the Move/National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) to finalize and adopt annexes to the national SOPs addressing migrant children, refugee children, and victims of trafficking. The Annex SoPs are expected to be endorsed by end of June 2019.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF focuses on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to prevent and respond to the protection needs of refugees and impacted communities, with an emphasis on children, adolescents and youth in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative. At the same time, UNICEF continues to provide parallel services to prevent and respond to the needs of refugees with heightened risks, support to Ministry of Education (MoE) systems in the governorates and districts hosting Syrian refugees to improve the quality of education and continue to address the needs of out-of-school children.

UNICEF and partners are working in 2019 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 provides 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 aims at enhancing the resilience and strengthening of social cohesion among refugee and host community children. At national policy level, this month, UNICEF continued to provide technical support to NCCM's Children on the Move National Taskforce, particularly in terms of drafting of the Annex to the national Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that provides guidelines on protection and assistance for CoM, integrating comments from the different government line ministries which is under final

⁷⁵ An estimated 3,251 refugees and asylum seekers were newly registered in March 2019, 546 (17 per cent) are Syrians. UNHCR Egypt Monthly Statistical Report as of March 2019 (the last update available Feb. 2019).

review and endorsement.⁷⁶ Given the protracted nature of the Syrian refugee crisis, UNICEF agreed with partners (WHO, UNHCR, and national/international NGOs) to enhance the national health system to accommodate the largest number of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants possible. In addition, UNICEF continues to lead the support the primary health care services provided at the Ministry of Health and Population (MoPH) Primary Health Units (PHUs) by training of health care providers, encouraging Syrian families to utilize the public health services, as well as referring cases to secondary health care services supported by UNHCR and WHO as necessary. Furthermore, UNICEF has been aiming at expanding the cash for basic needs programme through increasing the value of the grant and increasing the number of beneficiaries with focus on unaccompanied and separated children (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: UNICEF continued its financial and technical support to the primary health services of Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) reaching 6,685 refugees, asylum seekers and migrant children with routine immunization and growth monitoring services and 3,540 women of child-bearing age with primary health care services since the beginning of the year. In addition, 376,503 Egyptians from the host community received health care services through UNICEF-supported Primary Health Units (PHUs).

The MoHP has extended the anti-Hepatitis C campaign that offers free of charge testing for Hepatitis C, hypertension, and diabetes for all the population, with up to 38 million Egyptians including Syrian refugees to benefit. UNICEF-supported Syrian community health workers reached-out to Syrian refugee families to sensitize them about the campaign and the services offered. The campaign results will be shared by the Ministry in the next report. Funding for the health programme remains a key challenge, with results achieved using UNICEF's resources, and relying on partnerships developed in previous years.

Education: In April, as part of the LEGO 'learning through play' initiative, which aims to enhance children's skills through stimulating practices using LEGO bricks, master trainers who were previously trained conducted a training for 137 Syrian kindergarten (KG) teachers and facilitators to engage children in play-based learning activities using LEGO bricks. Moreover, 297 LEGO boxes were distributed to 41 KGs and community centers, benefitting 3,544 children (2-7 years), and 3,372 children (7-12 years). The activities focused on enhancing children's problem-solving skills, creative thinking, and self-expression. In addition, 2,381 children⁷⁷ (6-17 years) benefitted from life skills training and 3,855 students⁷⁸ (6-17 years) participated in life-skills training camps.⁷⁹

UNICEF conducted coaching visits to 15 KG managers⁸⁰ in Cairo and Damietta who have been previously trained on quality management, leadership skills and information technology, to strengthen their practical skills in terms of using various IT tools, in addition to providing them with a teachers' assessment tool.

Child Protection: In the reporting month, UNICEF and partners continued to mainstream community-based psychosocial support through the provision of recreational and life skills activities benefitting 11,646 refugees, migrant and host community children and 2,902 caregivers through positive parenting sessions. Additionally, 1,115 refugee and migrant children benefitted from case management. Six gender-based violence (GBV) survivors received multi-sectoral assistance and have been followed-up and 465 children, adolescents and youth were supported with cash-based assistance through this mechanism. Specialized services and follow-up care, including physical, psychological and mental health services were provided to 69 children identified with specific needs including disabilities, and have been considered for case management.

UNICEF continued to support the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) at the national, governorate and district levels by reactivating and strengthening the role of the Child Protection Committees (CPCs) to provide integrated governmental child protection services to Children on the Move (CoM) and to strengthen referrals from NGOs to national mechanisms. The UNICEF strategy aims to link CPCs with activate PHUs, ongoing Ending Violence Against Children programmes in schools and to ensure inclusion of all nationalities in Egypt.

Within the strategy of activating the national child protection system in targeted governorates and in close coordination with the NCCM, UNICEF has moved ahead with its ongoing plan to follow-up the activation of 10 committees in Damietta governorate, as well as starting

⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷ 2,347 Syrians, 20 Sub-Saharan Africans and 14 Egyptians.

⁷⁸ 669 Syrians, 848 Africans, 2,334 Egyptian, and 4 from other nationalities.

⁷⁹ The life skills training and camps focused on encouraging social inclusion and representing diversity, raising awareness about child protection, and improving life and personal skills. The training sessions and camps enhanced the students' resilience, communication and conflict management skills and strengthened their tolerance towards others, team work and cooperation.

⁸⁰ Including 10 were Syrians and five Sub-Saharan Africans.

the activation of 21 committees in Dakahlia Governorate. Implementation of the strategy commenced in April with capacity-building and the process is being monitored through case management reporting, networking and referrals.⁸¹

Through partnership with the MoHP, UNICEF continued supporting 80 Public Health Units in the Family Clubs initiative. The Family Clubs initiative is designed to mainstream in-country child protection in the health sector by delivering community-based child protection recreational activities for younger children, life skills activities for adolescents, positive parenting programmes to enhance families and caregivers, and identifying and responding to cases of children at risk or victims of violence.

Furthermore, UNICEF continued to support 85 public schools in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Aswan to implement their respective child safeguarding mechanisms to address violence against children in schools, benefitting approximately 60,000 students. UNICEF works with implementing governmental and non-governmental partners to: activate and link child protection committees (CPCs) in schools with District CPCs in the Ministry of Education in the selected areas; build the capacity of school staff to implement positive discipline methods; child safeguarding systems in public schools to prevent and respond to violence in primary schools; enhance parents' access to community-based protection and psychosocial support through positive parenting capacity-building and PTA strengthening; as well as to provide psychosocial support to parents and children and promote social integration/peaceful coexistence in communities. Challenges to full functioning of these safeguarding systems are gaps in resources to access referred specialized services and varied functioning of District CPC referral mechanisms.

Furthermore, UNICEF continued to monitor the situation of children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea, where new families continue entering Egypt through Sudanese borders. During April, no detention cases were reported in the North Coast. Seventeen new cases were assessed in Aswan, all of whom were unaccompanied Sudanese male children. In the Red Sea detention centre, four children (two females and two males) remain in detention since last month, all of whom are Syrian and travelling with their families. UNICEF and its partners managed to access detained children (21 children currently in detention, including 17 in Aswan and four in the Red Sea) and advocate for their release. This is in addition to supporting family tracing and reunification, and providing humanitarian assistance, such as the distribution of non-food items (dignity kits) and provision of individual case management, including psychosocial care and referral to appropriate services. UNICEF has successfully advocated for to ensure that Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) social workers under CPCs have regular access to detention centers for enhanced monitoring and follow-up.

Social Protection: UNICEF previously planned to support 47,000 asylum seekers and refugee children in 2018 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). UNICEF and UNHCR signed a joint response for the 2018-2019 winter campaign targeting 3,800 sub-Saharan African and Syrian UASC with one-off winterization grant of EGP 1,000 (approximately US\$55) per child. The cash grant has been extended to family members of separated children and 300 sub-Saharan African families (having four children or more) with one off winterization cash support of EGP 600 (approximately US\$33). The preliminary results of the 2018-2019 winter response showed that a total of 2,738 UASC cases (3,303 individuals) received the winter assistance – this corresponds to 72 per cent of the planned target. A report with the final results is still under preparation and will be finalized in the next month. 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 their immediate relatives.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-April 2019)

| EGYPT | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change since last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result * | Change since last Report |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| HEALTH (Need: 101,000 Syrian refugee women and children) | | | | | | |
| # of women received primary health care services | | | | 8,000 | 3,540 | 1,236 |
| # public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model | | | | 120 | 155 ¹ | 0 |
| # children under 5 immunized in Polio National Immunization Days | | n/a | | 15,000,000 | 0* | n/a |
| # children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services | | | | 15,000 | 6,685 | 1,966 |
| # of trained community health workers (CHWs) | | | | 350 | 70 | 0 |
| EDUCATION (Need: 60,100 Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education | | | | 3,000 | 0* | 0 |
| # children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education | | | | 15,000 | 0* | 0 |
| # teachers and education personnel trained | | n/a | | 1,000 | 281 ¹ | 147 ² |
| # children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies | | | | 5,000 | 0 ³ | 0 |
| # of children benefitting from life skills education | | | | 7,100 | 11,301 ⁴ | 9,932 ⁵ |

⁸¹ Furthermore, UNICEF is preparing to expand the umbrella of activated CPCs by signing with the Marsa Matrouh (seven committees) and Kafr El Sheikh (15 committees) Governorates this coming month.

| EGYPT | Sector Target | Sector Result | Change since last Report | UNICEF Target | UNICEF Result * | Change since last Report |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| # Syrian children supported by cash transfers | n/a | | | 4,500 | 775 ⁶ | 0 |
| # of education actors (f/m) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS | | | | 500 | 0* | 0 |
| # of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) receiving supplementary materials in formal and non-formal/informal settings | | | | 5,000 | 0* | 0 |
| CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 60,100 Syrian refugee children) | | | | | | |
| # children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programs | n/a | | | 40,000 | 42,607 ¹ | 11,646 |
| # women and men participating in positive parenting programmes | | | | 15,000 | 8,470 ² | 2,902 |
| # children, adolescents and youth participating in community-based PSS and CP activities | | | | 50,000 | 41,047 ³ | 10,219 |
| # children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management | | | | 5,000 | 4,198 | 1,155 |
| # children, adolescents and youth receiving cash-based interventions | | | | 2,000 | 915 | 456 |
| # children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support | | | | 500 | 316 | 69 |
| # government bodies activated and strengthened | | | | 130 | 237 ⁴ | 237 |
| # government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP | n/a | | | 1,000 | 476 | 259 |
| # SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services | n/a | | | 100 | 48 | 6 |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | |
| # of households received winterization support outside camps | n/a | | | 4,097 | 3,163 | 0 |
| # of refugee households received multipurpose cash assistance on monthly basis | | | | 2,000 | n/a ¹ | 0 |
| FOOTNOTES | | | | | | |
| * Total results: For all zero results, no activities were conducted since January this planned to be conducted in the second and third quarter. | | | | | | |
| Health 1: Based on consultation between UNICEF and MoHP, a total of 155 PHUs were selected to provide primary health care services to refugees through training health providers and delivery of necessary equipment. | | | | | | |
| Education 1: Since January 2019, a total of 324 (281 Syrian, 30 Egyptians and 13 Sub-Saharan African) teachers and education personnel were trained. We have reported Syrians only in the indicator table above. | | | | | | |
| Education 2: In April 2019, a total of 152 (147 Syrian and 5 Sub-Saharan African) teachers and education personnel were trained. We have reported Syrians only in the indicator table above. | | | | | | |
| Education 3: The distribution of school supplies is planned for the beginning of the 2019-20 academic year. | | | | | | |
| Education 4: Since January 2019, a total of 14,910 (11,301 Syrian, 1,065 sub-Saharan Africans, 2,540 Egyptians and 4 from other nationalities) children from both community and public schools participated in various forms of life skills training workshops and camps. We have reported Syrians only in the indicator table above. | | | | | | |
| Education 5: In April 2019, a total of 13,152 (9,932 Syrian, 868 sub-Saharan Africans, 2,348 Egyptians and 4 from other nationalities) children from both community and public schools participated in various forms of life skills training workshops and camps. We have reported Syrians only in the indicator table above. | | | | | | |
| Education 6: A total of 9,134 pre-primary school students (5,131 Syrians, 3,813 Africans, and 190 from other nationalities) have received the education grant for the 2018-2019 academic year. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 1, 2 and 3: The figures for the three indicators are provided by the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) within the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF Implementing Partners and include Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities. Child Protection section and Health section expanded the partnership with MoHP, and managed to activate family clubs within more governorates. Staff costs are covered by Ministry. Hence this is a very cost effective approach and the outreach is very high. All targets have been discussed internally with M&E team and have been increased accordingly. | | | | | | |
| Child Protection 4: The high number of beneficiaries already reached and government bodies activated and strengthened during the first quarter of 2019 as compared to the overall annual target is as a result of successful partnerships with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) who invited UNICEF to partner in expanding the programme reach. Through this partnership, implementation is at a sustainably low cost, hence UNICEF is able to reach higher numbers than anticipated. As the programme targets refugees, migrants and host communities, the figures are also inclusive of Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities. | | | | | | |
| Social protection 1: The final report regarding the distribution of winterization cash assistance is expected in May 2019. Winterization assistance provided in the form of clothing is not counted under this indicator, but is reported below as part of the child protection response. | | | | | | |

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

Syria (HRP and 3RP)

| Sector | HRP | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RP | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| | Syria | | | | Jordan | | | | Lebanon | | | | Iraq | | | | Turkey | | | | Egypt | | | | MENA | | | | 3RP | | | | HRP and 3RP | | | | | | | | | |
| | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | Requirements | Available Fund | Funding Gap | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | \$ | % | | | \$ | % | | | \$ | % | | | \$ | % | | | \$ | % | | | \$ | % | | | \$ | % | | | \$ | % | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 85.0 | 23.053 | 62.0 | 73% | 36.2 | 6.1 | 30.1 | 83% | 91.0 | 22.4 | 68.6 | 75% | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 130.7 | 29 | 102.2 | 78% | 215.8 | 51.6 | 164.2 | 76% | | |
| Health and Nutrition | 80.5 | 12.549 | 68.0 | 84% | 6.2 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 76% | 11.3 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 49% | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 92% | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 62% | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0% | | | | | | | | | 22.6 | 10 | 12.6 | 56% | 103.1 | 22.5 | 80.6 | 78% | | |
| Education | 79.1 | 19.309 | 59.8 | 76% | 65.3 | 28.0 | 37.3 | 57% | 280.4 | 84.1 | 196.3 | 70% | 9.2 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 100% | 203.7 | 84.9 | 118.8 | 58% | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 63% | | | | | | | | | 562.1 | 198 | 363.7 | 65% | 641.2 | 217.7 | 423.5 | 66% | | |
| Child Protection | 28.3 | 10.592 | 17.7 | 63% | 25.1 | 5.2 | 19.8 | 79% | 28.7 | 12.5 | 16.2 | 56% | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100% | 32.0 | 18.5 | 13.5 | 42% | 4.9 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 100% | | | | | | | | | 92.7 | 36 | 56.4 | 61% | 121.0 | 46.9 | 74.1 | 61% | | |
| Basic Needs and winter response | 30.9 | 3.822 | 27.1 | 88% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0% | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100% | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 49% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | 3.5 | 2 | 2.0 | 56% | 34.4 | 5.3 | 29.0 | 84% | | | |
| Social Protection | | | | | 18.2 | 10.1 | 8.0 | 44% | 13.5 | 2.4 | 11.1 | 82% | 1.2 | | | | | | | | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | 34.5 | 13 | 22.0 | 64% | 34.5 | 12.5 | 22.0 | 64% | | | |
| Youth and Adolescents | | | | | 11.0 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 26% | 36.2 | 21.4 | 14.8 | 41% | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | 47.3 | 30 | 17.7 | 37% | 47.3 | 29.6 | 17.7 | 37% | | | |
| Early recovery | 16.0 | 4.952 | 11.1 | 69% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 | | 16.0 | 5.0 | 11.1 | 69% | | | | |
| Palestinian | | | | | | | | | 6.5 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 65% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.5 | 2 | 4.2 | 65% | 6.5 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 65% | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0% | 4.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 0% | 4.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0% |
| Being allocated | | 9.465 | | | | 0.38 | | | | 8.0 | | | | 0.0 | | | | 5.0 | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | 23.1 | | | | | | |
| Regional thematic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 319.8234 | 83.7426 | 236.0808 | 74% | 161.9700 | 59.5697 | 102.4003 | 63% | 467.6291 | 158.9462 | 308.6830 | 66% | 18.3957 | 0.1862 | 18.2094 | 99% | 239.6716 | 110.2415 | 129.4301 | 54% | 12.3100 | 3.8060 | 8.5040 | 69% | 4.0000 | 5.3750 | 0.0000 | 0% | 903.9764 | 338.125 | 565.8518 | 63% | 1223.7957 | 421.867 | 801.9326 | 66% | | | | | | |

- Funds available include carry-forward from 2017.
- The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total HAC requirements as there is a surplus under MENA, under other (3RP), and under other (3RP and HRP).
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 55.4 M and total funds available US\$ \$8.5 M.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 25.1 M and total funds available \$4.1 M.

Next SitRep: June 20th, 2019

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

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

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

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