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On 17 May 2018 in the Syrian Arab Republic, children participate in a UNICEF-supported recreational activity in a Fafin tented camp. Too afraid to go back home in Afrin and not allowed to proceed to Aleppo city to reunite with family members and seek services, thousands of families are left living in inadequate conditions as the hot summer months approach.



Syria Crisis May 2018 Humanitarian Results

MAY 2018: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF continued to respond to emerging IDP influx with multi-sectoral life-saving assistance. In East Ghouta in Syria, 60,500 IDPs had access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, including 50,000 people in Duma through water-trucking. 1,700 school-age children accessed education through the rehabilitation of 18 classrooms in Dweir IDP shelter.
- Also in Syria and in response to Afrin IDPs living in collective shelters in Rural Aleppo, about 90,000 people were reached with safe water through emergency trucking. However, UNICEF continues to face challenges in responding with education interventions to around 115,000 IDPs residing in Tall Refaat and the surrounding villages due to access limitations and heavy administrative procedures limiting availability of local implementing partners. UNICEF continues to expand Mine Risk Education activities in East Ghouta, Afrin, and the rural areas of Tall Refaat (where Afrin IDPs are being accommodated) to prevent death and injury from landmines and explosive remnants of war.
- In May, at the Berm area between the Jordanian and Syrian, UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,481 vulnerable Syrian children under the age of five and vaccinated 557 children and 705 women through routine immunization. Additionally, over 2,500 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic in Rukban. Of those, eight cases of severe acute malnutrition and six cases of moderate acute malnutrition among children and 27 malnourished PLW were enrolled for treatment.
- In Turkey, over 272,000 refugee children benefitted from a conditional cash transfer for education payment for attending school regularly in preceding months. To date, over 356,600 refugee children have received a CCTE payment at least once since the launch of the programme in May 2017.
- With support of donors and UNICEF implementing partners since the beginning of the year, UNICEF in Syria and neighbouring host countries, supported about 341,000 children and adults to access structured and sustained child protection, psychosocial support and parenting programmes, and screened about 495,000 children and pregnant lactating women for acute malnutrition.

In Syria

5.3 million

of children affected

13.1 million

of people affected
(HNO, 2018)

Outside Syria

About 2.7 million

(2,681,865)

of registered Syria refugee children

Over 5.6 million

(5,622,358)

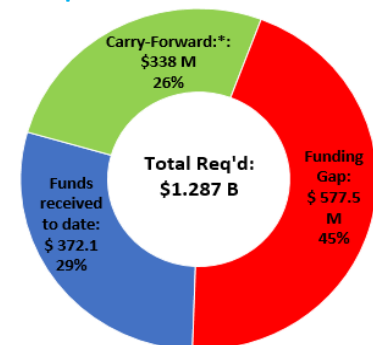
of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 12 June 2018)

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 1.287 Billion

Funding Status

US\$ 710 Million



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

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan-May 2018 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-May 2018 Results (#)
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	3,425,576	1,535,329 ¹	4,202,933 ²	1,821,643 ³
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	416,100	150,447 ⁴	677,530	223,723 ⁵
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	788,250	340,554	1,368,871 ⁶	n/a ⁷
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination	829,247 ⁵	170,037 ⁸	n/a ⁷	
# (est.) people with access to improved water supply	4,947,000 ⁹	1,286,710 ¹⁰	8,437,255 ¹⁰	3,479,170 ¹⁰
# # children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition ¹¹	1,696,000	494,946	2,377,000	430,065

* Only reporting on sector/ cluster results where UNICEF is sector/ cluster lead agency; 1) Excludes Egypt; 2) Includes Lebanon; 3) Excludes Egypt and includes Lebanon; 4) Excludes Egypt; 5) Excludes Egypt & Turkey; 6) Includes Lebanon and corrected Egypt targets; 7) Not available as total is lower than UNICEF due to unavailability of data in some countries; 8) Excludes Turkey and Lebanon Penta 3 result; 9) Includes Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon; 10) Excludes Lebanon; 11) Syria and Jordan only.

Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In May, a significant reduction in the number of people in areas categorized as besieged¹ was witnessed, as the Government regained control of eastern Ghouta in Rural Damascus Governorate and Yarmouk camp in southern Damascus Governorate following sustained military operations which took a massive toll on civilians and civilian infrastructure in these locations. No UN access to Yarmouk camp was authorized during the reporting period, although the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was permitted to carry-out a rapid needs assessment in neighbouring Yalda on 28 May. By the end of the month, UNRWA reported that the Yarmouk camp, home to more than 160,000 people before the crisis, was largely empty and in ruins.

A significant proportion of the eastern Ghouta population remained displaced throughout the reporting period, including an estimated 44,000 people in sites for internally displaced people in Rural Damascus Governorate and a similar number of people who had been authorized to move out of these sites through a system of sponsorship, following security clearance. An additional number of people from eastern Ghouta remained in various locations in the north-east of the country, following several rounds of evacuations in March and April. The Syrian authorities reported that some 13,500 people had returned to eastern Ghouta by end of May.

Reports of increased military operations in the south-west of Syria contributed to concerns of further escalation in the area and related humanitarian consequences. Humanitarian organizations continued contingency planning and response preparedness efforts, drawing on cross-border assistance modalities. The humanitarian situation in Idleb Governorate remained of great concern with air strikes, clashes between armed groups, overcrowding and severely stretched basic services deepening the suffering of both displaced people and host communities. Some 80,000 newly displaced people had arrived in Idleb between March and the end of May. Humanitarian organizations in the area reported that keeping pace with the growing needs was increasingly challenging, with over half of the 2.3 million people in Idleb being internally displaced, many of whom have been forced to flee more than once. In the north-west of the country, the humanitarian response to the needs of people displaced to the Tall Refaat area of Aleppo Governorate due to military operations in Afrin district, and to Nabul, Zahra', Fafin and the surrounding villages continued. Restrictions on the of movement of people displaced from Afrin remained a concern, although some returns to Afrin district were reported in late May, meanwhile access to Afrin district from the Aleppo side remained cut-off, with the response mounted from cross border.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Working in close collaboration with implementing partners, UNICEF WASH support includes increasing access to safe water, rehabilitating WASH facilities, restoring critical WASH infrastructure and promoting good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of WASH-related morbidity.

UNICEF has supported 13.2 million people to access clean water since the beginning of the year through provision of water disinfectants, and in May around 346,000 people were supported through trucking of nearly 224 million liters of water. Over 161,500 people (over 1.2 million people in 2018) were reached with the distribution of WASH non-food items (NFIs) including family hygiene kits, soaps and aqua tabs, in addition to hygiene awareness sessions and installation of water tanks to support families' WASH needs, especially in camps and IDP shelters.

Improved and sustained access to drinking water was provided to over 430,200 people through infrastructure interventions (1.2 million people in 2018), and some 81,000-people had improved access to sanitation services (over 641,000 people in 2018). In addition, UNICEF completed the development and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in 15 schools benefiting 7,000 school children (69 schools benefiting nearly 22,300 school children in 2018).

Furthermore, UNICEF supported light rehabilitation of WASH facilities and latrine installation in service centers, IDPs shelters and camps reaching some 450,000 people (0.6 million people in 2018).

In response to needs in hard-to-reach areas and emerging IDPs influx, UNICEF provided lifesaving WASH items and services in different locations; in Eastern Ghouta² UNICEF responded to the needs of 60,500 IDPs in collective shelters by providing water trucking, installation of water tanks, provision of latrines and prefabricated toilets, and daily cleaning and maintenance of water and shower facilities, in addition to trucking of clean water to 50,000 people in Duma. As for the Afrin response in IDPs collective shelters in Rural Aleppo³, UNICEF has reached 90,000 people through water trucking. The response inside Afrin district is being managed from cross border. In Orm, Atareb, Daret Azza in Aleppo that holds IDPs from Idleb, 70,000 people were reached with water trucking and installation of water tanks.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,100,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,300,000
Total Displaced Population	6,100,000
Children Displaced	2,808,803
People in Hard to Reach Areas	2,540,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas*	1,000,000
People in Besieged Areas	11,100
Children in Besieged Areas*	4,440

Source 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA.
*Calculation based on latest BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of 26 April 2018, and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.

¹ As of 26 April, the UN estimates there are 2.05 million people in need in hard-to-reach locations including 11,100 people in besieged locations (3,000 in Yarmouk; 8,100 in Foah and Kafraya).

² Harjal, Najha, Adra, and Nashabiyeh.

³ Tall Refaat, Nabul, and Zahraa camps and collective shelters.

Education: The Education response addresses disparities among out-of-school children by strengthening alternative learning opportunities using Curriculum B⁴ and self-learning programmes, and scale-up equitable access to early learning for pre-primary school children. In addition, UNICEF aims to expand teacher development, support for inclusive education and life-skills and citizenship education.

In May, a total of 242,856 children were reached with education services, including 32,473 children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. During the reporting month, UNICEF supported 23,000 children coming from hard-to-reach areas, including Idleb, to take their 9th and 12th grade exams in safer areas. Many of these children have made a dangerous journey including crossing active lines of conflict and risking family separation to sit for their exams and certify their education. Support included accommodation, meals, education bursaries (covering travel and exam fees), medical services and extra-curricular support.

UNICEF continued to respond with emergency education interventions for children displaced by conflict. In Dweir IDP shelter in East Ghouta, 1,700 children accessed education services through the rehabilitation of 18 classrooms. A further 1,883 children (mostly IDPs) had access to education through the establishment of 15 pre-fabricated classrooms. In Afrin, UNICEF continues to face challenges in responding with education interventions to around 115,000 displaced people residing in Tall Refaat and surrounding villages due to limitations in access and lack of available implementing partners. Availability of partners in Syria has been constrained due to lengthy administrative procedures imposed on NGOs which is forcing the UN, including UNICEF, to seek alternative partnerships with INGOs and faith-based organizations (FBOs) as they are exempted from these new procedures. However, the capacity of these actors has subsequently been severely over-stretched due to the increased demand. This has had negative implications for scaling-up of the Self-Learning Programme in addition to the provision of technical and vocational training opportunities for young people. UNICEF is currently collaborating with UNESCO and the Ministry of Education (MoE) on a national framework for providing learning pathways to out-of-school children. UNICEF continues to advocate for flexible funding for quick response to humanitarian emergencies and education system strengthening.

Health & Nutrition: The Health programme facilitates the provision of child and maternal health care and expanding quality immunization services. UNICEF continues to advocate for the vaccination of children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and the restoration of immunization services in newly accessible areas and in camps. The Nutrition programme focuses on the prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting), the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, the prevention of micronutrient deficiency among mothers and children under the age of five, and treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

During the reporting month, UNICEF has reached over 245,500 children and women with primary health care consultations through fixed centers and mobile teams run by seven local NGOs and Ministry of Health (MoH) centers. The reach since the beginning of the year is over one million. In addition, health supplies were distributed to 13,500 beneficiaries through an inter-agency convoy to Rural Homs (305,000 in 2018).

More than 39,600 children under the age of one (U1), were vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) during April 2018, bringing the total reach to around 140,157 children as of the end of April. Furthermore, with support of UNICEF and WHO, the MoH has implemented Polio Sub-National Immunization Days (SNIDs) and vaccination week 22-30 April 2018⁵.

In terms of the nutrition response in May, over 329,822 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were provided with micronutrients (almost 691,000 in 2018); almost 327,200 children and PLW were screened for acute malnutrition (over 485,000 in 2018); 1,286 children were treated for acute malnutrition (2,335 in 2018) and over 101,400 PLW received counselling on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices (over 214,200 in 2018). Furthermore, almost 117,000 beneficiaries (including in besieged and hard-to-reach areas) were served with essential nutrition supplies (almost 305,000 in 2018). UNICEF response is facing challenges due to shortage in funds and the new administrative procedures imposed by the Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) to renew agreements which led to constrains in reaching people in need.

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to provide psychosocial support and awareness-raising education on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war. Building on previous years' investment in case management systems, UNICEF is expanding access to and ensure the provision of specialized services for high-risk child protection cases.

During May, UNICEF and its partners have reached over 49,580 children (49 per cent girls) and over 3,640 caregivers with structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams in 12 governorates⁶. Out of those, 2,240 were in hard-to-reach areas. In addition, almost 37,400 children and adolescents (48 per cent girls), together with over 8,800 caregivers in 13 governorates⁷ received awareness-raising on child protection issues. This includes 2,969 beneficiaries in three hard-to-reach areas.

Through the case management approach, UNICEF continues to ensure protection of children living in the street and their reintegration back with their families. In May, more than 126 children (59 boys; 67 girls) received basic health care support, recreational and psychosocial support, emergency shelter, including family tracking and reunification.

Several agreements have been established through which UNICEF will be able to enter newly accessible areas and to scale up child protection interventions, yet the new procedures introduced by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) continue to cause operational

⁴ A condensed basic education curriculum for accelerated learning for children who have missed classes due to repeated displacement and to help them catch up and ultimately reintegrate into formal schools.

⁵ Around 1,443,872 children under the age of five (U5) were vaccinated against polio and around 425,019 children were vaccinated under the measles campaign in North-east Syria, Aleppo and Rural Damascus.

⁶ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Lattakia, Quneitra and Rural Damascus.

⁷ Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

challenges. To mitigate the risk of gender-based violence (GBV) in the humanitarian response, UNICEF trained 55 NGO members from several locations, including Lattakia, Tartous, Homs and Hama, on violence against children and GBV.

Incidences of injuries and deaths due to unexploded ordinances (UXOs) continues to be reported. For example, 12 incidences of deaths and injuries inside East Ghouta due to explosive remnants of war were reported by UNICEF partners. 50 per cent of the victims were children. To mitigate this risk, UNICEF continued to support life-saving awareness sessions on mine risk education (MRE). Beneficiaries of these sessions in May included 85,540 children and adolescents (57 per cent girls) and over 43,740 caregivers in 13 governorates⁸, of whom 13,494 were in five hard-to-reach areas.

UNICEF continues to expand Risk Education activities in East Ghouta, Afrin, Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa, and the rural areas of Tall Refaat where Afrin IDPs are being accommodated, in coordination with government and non-government partners. To complement these efforts, mass media was also used to provide awareness on the threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and promote safe behavior. This entailed the training of 48 television and radio programme developers, media specialists and TV drama script writers on MRE to better integrate it into their programming and raise public awareness.

Social Protection: Social protection schemes combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities. Furthermore, seasonal clothes and blankets are provided to the most vulnerable children through direct distribution and e-vouchers.

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. This is particularly true about families who have been displaced several times during the conflict and continue to live under dire conditions.

Since the beginning of 2018, UNICEF has reached almost 520,400 children in 13 governorates with seasonal clothes, and blankets, of whom 194,500 were in 66 hard-to-reach and besieged localities. In May, UNICEF has reached nearly 41,360 children with seasonal clothes and blankets in Rural Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Al-Hassakeh governorates.

Furthermore, since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has reached almost 25,300 children in Tartous, Al-Hassakeh and Aleppo with e-vouchers to provide vulnerable families with the choice to decide on what they need to buy for their children. During the reporting period, 1,960 children in Al-Hassakeh and Aleppo governorates benefited from the distribution of e-vouchers.

In addition to that, 1,034 children in Rural Damascus governorate and 259 children in Lattakia governorate benefited from the Cash Transfer Programme. Since the beginning of 2018, 4,616 children with disabilities in Rural Damascus and Lattakia governorates were reached with cash assistance and case management services.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Adolescents and youth are supported with cross-sectoral services, skills and opportunities, focusing on life-skills, technical and vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF also supports Sport for Development and social and civic engagement initiatives.

About 15,960 adolescents and young people (10-24 years) including 163 adolescents living in hard-to-reach areas were reached with a package of age-appropriate services and opportunities during the reporting month, among them were out of school, disabled, IDPs and host community and young people living in poverty (89,098 young people were reached with ADAP services in 2018). Some 14,277 accessed life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programmes, including critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration and creativity skills (76,305 young people in 2018). Vocational and entrepreneurship training workshops were delivered to 1,195 young people, and 45 other young people received seed funding to implement their own social and business entrepreneurial projects.

About 4,127 young people have participated in civic and social cohesion activities, including sport for development, youth-led social initiatives and digital engagement (28,554 beneficiaries in 2018). Eight young people published their inspiring blogs on Voice of Youth platform (VOY). Additionally, 50 young mobilizers have participated in vaccination campaign after being trained on the delivery of outreach messages and 52 youth and adolescent-led initiatives were supported in May. Furthermore, the ADAP programme team participated in UNICEF Inspire awards winning two prizes in the theme of civic engagement. The initiatives called "Express Your Peace Intuitive in Aleppo" had participation from the most vulnerable young people including adolescents with disabilities.

External Communication and Advocacy: In May, UNICEF has focused its coverage on its support to children sitting for the national Grade 9 exams across Syria, including children crossing conflict lines from hard-to-reach areas as well as those displaced. Coverage included the provision of bursaries, desks and remedial education. UNICEF also highlighted its support to children and families displaced from Afrin and those returning to Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates, as well as their humanitarian situation.

As part of the active partnerships with UNICEF National Committees, a joint [press release](#) with UN agencies in Syria was issued recognizing Japan's contribution and support to education and published a [video](#) acknowledging Germany's contribution in support of WASH.

⁸ Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2018)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH							
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹		n/a			2,900,000	3,466,258	91,263
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) ²					577,000	140,157	39,640
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) ³					2,100,000	1,091,400	202,911
Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁴					3,200,000	304,627	13,577
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ⁵					3,000,000	328,050	16
NUTRITION							
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients ¹	4,605,000	2,906,000	n/a	294,426	2,323,000	690,587	329,822
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition ²	4,605,000	2,350,000	n/a	86,757	1,676,000	484,495	245,449
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	18,700	8,400	n/a	776	8,200	2,335	1,286
# caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ⁴	1,553,000	822,000	n/a	52,718	785,000	214,186	97,327
Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	n/a				410,000	304,969	70,157
WASH							
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply ¹	14,600,000	8,000,000	3,350,361	1,011,724	4,500,000	1,162,914	322,440
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water ²	14,600,000	14,000,000	15,341,170	1,067,968	13,500,000	13,216,616	62,859
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services ³	n/a	5,500,000	1,595,452	986,706	2,000,000	640,926	81,252
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services ³	n/a				350,000	33,991	7,182
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	7,620,000	7,620,000	1,960,406	732,411	1,700,000	1,176,820	70,835
# people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁶	7,620,000	5,000,000	4,448,035	1,624,816	1,525,000	910,761	226,108
EDUCATION (Need: 6.1 million people; 5.8 million school-aged children and 300,000 teachers and education personnel)							
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education ¹	n/a	2,862,000	653,192	106,773	2,170,000	457,092	132,494
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	545,000	155,090	26,761	323,500	87,184	42,331
# children and youth (15-24 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal Technical Vocational Education and Training ³	n/a	55,000	17,373	5,527	26,000	187	95

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# teachers and education personnel trained ⁴	n/a	80,000	12,733	3,427	25,800	5,961	1,078
# children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings ⁵	n/a	315,000	73,637	18,005	112,000	10,606	2,028
# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection ⁶	n/a	4,500	319	0	2,200	n/a	n/a
CHILD PROTECTION							
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes ¹	5,870,000	885,000	261,741	116,349	380,000	172,479	27,087
# people reached with Risk Education ²	8,200,000	3,400,000	n/a	-44,026 ²	2,550,000	631,205	144,105
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events ³	13,300,000	1,500,000	494,553	282,703	1,000,000	248,862	37,012
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management ⁴	275,000	44,000	24,796	18,768	18,800	7,253	1,225
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	n/a	12,000	4,330	3,421	5,000	1,202	293
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities ⁶	13,300,000	1,029,000	n/a	n/a	25,000	8,652	1,735
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,200	4,616	55
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ²					682,000	520,377	99,448
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers ³					130,000	25,289	1,958
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION							
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	450,000	28,554	3,163
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding ²					2,000	118	45
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ³					25,000	13,195	485
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes ⁴					250,000	76,305	14,011
FOOTNOTES							
Sector Results: Results are as of April 2018.							
Health 1: In 2018, a total of 4 campaigns planned, two national campaigns and two sub national campaigns. UNICEF result includes Damascus only and the final WoS number will be available in the next report.							
Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data are usually reported by partners with a delay of 2-3 months.							
Health 3: Children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies.							
Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). Supplies distributed in different locations including hard to reach and besieged areas through convoys							
Health 5: Estimated number of beneficiaries reached with communication, social mobilization, behaviour change communication, health education and health promotion messages.							
Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A for children under 5.							
Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.							
Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.							
Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.							

Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme or convoys.
WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.
WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.
WASH 3: Including waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.
WASH 4: Includes WASH in schools activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene).
WASH 5: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys.
WASH 6: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.
*Education: Results include number of children provided with formal education (including bursaries to support 9th and 12th grades examination); children receiving text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kits, stationary, Early Child Development (ECD) kits or other similar kits); children benefiting from rehabilitation of classrooms and temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms).
Education 1: Children receiving Text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture) curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs, school furniture, temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents).
Education 2: Children benefitting from Remedial classes in informal settings, Self-Learning Programme (SLP), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Accelerated Learning Program (ALP), literacy and numeracy classes in non-formal settings, school supplies in non-formal settings (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationary, ECD kits, school furniture), temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms) in non-formal settings, classroom rehabilitation including WASH, prefabs or rented classrooms in non-formal settings.
Education 3: Children (over 15) enrolled in formal or informal technical and vocational education and training through Education programme.
Education 4: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators on New Curriculum, Curriculum B, active learning, self-learning, life-skills, Education in Emergencies and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards.
Education 5: Children and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme.
Education 6: Education actors (Government staff, local education authorities, NGO staff, etc.) who complete training on education policy development, data collection methodology and process, sector/cluster coordination or the INEE minimum standards. UNICEF result: Conduct of training is expected in the next months.
Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme.
Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes. Sector result appears in the minus due to data verification of last month's result.
Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions.
Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children.
Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts.
Child Protection 6: Individuals (including women, men, girls and boys) that have been reached through activities to prevent GBV and empower women and girls.
Social Protection 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and number of families receiving a cash grant every month during four months.
Social Protection 2: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.
Social Protection 3: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers. Interventions against this indicator will be achieved over the final months of 2018.
ADAP 1: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities; through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation.
ADAP 2: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship.
ADAP 3: Youth enrolled in community-based TVET through local NGO partners.
ADAP 4: Adolescents and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal and informal settings.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Jordan hosts 666,113 registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children).⁹ 126,962 refugees, or nearly twenty per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, reside in four refugee camps: Za'atari (78,520), Azraq (41,103), Emirati Jordanian Camp (6,844) and King Abdullah Park (495). 80 per cent of Syrian refugees living outside of camps in Jordan are living below the poverty line, and approximately 50 per cent of refugee households show some level of food insecurity¹⁰. Moreover, one in five Syrian refugees in Jordan are between the ages of 15 to 24, with 84 percent out-of-school or unemployed. More than 80 per cent of four and five-year-old children have no access to kindergarten (KG) education in Jordan¹¹. A vulnerable population of an estimated 50,000 Syrians remain in very difficult living conditions at the border, of whom 80 per cent are believed to be women and children.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 12, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	666,113	M: 330,392; F: 335,721
Child Refugees (Under 18)	337,053	M: 173,189; F: 163,864
Child Refugees (Under 5)	101,915	M: 52,623; F: 49,292

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: Under the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, UNICEF's education strategy¹² focuses on system strengthening, access and quality¹³. This includes expanding access to kindergarten, infrastructure development to support early childhood education and expansion of non-formal education programmes. UNICEF and partners continue to address challenges faced by adolescents and young people by enhancing their life skills, building transferrable skills and creating linkages to employment opportunities, through different programmatic interventions.

To improve quality of education, as of May 2018, 9,834 children¹⁴ were provided with 40 structured sessions of physical and sport-based activities in 100 schools in 12 governorates through "Nashatati programme" launched in 2017, to improve their life skills and build social cohesion inside and outside schools. Within the "Ma'an" (Together) campaign¹⁵ to combat violence against children, the Ministry of Education (MoE) approved the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)¹⁶ for which the mechanism of monitoring, reporting and referral was streamlined from camp to national levels. UNICEF supported the MoE with technical expertise, development of SOP and rolling out this programme. Additionally, with support from UNICEF, the MoE completed a three-day training on Ma'an for 60 trainees in Za'atari camp on 15 May aiming to reduce violence in camp schools ahead of the 2018-2019 academic year. The trainers will further train all new contracted teachers being under recruitment by MoE prior to their deployment to their duty stations in 52 camp-schools in Za'atari, Azraq and EJC camps in the new academic year commencing on 02 September. UNICEF education services face a US\$7 million gap through June, and \$41.6M through to December 2018. This gap places the continued provision of crucial education services to over 44,000 vulnerable children in camps and over 62,900 children in 207 double shifted schools in Jordan at risk.

Makani: UNICEF-supported Makani centers (currently 234¹⁷) continue to offer a package of services, including learning support, community-based child protection and life skills and youth engagement opportunities. Each Makani centre also does community outreach to access the most vulnerable children as well as referral services to support vulnerable children with specific needs with appropriate services. However, due to significant funding shortfalls, 103 Makanis will close in summer 2018 in host communities, ending access to services for some 50,000 vulnerable children. By the end of May, integrated services had reached over 101,000 individuals including 88,954 (57 per cent females) vulnerable children; 78,519 live in host communities, 2,950 in temporary settlements and 7,485 in camps. In the same month, UNICEF began providing Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Social Innovation Labs (SIL) services in some centres in host communities, reaching 8,301 parents and 601 children with ECD services, in addition to 3,915 youth with SIL services.

Makani centres in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps continue to undergo a strategic shift that started in January 2018, to a community-based approach structured to empower community members and shift leadership, ownership and engagement to Syrian refugees, with Makani managers reporting an increased sense of ownership and leadership three months after the transition to direct

⁹ UNHCR data portal accessed on 12 June 2018.

¹⁰ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019.

¹¹ 2015/2016 Ministry of Education data.

¹² In alignment with the three key priorities for the Education Sector outlined in the JRP 2018-2020.

¹³ To achieve this, UNICEF will prioritize four programmes including teacher development and teacher certification; scale-up of education access for out-of-school children through Catch-Up and Drop-Out programmes in host communities and refugee camps; construction of new classrooms in camps and host communities to address classroom congestion; and, Early Childhood Education (ECE) to support MOE's goal for universalization of kindergarten.

¹⁴ 4,982 females and 38 children with disabilities.

¹⁵ The cumulative results of the Ma'an campaign have shown demonstrable improvements. The percentage of children who experience verbal or physical violence in schools has shown steady and considerable decrease, from 44.8 per cent (verbal) in 2009 to 18.38 per cent in the 2015-2016 school year and from 40.3 per cent (physical) to 10.88 per cent for the same period.

¹⁶ UNICEF supported the technical development of the SOP in addition to its roll-out.

¹⁷ 114 centres in host communities, 98 in temporary settlements, and 22 in refugee camps.

implementation. This direct implementation model has enabled a more sustainable model in camp settings and will ensure, in an environment of decreased funding, vulnerable children and communities can continue to access high-quality, comprehensive services that promote children's well-being, development and resilience.

Adolescent Development and Participation: UNICEF supports the Government and the civil society in providing opportunities for active civic engagement and leadership development programmes for adolescents/young people. Through Maharati "My skills" programme, which was launched with the Ministry of Youth, UNICEF is implementing skills building activities aimed at empowering adolescents and young people with required skills to make a smooth school to work transition. Vulnerable and disadvantaged adolescent girls in selected poverty pockets are specifically targeted. Since the beginning of the year, around 47,304 young people (10-24 years old) were engaged in UNICEF's network of 71 social innovation labs across Jordan (27 existing and 44 under establishment) including through 10 mobile labs. Around 7,873 adolescents from the total reach (61 per cent females) received training on the UPSHIFT¹⁸ social innovation curriculum and around 6,264 young people received technical training such as robotics. In May, partners began establishing the physical space of the new labs and around 15 have completed renovations. Furthermore, UNICEF piloted the volunteering incentives "Tatawa3"¹⁹, which resulted in the sign-up of about 5,000 young people in May. Job training opportunities were offered to 437 youth in host communities, and out of 424 graduates, 151 (40 males and 111 females) have started full time employment in the relevant sectors. UNICEF urgently requires US\$6 million for the continued provision of life skills, civic engagement, social innovation labs and vocational training in the next three months for 226,000 vulnerable young people.

Child Protection: Child Protection interventions continue to leverage emergency resources to build and enhance national systems to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect of children.

In May, child protection interventions overall were on target, including a parenting education programme, where the partners continued training of facilitators and volunteers. In May, there has been a focus on continuing the training of individuals, including Syrian volunteers within Makani centres at the camps and in host communities as well as the child protection facilitators site managers and the outreach teams, on the various components of the community-based child protection manual which is contributing to reaching more children through structured child protection interventions. In addition, links have been established between the community committee members, the Makani site managers and the outreach team, UNICEF's facilitators and with UNICEF's case management partner (IMC) for enhanced coordination.

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

In May, UNICEF transferred 20 Jordanian dinars (JoD) per child to 20,533 vulnerable families (86.3 per cent Syrians, 11 per cent Jordanians), supporting a total of 55,257 children (50 per cent girls) to cover direct and indirect costs of education. With the end of the school year, the programme is gathering evidence and lessons learned regarding its impact as a way forward to improve assistance for the up-coming school year. UNICEF requires US\$13.3 million to sustain support for these children through December 2018. Without additional funding, UNICEF will need to scale-down the programme to just 7,700 recipients for the new school year starting in September 2018.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In 2018, UNICEF focuses on completing the Wastewater Network in the Za'atari refugee camp, piloting the National WASH School Standards and increasing support to the Government in relation to water safety planning and sustainable development goals monitoring.

In May, UNICEF continued the provision of life-saving WASH services prioritizing the most vulnerable in camps and host community. In Za'atari refugee camp, progress is still on-going with the connection of water and wastewater networks to ensure a more equitable and sustainable distribution where full operation is expected by the end of 2018. In host communities, 15,576 people were reached with improved water supply in Khaled Bin Al Waleed village in East Amman by upgrading the water pipelines connected to 2,832 households. UNICEF and the Government of Jordan selected this area based on a vulnerability assessment identifying it as one of the most vulnerable. In Rukban, UNICEF has maximized efforts to increase water supply to people in Rukban as summer temperature rise reaching an average of 950 m3/day (up from 905 m3/day) of treated water supplied from Rukban borehole by increasing the numbers of hours of operation of the system, equating to 19 liters per person per day. The progress in both camps and host communities, particularly with hygiene promotion, has decreased caused by a major cut in activities due to lack of funding. Refugees in camps depend on UNICEF's intervention to meet their daily basic needs in water and sanitation. UNICEF is currently prioritizing the WASH interventions on all levels to reach the most in need with life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene services. Also, UNICEF currently faces an urgent funding gap to continue providing water and basic sanitation in camps, and requires US\$17 million to continue services through December 2018.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF supports the routine immunization and 24/7 medical services for asylum seekers along Jordan's north-eastern border with Syria at the clinic at Rukban. Additionally, it continues to provide medical, immunization and nutrition services for vulnerable children and child-bearing age women in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps.

¹⁸ UPSHIFT is a social innovation curriculum developed based on design thinking, prototyping, and measuring impact.

¹⁹"Tatawa3" is a national volunteer incentives programme in Jordan, it aims to expand opportunities for young people to by facilitating opportunities for youth to volunteer to increase their engagement with their communities, expose them to new ideas and increase their skills and employability.

In terms of nutrition support, UNICEF continues to strengthen equitable access of children under the age of five (U5) and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) to integrated life-saving preventive and curative nutrition interventions through systematic identification, referral and treatment of cases of acutely malnourished children. Promotion of breastfeeding and nutrition practices remains a key priority.

In May, UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,481 children (711 females) under the age of five (U5) at the berm. Major causes of consultations for children U5 included respiratory tract infections (49.8 per cent) and vaccinated 557 children (290 females) and 705 women through routine immunization. Additionally, 933 (477 females) children and 1,599 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in the UNICEF-supported clinic. Of the children screened, eight cases (seven females) of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and six cases (two females) of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 27 (13 pregnant and 14 lactating) malnourished PLW were identified and enrolled for treatment.

In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF continues to support the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for children and PLW with MAM and SAM. UNICEF reached a total of 192 children U5 and 60 PLW with screening for malnutrition in Za'atari camp, while 977 children U5 and 109 PLW were screened for malnutrition in Azraq camp. In Addition, the UNICEF-supported Hospital's paediatric ward in and clinics in Azraq camp provided 5,619 paediatric consultations, 195 admissions and 714 dental consultations.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2018)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 230,000 school-aged children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education	137,206 ¹	130,668	0	137,206	130,668 ²	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	25,000 ³	2,110 ⁴	5	14,500 ⁵	2,210 ⁴	105
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁶	1,431 ⁷	348	5,700	571 ⁸	164
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	67,000 ⁹	66,523 ¹⁰	7,192	53,600	58,134 ¹¹	6,209
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 471,000 boys and girls including 332,100 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	151,629	58,958	5,560	136,000	52,075 ¹	4,828
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	26,903	7,794	1,021	8,800	2,698 ²	496
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	100,242	17,273	6,107	90,000	16,530 ³	6,021
# women and men trained on child protection	6,883	1,317	499	3,500	1,068 ⁴	482
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.33 million people, including 658,000 registered refugees)						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision ¹	80,000	79,941	0	80,000	79,500 ²	0
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	400,000	118,123	19146	252,000 ³	114,826 ⁴	15,849
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	180,000	121,002	731	145,000 ⁵	121,002 ⁶	731
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁷	30,000	84,569	50,052	29,000 ⁷	78,991 ⁸	50,052
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centers have reduced risk of WASH-related disease ⁵	20,000	13,507	1,345	20,000	13,507 ¹⁰	1,345
HEALTH¹ (Need: 60,000 U5 children, 30,000 child-bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines				20,000	4,937 ²	79
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				20,000	6,160 ³	557
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens			n/a	20,000	4,346 ⁴	66
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				30,000	4,963 ⁵	705
NUTRITION¹ (Need: 27,000 U5 children, 80,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition	27,000	19,075	0	20,000	10,451 ²	2,102

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services	80,000 ³	n/a	n/a	30,000	10,224 ³	2,364
SOCIAL POLICY and BASIC ASSISTANCE						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance	n/a			21,000	20,533 ¹	0
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for job				6,200	1,476 ²	0 ²
YOUTH						
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills based education in non-formal settings	132,646	n/a	n/a	100,000	24,929 ¹	2,774
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills based education in formal settings	60,000	n/a	n/a	60,000	57,403 ²	0
# of adolescents (10-18 years) and youth (19-24 years) (age disaggregated) involved in or leading initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and reducing social tension	202,492	n/a	n/a	120,000 ³	35,506 ³	5,027
FOOTNOTES						
Education 1: As per JRP Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown is 102,687 (RES 3.2) and 34,519 (Ref 3.1), disaggregation has not yet been provided by MoE.						
Education 2: This figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in March 2018, however, the additional 286 students have not been disaggregated. Disaggregation is based on the previous figure: Enrolment Camps 32,489 (Azraq: 12,310 / Za'atari: 20,179); Enrolment HC: 97,893. Sector and result targets are the same.						
Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 15,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 10,000.						
Education 4: NFE Sector and UNICEF total: 2,210; Drop out: 1,285 (737 males, 548 females/ 265 Jordanian, 1,020 Syrian); Camps: 671 (Azraq: 80/ Za'atari: 591); HC: 614. This reflects new enrolment under the Drop Out program. With second semester enrolment opening for new students 925 new students have been registered for Catch up (Disaggregation has not been released from MOE). 15 per cent of target achieved, targets were established with cumulative beneficiaries (programmes may last between 2-3 years, results reflect current students enrolled in programmes).						
Education 5: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch Up: 4,500 and NFE Drop Out is 10,000.						
Education 6: The breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target was endorsed by the ESWG.						
Education 7: Sector Total: 1,431; 584 males, 847 females; 1,022 Jordanian, 409 Syrian; Camps: 91 (Azraq: 0 / Za'atari: 91) HC: 1,340.						
Education 8: UNICEF total: 571; 221 males, 350 females; 350 Jordanian, 337 Syrian; Camps: 83 (Azraq: 0 / Za'atari: 83); HC: 488. Please note, figures do not include MOE numbers which will begin being reported in the coming two months as most teacher training is conducted in summer.						
Education 9: The target is 67,000 broken down into 53,600 in school and 13,400 OOSC.						
Education 10: LSS Sector total: 66,523; 31,058 males, 35,465 females; 30,776 Jordanian, 35,747 Syrian. Camps: 6,974 (Azraq: 3,700 / Za'atari: 3,274); 6,352 (91%) in school children and 622 (9%) out-of-school children LSS HC: 59,549 (including 1,606 from temporary settlements); 56,419 (94%) in-school children and 3,130 (6%) out-of-school children.						
Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 58,134; 26,987 males, 31,147 females; (30,485 Jordanians/ 27,649 Syrian): LSS UNICEF Camps: 3,500 (Azraq: 1,858/ Za'atari: 1,642); 3,354 (96%) in school children and 146 (4%) out-of-school children. LSS UNICEF HC: 54,634 (including 1,606 from temporary settlements); 52,052 (95%) in-school children and 2,582 (5 per cent out-of-school children). Results slightly exceed target: LSS is conducted in an informal setting, and all students that express a desire to join LSS have been accommodated.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF total: 52,075; 28,009 girls and 24,066 boys Host: 46,481 / Za'atari: 2,014 / Azraq: 2,636 / EJC: 944. The results for Azraq camp were revised lower from the previous month, following a data verification exercise.						
Child Protection 2: UNICEF total: 2,698; 1,092 girls and 1,606 boys Host: 1,768 / Za'atari: 428 / Azraq: 469 / EJC: 33						
Child Protection 3: UNICEF total: 16,530; 15,327 women and 1,203 men Host: 15,979 / Za'atari: 371 / Azraq: 144 / EJC: 36. Results 18 per cent of target as Q1 efforts focused on training of trainers.						
Child Protection 4: UNICEF total: 1,068; 645 women and 423 men Host: 854 / Za'atari: 112 / Azraq: 102.						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps						
WASH 2: UNICEF total: 79,500 of which 49.9% are female.						
WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq camp, vulnerable communities, and Rukban. Za'atari water network is not yet operational.						
WASH 4: UNICEF total: 114,826, of which 50.5% are female.						
WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdullah Park camp, as well as vulnerable communities.						
WASH 6: UNICEF total: 121,002, of which 50.2% are female.						
WASH 7: Includes distribution of WASH NFIs in camps and vulnerable communities.						
WASH 8: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdulla Park Camps as well as vulnerable communities. Includes WASH Non-Food Items Distribution in camps and vulnerable communities. UNICEF total: 78,991 of which 50.9 per cent are female. The number of beneficiaries has significantly increased due to the distribution of 10,000 Family Hygiene Kits at the Berm during May reaching 50,000 beneficiaries (Berm was not originally accounted for when targets were set)						
WASH 9: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, and King Abdullah Park camp, as well as vulnerable communities.						
WASH 10: UNICEF total: 13,507 of which 53.6% are female.						
Health 1: Urban and camp results for May will be reported in July, reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.						
Health 2: UNICEF total: 4,963, Berm: 2,083, Za'atari: 1,338, Azraq: 560, Others: 982.						
Nutrition 1: All figures include results from Za'atari, Azraq, EJC camps, temporary settlements and Rukban.						
Nutrition 2: UNICEF total: 10,451; Berm: Boys 1,588 & Girls 1,659, Za'atari: Boys 1,866 & Girls 2,030, Azraq: Boys 1,545 & Girls 1,473, Others: Boys 150 & Girls 140						
Nutrition 3: UNICEF TOTAL: 10,224; Berm: 5,873, Za'atari: 3,651, Azraq: 700						

Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF: 20,533 families; 55,257 children; 50% girls. UNICEF result is lower than the target due to funding constraints which is limiting reach to beneficiaries.
Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: UNICEF: 1,513 youth; 999 males, 514 females; 959 in camps and 554 in host communities.
Youth 1: UNICEF total 24,929; 14,090 Girls, 10,839 Boys. 25 per cent of target achieved. Training of trainers and capacity building efforts completed Q1. New PCA agreements started in March, UNICEF expects to achieve target by year end.
Youth 2: UNICEF: Direct beneficiaries: 9,839 (children regularly attending the weekly sessions), UNICEF only achieved 96 per cent of the target because some children dropped out mid-way through the program. Those children could not have been replaced as students participating in this program should commit to the one year duration to see some behavioural change. Implementation has to follow a total of 40 structured sessions to achieve the desired outcomes. UNICEF will continue to reach same beneficiaries throughout the year. Indirect beneficiaries: 50,161 (additional children attending the Saturday open days/sessions).
Youth 3: UNICEF total 35,506; 25,209 Girls, 10,297 Boys. 30 per cent of target achieved. Training of trainers and capacity building efforts completed Q1. New PCA agreements started in March, UNICEF expects to achieve target by year end.

Iraq

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: Iraq hosts 250,708 (107,804 children) registered Syrian refugees.²⁰ Around 97 per cent of refugees live in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The remaining three per cent are in central Iraq. Over 90,000

refugees (over 40,000 children) live in nine formal camps in the KRI, supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian community. The needs of refugees, particularly those living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, are increasing year on year due to persistently poor socio-economic situation and limited/reduced livelihood opportunities, increasing the chance that refugee households turn to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour or child marriage, to help meet basic costs of living or to reduce household expenses. Overall, 7,215 Syrian refugee children in Iraq are at risk²¹; 19 per cent are unaccompanied or separated; 23 per cent are living with disabilities and 38 per cent are out-of-school children. Almost 70 per cent of children at risk are between 12 and 17 years old. Protection monitoring data indicates that 28 per cent of households have a serious medical condition as the most common urgent need, followed by 9 per cent who reported mental illness or physical disabilities²² that affect the family's capacity to earn. Syrian refugees who move from the KRI to other regions of Iraq without correct permissions continue to face risks including arrest, detention and refoulement (forcible return of refugees or asylum seekers to a country where they are likely to face danger or persecution). Government's capacity to sustainably address issues faced by the refugee population remains stretched due to prevailing economic difficulties and protracted internal conflicts and displacements.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In 2018, UNICEF works through government partners to sustain WASH services in the eight Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil, with continuing focus on durable water and sanitation systems. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF supported 79,833 Syrian refugees (40,715 females, 34,328 children) with access to safe water in the eight Dahuk and Erbil refugee camps. In all camps, routine operation and maintenance of water systems is ongoing through UNICEF technical and financial support to partners. As temperatures begin to rise in summer, demand for water is increasing especially due to the use of air coolers that need water supply to work. This places pressure on physical and financial resources. UNICEF and partners undertake awareness sessions where possible to help improve use of natural resources. UNICEF rehabilitated 12 boreholes serving Domiz 1 and 2 camps, Dahuk, ensuring continued supply of safe water for the 35,000 people (around 15,100 children) in these locations. UNICEF supports the Directorate of Health (DoH) in Dahuk to deliver hygiene promotion activities. In May, 885 people (380 children) participated in hygiene promotion awareness sessions in 39 sessions held in Domiz 1 and 2, Dahuk; and 1,135 water quality monitoring samples were taken, with the majority confirming continued safety of water. Where needed, corrective action was taken including increasing dosage of water treatment materials or fixing/adjusting water storage arrangements in camps.

Funding remains very limited for Syrian refugee WASH response, which has largely been supported using carry-over funding from 2017, and by maintaining the most basic level of services through government partners. In May, a new contribution from the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) will help continue critical services to the currently-served population in camps (79,000) until August 2018. Otherwise, UNICEF is forced to support only basic service delivery, relying more on shorter-term solutions rather than more durable options that require higher capital investment. A challenge continues to be reduced quantity and quality of water from groundwater sources. With lack of funding, partners have to prioritise shorter-term solutions that risk increasing overreliance on non-sustainable groundwater sources. A recurrent challenge has been inadequate treatment of waste water, a common issue throughout Iraq, and which has environmental implications. UNICEF supports partners to improve natural resource conservation.

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 12, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	250,708	M: 134,129; F: 116,579
Refugee Children (Under 18)	107,804	M: 55,657; F: 52,147
Refugee Children (Under 5)	40,865	M: 21,059; F: 19,806

²⁰ UNHCR data portal accessed on 12 June 2018.

²¹ UNHCR proGres database, Iraq 3RP Country Chapter 2018-2019.

²² Iraq 3RP Country Chapter: Current Situation.

Education: UNICEF focuses on increasing access to education, including expansion or upgrade of learning facilities; improved quality of formal and non-formal education, including teacher training and improving KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) educational supervision; and strengthening the education system to deliver timely, appropriate, and evidence-based responses. The majority of this year's education interventions, including distribution of learning materials and rounds of training for education staff, are planned to take place at the start of the new academic year, scheduled for late September/early October 2018.

In May, the pilot project supporting the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRG) educational supervisory capacity concluded; 60 education supervisors (nine females) who completed training at the start of 2018 have been mentored until May 2018, with focus on practical tools and techniques for supervisors to use in the schools they cover, and to identify issues and design solutions. Feedback has been positive, with teachers and principals found to be more accountable and committed to perform their tasks in a positive and collaborative manner. In addition, Construction of two pre-fabricated schools was initiated in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah; works will take place over the summer period, and will offer increased access to learning for around 1,300 refugee and host community children. A total of 639 teaching and non-teaching staff on 'voluntary' contracts (417 females) working in 23 Syrian refugee schools in Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk received incentives. This UNICEF support is helping to keep schools open for 12,881 Syrian refugee children (6,385 girls). A total of 7,000 repaired desks have been distributed across 100 schools in Dahuk. UNICEF continued school transport services for 935 Syrian refugee children (401 girls); support is given to those who live more than five kilometres away from the nearest school. In a context of continued underfunding for Education response for Syrian refugees, UNICEF leverages its position to advocate with the Ministry of Education (MoE) for improvements to quality of education in Syrian refugee schools. There is relatively high turnover among Syrian refugee teachers on 'voluntary' contracts, and many are newly-qualified. In this context, there is a continuing need for induction training and continuing professional development.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF supports access to Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) services for Syrian refugees in camps, as well as work to strengthen health institutions to increase child survival. This includes routine immunization and growth monitoring services, health education including home visits, and feeding counselling for pregnant women and new mothers²³.

Since January 2018, UNICEF has supported immunization of 952 children under one year old against measles (486 girls; in May: 318 children) and 3,223 children under five (1,644 girls; in May: 743 children) against polio. In the reporting month, 979 children received doses of Vitamin A supplementation. In 2018, a total of 152 newborns (68 girls; in April: 87 newborns) and mothers have been reached by trained health teams as part of the home visits programme in the critical first month of life; and 3,223 pregnant women and new mothers accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling (743 in May).

In May, 2,336 children aged 6 to 59 months accessed growth monitoring sessions in the reporting month. Of these children, 15 cases (0.64 per cent) of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 83 cases (3.5 per cent) of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were identified and received special therapeutic foods. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate, at 4.14 per cent is within acceptable range. To prevent malnutrition in children under 6 months, in May nutrition teams reported reaching 1,799 pregnant women and new mothers in camps (2,841 in 2018) to educate them about importance of exclusive and early initiation of breast feeding practices. UNICEF's 2018 targets were based on progress reported during 2017; with improved data collection in certain locations, reporting has improved. However, one comprehensive tracking system for Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations, and in certain cases data cannot be shared until cleared by the central Ministry, leading to delays in data entry to ActivityInfo²⁴.

Child Protection: The child protection response focuses on preventing and addressing risks for children and ensuring unhindered access to psychosocial support and specialized services. In addition, it will continue to adopt more sustainable responses through community-based approaches as well as build the capacity of government stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to respond.

UNICEF is focusing on community-based approaches for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues. In May, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 502 newly registered refugee children, for a total of 5,419 children (2,536 girls) reached since January 2018. Specialized child protection services reached 668 children (308 girls) since the beginning of the year. No separated or unaccompanied refugee children were reported during April with the total number reported since January 2018 remaining at 20 children (8 girls). Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) social workers trained and mentored with UNICEF technical support continue to deliver child protection case management services. In Dahuk 96 vulnerable children were newly-identified and received services. Most cases were instances of child labour, psychological issues, exploitation, or neglect. In Erbil, social workers reached 90 parents and caregivers (60 female) with awareness-raising sessions on children's needs, rights, and child protection issues, while sessions run through community structures in Erbil refugee camps reached 124 adults (78 females) with sessions on managing children's needs.

There are extremely limited funds for Syrian refugee child protection work, although the new contribution from PRM in May 2018 will support child protection interventions. Working through community approaches and with government partners are, in part, how UNICEF can continue supporting interventions despite limited funds being received in 2018. In parallel, the KRG are increasing their responsibility for services, but ongoing economic pressure has limited their outreach and service delivery capacity.

²³ This intervention will only be supported in camps.

²⁴ ActivityInfo is software for data collection and reporting which works online and offline. It is optimized for reporting on activities which are geographically dispersed and implemented by multiple partner organizations.

Social Protection: In 2018, UNICEF is establishing linkages between humanitarian assistance, including the Cash Transfer Working Group, and Government's social protection frameworks to provide integrated social protection support to vulnerable children and families.²⁵ UNICEF's cash assistance is unconditional, but aims to support removal of barriers to children's access to education. Households are selected based on UNHCR standard vulnerability criteria, through a tool endorsed by the Cash Working Group. UNICEF also includes child-sensitive criteria; generally, the criteria focuses on female-headed households, households with unaccompanied minors, and disability/illness within the household. UNICEF works alongside the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to identify additional protection-related concerns in targeted households, and to refer cases to government social workers.

As of May, UNICEF supported 3,830 Syrian refugee children (1,877 girls) with direct cash assistance of 30 US dollars per child per month. A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment carried-out in February 2018 indicated on average 88 per cent of respondents stated cash assistance had sufficient impact on children's needs. Over 97 per cent of children's attendance at school has been maintained throughout the intervention. Funds received in 2016 and 2017 have supported cash assistance interventions to date; however, unless additional funding is received for cash assistance interventions, UNICEF will have to reprioritise its intervention before the start of the coming academic year in late September/early October 2018.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2018)

IRAQ	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change Since Last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change Since Last Report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) (Need 727,944 including 240,000 Syrian refugees - 100,000 in camps)						
# of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps	95,000	88,576 ¹	10,018	81,149	79,833 ¹	10,018
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000	49,485 ²	10	53,333	38,575 ²	0
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000	49,485 ³	2,346	41,730	38,575 ³	0
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255	10,686 ⁴	21	15,000	8,970 ⁴	0
EDUCATION (Need: 79,080 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,000	2,686 ¹	0	32,370	971 ¹	0
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	1,700	670 ²	53	1,000	427 ²	28
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	58,970	1,028 ³	0	35,370	0 ³	0
# PTA members trained	70	86 ⁴	0	360	0 ⁴	0
CHILD PROTECTION (Need: 104,231 Syrian refugee children)						
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	3,000	1,632 ¹	57	1,632	668 ¹	0
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes	25,000	9,565 ²	1,240	16,250	5,419 ²	502
HEALTH (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine)				7,000	952 ¹	318
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit		n/a		4,000	152 ²	87
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine)				19,500	3,223 ³	743
NUTRITION (Need: 38,180 Syrian refugee children)						
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps		n/a		12,300	1,042	412
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers		n/a		4,000	3,830 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector - females: 45,174, males: 43,402. UNICEF - females: 40,715, males: 39,118.						
WASH 2: Sector - females: 25,237, males: 24,248. UNICEF - females: 19,673, males: 18,902.						

²⁵ UNICEF aims to support refugee children through provision of direct cash assistance to support education-related costs during the school year. UNICEF's cash assistance is unconditional, but aims to support removal of barriers to children's access to education. UNICEF offers an integrated package of support working alongside the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to identify additional protection-related concerns such as non-attendance at school or child labour and to refer cases to government social workers.

WASH 3: Sector – females: 25,237, males 24,248. UNICEF - females: 19,673, males: 18,902.
WASH 4: Sector – females: 5,450, males: 5,236. UNICEF - females: 4,575, males: 4,395.
Education 1: Sector – females: 1,169, males: 1,517. UNICEF – females: 437, males: 534. The next round of general enrolment will take place at the start of the next academic year, which will be in late September/early October 2018
Education 2: Sector – females: 342, males 328. UNICEF - females: 218, males 209.
Education 3: Sector – females: 535, males: 493. UNICEF – N/A. The next rounds of distribution of school supplies will be undertaken in September/October 2018 for the 2018/2019 academic year.
Education 4: Gender disaggregation not available at time of reporting. PTA trainings are usually undertaken as part of School-Based Management (SBM) roll-outs which would not normally be initiated in the middle/end of a school year, which is the time of this report.
CP 1: Sector – females: 689, male: 943. UNICEF - females: 308, males: 360.
CP 2: Sector – females: 4,655; males: 4,910. UNICEF - females: 2,536, males: 2,883.
Health 1: UNICEF - females: 486, males: 466.
Health 2: UNICEF – females: 68, males: 84.
Health 3: UNICEF – females: 1,644, males: 1,579.
Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 1,877, males: 1,953. Funds were received in 2016 and 2017 that supported the current caseload to the end of the 2017/2018 academic year. UNICEF has funds to support the current caseload until May 2018, however further funds will be needed to continue support from September 2018 onwards.

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Lebanon continued to shoulder a disproportionate burden of Syrian refugees with over 1.5 million refugees (almost one million registered with UNHCR), in addition to 200,000 Palestinian refugees. One in five people in the country is a refugee. Nearly half of the Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian populations affected by the crisis are children and adolescents.²⁶ At least 1.4 million children under 18 are currently growing up at risk, deprived, and with acute needs for basic services and protection. The situation of these refugees as well as poor Lebanese remained precarious. Lebanon has witnessed low and declining economic growth in recent years. Consequently, poverty levels remain high compared to the region with approximately one in four Lebanese people living in poverty²⁷, and one in 10 people unable to cover basic food needs. However, for the non-Lebanese largely refugee population, poverty rates are significantly higher with almost three out of four non-Lebanese being poor.²⁸ The combination of lack of legal residency and limited self-support opportunities, compounded by depletion of resources including savings and assets has led refugee households to resort to negative coping practices such as child marriage and child labour. On 6 May, the country held the first parliamentary election in nine years, which resulted in fewer seats for the ruling party. While the anti-refugee rhetoric was restrained during the period running up to the elections, it is anticipated to re-emerge. This is observed in the oversimplified media discourse surrounding refugee returns and the implications of the passing of a new property law, known as Law 10, inside Syria.²⁹

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

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

In May, UNICEF through implementing partners supported 150,000 people to have improved access to safe water and over 135,000 people to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations.

In the context of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) guidelines to prevent Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks related to WASH facilities, a monitoring tool analysis, developed by UNICEF and adopted by implementing partners to monitor water and sanitation behavior and availability of services, showed that 76 per cent of women and 75 per cent of men feel safe while using WASH facilities in informal settlements. As part of UNICEF's efforts to implement the IASC guidelines, partners across Lebanon have implemented several activities with more than 1,500 young girls, women and men participating in the promotion of healthy behaviors and hygiene best practices. For the first time in menstrual hygiene management, UNICEF addressed three groups of males (80 in total) by sensitizing them

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 12, 2018.

M:Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	986,942	M: 468,797 F: 518,145
Child Refugees (Under 18)	544,792	M: 278,318; F: 266,474
Child Refugees (Under 5)	157,911	M: 80,929; F: 76,981

²⁶ UNHCR and UNRWA statistics.

²⁷ At present, an estimated 470,000 children live below poverty line. Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016: Year Two

²⁸ Lebanon country chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan 2018-2019.

²⁹ The Law 10 gives authority to local administration in some areas regained by the government to designate development zones, upon which the property owners will need to prove their ownership for compensation. This raised concerns among refugees over requirements and timelines; for humanitarian agencies that this may serve as a "pull" factor for refugees to return and refugees property rights, one of the key concerns for refugees; and for Lebanese government hindering refugees' return. While there remain concerns over procedures as well as political and demographic implications, it has been clarified that the law applies to specific areas, timelines will differ from location to location, which will commence only once an area designated, approved by the parliament and a decree issued. The period to prove the ownership of a property has been extended from one month to one year.

on providing support to their daughters and wives, to ensure privacy and dignity. These initiatives target misconceptions and concerns, and aim at reducing stigmatisation. In terms of urgent WASH needs in Informal settlements, UNICEF needs US \$41 million to ensure the continuity of WASH services³⁰ after September 2018.

Education: The Education programme focuses on the improvement of education quality and inclusive schools to reach the most marginalized and hard-to-reach out-of-school children. Linkages with cash-based social protection and adolescent programming is further strengthened for an integrated education-based inclusive response to address multiple deprivations of children that affect their well-being and learning outcomes.

As of May, about 338,000 school-age children had access to formal education and over 1,400 teachers received capacity-building training with UNICEF support. To promote the development of inclusive education in Lebanon and ensure quality education for all girls and boys, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), with the support of UNICEF, launched its inclusive education pilot in May, targeting 30 public schools in all governorates of Lebanon. The programme aims to increase the enrolment of girls and boys with disabilities in public schools and improve the learning outcomes for all children by building the capacity of the public-school system and equipping teachers, administrators and other education personnel with the essential knowledge and skills to foster inclusive education environments. While generating evidence-based data, the project will also increase the awareness of families, caregivers, decision-makers and community leaders about inclusive education rights, opportunities, and the importance of school-family collaboration. In parallel, to build the capacity of the partners in inclusive education and include children with disabilities in non-formal education (NFE) programming, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Center for Educational Research and Development (CERD)³¹ and partner, organized a six-day training for the trainers (24 from NFE) and inclusion officers of nine NFE providers, using interactive methods for the participants to understand how to overcome access and participation barriers for different types of disabilities and learning difficulties.

UNICEF's Education programme is in urgent need of US\$5 million to sustain the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) till the end of 2018. Moreover, US\$60 million of funds are needed to support the enrolment of children in public schools for the 2018-2019 school year.

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

In May, almost 3,000 children participated in community-based child protection activities and more than 1,200 women and girls accessed safe spaces (mobile and static). Additionally, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with the support of UNICEF, organized a workshop attended by 58 Social Development Centre (SDC) directors to explain the new methods of financial and programmatic reporting aligning with the MoSA strategic framework for child protection and gender-based violence. The workshop aimed at giving stronger oversight and adapted monitoring methods to support quality implementation of child protection community based prevention activities with children and caregivers. This framework allowed to quick-start prevention activities with children and caregivers in the SDCs. Non-governmental partner organizations have already started the implementation of community-based prevention, focused psychosocial support and provision of case management to children subject to violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation. 363 children benefited from case management as of 30 May 2018, including 94 cases which received case management provided by MoSA.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), with the support of UNICEF, launched the Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment.³² The policy highlighted four core MEHE policy commitments aiming to ensure the psychological and physical health of students and their safety and growth in a safe and protective school environment; establish a non-violent school environment (based on fairness and non-discrimination, especially towards the most vulnerable groups); address situations of violence (through safe and early identification, a well-developed and functioning referral system, and effective partnerships); and protect the privacy of the student and his or her parents or caregiver, as well as the confidentiality of information related to different situations within the school environment.³³

Since 2016 up to the reporting month, UNICEF has supported the capacity building of 550 second shift schools' counselors on PSS and child protection policy and its referral mechanism. The Department of Pedagogical and Scholarly Orientation Directorate (DOPS) under the MEHE, now has master coaches on child protection prevention and response, including referral mechanisms; 20 first and second shift public schools were part of a pilot that included whole of school training targeting teachers, supervisors, school directors. PSS guidance and activity booklets were developed and rolled-out during the 2017-2018 school year. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue supporting the MEHE this year and beyond to roll-out the child protection policy to reach all public schools in Lebanon (300 planned for 2018,) as well as refine the referral mechanism and the framework for child protection and GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response.

³⁰ For about 190,000 Syrian refugees.

³¹ CERD is the mandated body for curriculum revision and teacher training in Lebanon.

³² The launch was attended by representatives from different Ministries, donor agencies and member states, UN agencies, civil society organizations, and academia. The policy is a result of a collaboration with MoSA, the Ministry of Justice, as well as extensive internal consultations within MEHE, including the Center for Educational Research and Development, the Lebanese University and private schools, and UN agencies. Provided technical and financial support.

³³ In addition, the policy encompasses strategic objectives, preventative approaches, core concepts around child protection, understanding risks, types of violence and vulnerabilities, manifestations of violence, elements of a protective school environment. It also includes standard operating procedures to address violence in the school environment and outlines capacity building, monitoring and evaluation strategies as well as partnership between the school and parents. The policy is another step that MEHE has been taking towards fulfilling its core mandate to ensure students learn in an environment that is protective and free from violence.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF focuses on the most vulnerable children who are not included in the primary healthcare system, with priority given for immunization, as well as the strengthening of the public health care system and the integration or re-integration of defaulter children in the immunization system. UNICEF also supports public health services including the routine vaccination programme while procuring and monitoring utilization of essential medication.

With UNICEF support, about 14,000 children under the age of five (U5) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received micronutrient supplements and about 15,000 children U5 were vaccinated against Penta 1 and over 12,400 children U5 against Penta 3 since the beginning of the year.

UNICEF activated the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)³⁴ to provide rapid response support to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) for the control of the measles outbreak, which totaled 582 cases, of which 526 (90 per cent) are children under 15 years of age, by the end of May. The emergency plan aims, with support from partners, to conduct Accelerated Immunization Activities (AIA), starting in mid-June and covering low immunization coverage cadasters and cadasters where measles cases are reported, strengthening the MoPH immunization points targeting children until 15 years old who are missing measles vaccines.

In addition, UNICEF has initiated a new partnership for the provision of specialized services (screening, treatment, surgery, follow-up services and PSS) to 120 refugee children with life-altering disabilities.

Adolescents and Youth: UNICEF continues to focus on its partnership with the Government, to address system strengthening, as well as working with local communities, to build capacity of youth and adolescents so that they can play a positive role in their communities and have better employability opportunities.

In May, more than 2,100 adolescents and young people were supported by competency and market-based skills training and over 1,100 young people received life-skills training to enhance their employability perspectives.

UNICEF, with support from global innovation design firm, conducted a series of co-creation and insight gathering workshops in Lebanon. The workshops, which ran over a period of six days, saw participation from 20 young people (60 per cent females) and programme stakeholders representing 12 Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL) programme partners. These workshops build on the programme evaluation that was conducted earlier in 2018 which assessed the programme trainings in terms of form and content and identified the main gaps and areas for improvement. Towards this end, the evaluators sat through nine full training cycles³⁵, held 37 focus groups with young people, trainers and stakeholders across Lebanon and conducted 27 key informant interviews with programme trainers, staff and partners. The information gathered informs the design of new training material and structures for the Social Entrepreneurship, Incubation and Digital Skills Training components of the GIL programme. The material will be piloted in June 2018, and the standardized Social Entrepreneurship and Incubation package will then be rolled across the Innovation Lab programme that has benefitted 5,185 vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth (52 percent females) to date in 2018.

Social Policy: UNICEF is expanding its social protection assistance to the most vulnerable affected groups by providing humanitarian unconditional cash transfers and cash top-ups for children.

UNICEF's social assistance programme (No Lost Generation/Min Ila programme) will be finalized with the end of the 2017-2018 school year. During May, 47,447³⁶ children received their last monthly payment; 39,474 children³⁷ received the base amount of 13.5 US dollars, while 19,628 children³⁸ (12 years and above) received the top-up amount of 20 US dollars.

The preliminary findings of the Impact Evaluation were presented to a broad audience in late May; highlights included increased attendance at the end of the 2016-2017 school year, increased expenditure on children's education and health, decreased time spent on chores, as well as increased optimism and assertiveness. In addition, the preliminary analysis and results of the social safety net mapping in the context of Lebanon's social protection system was presented to the Ministry of Social Affairs, along with other line ministries, donors, and UN agencies. The findings of the final report will help the Ministry of Social Affairs as well as other social sector ministries and agencies to define a long-term vision for an integrated social protection system that will be translated into a strategic framework.

Communication for Development (C4D): A Country Office initiative on Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) was initiated, with an official launching in June. The EVAC focuses on creating a media buzz at community level and in schools around positive discipline. Another initiative on addressing the main drivers behind behaviours of child marriage, child labour and violence against children is being prepared. It has started with an assessment to identify the drivers including social norms, and a strategy will be developed to address each driver and all identified social norms in the most effective ways. UNICEF Education and communication for development (C4D) teams, in coordination with an inter-agency task team, are preparing the Back to School Initiative for the 2018-2019 school year, consisting of a targeted approach of the most vulnerable localities in terms of out of school children. The strategy has been developed by UNICEF, and still need to be discussed with the MEHE and partners.

³⁴ CERF pools donor contribution in a single fund so that money is available to start or continue urgent relief work anywhere in the world. Since its inception in 2006, many UN Member States and dozens of private-sector donors and regional Governments have contributed to the Fund.

³⁵ In person or through watching taped sessions.

³⁶ 25,147 boys and 22,300 girls.

³⁷ 20,921 boys and 18,553 girls.

³⁸ 10,403 boys and 9,225 girls.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2018)

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 2017-18 ¹	Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	210,000	175,299	0
	Non-Lebanese	n/a	n/a	n/a	217,000	162,597	0
	TOTAL	457,682	426,672	426,672	417,000	337,896	0
# teachers trained	70,000	26,453	26,453	5,000	1,454 ²	504	
CHILD PROTECTION *							
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	363 ¹	91	
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services	24,000	3,440	3,440	4,659	854 ²	312	
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	n/a	n/a	n/a	36,000	3,003 ³	1,240	
# boys and girls participating in community based CP activities	91,445	36,919	36,919	50,000	3,810 ⁴	2,842	
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE							
# affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	262,150	148,883	148,883	149,955	168,316 ¹	1,507	
# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	241,550	197,462	197,462	188,175	135,388 ²	1,506	
# affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	n/a	n/a	n/a	180,000	0 ³	0	
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	394,000	58,682	58,682	96,370	65,646 ⁴	9,585	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION *							
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,247	14,696 ¹	0	
# children U1 vaccinated against Penta 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,512	12,408 ¹	0	
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements	U5	n/a	n/a	n/a	253,044	13,468	396
	PLW	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,175	199	55
	TOTAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	308,219	13,667	451
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH							
# adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,600	3,648 ¹	680	
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,301	7,419 ²	2,137	
# youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,644	1,183 ³	316	
# youth trained on Life Skills	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,467	5,994 ⁴	1,128	
SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS							
# affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash transfer base amount 2017/2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	47,500	48,224 ¹	0	
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT*							
# men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	6,184	79	
PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME							
# boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrollment in ECE schools schoolyear 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	3,268 ¹	0	
# boys and girls provided with learning retention and homework support for schoolyear 2017-2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	2,732 ²	50	
# adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000	416 ³	60	

LEBANON	Sector Target*	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
# children engaged in community based child protection activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	23,042	8,357 ⁴	1,405
# children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	2,049 ⁵	0
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/activity	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000	11,627	1,146
Footnotes						
*Sector Targets: All Sector targets are taken from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used.						
Education 1: Sector indicator refers to “# of Non-Lebanese children enrolled in formal basic public schools (school year 2017-2018)” retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). Payments were made in March and will be reflected in the coming reports.						
Education 2: Underachievement is due to delays at the institutional level that have been sorted out through a series of negotiations.						
*Child Protection: UNICEF low results were caused by delays in finalizing partnership documents and consequently delays in implementation, in addition to measuring completion as opposed to enrolment.						
Child Protection 1: Actual service delivery starts later this year.						
Child Protection 2: The sector target includes individuals sensitized on SGBV. Retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon).						
Child protection 3: The sector target refers to individuals at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. Retrieved from the Statistical Dashboard Compiled by the Inter-Agency Coordination Organization (Lebanon). UNICEF Result: Male: 58%; Female: 42%.						
Child Protection 4: Male: 20%; Female: 15%.						
WASH 1: Male: 48%; Female: 52%. Overachievement due to UNICEF taking over WASH services from UNHCR and other organizations.						
WASH 2: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.						
WASH 3: No funding received to this date to implement this activity. Ongoing project since last year that was not finalized yet.						
WASH 4: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.						
*Health & Nutrition: There is a 3-months delay in H&N data from the MoPH.						
Health & Nutrition 1: Data currently available for the first three months only.						
Adolescents & Youth 1: Male: 7%; Female: 4%.						
Adolescents & Youth 2: Male: 7%; Female: 6%. Figure indicates completion and not enrolment.						
Adolescents & Youth 3: Male: 3%; Female: 3%.						
Adolescents & Youth 4: Male: 7%; Female: 11%. Figure indicates completion and not enrolment.						
Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: Targets almost achieved in January because indicators are not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).						
*Communication for Development: Underachievement in UNICEF results is because the first part of the year entails identifying partners and orienting them. Phase 2 is outreach.						
Palestinian Programme 1: Male: 49%; Female: 47%. The big intake was in January, and only few new children are expected to join ECED in the coming months.						
Palestinian Programme 2: Male: 21%; Female: 23%. the big intake was in January, and only few new children are expected to join retention support in the coming months.						
Palestinian Programme 3: Male: 4%; Female: 3%.						
Palestinian Programme 4: Male: 16%; Female: 18%.						
Palestinian Programme 5: Male: 13%; Female: 15%.						

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: In May, Turkey continued to host nearly 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including more than 1.7 million children, the largest refugee population in the world. Nearly 3.6 million

Syrians, including over 1.6 million children, live in Turkey, side by side with almost 363,000 nationals from countries like Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran who are also under international protection, of whom some 116,000 were children.³⁹ In addition, though no official estimates exist, it is believed that thousands more unregistered men, women and children are on the move across the country, intending to cross into Europe. The scale of these twin crises continues to place an enormous strain on Turkey’s infrastructure and basic services, particularly in host communities across the southeast and northwest, where over 94 per cent of registered refugees reside. In May, 4,900 irregular migrants were rescued or intercepted at sea or on land, a 50 per cent increase over May, of whom at least 870 were children.⁴⁰

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

Affected Population		
Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 12, 2018.		
M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	3,583,434	M: 1,942,221; F: 1,641,213
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,598,212	M: 831,357; F: 766,855
Child Refugees (Under 5)	487,347	M: 250,840; F: 236,507

³⁹ Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), May 2018.

⁴⁰ Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, May 2018.

of National Education (MoNE) and other partners, UNICEF applies a multi-pronged strategy to increase demand, expand access and improve the quality of educational opportunities for refugee and migrant children in Turkey, with a focus on reaching the estimated 350,000 Syrians who remain out-of-school. Under the framework of the No Lost Generation strategy, UNICEF works closely with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education throughout the country. Additionally, in collaboration with the MoFSP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen and expand the social protection system for vulnerable children, while providing targeted education, child protection and social services for children engaged in labour. It also coordinates closely with local authorities to provide basic relief items and one-off, cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. UNICEF will continue to strengthen the capacity of the national health system to meet the needs of refugees and migrants. This is done through technical support, training of Syrian health care providers and awareness-raising on maternal and child health, infant and young child feeding practices and child nutrition.

Furthermore, the scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2018, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. In light of the restricted operational space for NGOs on the ground, UNICEF continues to explore opportunities with new partners, such as local municipalities and social assistance foundations, to ensure the needs of vulnerable children are being met.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

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

In May, the first workshop of the joint MoFSP-UNICEF Programme on Strengthening the Outreach Capacity of Social Services Centres (SSC) was held in Istanbul. 56 SSC workers from seven provinces⁴¹ attended the workshop along with technical teams from the MoFSP and UNICEF. The aim of the workshop was to exchange experiences and lessons learned between provinces, assess the current capacity of the SSCs and finalize operational details of programme implementation. In addition, UNICEF-supported outreach teams working for the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) for refugee children reached more than 36,300 children in May. Of these, 3,241 children were identified as in need of protection and subsequently referred to specialized services.

As part of the programme to address child marriage in Turkey, UNICEF trained 139 school counsellors⁴² in Gaziantep on community-based prevention modalities – as of the next school year, these counsellors will conduct awareness-raising sessions for vulnerable parents and children.

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

To strengthen the inclusiveness of education for vulnerable children (including Syrians and other refugees), in December 2017, UNICEF and the MoNE launched the Early Childhood and Primary Education Assessment Framework for Children with Disabilities Programme. In May 2018, UNICEF held a workshop in Istanbul for 45 teachers, academics and other education personnel to review and revise the assessment framework. Following approval by the MoNE, the revised strategy will be implemented in 12 provinces⁴³ before expanding nationwide, targeting 105,000 children by Q3 2019.

UNICEF also focused on strengthening teachers' capacity to assess and provide feedback on refugee children's learning outcomes and achievement in the classroom – a critical skill that enables teachers to identify problem areas and provide tailored support to each child's needs. In May, 61 teachers, counselors and technical staff from UNICEF and the MoNE convened to review and revise nine subject-specific teacher assessment guidebooks currently used in Temporary Education Centers and Turkish public schools. Following approval by the MoNE, these revised guidebooks will be piloted in five provinces⁴⁴ before expanding to all provinces by November 2018.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Under the framework of the "No Lost Generation" strategy, UNICEF works closely with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education throughout the country.

In May, UNICEF and partners⁴⁵ concluded its three-month roll-out and testing⁴⁵ phase of a new strategy to strengthen adolescent and youth engagement in Turkey. The findings from this roll-out identified several new approaches, including activating adolescent committees, undertaking off-site activities for adolescents in rural or hard to reach areas, and strengthening monitoring of activities. The revised strategy, which also incorporates relevant elements from UNICEF's global 'Adolescent Kit for Expression and Innovation', will be implemented on a wider scale as of June 2018.

⁴¹ Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Izmir, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Istanbul.

⁴² 86 women and 53 men. To date, 323 counsellors have been trained in 2018.

⁴³ Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, Antalya, Samsun, Trabzon, Gaziantep, Erzurum, Van, Kayseri, Tekirdag.

⁴⁴ Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Trabzon, Van.

⁴⁵ The MoYS, the GAP Administration, the Turkish Red Crescent, RET International and ASAM.

Meanwhile, UNICEF continues to support government partners to conduct social cohesion activities for Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth. In May, over 3,700 adolescents aged 12-17 participated in a series of events organized by the MoYS and MoFSP, including field trips to cultural and historical sights, meetings of provincial child rights committees, and trainings on child rights and social action.

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

In May, over 272,000 refugee children⁴⁶ benefitted from a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months – to date, over 356,600 refugee children⁴⁷ have received at least once CCTE payment since the launch of the programme in May 2017. 83 per cent of children receiving the CCTE in May also benefitted from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), which provides cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugee families to cover their basic needs – demonstrating that the complementarity of the two programmes continues to work as intended.

Within the framework of UNICEF’s child labour programme, in May, UNICEF continued to train the members of the Turkish Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen (TESK) – the largest union representing small/medium enterprises in Turkey, and the sector in which most child workers are involved. The trainings covered critical issues related to child rights and good business principles, and provided specific guidance on how to identify and respond to cases of child labour. Adding on to March figures, over 1,150 members of TESK have benefited from the training programme in total, including the presidents of chambers of commerce from ten provinces.⁴⁸

Basic Needs: In Basic Needs, UNICEF and NGO partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide core relief items and one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families.

In May, UNICEF partner ASAM distributed over 786 family and baby hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and migrant families on the move in five provinces⁴⁹, benefitting nearly 1,395 children.

Media and External Communications: In May, UNICEF participated in the #EveryChildALIVE campaign to celebrate the International Day of the Midwife and Mother’s Day. An Instagram LIVE chat (22K views) was held with Turkish celebrity Ceyda Düvenci, who spoke about the importance of breastfeeding for both mothers and children.

UNICEF also organized a field visit with the EU Delegation to Turkey and Turkish actress Ezgi Mola to the Yıldırım Beyazıt Temporary Education Center in Istanbul, where they met refugee children benefiting from the CCTE programme. The visit was featured on Instagram LIVE and other social media channels, garnering 36K+ views, 77.6K reach, and 5.5K engagement.

In addition, UNICEF’s signing of another 2-year rolling work plan with the Gaziantep Municipality Mayor - which will address early childhood, formal and non-formal education, child marriage and child labour – was picked up by multiple media outlets and promoted on [UNICEF](#) and the [Ministry’s social media](#) channels. Throughout the month, UNICEF also acknowledged the generous support of donors through [multiple social media posts](#) on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

Summary of Programme Results (January-May 2018)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result*	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	51,200	n/a	n/a	50,000	0 ¹	0
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	650,000	608,425	0	650,000	608,702 ²	277
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	n/a	n/a	23,000	2,919 ³	1,298
# teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440	12,994	0	13,000	12,994 ⁴	0
# teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620	n/a	n/a	146,200	0 ⁵	0
# refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	330,625	0	325,000	356,611 ⁶	25,986
CHILD PROTECTION (Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	179,467	0	150,000	92,224 ¹	16,645

⁴⁶ 136,831 girls and 135,200 boys.

⁴⁷ 178,843 girls and 177,768 boys.

⁴⁸ Ankara, Malatya, İzmir, Hatay, Manisa, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Gaziantep, and Ordu.

⁴⁹ Muğla, Adana, Gaziantep, Manisa, Ankara.

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result*	Change since last report
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	26,592	0	80,000	25,039 ²	6,889
# children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	14,483	0	77,000	13,663 ³	3,077
# children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	12,006	0	20,000	12,511 ⁴	1,616
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes	220,850	61,607	0	200,000	56,809 ¹	8,657
BASIC NEEDS (Needs: 10.6 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 3.7 million children)						
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	2,130,650	153,839	0	60,000	56,614 ¹	-5,696 ¹
HEALTH (Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)						
# Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	n/a	n/a	1,400	0 ¹	0
# Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000	2,291	0	130,000	0 ²	0
FOOTNOTES						
* Results: Sector and UNICEF results are cumulative (January-April 2018).						
Education 1: The result for this indicator was reset to zero, to report only newly enrolled children in 2018. This has been done to align with the targets of the recently signed Rolling Working Plan with the MoNE.						
Education 2: 301,481 girls and 307,221 boys. This data also includes pre-primary school children aged 5 years and up. Enrolment figures will continue to fluctuate as the school year goes on; max enrolment achieved will be reported in the HPM until the school year concludes.						
Education 3: 613 girls and 685 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education year to date is 2,919 (1,455 girls and 1,464 boys). With the ALP start in May (along with the provision of transportation support for OOSC in rural areas), UNICEF expects to meet its 23,000 target in non-formal education by end year.						
Education 4: 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in March is 12,966 (6,894 women, 6,072 men).						
Education 5: With the signing of the RWP in April, UNICEF and MoNE have commenced planning for this intervention, with the first round of trainings expected to take place during summer 2018.						
Education 6: 178,843 girls and 177,768 boys. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the planned CTE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.						
Child Protection 1: 8,573 girls, 8,071 boys and 1 LGBTI.						
Child Protection 2: 3,290 girls and 3,599 boys. Underachievement is due to insufficient funding for PSS interventions, as well as increased investments in strengthening data collection and verification. Funding has now been received and progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate.						
Child Protection 3: 1,344 girls and 1,732 boys. Underachievement is due to the delayed establishment of key partnerships, as well as increased investments in strengthening data collection and verification. These partnerships have now been established, and progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate.						
Child Protection 4: 622 girls and 712 boys. This indicator includes children identified in 2017 and now referred in 2018.						
Adolescents and Youth 1: 4,946 girls and 3,711 boys. Underachievement is due to delayed implementation by the MoYS as they established a stronger and more comprehensive M&E system. This system will be in place by July after which progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate.						
Basic Needs 1: Results achieved have been revised following a detailed post-distribution monitoring and data verification exercise by UNICEF partners, in which the exact number of beneficiaries was determined; previous figures were based on an inter-agency standard estimate of 6 persons (3 children) per household.						
Health 1: UNICEF is currently in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are TBD.						
Health 2: UNICEF provides support to national vaccination campaigns in partnership with the Ministry of Health; the next campaign is TBD.						

Egypt

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: The Government of Egypt continues to grant access to Syrian refugees to basic and social services. Per UNHCR data, there are 225,728 refugee and asylum seekers, including an

estimated 85,777 children in the country. Refugee populations are mainly concentrated in Cairo, Giza and Alexandria. Additionally, there are currently 3,695 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) registered, with the majority (61 per cent) being from Eritrea, followed by Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan. Most refugees and migrants in Egypt live in rented accommodation in informal settlements across Greater Cairo and other urban centres. This perpetuates levels of vulnerability influenced by deteriorating economic conditions in Egypt, including sharp increases in costs of essential goods and services. Refugees and migrants in Egypt also experience discrimination in accessing

Affected Population

Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal accessed on June 12, 2018.

M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	128,956	M: 66,541; F: 62,415
Child Refugees (Under 18)	54,033	M: 27,983; F: 26,049
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,669	M: 7,093; F: 6,577

housing and employment opportunities due to lack of legal documentation, as well as social and linguistic discrimination, rendering them particularly vulnerable. UASC children are particularly at risk as they often arrive in Egypt without family and community support systems, and remain without assistance while they await registration by the UNHCR. While refugees in Egypt are permitted to access public services, including education and health, financial, social and awareness barriers can prevent them from accessing/using the available services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Education: UNICEF continues to support refugee, migrant and host community children to access quality education services, within formal and non-formal settings. UNICEF's strategy targets the governorates with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees (Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta). These governorates also host refugees, migrants and asylum seekers from other countries, including those from Sudan and the Horn of Africa. UNICEF's humanitarian support extends to all vulnerable populations in these areas, including host-communities, to address the needs of the most at-risk, and promote social integration. The support encompasses the provision of pre-primary education grants, education supplies, teacher training and life skills programmes.

During May, UNICEF and partners provided 265 refugee kindergarten (KG) children with education grants to support enrollment in pre-primary education, bringing the total reach since the beginning of the year to over 7,000 children (3,699 males and 3,446 females). Of those, 4,024 are Syrians and 3,141 are Africans, Yemenis or Iraqis. Additionally, 46 Syrian and 15 African refugee teachers received capacity-building training to enhance their ability to plan for and implement education activities to support achieving learning outcomes for KG children. Training participants were also introduced to the new KG curriculum to be mainstreamed among the 30 UNICEF-supported KGs. In total, 144 teachers were trained since the beginning of the year, including 93 Syrians.

The implementation of some education programme activities that are part of UNICEF's agreement with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been experiencing some delay. The latter are facing difficulties in obtaining security clearances per the new NGOs law lately introduced, while the MoETE has been in a period of shifting priorities. Mostly affected activities include the delivery of life skills and public school interventions. To address the challenges, UNICEF has been involved in policy dialogues and discussions with the Minister of Education and Technical Education and the Ministry team of advisors, to ensure alignment of upcoming projects with the new education reform plan. This will positively affect the Education in Emergency programming, done in partnership with the MoETE. Also, UNICEF is in the process of establishing new agreements with International NGOs that do not require lengthy processes to obtain security clearance. By this, UNICEF will be able to achieve planned results for refugee, migrant and host community children as planned in 2018.

Health: Following a decree by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) permitting Syrian refugees to access public health services, UNICEF has been working with partner non-governmental organizations to support the MoHP in providing health care services to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees, as well as Egyptians through a basic package of training for medical and paramedical personnel. UNICEF's partnership with the MoHP continues to facilitate collaboration with other organizations working in primary health care to ensure a system-wide approach for health services for refugees, supported through synergies with other UNICEF programmes in child protection, social and behaviour change, and monitoring. For example, the provision of child protection services in Public Health Units allows for children who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence to receive psycho-social support (PSS), as well as referrals and medical assistance at the same location. Through May 2018, UNICEF and the MoHP have reached almost 11,000 children under the age of five with routine immunization and growth monitoring services and supported over 6,000 women with antenatal care in the targeted primary health centers (PHCs).

UNICEF is following-up on the capacity-building trainings for community health workers (CHWs) to improve their ability to provide health services directly to their communities, and to build awareness among the community on the services available in public health units.

Child Protection: Through Primary Health Units (PHUs) and Family Centers, UNICEF provides psychosocial support (PSS), including recreational activities for younger children; life skills training for adolescents and young people up to 20 years old; positive parenting programmes and case management as an approach to respond to violence, neglect, exploitation and abuse of children. Furthermore, UNICEF assists children on the move and their families through family centres, mobile units, as well as through PHUs to cope with the increased number of people seeking primary health care services and psychosocial support. To complement these efforts, UNICEF is working on strengthening of the national child protection system to respond to irregular migration and trafficking.

During the reporting month, UNICEF supported almost 11,000 Egyptian, refugee and migrant children, adolescents and parents to access structured and sustained child protection and PSS services as well as over 1,000 others to case management bringing the total reach to almost 36,000 and almost 4,000 since the beginning of the year, respectively.

UNICEF continues to respond to the needs of children with particular disabilities through case management, the development of a meticulous care plan and through the delivery of special services such as speech and physical therapy, as well as provision of adaptive equipment. In May, 174 cases of disabled children were identified and assisted. These cases have been divided as per case classification into mental and physical disabilities.

Also in the reporting month, 54 children⁵⁰ in detention centers in Aswan and the Red Sea areas, were provided with assistance, including PSS, non-food items, hygiene kits, dry food, and play materials for children. In addition, UNICEF hired a focal point⁵¹ for children on the move at the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) to support its Secretary General in leading on children on the move profiling at the national level through coordination with relevant entities to better integrate children on the move across system strengthening initiatives.

As part of strengthening of the child protection system at the national level and activation of the child protection committees (CPC), UNICEF conducted initial visits and orientations to General CPCs in Kafr Shiekh and Dakhlya and proposed plans for CPC activation with NCCM follow-up. Additionally, new workplans were signed for the activation of CPCs in Damietta Governorate.

Though 67 per cent underfunded⁵², child protection programmes continued to achieve results as many interventions have been mainstreamed into government systems. However, many children continue to be beyond the reach of UNICEF and partners. Without adequate funding, over 60,000 children will not receive community-based child protection and PSS services, over 10,000 will not receive case management and specialized services and over 10,000 parents will not receive positive parenting support.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-May2018)

EGYPT	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
HEALTH						
# antenatal care consultations provided ¹				8,000	6,238	1,138
# children U5 immunized - Polio National Immunization Days		n/a		15,000,000	15,000,000 ²	0
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services				11,000	10,838	2,329
# trained Community Health Workers				350	0 ³	0
EDUCATION (Need: 65,945 Syrian refugee children)						
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary	n/a	n/a		1,800	1,540	1,540
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	48,045			19,000	0 ¹	0
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	4,330			1,500	0 ¹	0
# teachers and education personnel trained	3,200			150	94 ²	46
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	77,920			7,000	1,455	10
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a			8,300	0 ¹	0
# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a			3,200	4,024	206
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	29,500	n/a		25,000	35,963 ¹	10,958
# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	11,500			10,000	7,321	2,145
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community based PSS and CP activities	44,000			40,000	25,365	2,094
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	7,500			5,000	3,921	1,014
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash based interventions	13,300	n/a		12,000	1,169	509
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	550			150	501 ²	174
# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	930			50	52	12
# government bodies activated and strengthened	105			40	91 ³	-8 ⁴

⁵⁰ Six of the children are accompanied with their families, while 48 are unaccompanied minors. Of these, there were only four females (one in Nasr Alnoba detention from Syria and three in Safaga detention from Somalia).

⁵¹ Children on the move focal point is a UNICEF consultant based in NCCM coordinating children on the move interventions (as per NCCM and UNICEF annual work plan) and ensuring coordination at national level across all actors for children on the move, including the International Organization on Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

⁵² Including funds carried-from previous year. Funding status as of 14 June 2018.

EGYPT	Sector Target*	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,600	n/a		1,000	254	99
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# vulnerable children reached with one-off cash for winter		n/a		47,200	0 ¹	0
FOOTNOTES						
*Sector: All targets have been updated, while results are pending from the working groups.						
Health 1: This indicator includes all consultations received by child bearing age (15-49) women and not only ante-natal.						
Health 2: Polio NIDs conducted in February 2018. Result pending validation.						
Health 3: The zero result is due to lack of funds impacting implementation of this activity.						
Education 1: No result due to delays caused by a reform that is being carried-out by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and shifts in priorities which affected the commencement of several education activities. The introduction of the new NGO law has also resulted in increased restrictions on implementation at the community level, particularly with regards to the life skills component. Mitigation measures are explained in the narrative report Based on discussions with UNICEF implementing partner and mapping of Syrian children needs, the targets were adjusted to accommodate the increasing demand.						
Education 2: As per the definition of this indicator, one host community teacher is added to the 93 Syrian teachers.						
Child Protection 1: The result is high due to the Child Protection and Health integrated programme where child protection and psychosocial support activities are being provided through UNICEF-supported primary healthcare units (PHUs). In addition, in targeted communities, services are becoming well known and trusted with more outreach and access to children and families. Implementing partners have good management of funds and still utilize funds from last year to ensure that operations and interventions are in place to all targets. The result includes Syrians and non-Syrians.						
Child Protection 2: Result is high as in targeted communities, services are becoming well known and trusted with more outreach and access to children and families. Also, implementing partners have good management of funds and still utilize funds from last year to ensure that operations and interventions are in place to all targets.						
Child Protection 3: 39 health units; 38 schools and 22 CPCs. Result is high as in targeted communities, services are becoming well known and trusted with more outreach and access to children and families. Also, implementing partners have good management of funds and still utilize funds from last year to ensure that operations and interventions are in place to all targets.						
Child Protection 4: UNICEF result change is due to verification of last month's result.						
Social Protection 1: 90% of cash assistance has been distributed. The final number of beneficiaries is not available yet, however it is estimated at 42,380, per the UNHCR partner.						

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP) Funding Status

As of 14 June 2018, UNICEF appeals for Syria and the Syrian Refugees are 56% and 55% funded respectively, this includes funds carried-forward from the previous year. UNICEF's response to Syrian refugees in Iraq continues to be most underfunded (71%) followed by Jordan (59%) and Egypt (55%). Sustained and unearmarked donor funding remains critical to support to one of the world's longest and most complex humanitarian crises.

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 14 June 2018)

Syria Crisis (HRP and 3RP)

Amounts in million USD

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	45.7	39.3	46%	50.9	15.9	35.0	69%	86.0	26.4	59.6	69%	5.4	1.8	3.6	67%															142.3	44.1	98.2	69%	227.4	89.8	137.5	60%
Health and Nutrition	80.5	23.7	56.8	71%	8.3	6.4	1.9	23%	21.0	11.7	9.3	44%	1.5	1.1	0.4	26%	1.0	0.7	0.3	35%	2.3	0.3	2.0	87%							34.0	20.2	13.8	41%	114.6	44.0	70.6	62%
Education	92.1	48.2	43.9	48%	75.4	33.8	41.6	55%	233.0	117.8	115.2	49%	13.5	3.4	10.1	75%	194.4	129.8	64.6	33%	6.0	4.9	1.0	17%						522.2	289.8	232.4	45%	614.3	338.0	276.4	45%	
Child Protection	31.1	22.9	8.2	26%	28.2	8.7	19.5	69%	40.0	37.8	2.2	5%	4.2	1.0	3.3	77%	30.9	30.8	0.0	0%	10.3	3.4	6.9	67%						113.5	81.7	31.8	28%	144.6	104.6	40.0	28%	
Basic Needs and winter response	40.4	19.1	21.4	53%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.5	0.1	0.4	90%	3.0	5.1	0.0	0%	7.3	0.7	6.6						10.8	5.9	4.9	46%	51.2	24.9	26.3	51%		
Social Protection					30.8	11.8	19.0	62%	17.0	8.2	8.8	52%									0.0	0.3	0.0						47.8	20.3	27.5	58%	47.8	20.3	27.5	58%		
Youth and Adolescents					15.1	9.5	5.6	37%	48.0	42.9	5.1	11%									0.0								63.1	52.4	10.7	17%	63.1	52.4	10.7	17%		
Early recovery	6.5	11.0	0.0	0%																0.0									0.0	0.0			6.5	11.0	0.0	0%		
Palestinian									11.0	2.6	8.4	76%								0.0									11.0	2.6	8.4	76%	11.0	2.6	8.4	76%		
Other																										7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	7.0	0.0	7.0	100%	
Being allocated		16.3				0.5				2.4				0.0				0.0			2.1								6.1					22.4				
Regional thematic																													0.0					0.0				
Total	335.7	186.9	148.8	44%	208.7	86.6	122.1	59%	456.0	250.0	206.0	45%	25.1	7.3	17.8	71%	229.2	166.3	62.9	27%	25.8	11.7	14.1	55%	7.0	1.2	5.8	83%	951.8	523.1	428.7	45%	1287.5	710.0	577.5	45%		

- Funds available include carry-forward from 2017.
- The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total Humanitarian Appeal for Children requirements as there are surpluses under: Early Recovery in Syria (HRP); Basic Needs and Winter Response in Turkey (3RP); Social Protection in Egypt (3RP); and Early Recovery in the HRP and 3RP funding total.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 55.4 M and Total funds available US\$ 13.75 M.
- For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 25.1 M and Total funds available US\$ 9.99 M.
- Lebanon: \$55.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.

Next SitRep: July 20th, 2018

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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