



© UNICEF/ Syria 2016/ Aleppo/ Khudr Al- Issa
Following intense fighting in east Aleppo, a UNICEF supported mobile nutrition team screens children for malnutrition in Jibreen, Aleppo.

unicef

Syria Crisis

2016 Humanitarian Results

ANNUAL 2016: SYRIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ, TURKEY AND EGYPT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In 2016, there were verified reports of over 2,300 grave violations against children by armed forces and groups throughout Syria. Of these, killing and maiming of children and recruitment and use of children were the most prevalent violations. The actual numbers are likely to be much higher.
- UNICEF has supported the coordination of the No Lost Generation across the Syria crisis countries. The scale up of education support by sector partners inside Syria has contributed to a decrease in the number of out-of-school children from 2.12 million (40%) in 2014/15 to 1.75 million (32%) in 2015/16. UNICEF and partners reached over 1 million children with structured psychosocial support, and expanded programming for adolescents and youth, including social cohesion and life skills.
- UNICEF has scaled up cash based programming across the Syria crisis countries in 2016, including providing 12,963 Syrian teachers with incentives in Turkey, and supporting over 21,000 vulnerable households in Jordan, Iraq and Syria with regular cash to support their basic needs.
- UNICEF has launched the humanitarian appeal for [2017 in Syria](#) and for Syrian refugees [2017 and 2018 in the countries hosting](#). The total appeal for 2017 is about US\$ 1.4 billion for both appeals, and the 2018 appeal for Syrian refugees is US\$ 1 billion.

In Syria

5,800,000

of children affected

13,500,000

of people affected
(HNO, 2017)

Outside Syria

2,308,897

of registered Syria refugee children

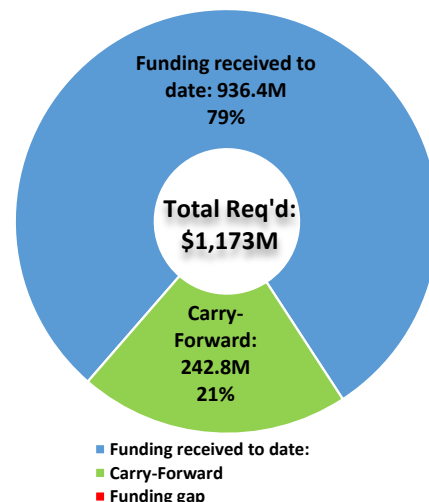
4,860,897

of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 5 January 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2016

US\$ 1,173 million

Funding Status*



* \$US 60 M counted in 2015 and 2016 as a result of adjusting multi-year donation tracking

* Excluding 4.7M Madad for Regional office

UNICEF Response to the Syria Crisis	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
# beneficiaries have experienced a hygiene promotion session and/or received a hygiene kit	1,521,922	1,939,065	5,711,449	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in formal education	839,016	698,042	n/a	n/a
# targeted children enrolled in non-formal or informal education	762,714	361,507	1,064,060	195,932
# children under five vaccinated against polio	19,117,471	21,477,112	n/a	21,477,112
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes	1,056,674	1,139,884	1,904,301	1,205,379

Syria

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs: During 2016, Syria's children continued to suffer from escalating conflict and brutal violence, which directly impacted their survival, protection, development, and well-being. By the end of the year, there were 13.5 million people in need of assistance including 5.8 million children. Of these, 6.3 million people have been uprooted from their homes and forced to relocate, while close to 5 million have fled the country. Throughout the year, children faced violence, abuse and exploitation, recruitment and use by armed groups, killing, maiming, abduction and sexual and gender-based violence.

Schools were directly targeted resulting in death, injury, and interruption to learning. Throughout the year the UN documented more than 60 incidents of attacks on schools. During the same period, 101 hospitals were reportedly attacked resulting in damage and destruction and impacting critical health services. Water continued to be used as a weapon of war. On approximately 30 different occasions, water infrastructure and water supply were directly attacked or deliberately turned off as a tactic of war.

UNICEF's Response to Hard to Reach Locations: By the end of the year, there remained 4.9 million people living in areas that were hard to reach (HTR), including close to a million people living in besieged locations¹ where movement of people and goods was systematically denied and access to services interrupted. Some 1.57 million people in besieged and HTR areas were reached with a multi-sectoral package of assistance through regular programmes, cross border supplies and services and cross line convoys. Of these, over 820,000 people were reached through 86 convoys and 85,800 people were reached through airdrops. This compares to just over 1.4 million people reached (1.1 million through convoys) in 2015. In besieged areas specifically, UNICEF participated in 45 convoys reaching close to 360,000 people – this compares to 190,000 people reached in besieged areas in 2015.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: As sector lead in WASH, Education, Nutrition, and sub-sector lead in Child Protection, UNICEF continued to enhance coordination and information management capacity both at the Whole of Syria and hub level, including at sub-national levels in Syria.

Until the end of November, WASH sector partners reached over 66 percent of the HRP target for strategic objective one with over 5.8 million people benefiting (against a target of 8.7 million) from sustained interventions. On humanitarian life-saving over 185 percent of targeted individuals obtained access to WASH non-food items (NFIs) reaching over 4.5 million people (against a target of 2.4 million). For hygiene, 43 per cent of the target was met with 1.42 million people reached (target 3.3 million). The sector completed a comprehensive assessment of the status of WASH covering all the country, in a coordinated exercise across all hubs.

The nutrition sector increased its operational capacity on the ground in 2016, including through harnessing of existing health service delivery platforms such as the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI), Reproductive Health (RH) clinics as well, as WFP food distribution channels for nutrition interventions. Until November sector partners had trained 2,648 health staff on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (176 per cent of target), and 1,744 staff on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) (87 per cent). This facilitated programme scale up, with over 1 million children, pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition in the year.

The education sector reached 3.6 million children and youth with formal and non-formal education services and supplies, including 440,539 in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, and 61,905 Palestinians. This was achieved through 45 implementing partners comprising 29 national NGOs, seven international NGOs, five UN agencies, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and the Palestinian Red Crescent. The sector facilitated a capacity building initiative, to orient 639 education practitioners including from the Ministry of Education (MoE), Directorates of Education (DoE), and SARC on INEE minimum standards for education, data collection and analysis for improvement of Education Management Information System (EMIS), monitoring and 4Ws reporting.

As of the end of November, child protection sector partners have increased capacity for programmes including through training over 10,000 child protection workers (more than 100 per cent of target) on the foundations of child protection, community-based child protection approaches and specialised service interventions. There were 58 child protection partners comprising 35 national NGOs, 17 INGOs, 6 UN agencies and SARC. Results achieved include reaching over 2 million children (69% of target) Owing to strong collaboration with the Mine Action Area of Responsibility and Education Sector

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	13,500,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,800,000
Total Displaced Population	6,500,000
Children Displaced	2,400,000
People in Hard to Reach Areas	3,900,000
Children in Hard to Reach Areas	1,200,000
People in Besieged Areas	974,080

* Source 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA

¹ This includes the 275,000 people previously estimated as besieged in East Aleppo. Figures are under revision following change of control in East Aleppo.

have been reached with explosive remnants of war risk education in schools and communities. 20,020 children (90% of the target) have been identified and provided with specialised child protection services, including case management.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is anchored in the Whole of Syria Humanitarian Response Plan. UNICEF operates through its field presence inside Syria (in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous), as well as through cross-border interventions from Amman and Gaziantep. WASH programmes focus on securing uninterrupted access to safe water, promoting good hygiene practices and reducing the risk of exposure to WASH-related morbidity. In Health focus is to sustain and reactivate immunization services for children and support basic paediatric and maternal health care with critical medical supplies, equipment and training. The Education program aims to address barriers to education among out-of-school children by strengthening the availability and quality of learning, including expanding the capacity of host communities to absorb internally displaced children by increasing the availability of learning spaces. In Child Protection, UNICEF prioritizes psychosocial support and awareness raising on the dangers of unexploded remnants of war, while building the capacities of social workers and supporting the United Nations to monitor and report on grave violations. Social protection schemes combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities and out-of-school children. Seasonal clothes and blankets are provided to the most vulnerable children through direct distribution and e-vouchers. Through UNICEF support, adolescents and youth receive skills-based education, community-based vocational training, entrepreneurship seed funding and access to civic engagement opportunities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: As a direct result of investments in clean water, hygiene, and sanitation, there were no major disease outbreaks or water borne diseases in 2016. UNICEF's provision of over 6,437 metric tons of water disinfectant supported over 14 million people to have access to clean water every month. In South Syria water safety plans were introduced to the private water vendors and communities. This guarantees safe water for over 450,000 people in opposition controlled Dar'a and Quneitra, where the municipal services are virtually non-existent and the supply is guaranteed by the private sector.

UNICEF's humanitarian WASH efforts reached over 1.7 million people, including through trucking of nearly 1.5 billion litres of water and through the provision over 5 million litres of fuel for generators to run water pumping stations. UNICEF also supported the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in IDP shelters, distributed WASH NFIs for over 820,000 people and delivered hygiene awareness to over 112,000 people. Improved and sustained access to drinking water and sanitation was provided to over 4.4 million people through infrastructure interventions. WASH in schools reached 607 schools benefiting over 290,000 children, including by addressing the special needs of children with disabilities.

Health: Syria remained polio free in 2016, with 3.5 million children immunized against polio. Through investments in routine immunization, just over 279,000 (58% of the target) children under one year were reached with DPT₃ vaccine, some 372,000 (77%) reached with MMR, and 454,000 (94%) reached with BCG². Three rounds of a nationwide multi-antigen accelerated immunisation campaign were conducted. From Damascus the campaign focused on besieged and hard-to-reach areas in which more than 1.7 million children under five were screened, of whom 1.3 million (75%) were up to date with their vaccination while some 444,000 (25%) defaulters were vaccinated. From cross-border at least 456,000 children were vaccinated in all three rounds with a range of antigens including OPV and Pentavalent.

To maintain the cold chain, 1,127 refrigerators and 11 cold and freezer rooms were installed. Over 1.64 million children and women accessed health services through 16 rehabilitated public health centres, as well as 95 health centres and 30 mobile health teams run by UNICEF supported NGOs. UNICEF continued to build the capacity of health and nutrition counterparts with more than 6,300 doctors, nurses, midwives and technicians trained on immunization, maternal health, control of diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), neonatal care, vaccines supply management, school health, and reporting systems.

Nutrition: In 2016 UNICEF and partners undertook a SMART nutrition survey, which found a moderate acute malnutrition rate of 1.2%, a severe acute malnutrition rate of 0.5%, and stunting rate of 12.7%. UNICEF reached close to 350,000 children and mothers in HTR and besieged locations with therapeutic nutrition supplies, complementary food, and micronutrient supplements. Over 936,000 children and over 182,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition, of whom close to 19,000 children and 1,400 women received treatment. Over 658,000 PLW were counselled on proper breastfeeding and complementary feeding and over 461,000 children and 140,000 mothers received multiple micronutrient supplements.

² DPT: diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus; MMR: measles, mumps, and rubella (German measles); OPV: Oral Polio Vaccine.

UNICEF has undertaken an extensive capacity development of partners, including through training 2,706 male and female frontline health workers on screening, referral, treatment of malnutrition through community management of acute malnutrition, and on infant and young feeding practices to treat and prevent malnutrition and stunting.

Education: Interventions in education - focusing on quality, access, and institutional strengthening - contributed to an increase in school enrolment from 3.24 million children (60% of school-age population) to 3.66 million (68%) between 2014/15 and 2015/16. These efforts also resulted in a decrease in the number of out-of-school children from 2.12 million (40%) in 2014/15 to 1.75 million (32%) in 2015/16. The nationwide 'Back to Learning' (BTL) initiative reached over 3.1 million children with textbooks, stationery, and school bags. UNICEF and partners rehabilitated 401 schools benefitting over 189,000 children and provided 324 prefabricated classrooms that ensured learning spaces for close to 25,000 children. The self-learning and Curriculum B (accelerated learning) programmes reached over 136,000 out-of-school children. UNICEF also supported over 12,000 students from hard-to-reach and besieged areas to participate in the grades 9 and 12 national exams. UNICEF provided technical support to MOE/DOE to strengthen school-level data collection, analysis and reporting. Training on active learning, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and Curriculum B reached 6,017 teachers.

Child Protection: UNICEF supported the establishment of child friendly spaces and mobile teams, reaching more than 433,000 children (53 percent girls) and around 70,000 caregivers (67 percent women), with structured and sustained child protection interventions; of these an estimated 20,000 children lived in HTR and besieged areas. In 2016 increased investments were made in specialised responses – focusing in particular on children victims of violence and abuse, and on children living in the street and involved in child labour.

UNICEF reached over 1.8 million people with mine risk education, including through support to a large-scale capacity development exercise involving more than 2,300 professionals. The provision of materials for children (magazines, knowledge game) enabled the capacity of the trainees to roll-out a massive awareness raising campaign, which will be expanded in 2017.

UNICEF led the establishment of the Country Task Force (CTFMR) to facilitate monitoring, reporting and response to grave child rights violations. Monitoring of grave child rights violations provided the evidence base for advocacy and response. In 2016 there were verified reports of over 2,300 grave violations throughout Syria. Of these, killing and maiming of children and recruitment and use of children were the most prevalent violations, with the former representing 54% of the total and the latter 28%. The actual numbers are likely to be much higher.

Social Protection: UNICEF introduced a cash transfer scheme for families of children with complex disabilities. Implementation started in Aleppo reaching 1,760 children (target 4,200 in Aleppo). The programme will be expanded in 2017 with engagement and ownership of public services. UNICEF also stepped up engagement with institutions to strengthen social care and protection systems through boosting capacity of social workers, integrating responses and promoting cooperation between public service providers and NGOs. As a result, a model on integrated social services and case management has been produced.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Syrian adolescents and youth (10-24 years) experience limited access to quality education, protection and basic services, high unemployment and restricted livelihood and engagement opportunities. In 2016, investing in the second decade of a child's life was a key priority for UNICEF. As part of the NLG, UNICEF supported delivery of age-appropriate services and opportunities, including life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) programs and vocational/entrepreneurship training, Sport for Development (S4D) and civic engagement initiatives. Over 750,000 girls and boys, 10-24 years old, from 11 Governorates (54% girls) were reached. This included some 192,000 adolescents and youth who were supported with enhanced critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills. Some 16,000 youth accessed community-based vocational training courses provided by local NGOs. Together with MoE a systemic approach is being adapted to incorporate LSCE in the both formal and non-formal education, initially starting with teacher training and updating LSCE training manual for the non-formal set ups.

Support to social cohesion through civic engagement took various forms. Nearly 252,000 young people accessed S4D activities in 9 governorates. Young people promoted social awareness on child labour and child marriage; back to learning; handwashing; and polio campaigns. Over 6,800 initiatives were implemented at community level. UNICEF established 7 Innovation Labs which served as collaborative working spaces for adolescents and youth to work around common goals through the design of social and business entrepreneurship projects and other innovative ideas. A seed funding project was initiated in late 2016 to build the skills of 1,500 youth (15+) to design and implement social and business entrepreneurship projects. So far, 282 youth, 52% girls, participated in an entrepreneurship boot camp training, with 15 projects planned for seed funding in early 2017.

NFIs: As part of UNICEF's seasonal response, more than 672,000 children were reached with clothing kits and blankets including more than 119,000 children living in HTR and besieged areas. The use of e-vouchers was scaled up to reach more than 39,000

children in Homs, Tartous, Lattakia, Quamishli and Damascus. Post distribution monitoring for winter clothes and e-vouchers has allowed UNICEF to verify the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries, compare their preferences, and make adjustments based on recommendations of users and implementing partners.

Communication for Development (C4D): As part of the C4D strategy, 18 technical health outreach workers, 10 national NGO representatives, and 15 journalists have benefited from comprehensive C4D capacity building. Training focused on the promotion of positive behavior practices for child survival and development. C4D acts as a bridge to integrate programmes activities. Health and nutrition ensured more than 300,000 caregivers were reached with health education messages; coordination between health and WASH supported messaging to prevent cholera and other epidemics; health and education came together to train school health staff on child health issues; and the BTL campaign reached 6.5 million people with education messages including through some 1,200 youth volunteers.

Supply Management: Delivery of essential services remains a major driver of the UNICEF Whole of Syria programme through water trucking, rehabilitation of public infrastructure, procurement of critical supplies from offshore and local sources and distribution of supplies to besieged and hard to reach areas. Total procurement by the Syria office reached \$75 million in 2016 with supply plan implementation at 86% while efforts continued to strengthen local procurement which increased by 27% from \$44 million in 2015 to \$60 million in 2016. Over \$60 million worth of supplies were distributed and over \$75 million handled in 7 warehouses across five governorates. These include over \$11 million worth of supplies for hard to reach and besieged areas.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – December 2016)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need ¹	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
HEALTH (Need: 11.5 million people)							
# children under five vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,900,000	3,504,363	0
# children under 1 reached with routine vaccination ²					520,000	279,118	47,429
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported ³					1,500,000	1,659,290	117,881
# beneficiaries (est.) reached with health supplies ⁴					2,362,000	2,292,074	191,650
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential health supplies through convoys					n/a	517,558	7,500
NUTRITION							
# children & pregnant and lactating women receiving micro-nutrients ¹	3,162,340	1,048,433	n/a	n/a	1,048,433	601,783	59,134
# children & pregnant and lactating women screened for acute malnutrition ²	3,162,340	865,384	n/a	n/a	1,180,000	1,119,256	143,982
# children treated for acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) ³	89,298	26,077	32,804	0	8,000	18,946	1,398
# pregnant and lactating women counselled on appropriate IYCF	1,331,841	500,000	n/a	n/a	375,000	658,443	113,581
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential nutrition supplies through convoys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	352,678	3,300
WASH (Need:12.1 million people)							
# population served by support to repair/rehabilitation/ augmentation of water and sanitation systems ¹	n/a	13,203,506	n/a	0	4,608,600	3,901,010	151,600
# population served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems ²		14,754,693	16,438,006	0	13,004,000	14,418,231	0
# individuals supported with access to essential WASH NFIs ³		4,460,553	2,270,082	0	1,061,000	1,503,364	163,105
# individuals benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/ emergency WASH facilities and services ⁴		5,828,288	2,562,209	0	1,540,000	825,447	6,213
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential WASH supplies through convoys		n/a	n/a	0	n/a	680,750	4,000

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need ¹	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION							
# children (5-17) in formal education supported with Back to Learning supplies ¹	5,400,000	3,837,091	3,349,473	n/a	3,133,500	3,160,090	176,438
# children accessing non-formal education opportunities ²	2,757,244	626,810	589,284	n/a	682,500	328,371	-2,186
# teachers & education facilitators benefitting from professional development ³	272,000	34,722	11,594	7,320	20,700	6,865	2,736
# children benefitting from life skills programmes ⁴	n/a	532,187	203,994	n/a	300,500	184,450	23,719
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential education supplies through convoys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	137,380	450
CHILD PROTECTION							
# individuals reached with Mine/ Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education activities	n/a	2,953,000	2,051,280	81,068	2,092,500	1,866,260	26,505
# children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes, including parenting programmes ¹	5,900,000	912,000	586,711	22,087	453,600	503,633	49,116
# individuals reached with awareness raising initiatives on child protection issues ²	5,900,000	1,933,855	739,361	0	842,600	1,022,948	130,097
# children who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection services	300,000	22,196	20,020	1,368	1,100	630	461
# frontline child protection workers and volunteers trained	n/a	6,500	10,692	n/a	4,480	2,577	94
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged and hard to reach areas served with essential child protection supplies through convoys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34,480	0
NON-FOOD ITEMS							
# children that have received emergency NFI assistance ¹	n/a				1,070,000	672,392	60,816
# beneficiaries (est.) in besieged & hard to reach areas served with essential NFIs through convoys	n/a				n/a	119,289	1,000
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD (ERL) (Need:9.4 million people)							
# vulnerable families receiving regular cash/in kind transfers ¹	n/a				14,000	1,760	54
# affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets) ²	n/a				1,500	0	0
FOOTNOTES							
NEED: 1) All needs figures from Syria HRP 2016 Objectives, Indicators and Targets matrices.							
Health: 1) During 2016 four polio campaigns were conducted, including two national campaigns (during March and October) and two sub-national campaigns (during April and November). All campaigns equally target girls and boys.							
Health: 2) Data on routine vaccination for January-November 2016 received from all 14 Governorates (DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator). Three routine vaccination campaign took place in April, July and November focusing on hard-to-reach areas. All campaigns equally target girls and boys.							
Health: 3) Primary health care services include medical consultations, medicine and medical supplies. PHC services are provided in health centres and through mobile teams in remote areas.							
Health: 4) Health supplies include Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), Syrian Essential Drugs List (SEDSL), Midwifery kits and Paediatric kits.							
Nutrition: 1) A total of 461,425 children (230,077 girls and 231,348 boys) and 140,358 pregnant & lactating women (PLWs) were reached with micro-nutrients in 2016.							
Nutrition: 2) A total of 936,417 children under five and 182,839 pregnant & lactating women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition during 2016.							
Nutrition: 3) A total of 18,946 children (10,429 girls and 8,517 boys) were treated for acute malnutrition: 109 SAM inpatient, 2,828 SAM outpatient and 16,009 MAM.							
WASH: 1) Indicator includes water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support); wastewater (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support).							
WASH: 2) Water systems including provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water.							
WASH: 3) Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment/ storage solutions.							
WASH: 4) Includes water trucking, WASH in schools/ IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste.							
Education: 1) BTL supplies reached 1,549,910 girls and 1,610,180 boys. Data usually reported by partners with an average delay of 2-3 months.							

Education: 2) Non-formal education includes Early Childhood Education, Self-Learning, Curriculum B, Accelerated Learning, Remedial Education, Literacy and Numeracy and Vocational Education. In 2016 160,971 girls and 167,400 boys were reached.
Education: 3) Includes training of kindergarten teachers for children under 6 as well as training by local NGOs on active learning. In 2016 4,324 women and 2,541 men were reached.
Education: 4) Life skills includes alternative education and targets adolescents and youth (10-24 years). In 2016 89,606 girls; 83,365 boys; 6,234 men; and 7,245 women were reached.
Child Protection: 1) Including 183,270 adolescents reached with structured activities.
Child Protection: 2) Including 681,638 adolescents reached with awareness raising activities (Sport 4 Development) and youth-led initiatives on child protection issues.
NFIs: 1) Includes 40,035 children reached through e-vouchers.
ERL: 1) Regular cash transfers were provided to 1,760 families of children with identified vulnerabilities.
ERL: 2) Seed funding for youth in teams of 3-5, to implement social and business entrepreneurship initiatives.

Jordan

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

Jordan now hosts 2.7 million refugees, including over 650,000 registered Syrian refugees (51 per cent children) and 60,441 Iraqi refugees (33 per cent children), along with over 2.1 million long staying registered Palestinian refugees. The vast majority of Syrian refugees in Jordan - 78 per cent - live outside of camps. Among the most vulnerable Syrians are those who have left camps irregularly or who may not have the required documentation. A key advocacy success in 2016 was ensuring access to formal education opportunities for all children, including a temporary waiver for those without documentation.

As of the end of the year, approximately 70,000 Syrians resided between the Syrian and Jordanian berms at the border in the eastern desert, decreased from 85,000 people as of mid-2016. Over 40 per cent of the population at the "berm" are children. UNICEF sought to provide humanitarian assistance as the context permitted, including: distribution of non-food items (NFIs); provision of safe water; immunization campaigns; health and nutrition services; and support of vulnerable children and women. Refugees admitted from the berm until June were brought to Azraq camp, which increased from 17,949 to 35,837 refugees. UNICEF supported the expansion of schools and establishment of new Makani spaces to reach newly-arrived children in Villages 2 and 5.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: In 2016, UNICEF Jordan continued to work with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN and civil society. At the "Supporting Syria and the Region" conference in London in February 2016, the Government of Jordan pledged that, "every school will offer a safe, inclusive and tolerant environment with psychosocial support available to refugee children." Efforts within this "Jordan Compact" to expand formal education opportunities to an additional 50,000 Syrian children through double-shifting of schools are underway, with 197 double-shifted schools currently operational. Enrolment increased by 15% (22,352 students) thanks to the rapid expansion of formal education resulting from the Jordan Compact. As many as 50,000 children are ineligible to re-enter schools as they have been out of school for over three years; the Ministry of Education (MoE) with support from UNICEF has developed a Catch-Up Programme targeting children aged 8 to 12 years who are ineligible for formal education and too young for existing non-formal education programmes which start from age 13.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF continued to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable children at scale during 2016. UNICEF adopts a vulnerability approach to the identification of children in need. UNICEF Jordan focuses on increasing capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and Jordanian community members. This approach will increase sustainability of operations to assist vulnerable children. UNICEF is seeking to strengthen national social protection systems, expanding from the existing humanitarian cash transfer programming.

In 2016, UNICEF developed a Multidimensional Child Vulnerability (MCV) Index for Jordan which aggregates a set of indicators covering children's multidimensional vulnerability in line with UNICEF programme priorities in Jordan. Based on this analysis, UNICEF identified 26 districts (half of the total 51 districts) from 11 governorates for programme targeting. These selected districts cover 81 per cent of the total population, 82 per cent of the total child population and 89 per cent of the registered Syrian refugee population and children living in host communities in Jordan.

Affected Population: *Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of January 6, 2017. M: Male; F: Female*

Registered Refugees	655,404	M: 323,767; F: 331,632
Child Refugees (Under 18)	334,909	M: 171,715; F: 163,194
Child Refugees (Under 5)	102,242	M: 52,432; F: 49,810

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: The provision of essential WASH services benefitted approximately 136,639 people in 2016, including an estimated 79,250 children living in Za'atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City camps³. At the border areas near Rukban and Hadalat, 98,000 people⁴ (maximum population) were provided with an average of 0.65 million litres of treated water each day (6.8 l/p/d for Rukban and 24 l/p/d for Hadalat). In four governorates (Ma'raq, Madaba, Balqa and Irbid), 237,360 people had improved access to water services in 2016 through activities including water tankering and rehabilitation of water infrastructure. Rehabilitation or construction of new WASH facilities in 56 schools supported the health and attendance of 43,270 students. Nationwide WASH in schools standards were finalised this year and will be implemented in 2017.

In 2016 large-scale infrastructure projects increased the sustainability of WASH services in camps. The first phase of the Za'atari Water and Wastewater Networks was completed, increasing efficiency and improving the hygienic environment. The 18-month Phase II, starting in January 2017, will complete the networks. In Azraq camp, a new borehole was drilled, the transmission line completed, and the contractor for network improvements selected.

To improve water supply for the populations at the border, civil works for the Hadalat borehole were completed with final works on the Reverse Osmosis unit underway. The Rukban borehole was drilled to a depth of 572m, followed by pump testing and water quality analysis. The pump testing indicated a significantly higher yield than expected and it is anticipated that the borehole will be operational by mid-2017. Works continued on the new water network (4km trench length) and the new pumping station (760m³ storage capacity), expected to be completed in February 2017.

Education: UNICEF Jordan and partners continued to provide access for Syrian children to formal education and encouraging alternative forms of learning. An estimated 167,820 Syrian students (48% boys, 52% girls) had access to formal education in Ministry of Education schools in camp and host community settings. In host communities, UNICEF and the MoE increased double shifted schools from 98 to 197. Meanwhile in the camps, 44 double-shifted schools in 16 school complexes (Za'atari:28, Azraq: 12 and EJC: 4) provided educational services to Syrian children. In 2016, UNICEF and MoE have newly established kindergarten (KG) access for younger Syrian children, with 456 female children enrolled in KGs in Za'atari. In addition to the 1,620 children newly enrolled in non-formal education (NFE) programs 943 children enrolled in 47 NFE Catch Up centres. The new school year aims to reach 25,000 out-of-school children aged 8 to 12 years of all nationalities during the 2016-2017 academic year; as of October, 1,200 children were enrolled in 51 centres. Enrolment will be open continuously to new children.

Through the Learning for All Campaign 56,119 school-aged children (93 per cent Syrian; 47 per cent girls) from all governorates were reached, approximately half of whom were out of school. Through the campaign, UNICEF and partner staff and volunteers discussed the importance of enrolling and staying in school with 90,515 individuals from 18,103 households. Learning for All campaign partners have been requested to follow up with each child they registered to ensure they are now in school. So far, 15,565 children have been contacted, and 81 per cent are now in school, including 3,311 who were previously out-of-school. Partners are supporting the four per cent of children, who had difficulty registering and 15 per cent, who are not in school for other reasons, including financial issues, transportation and disabilities.

Makani: UNICEF currently supports 223 Makani centres in camps and host communities across Jordan where children can access a package of high quality services including psychosocial support (PSS), learning support (informal education), and life skills training. Through 2016, UNICEF-supported centres have reached 187,167 children with PSS nationwide, and provided learning support to 54,525 children (50 per cent girls) in both camps and host communities. In 2016 63,604 children were referred to formal education through Makani partners, while 2,631 non-educational referrals were made including financial, health, legal and support for children with disabilities.

In 71 vulnerable communities, a Makani Plus approach (including WASH interventions) reached 7,298 vulnerable children during 2016, while an additional 3,000 children reached through Makani partners (non-WASH) in vulnerable settlements. In 2016, a rationalization exercise was conducted for all Makani centres in host communities to determine whether Makani locations were well-placed to reach vulnerable children. As a result, 120 Makani centres will operate in host communities in 2017, placed within the most vulnerable districts in Jordan.

Youth: Life Skills training, including self-management, cognitive and social skills, empowers adolescents and youth, providing opportunities for active participation in constructive social change. In 2016, UNICEF partners reached 86,677 (49,891 female, 36,786 male) Syrian, Jordanian and Palestinian young people, many of whom were reached through Makani partners.

³ Cyber City closed in October when its residents were transferred to King Abdullah Park. EJC: Emirati Jordanian Camp.

⁴ 98,000 is the cumulative population, the population as of the end of December 2016 is approximately 70,000.

Through post-basic/technical skills development and livelihoods provision in camps, 3,117 youth (2,061 male, 1,056 female) benefited in 2016. UNICEF worked to promote participation and positive engagement: a UNICEF programme with Generations for Peace nurtured social cohesion through sports and arts in 5 governorates, reaching 1,600 participants (50 per cent Jordanian; 50 per cent Syrian; 50 per cent female), between the ages of 12 to 22 years.

Innovation platforms were established to engage young people and provide them with opportunities to act as change agents, innovators and promote participation. UNICEF and partners reached 10,947 (4,989 female, 5,958 male) young people through innovation labs and “labs on wheels” in Amman, Irbid, and Madaba in 2016. In camps, Innovation Labs provided Syrian youth with new technology, software and trainings to become more capable, creative, and confident learners, and develop social innovative initiatives. UNICEF’s youth network, Jeel962, strengthened civic engagement skills of young people. Currently, 317 Jeel962 members are acting as change agents, and 1,251 members in the network mentor one another, including to implement initiatives in their communities.

Child Protection: The number of children who received specialized child protection and case management services since the start of 2016 stands at 8,388 (45 per cent girls) in camps and host communities. UNICEF, in partnership with the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), UNHCR, IRC and IMC, works to strengthen child protection case management services for most vulnerable children. Since June, partners have been deploying the CPIMS+ module of Primero, an open source, web-based child protection information management system. The system is supporting case management for over to 1,000 most vulnerable girls and boys. Furthermore, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNICEF, UNHCR, NCFA, and relevant ministries to adopt CPIMS+/Primero as the national system for the tracking of family violence cases. A second instance of the system will be deployed in 2017 to replace the Family Violence Tracking System.

Health & Nutrition: In 2016, UNICEF Jordan supported emergency health, immunization and nutrition services in response to Syrian refugee arrivals. A national immunization campaign was conducted in March/April in collaboration with Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF and other UN agencies, vaccinating over one million children under five years old (139,904 Syrians, 939,089 Jordanians and 50,947 of other nationalities) against polio. In addition, UNICEF in partnership with Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF), MOH, WHO, IOM and other partners has conducted two vaccination campaigns in Rukban and Hadalat vaccinating over 13,000 Syrian child refugees against polio and measles, providing over 6,000 Syrian children with Vitamin A supplementation, and over 9,000 child bearing aged women with at least two doses of tetanus toxoid. The 2016 emergency vaccination for measles (campaigns and regular emergency vaccination) target was not achieved, in part due to the low occurrence of measles cases and in part due to limited access to conduct immunizations at the border.

Infant and Young Child Feeding centres in Za’atari, EJC, Azraq camps, host communities and the Raba al Sarhan Transit Centre reached 86,104 pregnant and lactating mothers with nutrition counselling and support, including breastfeeding promotion to support infant health, and 22,906 children under five years have been screened for malnutrition. In Azraq, UNICEF opened a paediatric ward in the IMC hospital providing 24-hour health and nutrition services for children and minimizing the need for referral of neonatal and paediatrics cases to facilities outside the camp.

Basic Needs: The vast majority of registered Syrian refugees in host communities continue to live below the Jordanian poverty⁵ line and face barriers to accessing basic public services; exhausted savings and high levels of debt. This has resulted in family members, including children, sent out to beg or resorting to high risk, engaging in child labour or other emergency coping strategies. In 2016 UNICEF continued monthly child cash grants and one-off winterization cash support provided to the most vulnerable Syrian refugee households. In 2016, UNICEF’s transferred monthly unconditional Child Cash Grant (CCG) instalments to the most vulnerable 56,000 children [27,000 girls and 29,000 boys] from 15,300 families. The UNICEF CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (USD28) per child per month, aiming to enable families to cover their children’s basic needs.

UNICEF is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Development, National Aid Fund and wider line ministries to improve the social safety net for all children in Jordan and progress has been made on strengthening the national social protection system. The National Aid Fund (NAF) is initiating a new cash transfer programme to improve education and child protection outcomes for the most vulnerable Jordanian children. This is also expected to decrease social tensions that have arisen in response to cash transfers to Syrian families. In addition, UNICEF will support NAF to strengthen institutional and infrastructure capacities, and monitoring and evaluation systems for social protection programmes.

⁵ 93 per cent as per the 3RP Regional Strategic Overview 2017/18

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – December 2016)

JORDAN	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last report
EDUCATION (Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescent)³						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal education ¹	156,000	167,820	695	156,000	167,820	695
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	1,620	131	7,500	1,620	131
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female) ^{3 and 4}	7,452	1,819	17	4,000	1,094	37
# children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education ^{5 and 6}	88,255	97,193	3,875	80,000	86,677	3,431
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal education ^{7 and 8}	83,000	66,038	4,448	80,500	54,525	2,908
CHILD PROTECTION¹ (Need: 478,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)						
# children (sex disaggregated) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	335,953	244,546	30,357	218,284	187,167	25,370
# children (disaggregated by sex) who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	19,500	11,641	988	10,260	8,388	499
# adults participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	338,166	239,034	21,319	127,490	126,394	8,074
# individuals trained on child protection (sex disaggregated) ⁴	6,151	10,766	807	4,600	9,582	783
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.3 million people, including 630,000 registered refugees)⁴						
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (tanking) ¹	172,100	234,908	892	155,000	234,908	892
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (infrastructure) ²	1,300,000	230,362	0	660,000	230,362	0
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities ³	893,700	263,011	995	573,000	263,011	995
# target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	190,000	127,228	4,908	143,000	127,228	4,908
# target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools ⁴	135,000	69,770	5,677	120,000	69,770	5,677
HEALTH (Need: 1 million U5 children, 60,450 child bearing aged women)						
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles ¹				34,000	24,521	1,876
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				1,000,000	1,180,455	0
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens				34,000	20,666	1,844
# emergency affected people vaccinated for measles (emergency vaccination campaigns and regular emergency vaccination) ²				212,698	48,281	0
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid				28,800	27,319	1,628
NUTRITION (Need: 49,120 U5 children, 154,000 caregivers and mothers)						
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ¹	14,500	n/a	n/a	17,000	22,906	391
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ²	153,600	n/a	n/a	40,720	86,104	5,750
BASIC ASSISTANCE (Need: 32,000 families and 115,000 children)						
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹		n/a		20,500	15,300	769
FOOTNOTE						
Education 1: The results here are reliable estimates but subject to verification by MOE at end of year 2016; 86,972 Females, 80,848 males.						
Education 2: NFE Sector and UNICEF total: 1620 males: 958, females: 662. Sector achievements reflect only those of UNICEF partners' as no other sector members are delivering NFE. Dropout: 1,225; Basic & Literacy: 395.						
Education 3: Sector Total:1,819; males: 572 females:1,247						
Education 4: UNICEF total 1,094, males: 435; females: 659						
Education/ Youth 5: Sector Result 97,193 (Female 53,390, Male 43,803)						
Education/Youth 6: 86,677 (Female 49,891, Male 36,786). This figure was mistakenly reported as sector result in November HPM table. UNICEF results for November should have been 83,246 thus difference from last report would be 3,431 increase.						
Education 7: IFE Sector total: 66,038; males: 33,372, females: 32,666						
Education 8: IFE UNICEF total: 54,525; males: 27,423, females: 27,102						
Child Protection 1: 96,162 girls and 91,005 boys						
Child Protection 2: 3,743 girls and 4,645 boys						
Child Protection 3: 85,169 women and 41,225 men						
Child Protection 4: 6,032 women and 3,550 men						
WASH 1: UNICEF WASH includes Za'atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City refugee camps.						
WASH 2: (inc 666K from RES)						
WASH 3: (642,100 (inc 151,700 from RES)						
WASH 4: This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics. Includes cleaning and maintenance.						

Health 1: children between 6-59 mo (formerly stated as 0-59) covered through only routine immunization in Za'atari camp and Azraq camp reaching (197 girls, 212 boys), and routine immunization in host community (1467 children). MOH data of November and December are not added because they are still not collected at the level of MOH. The REC programme also stopped in March.
Health 2: children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens in Za'atari camp and Azraq camp. The REC programme stopped since March.
Nutrition 1: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq, RSTC and berm (Hadalat and Rukban).
Nutrition 2: This figure includes results from Za'atari, Azraq and EJC camps, host community, RSTC, and berm (Hadalat and Rukban). UNICEF has substantially reached higher figure than the original target as the programme was able to reach higher numbers of new mothers in host communities and due to the increases population of Azraq.
Basic Assistance 1: During the month of December: 56,803 children (27,900 girls and 28,903 boys) were assisted

Lebanon

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

In 2016, Lebanon continued to shoulder a disproportionate share of refugees – with up to 1.5 million Syrian refugees according to estimates including non-registered refugees. In addition there are some 300,000 Palestinian refugees, in a country of 4.2 million citizens. While overall stability remains, the protracted nature of the crisis means that tensions can flare unpredictably. Evictions have been a continuing theme of 2016, with thousands of Syrian refugees being obliged to relocate from their informal settlements, often a disruptive and stressful process, particularly for children. Tensions between refugees and host communities are exacerbated by increased demand for services and resources. The deteriorating socio-economic situation of many refugees and vulnerable Lebanese, coupled with limited livelihood opportunities, have contributed to increased child vulnerabilities as families resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour, including the worst forms, and child marriage.

Affected Population: *Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of January 6, 2017. M: Male; F: Female*

Registered Refugees	1,017,433	M: 485,316; F: 532,117
Child Refugees (Under 18)	551,449	M: 281,829; F: 269,620
Child Refugees (Under 5)	172,964	M: 88,517; F: 84,447
Est. Host Community Affected	1,500,000	n/a

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: In accordance with agreements with line ministries, and outlined in the Letter of Understanding between UNHCR and UNICEF, UNICEF continued to support the government in coordinating the Education, Energy and Water sectors,⁶ and the Child Protection sub-sector, at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF has dedicated coordinators and information managers at national and field level to ensure effective coordination oversight, and provide technical support to Ministries and partners. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 was developed at the end of 2016, to address on-going humanitarian needs in the country, with emphasis on building national capacity to ensure sustainability.

Humanitarian Strategy: Working in close partnership with the Government of Lebanon, UNICEF is guided by its Core Commitment to Children in Humanitarian Action, through regional and national frameworks and strategies⁷. In order to address the impact of the Syrian crisis on refugee children and vulnerable children in host communities, UNICEF continues to expand the scale and scope of the programmatic response in education, child protection, health, nutrition and WASH. As the crisis grew, it became increasingly important to ensure cost-effective sustainable solutions by building the capacity of local actors, host communities and government to respond to increasing humanitarian needs and developing their resilience to further shocks. The Lebanon country office strategy continues to focus on a three-pillar approach: responding to humanitarian and emergency needs with civil society actors; ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems; and strengthening government systems and infrastructure. One of the thematic initiatives embracing this approach is 'Reaching All Children with Education' (RACE), led by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to ensure quality education for all children regardless of their nationalities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: In 2016, UNICEF Lebanon with six partners provided a comprehensive temporary WASH package to more than 152,654 out of 234,546 Syrian refugees living in informal settlements, and was the largest provider of this vital service. This action contributed directly to an absence of water-related disease outbreaks in 2016. A major advancement in 2016 was the expansion of programming with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW). During 2016, with MoEW, UNICEF Lebanon implemented 67 water infrastructure projects across the country to replace or extend pipelines (stretching 190 kilometres); equip 21 water points; and construct 14 reservoirs improving access to safe and sustainable water for approximately 627,270 people in the most vulnerable municipalities. To address the garbage crisis, UNICEF Lebanon distributed solid waste management equipment and over 66,560 bins and 23 machines benefiting almost one million Lebanese and Syrian Refugees (living outside of Informal Settlements). A key mechanism to ensuring timely delivery of multiple

⁶ Includes WASH as well as Energy and Environment.

⁷ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016, No Lost Generation and other sectoral strategies such as Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) 2014-2016, Lebanon HRRP 2016

projects was a result of direct engagement with the private sector which reduced transaction costs and limited absorption capacity associated with managing implementing NGO partners.

Education: With regards to ensuring access to formal education, UNICEF Lebanon supported 113,328 non-Lebanese children and 144,312 Lebanese children (aged 3-14) with enrolment into pre-primary and basic education for the 2015-16 school year. For the 2015-16 school year, a total of 357,735 Lebanese and non-Lebanese children received school supplies comprised of stationary and learning materials, which alleviated some of the costs of schooling for vulnerable families, thus facilitating access to education for many children. For the 2016-17 school year, school supplies were distributed to 1,132 schools in five districts. Supplies included stationery, over 270,000 school bags and around 1,700 Early Childhood Development kits, to cover every child enrolled in a public school.

However, there were still children unable to access formal schooling for a variety of reasons, including the obligation to work, or a lack of school readiness. To ensure that their right to basic education was fulfilled, UNICEF Lebanon, through NGO partners, provided access for 29,354 children into non-formal education programmes as a pathway to formal education (17,605 in ALP, 7,087 in Community Based – Early Child Education (CB-ECE), and 4,662 in Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN)). Moreover, 35,756 school children registered to receive remedial education classes or homework support (32,479 participated).

Child Protection: The Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) programme contributed to increased access amongst vulnerable children, women and caregivers to community-based quality prevention and response services in Lebanon. This was achieved within the framework of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women, which UNICEF supported MoSA to implement as the core CP- and GBV-mandated ministry. The continued acceleration of the MoSA National Plan allowed UNICEF Lebanon to exceed its targets, including reaching 182,976 children (146 per cent of target) with structured community-based PSS, early childhood programmes and child protection programmes.

In order to ensure a holistic approach to addressing child marriage, UNICEF Lebanon partnered with the Higher Council for Childhood (HCC), National Commission for Lebanese Women, ABAAD Organisation, and Arab Institute for Human Rights Lebanon to organise a National Consultation on Child Marriage in Lebanon. This resulted in the development of a National Strategy to End Child Marriage in Lebanon. Advocacy continued for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on Children and Armed Conflict through the Secretary General's Report on Children and Armed Conflict. UNICEF Lebanon continues to support the implementation of the Government-led "Work Plan to prevent and respond to the association of children with armed violence in Lebanon," as the framework for advocacy and programmes around children and armed violence issues.

Health and Nutrition: The Health and Nutrition programme supported the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to improve children's and mother's access to Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) facilities, contributing to 1,247,508 PHC consultations in 2016 (of which 307,673 were for children under five years old and 28,672 were for pregnant and lactating women). UNICEF Lebanon also supported 17 mobile medical units covering more than 3,746 Informal Settlements (IS), and equipped 220 PHCs and 24 government hospitals with acute essential medications enabling lifesaving interventions for children and women. Furthermore, a national plan was signed with MoSA to support Social Development Centres (SDCs) with PHC services, immunization and nutrition⁸.

In 2016, in partnership with the MoPH and WHO, UNICEF Lebanon conducted two sub-national polio campaigns through which 383,075 U5 children were vaccinated, representing about 128% of the children targeted for each round. As of July 2016, a total of 75,295 children under one-year-old were reached with first dose of pentavalent vaccine through routine vaccination across the MoPH PHCs and dispensaries, which represents about 74 per cent of the annual target. Additionally, 27,265 Syrian children under five-year-old were reached with the first dose of Pentavalent vaccine through the mobile vaccination teams and mobile medical units by UNICEF partners. During the year, the health facilities of the MoPH and MoSA were equipped with 289 solar and 585 fridges, as well as all necessary vaccines. A total of 985 Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) staff were trained on effective vaccine management. The training enhanced capacities as well as provided materials and tools needed to monitor and assess vaccine supply chains, vaccine management and reduce adverse events following immunisation.

Furthermore, UNICEF Lebanon's nutrition programme focused on the integration of acute malnutrition management into the MoPH primary healthcare system in order to increase nutrition programme coverage countrywide and work to a sustainable and government-led health and nutrition programme. UNICEF Lebanon promoted equitable access to nutrition services for all vulnerable Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestine communities in the country. Support included providing 216 PHCs and 60 SDCs with nutrition commodities, supplies, and capacity building to ensure continuous quality nutrition services for all vulnerable populations to reduce mortality and morbidity associated with malnutrition. In 2016 203,727 children were screened, of whom 479 were treated for acute malnutrition, with 177,167 pregnant and lactating women and children under five provided micro nutrient supplementations.

Adolescents and Youth: In 2016, UNICEF Lebanon engaged in several systems-strengthening investments. An agreement was reached with the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS) under the leadership of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Youth for the development of a three-year Action Plan for the existing National Youth Policy. The Action Plan will translate a range of guiding principles, ministerial decisions, decrees and strategies into a set of prioritised activities. This will facilitate tangible results for the improvement of the situation

⁸ Data not yet provided by MoSA.

of youth in Lebanon. A corresponding monitoring and evaluation platform will enhance the ability of the Government to monitor implementation of the Action Plan and allow for an assessment of progress at both the central and local level.

In 2016, 1,032 marginalised Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth were enrolled in employability and agriculture training courses with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). Moreover, 19,748 youth benefited from completed entrepreneurship, employability and competency-based trainings with many being referred and placed in jobs within the local market. Basic, advanced and functional literacy and numeracy courses were provided for more than 18,175 youth not in school and working youth aged 15 years and above. UNICEF Lebanon, together with partners, reached 41,595 youth through a life-skills and conflict resolution training. Issues discussed included civic engagement; tolerance and acceptance; self-development; health; hygiene; and education. In addition, 23,340 adolescents benefited from sport for development programmes, which use sport as a tool to empower marginalised youth by building their confidence; and developing leadership, initiative, civic engagement, a sense of responsibility, teamwork and other life-skills that they will use in their personal and professional lives. 1,000 adolescents and youth were equipped with skills and training in design thinking, development, rapid prototyping, digital skills and lean start-up methods to create projects and solutions to address social issues.

Basic Needs: In 2016, UNICEF finalized its 2015/2016 winter response and the majority of its 2016/2017 winter response. Approximately 80 percent of the the 175,000 children targeted received winter assistance through a cash grant, with the balance (in specific hard-to-reach areas where cash is not viable) receiving winter clothing kits. The cash grant was for a value of 40 USD per child, while each physical clothing kit included a jacket, pants, waterproof boots, socks, gloves, scarf, wool hat and warm underclothes. In total, 39,241 winter clothing kits (of which 3,867 kits for 2015/2016 winter) were distributed. The winter response also included the Fuel for School programme to ensure that children have a safe and warm environment to learn in, and to help decrease the risk of children dropping out of classes during the winter months. UNICEF provided heating fuel to 564 public schools across the country in early 2016 and 487 schools in late 2016 to provide heating and electricity for classrooms (including 145 second shift schools).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – December 2016)

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last SitRep	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last SitRep
EDUCATION						
# children whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into Formal Education (School year 2016-2017) ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	376,977	112,368	61,085
School year 2015-2016:						
# girls and boys (aged 03-04 years) participating in community-based ECE programmes ^{c2}	51,400	3,658	3,658	12,800	7,087	1,336
# targeted children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal or informal education and/or life skills ^{d3}	75,000	12,917	12,917	32,714	22,267	2,564
# girls and boys (aged 03 to 18) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes provided with adequate learning materials	n/a ⁴	n/a ⁴	n/a	450,847	357,735	0
# public schools rehabilitated to meet MEHE's safety, accessibility, and WASH standards; including minimum standards applicable to children with disabilities ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	124	0	0
# personnel whose capacity has been strengthened	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,275	2,601	1,300
CHILD PROTECTION						
# children benefitting from structured community-based PSS, early childhood programmes and child protection ^{ab1}	152,682	224,712	42,517	125,000	182,976	19,126
# girls and boys referred to and provided with specialized services ^{a2}	5,537	5,345	1,250	2,500	4,002	649
# community based groups, trained and supported to address CP/ PSS/ GBV, including child marriage ^{ad}	680	1,065	72	325	605	39
# people sensitized on CP/ PSS ^{a3}	402,470	664,164	n/a	350,000	620,478	162,675
# individuals sensitized on GBV ^{a4}	237,900	133,891	n/a	80,000	242,889	43,613
# individuals accessing safe spaces ^{c5}	120,000	70,463	n/a	60,000	67,723	5,850
WASH						
# individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at temporary locations ^c	337,172	272,616	30,655	125,590	156,558	3,531
# individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at permanent locations ^c	1,005,965	821,206	78,598	939,563	627,270	56,786
# individuals with access to solid waste services ^c	2,084,494	1,024,245	n/a	470,358	999,665	64,889
# individuals who have experienced an behaviour change session/activities ^c	863,296	375,938	24,063	229,993	250,184	19,156
HEALTH AND NUTRITION						
# Primary Health Consultations PHC consultations ^{c1}	3,204,000	1,549,194	147,133	660,443	1,247,508	308,738

LEBANON	Sector Target	Sector Result	Change since last SitRep	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last SitRep
# children under five years screened for malnutrition ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	111,998	203,727	28,520
# children under five years and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	196,001	177,167	11,874
# children under one year receiving routine vaccination ⁴	n/a ⁴	n/a	n/a	89,869	75,295	36,692
# children under five years reached in campaigns in 2 planned Polio campaigns (30% national target) ^{b5}	306,894	293,147		179,971	383,075	0
# women receiving IYCF and breastfeeding awareness	n/a	n/a	n/a	92,771	135,483	73,012
ADOLESCENTS						
# girls and boys benefiting from entrepreneurship and skills based training ¹	n/a			45,000	19,748	538
# girls, boys enrolled in Vtechnical and agriculture schools ²				13,000	0	0
# adolescents (m/f) aged 10 to 18 years enrolled in life skills program (AI) ³				20,800	41,595	4,245
# youth reached through the S4D programme (AI) ⁴				15,000	23,340	1,375
BASIC ASSISTANCE¹						
Winter 2015-2016 (data from November 2015-March 2016)						
# children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash ²	630,000 ¹	547,092 ¹		175,000 ²	162,513 ²	0
# children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support ¹	136,500 ¹	115,914		40,000	30,876	0
Winter 2016-2017 (data from October 2016-December 2016)						
# children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash ^{c3}	630,000	393,447		190,821	90,045	90,045
# children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support	n/a	n/a		31,237	35,374	35,374
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
# of individuals trained on communication for social and behaviour change	n/a			720	755	
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION: 1) Figures represent enrolment support by UNICEF to date. Final enrolment support figures will be reported upon full liquidation of funds to MEHE. Lebanese: Target = Pre-primary 38,599 + Primary 160,381 & Result = 9,971; Non-Lebanese 1 st shift: Pre-primary 19,617 + Primary 45,131 & Result = 1,071; Non-Lebanese 2 nd shift: Target = pre-primary 12,000 + primary 101,249 & Result = 101,326						
EDUCATION: 2) UNICEF - Male: 3,605- Female: 3,482.						
EDUCATION: 3) UNICEF - Non-Lebanese in Accelerated Learning: UNICEF Target = 25,714, Result = 17,605; Children in Basic Literacy and Numeracy: UNICEF Target = 7,000, Result = 4,662. The figure is lower than that of last month's due to a misreporting.						
EDUCATION: 4) Sector target is 435,800 and sector result is 302,118. These figures include only number of children in formal basic, secondary, technical vocational education and KG receiving school supplies. Figures are from the Inter-Agency Coordination Quarter Dashboard (data from Jan-May 2016).						
EDUCATION: 5) The number of schools will be reported when the rehabilitation works are finalized.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) Children in community-based PSS, early childhood program and child protection Male: 79,272 – Female: 84,806; and Children at high risk and survivors of CP accessing focused CP and psychosocial support programs Male: 9,726 – Female: 9,172						
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) Male: 2,196 – Female: 1,806						
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) Adult Male: 70,133; Adult Female: 207,639; Boys: 169,432; Girls: 173,274						
CHILD PROTECTION: 4) Male: 73,531 – Female: 169,358; Children: 105,699 – Adults: 137,190						
CHILD PROTECTION: 5) Male: 4,913 – Female: 62,810; Children: 22,954 – Adults: 44,769						
WASH: 1) Review of agency targets vs sector targets is in process.						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 1) UNICEF: 182,595 reported in MMU / 1,064,913 Reported by MOPH (MOPH data from Jan to Nov 2016)						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 2) UNICEF: 174,879 reported by partners / 28,848 reported by MOPH						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 3) UNICEF: U5: 165,293 - PLW: 11,874						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 4) The sector indicator covers "Children Under 5". UNICEF: The vaccine reported is Penta 1: 3,558 reported by partners/ 71,737 reported by MOPH (Data from Jan to Nov 2016)						
HEALTH & NUTRITION: 5) The sector figures include data only from MoPH. UNICEF: 89,928 reported in Informal Settlements / Sector result reported by MOPH: Round1 143,784 and Round2 149,363.						
ADOLESCENTS: 1) Male: 7,535 – Female: 12,213						
ADOLESCENTS: 2) Male: 8,714 – Female: 11,335						
ADOLESCENTS: 3) Male: 18,038 – Female: 23,557						
ADOLESCENTS: 4) Male: 15,237 – Female: 8,103						
BASIC ASSISTANCE: 1) 2016 Full Year (includes winter 2015-2016 & winter 2016-2017 assistance in 2016): 175,658 children & families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash. 39,241 children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support.						
BASIC ASSISTANCE: 2) Sector target for the indicator 'children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash' is 210,000 households and the sector result is 182,364 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector target for the indicator 'children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support' is 45,500 households and the sector result is 38,638, to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector figures are from Inter-Agency Winter Support, Nov 2015-Mar 2016. UNICEF: These figures don't include Palestinian beneficiaries.						
BASIC ASSISTANCE: 3) The sector figures for the indicator 'children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash' is 210,000 households and the sector result is 131,149 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. Sector results is as of November 2016.						

NOTE:

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

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

^c Sector results from the Inter-Agency Coordination, November Statistical Dashboard (data from Jan-Nov 2016).

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

Turkey

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:

In 2016, Turkey remained the largest refugee-hosting country in the world, with over 2.8 million Syrian refugees – almost half of whom are children. Less than 10% of Syrian refugees live in 24 official camps along the Syrian border, while the remaining 91% reside in host communities – mostly in the southeast, but also increasingly in Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and other cities in the north and west. At the same time, Turkey remains a leading transit country for refugees and migrants on the move toward Europe. The scale of these twin crises continues to place enormous strain on the country’s infrastructure and essential services, particularly in host communities. Needs remain especially acute in education, child protection and basic needs.

According to the Ministry of National Education, more than 490,000 Syrian children are enrolled in schools across the country, a 50 per cent increase from the end of the last school year. Nevertheless, it is estimated that some 380,000 children remain out of school. Refugee and migrant children and youth – particularly those who are out of school – are highly vulnerable and at heightened risk of isolation, discrimination, economic and sexual exploitation and child marriage. It is also harder for many to adjust to formal education after having been away from school for so long, some for several years.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response, and remains the largest provider of aid to Syrians under temporary protection. The UN Country Team supports the government’s efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis. National coordination for the Syria crisis is through the Syria Response Group and at the technical level through the Syria Task Force. UNICEF participates in all coordination fora, including providing co-leadership of the Education Working Group and the Child Protection sub-working group. In Gaziantep UNICEF participates in the UNHCR chaired coordination meetings, leads the South-East Education Working Group and plays a strong role in the Basic Needs Working Group.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF’s work in Turkey is guided by the organization’s Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action and the close partnership with the Turkish government. In 2016, under the framework of the Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) and the “No Lost Generation” initiative, UNICEF focused on four priority areas – Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth and Basic Needs – to reach Syrian children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children. The scale-up of services and strengthening of existing national systems was a top priority in 2016, with an increased focus on a resilience and policy approaches to reflect the protracted and complex nature of both the Syria and Refugee and Migrant Crises. In Education, UNICEF worked to increase Syrian refugee children’s access to quality and inclusive learning, focused on host communities through the Provincial Action Plans. In Child Protection, priority was given to increasing safe and protective environments that cater to the needs of children, adolescents and young people, with emphasis on identification and referral of children at-risk or in need of specialized services. Vulnerable children included those who experienced gender-based violence, are unaccompanied, separated or with living with disabilities. UNICEF also scaled up interventions in Basic Needs, with more focus on providing cash-based assistance and essential non-food items, such as hygiene kits, to the most vulnerable children and their families. Child rights violations were also closely monitored and documented through the Monitoring & Reporting Mechanism (MRM) capacity.

The complex and fluid political situation in Turkey, as well as the volatile security environment across the country, required UNICEF to adjust and respond to evolving realities. The limited capacity and availability of qualified, registered NGOs on the ground who could support the expansion of UNICEF programming at the community level, as well as an ongoing lack of clarity on comprehensive standards for service delivery were key bottlenecks to timely and effective response in 2016 – particularly in non-formal education and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and mitigation. The operational context was significantly affected by the failed coup attempt of 15 July 2016, which led to a State of Emergency and impacted on Education and Child Protection. Thanks to established relationships with relevant line ministries and key counterparts, UNICEF has been able to expedite the implementation of key activities.

Affected Population: Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of January 6, 2017. M: Male; F: Female		
Registered Refugees	2,814,631	M: 1,497,384; F: 1,317,247
Child Refugees (Under 18)	1,258,140	M: 655,809; F: 602,331
Child Refugees (Under 5)	385,604	M: 199,839; F: 185,766

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection: In 2016, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and other partners to expand the protective environment for refugee and migrant children; strengthen the capacity of existing systems to prevent, detect and respond to child protection cases; and support improved policies for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and victims of GBV. UNICEF significantly increased access to child protection services for refugee and migrant children and their families in 2016 through the establishment of 7 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), 4 Adolescent Friendly Spaces (AFS) and 5 Child and Family Support Centres (CFSC). Almost 87,000 children attended regular, structured psychosocial support (PSS) programs in 28 CFS, 2 mobile PSS units, 6 Adolescent and Youth Centres and 5 CFSCs – exceeding the annual target by nearly 9%. Of these, over 14,600 were identified with serious child protection concerns and referred to relevant specialized services, demonstrating that efforts to strengthen links between the refugee community and national child protection systems have made significant progress.

UNICEF's Adolescents and Youth programme expanded in 2016, reaching more than 98,300 children in 20 provinces in partnership with ministries such as the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), who have a large presence and strong capacity in host communities. The programme aims to develop the resilience of Turkish and Syrian children and promote social cohesion through the provision of life skills, leadership trainings and cross-cultural exchange. Overachievements of targets is thanks to new partnerships with large, with lower costs, strong capacity, and benefitting from existing infrastructures. UNICEF significantly scaled up the capacity of frontline institutions, with outreach teams in five provinces, bolstered by seven roving monitoring teams, who reached nearly 68,900 children and their families with essential non-food items. Of these, almost 12,000 children – including 520 UASC – received immediate legal and PSS counselling, as well as urgent medical assistance.

Under the regional Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations committed against children in Syria, UNICEF documented 1,482 violations in 2016 – 82% of which were verified – affecting 1,070 children.⁹ Incidents occurred primarily in Idlib, Aleppo and Raqqa governorates, with the recruitment, killing and maiming of children the most common.

Despite these achievements, UNICEF faced challenges, including uneven coverage and insufficient availability of child protection services such as for GBV prevention/ response. The capacity of authorities and frontline institutions to address the specific protection needs of refugee and migrant children continued to be strained, and ongoing gaps in the regulatory framework continue to impede effective case management.

Education: In 2016, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other stakeholders to increase the capacity of the education system to provide Syrian children with quality, inclusive education, while scaling up non-formal and informal learning opportunities for those who are still out of school. For the first time since the beginning of the refugee crisis in Turkey, there are more Syrian children in school than out. Over 490,000 Syrian children are enrolled in formal education, a 50% increase since the end of the previous school year. Approximately 330,000 children are enrolled in UNICEF-supported Temporary Education Centres (TECs) while over 160,000 children are enrolled in Turkish public schools.

The growing number of Syrian children in Turkish schools had significant implications for UNICEF's programming in 2016, for example in regard to teacher training, incentives and school capacitation. UNICEF provided a series of intensive trainings for nearly 20,000 Turkish and Syrian teachers. Meanwhile UNICEF expanded the teacher incentives programme from 9,550 Syrian volunteer teachers receiving monthly incentives in January to 12,963 by end December, with Syrian volunteer teachers working under MoNE. A total of 259 TECs were upgraded or provided with essential furniture in 2016, including desks, chairs and tables.

Despite these gains, UNICEF experienced challenges in the education programme. The failed coup resulted in the dismissal of thousands of teachers and staff within MoNE, as well as the suspension or closure of hundreds of schools. UNICEF faces continued difficulties in non-formal education where there remains limited capacity and availability of qualified, registered NGOs. The lack of clarity on comprehensive standards for service delivery also remains a bottleneck to achieving programme targets.

Basic Needs: In 2016, UNICEF worked with local and international NGOs to support the most vulnerable families with cash-based assistance during the winter months. Under UNICEF's winter programme, eligible families receive a voucher or cash card (value 300-900 Turkish Lira¹⁰, depending on family size) from which they can purchase much-needed items in pre-determined shops. During the 2015-2016 winter, UNICEF provided support to nearly 19,000 vulnerable Syrian households (benefitting an estimated 97,500 people). During the current winter season, UNICEF plans to reach over 30,200 households (est. 90,000 children) in 10

⁹ In 2016, TCO verified incidents where 264 children were killed, 210 maimed, 543 recruited and used by armed forces and groups, 43 abducted and/or detained by non-state actors and 10 subjected to sexual violence. Violations were attributed to parties across the conflict including state, pro-government, opposition and designated terrorist groups.

¹⁰ Approximately US \$88-264, according to the December 2016 exchange rate.

provinces. As of December UNICEF provided cash assistance to 3,720 households in the provinces of Kilis and Mardin, with distribution accelerating to reach the remaining targeted households by end-January 2017.

Given the protracted nature of the Syria Crisis, and the growing awareness of the need for resilience-building among registered Syrian (and other) refugees, UNICEF regularly engaged with the Government of Turkey to strengthen social protection measures for vulnerable refugees. Together with other UN agencies and the Turkish Red Crescent Society, UNICEF participated in high-level and technical discussions on the strategy, design and operationalization of an Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for refugees. The ESSN will be complemented by a conditional cash transfer programme for education developed by Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), MoNE, and the Turkish Red Crescent Society and UNICEF and targeting more than 200,000 children, to be introduced in early 2017.

Media and External Communication: In 2016, UNICEF continued to raise local and global awareness on the situation of Syrian and other refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers living in Turkey. Eleven high-level visits were organized – including for the [visit of German Chancellor Angela Merkel and EU President Donald Tusk to Gaziantep](#). UNICEF organized high-profile events and campaigns to raise public awareness on key issues, including violence against children, early marriage and children with disabilities. On the Day of the Girl Child on 11 October, UNICEF partnered with the Aydın Doğan Foundation as well as dozens of renowned opinion leaders, artists and celebrities to promote girls' empowerment, reaching over 350,000 people through various social media channels. In honour of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December, UNICEF re-launched the ["There is Another You" campaign](#) in Turkey to advocate for a society where children with and without disabilities can live together ([#BirSenDahaVar](#)).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – December 2016)

TURKEY	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2016 Needs: 1.3 million Syrian refugees, including 977,000 Syrian refugee children)						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal education	400,000	491,896 ¹	0	400,000	330,981	0
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education ²	n/a	n/a		40,000	9,249	423
# children (3-17 years, boys/girls) receiving school supplies	400,000			400,000	228,038	0
# schools constructed, renovated or refurbished ³	180			95	259	106
# schools supported with maintenance and operational costs	380			380	n/a	n/a
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female) ⁴	n/a			12,000	20,276	0
# teachers and facilitators receiving incentives ⁵	12,000			12,000	12,963	100
CHILD PROTECTION (2016 Needs: 1.49 million Syrian refugee children)						
# children (sex disaggregated) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ¹	90,000	n/a		80,000	86,905	7,112
# children (disaggregated by sex) who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	1,100			1,000	14,614	2,493
# individuals trained on child protection (disaggregated by sex)	1,225			400	2,070	135
# children (sex disaggregated) with increased access to SGBV services, including information ³	164,000			30,000	1,102	116
BASIC NEEDS						
# persons receiving emergency, cash or cash-voucher assistance		n/a		150,000	101,269	3,720
YOUTH						
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth in impacted communities with access to social cohesion activities, through peer support, youth mobilization and advocacy ¹	16,000	n/a		10,000	98,387	3,987
FOOTNOTES						
EDUCATION: 1) Data from MoNE as of November 2016 - as enrolment data continues to be updated, these numbers may change. Gender disaggregation for this indicator not yet available.						
EDUCATION: 2) 211 girls, 212 boys. Cumulative results achieved to date have been updated following a careful review and revision of beneficiaries reached by NGO partners.						
EDUCATION: 3) The effective date of this target, as outlined in the 2016 3RP for Turkey, is October 2015. However, results from October-December 2015 are not included in UNICEF's total results for 2016.						
EDUCATION: 4) Gender disaggregation not available for this month. This number is unchanged from last month's SitRep; MoNE data still pending.						
EDUCATION: 5) Incentives are to be paid to the whole target group each month. Due to the nature of the teachers' incentive scheme, UNICEF reports only the max figure reached in 2016.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) 3,557 girls, 3,555 boys.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) Gender disaggregation for this indicator not available for this month.						
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) 116 Girls						
YOUTH: 1) 2,871 girls, 1,116 boys.						

Iraq

Situation Overview and Humanitarian

Needs:

In 2016, Syrian refugees have chosen to stay mainly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) (97 per cent of the refugee population), the vast majority of whom continue

to reside outside camps (69 per cent). At the peak in August 2016, Iraq recorded over 249,000 Syrian refugees. Delivering services to non-camp populations has presented a challenge throughout 2016, mainly due to the fact that the KRI has hosted up to 750,000 Iraqis displaced since the takeover of Iraqi territory by ISIL in 2014. As a result, public health services and infrastructure in the KRI are overstretched, schools are overcrowded and poorly equipped, and formal education has been disrupted, affecting children's rights to play and learning. The military offensive to retake the city of Mosul in Ninewa, active conflict in Hawiga, and tensions in Kirkuk have affected security in North-West Iraq, causing new displacement of Iraqis into other areas of Iraq as well as into Syria.

Affected Population: Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of January 6, 2017. M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	228,894	M:123,832; F:105,062
Refugee Children (Under 18)	100,027	M:51,959; F:48,068
Refugee Children (Under 5)	38,912	M:19,914; F:18,998

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy: UNICEF and UNHCR co-lead the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector and the Child Protection sub-sector for the Syrian refugee response in Iraq. UNICEF co-leads the Education sector with Save the Children International.

UNICEF collaborates with partners and the Government of Iraq to protect Syrian refugee children's rights through an integrated package of services and capacity-building initiatives. In 2016, the UNICEF humanitarian response to Syrian refugees in Iraq was in line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and the regional No Lost Generation initiative.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH: Although the Syrian refugee population in Iraq declined in 2016, significant resources were still required to ensure that critical WASH services and necessary operations and maintenance (O&M) continued. In 2016 UNICEF supported more than 90 per cent of water supply to the eight Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil governorates¹¹ sustaining safe water provision for 109,261 Syrian refugees (46,982 children). Sanitation services were supported by UNICEF in two of the four Dahuk camps (Domiz 1 and 2); for Gawilan and Akre camps, maintenance was covered by other WASH sector partners using their own resources. As a result, UNICEF-supported progress against planned sanitation targets was lower than anticipated. Progress was made towards more sustainable WASH services throughout 2016 - for Erbil camps, O&M work receives significant support from the more than 240 Syrian refugees, who have completed training on minor repairs/fixing. In Dahuk camps water trucking, originally intended as a temporary solution, continued for a small number of households where network capacity was weak (in December 2016, reaching 450 households with 2,690 individuals). Irregular supply of government electricity negatively affected water supply in camps in 2016, as generators could not pump water in sufficient quantities. As an alternative, and a further move towards a more sustainable response, UNICEF has begun installation of solar-powered systems for Kawergosk and Qushtapa refugee camps. Solid waste management was mainly undertaken by UNHCR in 2016 and, as camp populations have first declined, and then remained stable, the need for ongoing hygiene promotion has gradually reduced, and has been supported by other partners, including UNHCR. As a result the need for UNICEF support for these two services was lower than anticipated. UNICEF will continue camp services in 2017 intending to handover to government partners where possible, and will continue work to increase refugees' capacity to maintain their own home networks, as part of ongoing resilience-building focus under the 3RP 2017.

Education: The increased population of school-aged children in the KRI continued to place stress on limited resources. Disparities exist in service provision, notably between camp and non-camp areas, with more children out of school outside camps. In 2016 UNICEF supported 33,242 Syrian refugee children (16,401 girls) to attend formal primary education, and provided education supplies for 54,739 children (27,015 girls). In December, 10,000 Syrian refugee children received winter school uniforms, and distributions will continue into 2017 covering at least 18,000 children in total. Quality education was supported through training of 1,351 teachers/education personnel (795 females). UNICEF, through the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Ministry of Education (MoE), supported incentives for 627 Syrian refugee teachers on 'voluntary' contracts (not employed directly by MoE). While UNICEF has provided support for the incentives scheme since 2015, the economic situation in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region remains constrained, and the non-payment of teacher salaries and high turnover of staff remain significant concerns.

Health and Nutrition: In 2016, UNICEF supported immunization against measles for 5,489 children under 1 year (95 per cent of planned children of whom 2,799 girls) and against polio for 25,704 children under 5 (69 per cent, 13,109 girls). UNICEF also reached

¹¹ UNHCR camp profile data as of 31 December 2016: 48,026 individuals in the four Dahuk refugee camps (Akre, Domiz 1 and Domiz 2, Gawilan), and 32,227 refugees in the four Erbil refugee camps (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa). Camp populations have fluctuated and the overall population of Syrian refugees in Iraq has decreased since the start of the year, meaning the maximum population reached in 2016 is larger than the population of camps as at December 2016.

7,464 neonates (187 per cent, 3,807 girls) with critical new-born home care services, and supported 162 healthcare facilities in the KRI benefitting refugee and host community populations with supplies including antibiotics, analgesics, and dermatologic drugs. A total of 36,635 children under 5 (104 per cent, 18,684 girls) accessed nutrition services, and 22,558 mothers of infants under 23 months (185 per cent) participated in child nutrition counselling sessions run through UNICEF-supported 'Baby Huts'. Health and nutrition services in Iraq have been negatively affected by budgetary restrictions that limited health staff salaries and reduced opening hours for Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) in refugee camps. Frequent turnover of staff and volunteers in PHCs has meant that more frequent training of staff was needed. UNICEF will continue training health personnel in 2017, with a focus on those working in vulnerable areas hosting refugee and IDP populations.

Child Protection: The protective environment for children in Iraq remained unstable throughout 2016 with continued outbreaks of violent conflict. While this mainly affected central Iraq governorates and not the KRI where the majority of Syrian refugee children reside, they remained vulnerable to risks including child labour and early marriage. In 2016, UNICEF and partners reached 19,789 newly-registered refugee children (10,289 girls) with psychosocial support and 3,357 children (1,465 girls) accessed specialised protection services, including for children identified as Unaccompanied or Separated from caregivers (UASC). Children registered in previous years continued to access protection services. In the year, a total of 339 refugee children (141 girls) received family tracing and reunification and alternative care services.

Basic Needs: As of December, 4,017 children (1,486 girls) received non-conditional cash transfer in Baghdad, Dahuk and Erbil governorates, for support to household costs, including for child-focused expenses. The first half of 2016 saw the formation of three robust partnerships for cash transfer, of which two serve vulnerable children in Dahuk and Erbil governorates in KRI. UNICEF cash transfers are a cross-cutting intervention in coordination between education and child protection partners, and local authorities.

Seasonal Response: The winter response in Iraq was scheduled to start in October 2016 but was delayed due to lack of funding. As of December 2016, UNICEF had reached 18,285 Syrian refugee children (9,376 girls) with warm winter clothing in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Distributions will continue in the first months of 2017.

External Communications: In December UNICEF Iraq highlighted the situation of Syrian refugee children, women, and families through media interviews by spokespersons and in regular refugee-focused publications on [UNICEF Iraq digital](#) and social media platforms. The key advocacy point for the month was keeping Syrian refugee children warm for the winter.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – December 2016)

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) - 2016 Needs: 558,000 people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees						
# individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps ¹	100,000	98,291	0	55,928	94,474	0
# individuals with access to adequate quantity of safe water ²	260,288	116,450	0	87,279	109,261	0
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ³	221,190	37,322	0	55,928	19,013	0
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session ⁴	197,600	65,668	0	87,929	58,289	0
# camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	100,000	88,317	0	55,928	33,225	0
EDUCATION – 2016 Needs: 231,000 children including 124,300 Syrian refugee children						
# boys and girls in formal primary education (age 6-14) ¹	37,726	42,937	0	32,067	33,242	0
# boys and girls receiving educational supplies and / or teaching learning material ²	52,694	96,793	10,786	40,000	54,739	1,412
# teachers and education personnel receiving training on EiE and / or PSS and / or Pedagogy ³	2,600	2,511	690	1,200	1,351	293
# PTA members trained ⁴	1,275	1,059	737	720	507	467
CHILD PROTECTION – 2016 Needs: 550,900 children including 104,300 Syrian refugee children						
# children receiving specialized child protection services ¹	5,488	7,911	683	2,750	3,357	438
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	45,500	29,485	2,796	27,300	19,789	1,846
HEALTH - 2016 Needs: 1.3 million people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees						
# children under 1 immunized against measles ¹		n/a		5,790	5,489	324

IRAQ	Sector Targets	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Targets	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
# new born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new born home services ²		n/a		4,000	7,464	712
# children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio ³				37,500	25,704	0
# health facilities in impacted communities supported				120	162	0
NUTRITION - 2016 Needs: 1.3 million people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees						
# U5 children have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services) ¹		n/a		35,250	36,635	2,862
# targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding				12,220	22,558	2,337
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
# HH receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance ¹		n/a		4,663	4,017	823
FOOTNOTES						
WASH 1: Sector: Females 50,128 and males 48,163. UNICEF: Females 48,182 and males 46,292						
WASH 2: Sector: F 59,390 and M 57,061. UNICEF: F 55,723 and M 53,538						
WASH 3: Sector: F 19,034 and M 18,288. UNICEF: F 9,697 and M 9,316. Underreporting of Dahuk response has been identified as an issue in 2016, UNICEF is following up on this and will ensure consistent data in 2017.						
WASH 4: Sector: F 33,491 and M 32,177. UNICEF: F 29,727 and M: 28,562. As above, under-reporting of Dahuk response identified as an issue.						
Education 1: Sector: Girls 21,508 and Boys 21,429. UNICEF: G 16,401 and B 16,841						
Education 2: Sector: G 48,986 and B 47,807. UNICEF: G 27,015 and B 27,724						
Education 3: Sector: F 1,455 and M 1,056. UNICEF: F 795 and M 556						
Education 4: Sector: F 563 and M 496. UNICEF: F 257 and M 250						
CP 1: Sector: G 3,423 and B 4,488. UNICEF G: 1,465 and B: 1,892. Services include: reunification, alternative or specialized care and services.						
CP 2: Sector: G 15,124 and B 14,361. UNICEF G: 10,289 and B 9,500. For child protection projects with partners with UNICEF agreements spanning December 2015 into 2016, a 'continuing caseload' of children has been included in 2016 results since July.						
Health 1: UNICEF G 2,799 and B 2,690						
Health 2: UNICEF G 3,807 and B 3,657						
Health 3: UNICEF G 13,109 and B 12,595. Polio campaign data cleaned after October 2016 campaign and double-entry data removed. 25,704 Syrian refugee children in camp and host community locations were reached in the October polio campaign. This is the maximum children reached in 2016.						
Nutrition 1: UNICEF G 18,684 and B 17,951						
Social Protection 1: UNICEF G: 1,486 and B: 2,531						

Egypt

Affected Population: Registered refugee figures from UNHCR data portal as of January 6, 2017. M: Male; F: Female

Registered Refugees	115,204	M:58,408; F:56,796
Child Refugees (Under 18)	50,344	M: 25,921; F:24,423
Child Refugees (Under 5)	13,018	M: 6,682; F:6,336

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs:

As of 30 November 2016, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR was 190,724, including Syrians and those from Sub-Saharan Africa. Children represent around 40% of the total, and there have been 2,630 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified. The largest number of UASC are from East Africa and the Horn of Africa (82%). Other protection risks identified include children affected by violence, and exploitation including child labour and early marriage.

Refugees in Egypt remained highly vulnerable, with preliminary results of the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees noting that some 95 per cent cannot meet their basic daily needs. Negative coping mechanisms adopted include cutting down on non-food expenditure, especially education and health. Child labour has increased from 2-3 per cent in 2014 to 5 per cent in 2016. One in ten families have a relative who attempted or succeeded in migrating irregularly. One of the most vulnerable refugee groups is Unaccompanied Minors, and in November 2016 1,600 UAM were registered with UNHCR.

The government of Egypt grants access to education for Syrian children, with children received in public schools under the same rules and regulations that apply for Egyptian nationals. However, more than 74 percent of refugees and asylum seeker students in Cairo and Alexandria are enrolled in refugee community schools, 18 percent are enrolled in private schools and only 8 percent in public schools. Several obstacles face Syrian families applying for their children to enter school, with the most common being overcrowding, limited numbers of teachers and a low quality education in public schools. Language and legal issues are barriers for refugee children of other nationalities, mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa, to access public schools.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination: UNICEF co-leads the Education Working Group (EWG) with UNHCR to reinforce coordination mechanisms, including for assessment of the specific needs of Syrian children and to develop joint interventions to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions targeting out of school Syrian children.

UNICEF has supported the re-establishment of community based child protection, including through *family clubs*, parenting programmes, introducing recreational activities for children under five, life skills for adolescents, prevention and response to violence. Parenting interventions include positive parenting, supporting parents by providing tools and techniques to raise children, and case management. UNICEF worked with the National Council on Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and other national authorities to activate alternatives to detention. This targets provision of care and protection for migrant children especially those detained in connection to irregular migration, and NCCM has agreed to receive cases of detained migrant children.

The Government of Egypt has initiated measures to prioritize the issue of children on the move, including establishing the National Coordinating Committee on Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration (NCCPIM) as the focal organisation to coordinate policies and actions with stakeholders to combat illegal migration. UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM have worked with NCCM to establish a coordination mechanism focusing on children on the move, with a focus on unaccompanied children and separated children. A law combating Illegal Migration and Smuggling of Migrants has recently passed and UNICEF is providing support to NCCM, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) to protect child victims of irregular migration.

Humanitarian Strategy: UNICEF and partners who directly provide health services for Syrians or support existing ones, are coordinating efforts to reach non-Syrian refugees and the hosting Egyptian community with primary health care (PHC). A review of the targeted Primary Health Units (PHUs) is needed. UNICEF continues to support the Egyptian government to address the needs of Syrian refugees in education through strengthening the capacity and quality of public schools in targeted areas. Community based interventions are introduced to enhance outreach and provide services to the most impacted areas. UNICEF continues to progress in inter-agency coordination to improve the response to children with major protection concerns. UNICEF is working with UNHCR to define a joint response to detention and provide coordinated action on mixed migration.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: After expanding support to health programs into Aswan and Kafr El Shiekh governorates, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health (MoHP) to receive Syrian children and women in 102 Primary Health Units (PHUs), in 33 health departments across 16 Governorates. These are placed in locations where there is irregular migration to and from Egypt. In 2016 UNICEF supported 7,719 Syrian women to receive 10,022 consultations in Primary Health Units (PHUs).

In 2016 UNICEF initiated cooperation between the health and child protection sectors for the integration of psychosocial support for refugees and Egyptian children and adolescence services and positive parenting awareness in health services provided at MoHP PHC units in 16 targeted governorates. In December UNICEF and MoHP began implementation of activities in 23 PHUs in 13 governorates with staff training, and a workshop for community health workers.

Education: UNICEF continued to facilitate access to primary education through the Ministry of Education including with training for teachers and middle management. This included establishing community-based education opportunities to solve the problem of high class density and drop-outs. Through partnership with CRS, in 2016 UNICEF supported 1,623 (3-17 years) children of both Syrian and non-Syrian nationalities with education grants. To support inclusive education 105 education personnel in the Alexandria and Damietta inclusion schools were trained on the module for “Diagnosing and accepting learners with mild disabilities” in December.

UNICEF has supported 50 kindergartens (KGs) since 2015, with 1,318 Syrian children reached. An additional 30 new KGs have been identified, and support is pending MoSS clearance. There will be 2,000 children reached in the 80 KGs by the end of 2017.

Child Protection: In 2016 UNICEF provided case management and specialized services to 7,222 children, including supporting children in detention, home visits and cash assistance. UNICEF with NCCM and the Ministry of Interior are working to identify alternative care arrangements by assessing shelters both on the Northern coast and in the South. UNICEF, in coordination with NCCM and UNHCR, is advocating consistently with the national stakeholders for the release of children, as well as coordinating with MoSS for alternative care arrangements by identifying temporary shelters for those children remaining in detention. In 2016 UNICEF has supported 33,020 refugee children, adolescents and parents to participate in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programs and to access community based child protection.

In December 2016 concrete examples of this collaboration included UNICEF work with NCCM to advocate for the release of 17 cases of children in prolonged detention and on activating alternatives to detention to provide care and protection for migrant

children especially children who were detained in connection to irregular migration. UNICEF also provided assistance to detainees in Aswan, with 16 children in seven detention centres, including three prolonged detention cases provided food and non-food items. In Damietta in December a case conference among social workers addressed seven high risk cases. UNICEF met the head of police in Aswan to facilitate the delivery of items to the detainees in the Shalal detention centre and assess the detainees both medically and nutritionally.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – December 2016)

Egypt	Sector Target	Sector Results	Change since last report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION						
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal and non-formal education (3-5 years)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,000	6,504	0
# children (under 5 years, boys/girls) enrolled in ECCE	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000	4,482	0
# children (3-17 years, boys/girls) receiving textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies	n/a	n/a	n/a	13,000	0	0
# educational facilities and learning spaces constructed, rehabilitated or established	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	16	0
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female) ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	400	305	0
# education actors reached through training initiatives related to policy, planning and sector coordination	n/a	n/a	n/a	400	70	0
# children, adolescents and parents who have access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools ²	65,000	n/a	n/a	13,500	0	0
# public and community based schools supported with child safe guarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence	50	n/a	n/a	15	15	0
CHILD PROTECTION						
# girls, boys, women and men participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (including parenting programmes) ¹	30,000	n/a	n/a	25,000	33,020	3,548
# children (disaggregated by sex who are receiving specialized child protection services	8,200	n/a	n/a	7,000	7,222	1,824
# individuals trained on child protection	650	n/a	n/a	500	400	94
# vulnerable families receiving sustained monthly cash assistance	30,000	n/a	n/a	30,000	0	0
HEALTH						
# Egyptian and Syrian children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio				15,000,000	16,036,682	0
# Syrian children under five receiving routine vaccination and Growth Monitoring services				13,000	15,575	1,353
# primary health consultations supported ¹				5,000	10,022	884
# medical team members trained		n/a		1,820	310	0
# Primary Health Units (PHUs) receiving medical supplies and equipment in the Integrated Child Survival and ANC models in the targeted PHUs				102	0	0
# neonatal care provision in NICUS (Syrian children)				20	0	0
FOOTNOTE						
Education 1: No training activities provided by the Education section in November 2016.						
Education 2: Target includes 7,500 children and 6,000 parents, half of whom are Syrians and half Egyptians.						
Child Protection 1: UNICEF target includes 20,000 children, adolescents and 5,000 parents						
Health 1: Number of antenatal and post-natal visits						

Funding Status US\$ million (as of 31 December 2016)*

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	% Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements	Available Fund	Funding Gap						
			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%				\$	%			\$	%					
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	72.4	59.9	12.5	17%	61.7	80.2	-18.4	-30%	106.8	63.7	43.1	40%	8.4	9.4	-1.1	-13%													176.9	153.3	87%	23.5	13%	249.3	213.2	36.0	14%	
Health and Nutrition	73.5	61.0	12.5	17%	11.2	10.5	0.7	6%	31.3	25.1	6.2	20%	4.0	3.8	0.2	6%	3.3	0.1	3.1	97%	3.4	1.0	2.4	71%					53.2	40.5	76%	12.7	24%	126.7	101.5	25.2	20%	
Education	89.9	62.0	27.9	31%	54.8	61.1	-6.3	-12%	261.4	127.8	133.6	51%	15.0	20.3	-5.4	-36%	104.3	88.3	16.0	15%	6.2	2.4	3.7	60%					441.6	300.0	68%	141.6	32%	531.5	362.0	169.5	32%	
Child Protection	25.3	14.7	10.6	42%	32.8	27.9	4.9	15%	50.3	41.5	8.8	17%	4.9	5.6	-0.7	-13%	12.6	12.9	-0.3	-2%	7.5	6.8	0.7	10%					108.1	94.6	88%	13.5	12%	133.4	109.3	24.1	18%	
Basic Needs	32.8	25.5	7.3	22%	32.2	23.6	8.5	27%	13.5	15.4	-1.9	-14%	5.0	0.0	5.0	100%	4.0	8.5	-4.5	-11%									54.7	47.4	87%	7.2	13%	87.5	73.0	14.5	17%	
Early recovery	15.6	1.5	14.1	91%																								0.0	0.0			15.6	1.5	14.1	91%			
Cluster/ Sector Coordination	7.2	2.4	4.8	67%																								0.0	0.0			7.2	2.4	4.8	67%			
Youth and Other									16.0	18.9	-2.9	-18%																16.0	18.9	118%	-2.9	-18%	16.0	18.9	-2.9	-18%		
Being allocated		52.5				68.7				103.3				1.8				64.0				1.0				6.0	2.0	4.0	67%	6.0	2.0	33%	4.0	67%	6.0	2.0	4.0	67%
Regional thematic																												0.0	0.0			-242.7		0.0	295.1			
Total	316.7	279.4	37.3	12%	192.7	271.9	-79.3	-41%	479.3	395.7	83.6	17%	37.3	41.0	-3.7	-10%	124.2	173.7	-49.5	-40%	17.0	11.2	5.8	34%	6.0	5.8	0.2	3%	856.5	899.4	105%	-43.0	-5%	1173.2	1183.9	-10.7	-1%	

* MENA Fund excludes US\$ 4.7 M MADAD

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 51.4 M and total funds available US\$ 49.4 M

* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 22.1 M and total funds available US\$ 11.5 M

Next SitRep: February 22nd, 2017

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>

Whom to contact for further information:

Genevieve Boutin
Syria Crisis Coordinator
UNICEF MENA Regional Office
Mobile: +962 (0) 79 683 5058
Email: gboutin@unicef.org

Juliette Touma
Regional Chief of Communications
UNICEF MENA Regional Office
Mobile: +962 (0) 79 867 4628
Email: jtouma@unicef.org

