Highlights

- Around 21 million children U5 were vaccinated against polio, 724,361 children were enrolled in formal education, 283,815 in non-formal/informal education across the Syria Crisis countries in 2016 through support of UNICEF and partners.
- Since the beginning of the year, over one million estimated people living in besieged and hard to reach areas inside Syria were served with essential supplies including health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, child protection and non-food items.
- UNICEF funding gap (3RP and HRP) stands at 27 per cent with shortages in key areas including health and nutrition (38 percent), basic needs (37 per cent) and education (31 per cent). Donor funding is urgently needed to meet increasing humanitarian needs of Syrian displaced and refugee children in the region and to strengthen the resilience of host communities.

Aleppo Crisis (covering until 20 August)

- The recent escalation of armed confrontations in Aleppo gravely jeopardizes the safety and wellbeing of thousands of families and children who are caught up in the fighting. The damages inflicted upon civilian infrastructure including schools, medical and health facilities due to the conflict is adding pressure to already strained resources and services, particularly in terms of water supply, fuel, healthcare and food.
- An estimated 300,000 people, including 100,000 internally displaced people and around 120,000 children who have been trapped in eastern Aleppo since the besiegement of the city in July, are in dire humanitarian need due to limited access to humanitarian assistance.
- Heavy fighting in al-Riyadh and 1070 Project in west Aleppo led to a second displacement of around 25,000 people as of end of July.
- In west Aleppo, UNICEF has scaled up its emergency water trucking in the last days of July, reaching 300,000 vulnerable people, including internally displaced people. In eastern Aleppo, people have been relying on potentially contaminated well water and therefore are exposed to disease. Rehabilitation of water and electricity networks is urgently needed to restore vital services in Aleppo.
- UNICEF pre-positioned in June/July basic health supplies in health centers in western and eastern Aleppo to cover the needs of up to 600,000 people till December 2016 (500,000 in the west and 100,000 in the east).
- UNICEF and partners are prioritizing preparation for delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to Aleppo as soon as the security situation permits in the affected areas.

In Syria

6,000,000
# of children affected

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

Outside Syria

2,530,851
# of registered Syria refugee children

4,819,598
# of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, 3 August 2016)

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US$ 1,173 million

Funds Available 2016*
US$ 852.8 million

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

The month of July witnessed a dramatic worsening of the security and humanitarian situation in key areas in Syria. The continued fighting in densely populated areas in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Idlib, and Qamishli and attacks on civilian infrastructure is putting hundreds of thousands of children at grave risk of injury and death. Since the change in control of the Castello Road in July, the only supply route into eastern Aleppo, the delivery of humanitarian aid including food, medical items and other key supply to about 300,000 of the affected population has been extremely challenging and children are paying a heavy price.

Military operations in Rural Damascus, in particular East Ghouta, Daraya and al Zabadani and other constraints have delayed the flow of humanitarian assistance through inter-agency convoys. In Idlib, fighting continues to disrupt humanitarian assistance and large scale displacement has been reported from Idlib city toward Harim district as well as towards the internally displaced people camps at the Turkish border. Moreover, as some schools were hit by the attacks in Idlib city, the end-of-year exams for 17,482 students were temporarily suspended.

Since 10 June, no humanitarian or commercial goods have reached Membij due to its encirclement by armed forces and groups. It is estimated that around 100,000 people have been displaced since the beginning of the fighting on 31 May. Reports indicate that, as of 10 August, 40 per cent of the houses have been destroyed and that there is no access to water due to damages caused to water pipes. The city is also contaminated by landmines further exposing children to risk.

UNICEF is closely following the humanitarian situation and advocating for access to the besieged town of Madaya, in Rural Damascus. Reports indicate that by end July - food supplies, including therapeutic food for the treatment of malnutrition had been depleted, raising serious concerns of malnutrition. The UN has been unable to access the town since 30 April 2016. UNICEF is also concerned about the deteriorating humanitarian situation in besieged Daraya, in Rural Damascus, where damage to agricultural lands as a result of active conflict threatens food security unless sustained humanitarian access is granted.

On 28 July the Jordanian Government officially allowed the resumption of cross-border operations between Jordan and Syria after it ordered all northern borders with Syria closed on 21 June as a result of the attack in Rukban in north-eastern Jordan. The earlier suspension of cross-border operations from the Security Council approved Ramtha Border crossing has resulted in over a month delay for the UN and humanitarian partners in delivering essential services and supplies to 70,000 people in southern Syria.

Since the first quarter of 2016 in Iraq, there has been an increase in new displacements of Iraqi populations due to intensified military operations including in governorates adjoining the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). As more displacement is anticipated in the coming months the security situation for the Syrian refugee population in the KRI may be impacted due to increased focus on immediate ‘first-line’ response for the internally displaced people.

In July, there were around one million Syrian refugees in Lebanon including over 500,000 children. The population continues to face considerable challenges due to high living costs, rising unemployment rates and declining income. The impact is compounded by an increasing number of Syrian refugees living in the most vulnerable and deprived parts of the country where public institutions and infrastructure are exceptionally overstressed, severely impacting access to and quality of basic services.

Turkey now hosts more than two million Syrian refugees, out of which more than half are children. Continued access to child protection services for unaccompanied and other children-at-risk, including child survivors of violence and abuse, is critical. Moreover, with a continuously growing refugee population, government services have become overwhelmed and resources are stretched. Increased destitution among refugees living in communities is resulting in the engagement in negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour and child marriages, while aggravating tensions with impacted host communities.

While Egypt is hosting smaller numbers of Syrian refugees in comparison to other countries in the region, there are currently over 117,000 registered Syrian refugees including around 50,000 children. Syrian refugees continue to face a number of challenges including lengthy residency procedures, visa limitations, inflation, an increasing cost of living, limited livelihood
opportunities, and potential for workplace exploitation. Cost barriers impede access to healthcare and secondary and tertiary education. Physical safety is also a concern, particularly for women, girls and persons living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Syria

Aleppo Crisis

**Humanitarian Needs:** The closure of the Castello Road, the last remaining access road in and out of eastern Aleppo, left an estimated 300,000 people, including 100,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and around 120,000 children trapped in the eastern part of the city as of early July. There has also been an increase in attacks on civilian infrastructure and health facilities in Aleppo in July. One hospital in north Aleppo (Adanan district) and four out of eight hospitals in eastern Aleppo were attacked, severely disrupting and limiting life-saving health services for children and their families. The remaining hospitals cannot cater to the needs of the residents. Only 35 doctors are left working in hospitals in eastern Aleppo. Access to both the eastern and western parts of Aleppo city remains extremely difficult. The bypass road to western Aleppo through Castello road remains subject to attacks by different non-state armed groups aiming to cut-off any supply route, while the Ramouseh corridor, in the south of the city, is contested.

At the end of July, heavy fighting in al-Riyadah and 1070 Project in western Aleppo led to some 25,000 IDPs being displaced a second time. Displaced families are now sheltering in mosques, university campuses and public gardens. The ongoing fighting also damaged the main electricity line which powered water pumping stations in both the eastern and western parts of the city, leaving the entire population of Aleppo city, an estimated 2 million people, including some 900,000 children, without running water and electricity and at risk of serious public health diseases.

On 27 July, the department of education has suspended summer school activities in eastern Aleppo due to insecurity. According to councils in the city there are around 45,000 school-aged children in opposition-held Aleppo.

**UNICEF Response:** To respond to the humanitarian crisis in Aleppo, UNICEF has scaled up its emergency water trucking in Western Aleppo reaching 300,000 vulnerable people, including IDPs. Safe drinking water is trucked from UNICEF-equipped 70 groundwater wells and from the Kweykh River, in Aleppo city, where UNICEF and partners installed 28 water treatment units.

In the eastern parts of Aleppo, up to 300,000 people – including 120,000 children – were recently relying on water from shallow ground wells, which is potentially contaminated and unsafe to drink. In collaboration with ICRC and SARC, UNICEF will repair Bab Al-Neyrab water pumping station in Eastern Aleppo, which will secure safe drinking water to the residents therein.

In addition to water trucking and repairs, UNICEF has been supporting the provision of 25,000-40,000 litres of fuel per day to the water authorities in Aleppo to operate the generators which maintain continuous operation of the water pumping stations and wells. This ensures up to 1.2 million people have access to safe water across the Governorate.

Furthermore, UNICEF had pre-positioned – prior to the escalation in the fighting - much needed basic health supplies, including paediatric kits and diarrhoea kits, in health centres in western and eastern Aleppo to cover the needs of up 600,000 people till December 2016 (500,000 in the west and 100,000 in the east). Since the beginning of the crisis, two mobile clinics are providing health services and nutritional screening in west Aleppo. The ongoing second round of the nationwide immunization campaign could not be carried out in eastern Aleppo due to security conditions.

Schools are currently closed for the summer break; in preparation for the re-opening of the schools, UNICEF has pre-positioned Back to Learning supplies, school bags and essential stationary, for up to 112,960 children and self-learning materials for up to 113,000 out-of-school children, including some 10,250 children in hard to reach and besieged areas.

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1 Timeline includes July up to early August 2016.
2 As of end of July.
addition to this, in July, 3,356 children and 347 parents were reached through community-based risk education interventions in Aleppo.

While current efforts by all partners are saving lives, they are not sufficient. Urgent humanitarian access is required across the city to all water installations for technicians to fix the damaged pumping stations and electricity lines in order to reach all the 2 million people with the much needed water.

Nutrition stocks were delivered in Syria in mid-February. Available supplies in eastern Aleppo can cover up to 39,000 beneficiaries. So far, about 7,000 people have been reached. The treatment supplies will meet expected needs until at least April 2017. UNICEF is in the process of procuring additional multiple micronutrients supplements for 5,000 pregnant and lactating women and 20,000 children under 5 years. The target for distributing three months supplies of Plumpy Doz to 5,275 children aged 6-23 months to prevent malnutrition has been reached and has been raised to include additional 15,000 children.

UNICEF and partners are reaching 3,900 beneficiaries per month with child protection services in eastern Aleppo while plans to scale-up the monthly response up to 8,500 beneficiaries are underway.

UNICEF has WASH, protection, health and nutrition stocks ready to be sent to eastern Aleppo as soon as the security situation permits. In due course, UNICEF will also provide nutrition supplies (high energy biscuits and Plumpy Doz) that may be included as part of general food distribution.

UNICEF has called on all parties to the conflict to grant unhindered sustained humanitarian access to children and families wherever they are located across the city and urges the warring parties in Syria to abide by their legal obligations to protect children and all civilians.

Should 48 hours humanitarian pauses be agreed upon by parties, UNICEF will be able to:

- Support repair of critical damages to health and WASH infrastructure. Specifically repairs to the main electricity line that powers the water pumping stations in eastern and western Aleppo and the damages to the water pumping station in the east (Bab Al-Neyrab).
- Send needed supplies to clinics for vaccination, primary healthcare and nutrition supplies to the eastern and rural parts of Aleppo.
- Provide much needed Non-Food Items (NFIs) and hygiene supplies.
- Deliver communication for development messages on prevention of child separation during displacement along with the distribution NFIs.
- If feasible, conduct a rapid assessment of key sectors under UNICEF mandate.

**Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas:** In July, UNICEF reached almost 152,500 people in 34 hard to reach locations in Syria with life-saving interventions and critical services through diverse modalities, including regular programme, inter-agency cross-line convoys and cross-border interventions in the areas of WASH, education, health and nutrition and child protection and delivered supplies for at least 61,750 people in 10 besieged areas (Deir Ez-Zor, Arbin, Duma, Ein Terma, Hammura, Harasta, Homs, Jisreen, Kafr Batna, Moadamiyeh) through cross line convoys, air drops and regular programmes.

**Education:** During July, almost 33,900 children, out of which 32,600 in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, were reached with education supplies and services, including self-learning materials, bursaries, remedial classes, light rehabilitation of schools and essential learning materials. Also, in preparation of the start of the 2016-2017 academic year in September, and as part of the Back to School campaign, about 8,000 boys and girls across the governorates of Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Hama, Homs, and Rural Damascus were reached with school bags, recreational and education learning material. This includes 476 children under 6 years who received Early Childhood Development kits as a support tool to the teaching-learning process in schools and to learning-by-

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3 The number takes into consideration the widest coverage to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. In some cases the same beneficiaries would be reached with multiple interventions.
support will help ease the financial burden for vulnerable families who often struggle to cover the cost of school materials. A total of 8,075 children with limited access to formal education in Hama, Homs, and Rural Damascus were reached in July with self-learning materials, through humanitarian convos.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): During July, 79,000 people were reached across Syria with water and sanitation services through the rehabilitation of key infrastructure. In Aleppo city, Hama, Rural Damascus and Hasakeh 2,600 people were reached with emergency water supply through water trucking. After the damage to the main electricity lines in Aleppo on 31 July 2016, UNICEF scaled up its emergency response in Aleppo to reach 1.2 million people.

In Bloudan (Rural Damascus), UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of a water pumping station serving 25,000 people. In Raqqa, UNICEF was able to transport 160 tons of water disinfectants that will benefit about 700,000 people for over four months. With support from the UN Logistics Cluster UNICEF was able to airdrop 200,000 household water treatment disinfectants (aqua tabs) enough to serve around 2,500 people for a period of one month in several locations within Deir-Ez-Zor Governorate. Since 2016, 230,000 people have benefited from the rehabilitation of water systems in Idleb and Aleppo governorates.

UNICEF reached nearly 62,000 people with essential WASH Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as family hygiene kits, water kits and washing powder, mostly in hard-to-reach areas. In the besieged areas of Harasta and Moadamiyeh (Rural Damascus), UNICEF delivered WASH supplies for about 20,000 people through the interagency convoys. Moreover, 32,500 people were reached with WASH NFIs in Idleb and Aleppo governorates in July. This included the distribution of family hygiene kits and jerry cans for the internally displaced people in Azaz.

Health: In July, around 115,900 children and women were reached by UNICEF partners with pediatric and maternal health services, out of which about 28,900 through mobile teams and 87,000 were reached through 95 fixed centers run by 20 local Non-Governmental Organizations. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed medical items, including emergency health kits, pediatric and midwifery kits, for the benefit of 77,400 people in hard to reach and besieged areas across all governorates. UNICEF cross-border health supplies and services have reached over 1.3 million people in 2016.

The second round of the nationwide routine immunization campaign commenced on 24 July and is still ongoing. Due to insecurity and lack of access, the campaign has so far been limited to Homs, Hama, Lattakia, As Sweida, Al Quneitra and Dar’a and in some districts of Aleppo. In Raqqa, only one location (Tel Abyad) was reached. Similarly, in Deir-Ez-Zor only the besieged part of the city was reached. In the first round of the routine immunization campaign, 1.2 million children under five were reached, including 476,000 living in hard to reach and besieged locations.

The cross-border component of the first round of the nationwide multi-antigen campaign targeting children under the age of five that started in Raqqa and Deir-Ez-Zor on 24 June has concluded on 3 July. The campaign ran in eastern Aleppo governorate (al Bab and Maskanah) and northern Homs from 13 to 23 July. In areas that were accessible for round one of the cross-border component of the nationwide multi-antigen campaign in northern Syria, a total of 1,042,989 children under the age of 5 were vaccinated, out of a target of 1,276,201 children, equivalent to a coverage rate of 82 per cent. Preparations are now underway for the launch of the second round of the cross-border component of the multi-antigen campaign on 13 August.

Nutrition: In order to strengthen the prevention of malnutrition amongst women and children, around 64,500 children and mothers were screened for malnutrition in nine governorates. 1,350 children and mothers were identified as suffering from acute malnutrition and were admitted for treatment. In addition, around 30,000 pregnant and lactating mothers were counselled on proper breastfeeding and complementary feeding practice, and 38,000 children and mothers received multiple micronutrient supplements. Furthermore, in July, UNICEF reached more than 32,300 children and mothers in hard to reach areas with nutrition supplies, which include therapeutic supplies, ready to use complementary food and micronutrient supplements. In the besieged areas, through interagency convoys, UNICEF delivered nutrition items for 15,000 children and mothers in Al Waer (Homs), Harasta and Moadamiyeh (Rural Damascus). In Deir Ez-Zor city, supplies for 22,390 children and mothers were delivered through airdrops.

Child Protection: In 2016, 356,495 people were reached with structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support interventions to help them cope with the impact of the crisis by addressing the core domains of wellbeing and resilience. In July, 18,546 children and 987 parents received structured psychosocial support through Child Friendly Spaces
(CFSs) and mobile teams in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Hama, Homs and Lattakia. In addition, 3,860 children and 1,500 parents participated in child protection awareness raising activities.

Moreover, child protection services were extended to 38,623 children who don’t have access to CFS in northern Syria, while UNICEF partners began to provide case management services for children who need specialized support. As such, 32 children were referred to health and education services. In communities and camps for the internally displaced people, outreach activities on means to prevent family separation and mine risk education were delivered to a total of 22,368 beneficiaries.

Adolescents and Youth: In July, around 264,000 young people (55 per cent girls) in seven governorates were reached by UNICEF partners with an integrated package of services, including life skills basic education, vocational and entrepreneurship training, psychosocial support and Sport for Development. The package targets the most vulnerable, including youth with disabilities. In addition, around 33,500 youth were reached in hard to reach and besieged areas UNICEF delivered enough summer clothes for 7,479 children. Since January 2016, around 301,089 children have benefited from NFI distribution, out of which 12,170 were able to redeem their clothes through the e-voucher system.

Non-Food Items (NFIs): UNICEF has expanded the e-voucher programme in Homs, Hama, Tartous, Lattakia, Qamishli, and Damascus, allowing for the distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) to continue during the summer season. In July, 1,300 children were newly reached through regular programme with the distribution of summer clothes, while in hard to reach and besieged areas UNICEF delivered enough summer clothes for 7,479 children. Since January 2016, around 301,089 children have benefited from NFI distribution, out of which 12,170 were able to redeem their clothes through the e-voucher system.

External Communication and Advocacy: During July, UNICEF stepped up advocacy on protection, issuing four statements during the reporting period on the bombing of a Child Friendly Space in Khan El-Shieh Camp; the killings of children in northern Syria, near Manbij; attacks on hospitals in Aleppo city; and attacks in Qamishli and Idleb.

UNICEF’s response in WASH and Immunization were highlighted through videos and photos posted on social media channels, and the video Students in Syria taking huge risks to pass exams was featured on the global platform AJ+.

In early August, UNICEF called on all parties to the conflict to grant unhindered humanitarian access to children and families wherever they are located across Aleppo city. UNICEF also released a media note and a video to sensitize on the dramatic water situation in Aleppo.

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – July 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHOLE OF SYRIA</th>
<th>People in Need¹</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH (Need: 11.5 million people)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under five vaccinated through polio campaigns²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>3,995,606</td>
<td>148,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 1 reached with routine vaccination³</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>95,548</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,045,340</td>
<td>115,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries (est.) reached with health supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,362,000</td>
<td>1,855,817</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries (est.) in besieged &amp; hard to reach areas served with essential health supplies through convoys⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>407,440</td>
<td>77,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children &amp; pregnant and lactating women receiving micro-nutrients¹</td>
<td>3,162,340</td>
<td>1,048,433</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,048,433</td>
<td>229,481</td>
<td>4,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children &amp; pregnant and lactating women screened for acute malnutrition²</td>
<td>3,162,340</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>666,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,180,000</td>
<td>610,558</td>
<td>28,979</td>
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<tr>
<td># children treated for acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM)³</td>
<td>89,298</td>
<td>12,772</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,136</td>
<td>8,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># pregnant and lactating women counselled on appropriate IYCF</td>
<td>1,331,841</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>247,598</td>
<td>16,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries (est.) in besieged &amp; hard to reach areas served with essential nutrition supplies through convoys</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>275,211</td>
<td>29,446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ AJ+ is an online news and current events channel run by Al Jazeera Media Network (AJMN).
## WASH (Need: 12.1 million people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need¹</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># population served by support to repair/rehabilitation/augmentation of water and sanitation systems²</td>
<td>13,203,506</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,608,600</td>
<td>2,813,950</td>
<td>114,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># population served by support to operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems³</td>
<td>14,754,693</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>13,004,000</td>
<td>14,094,226</td>
<td>35,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals supported with access to essential WASH NFIs⁴</td>
<td>4,460,553</td>
<td>1,619,107</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,061,000</td>
<td>1,042,721</td>
<td>367,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities &amp; services⁵</td>
<td>5,828,288</td>
<td>1,237,750</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,540,000</td>
<td>744,278</td>
<td>52,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries (est.) in besieged &amp; hard to reach areas served with essential WASH supplies through convoys</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>445,450</td>
<td>32,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need¹</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17) in formal education supported with Back to Learning supplies¹</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>3,837,091</td>
<td>535,247</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3,133,500</td>
<td>137,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children accessing non-formal education opportunities²</td>
<td>2,757,244</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>682,500</td>
<td>263,283</td>
<td>5,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers &amp; education facilitators benefitting from professional development³</td>
<td>272,000</td>
<td>34,722</td>
<td>3,493</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>20,700</td>
<td>1,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children benefitting from life skills programmes⁴</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>300,500</td>
<td>130,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries (est.) in besieged &amp; hard to reach areas served with essential education supplies through convoys</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>127,925</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHILD PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need¹</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># individuals reached with Mine/Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education activities¹</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2,953,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2,092,500</td>
<td>1,768,717</td>
<td>190,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and adults participating in structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programmes, including parenting programmes²</td>
<td>5,900,000</td>
<td>912,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>453,600</td>
<td>356,495</td>
<td>70,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals reached with awareness raising initiatives on child protection issues³</td>
<td>5,900,000</td>
<td>1,933,855</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>842,600</td>
<td>466,944</td>
<td>220,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection services⁴</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>22,196</td>
<td>12,865</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># frontline child protection workers and volunteers trained</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>4,225</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,480</td>
<td>1,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries (est.) in besieged and hard to reach areas served with essential child protection supplies through convoys</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>34,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (Need: 5.3 million people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need¹</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># children that have received emergency NFI assistance¹</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,070,000</td>
<td>530,539</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries (est.) in besieged &amp; hard to reach areas served with essential NFIs through convoys</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>98,670</td>
<td>7,479</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS (ERL) (Need: 9.4 million people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need¹</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last Report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># vulnerable families receiving regular cash/in kind transfers¹</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># affected people receiving livelihoods support (loans, grants, assets)²</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**FOOTNOTES**

**NEED:** 1) All needs figures from Syria HRP 2016, Objectives, Indicators and Targets matrices.

**HEALTH:** 1) In 2016 two campaigns were implemented so far in March and April. The next campaign is planned to take place in October 2016.

**HEALTH:** 2) All vaccination campaigns equally target girls and boys.

**HEALTH:** 3) Of 2016 total, girls: 428,566; boys: 425,085; women: 191,689. During July 115,864 children and women of child bearing age (CBA) were supported with primary health care services. This includes: 42,892 girls under 5; 41,047 boys under 5; and 31,925 CBA women.

**HEALTH:** 4) During July 77,400 people benefitted from the distribution of health items through convoys.

**NUTRITION:** 1) Girls: 85,799; Boys: 89,280; Women: 54,402.

**NUTRITION:** 2) Girls: 259,959; Boys: 249,938; Women: 100,661.

**NUTRITION:** 3) Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treated outpatient: 910 (girls 361, boys 549); Children with SAM treated inpatient: 53 (girls 31, boys 22); Children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treated: 7,173 (girls 4,108, boys 3,065).

**NUTRITION:** 4) 247,598 pregnant and lactating women were counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in July.

**WASH:** 1) All WASH results are estimated to benefit females and males equally.
WASH: 2) Figures are based on report by the Ministry of Water Resource and other sources. The indicator includes Water (Equipment; New Construction/Augmentation; Repair; Staff Support); Wastewater (Consumables; Spare Parts; Equipment; New Construction/Augmentation; Staff Support); and Solid Waste (Consumables; Spare Parts; Equipment; New construction/augmentation; Repairs; Staff Support). Since all WASH interventions are focused on households, the beneficiaries are generally expected to be approximately 50% girls & women and 50% boys & men for all WASH indicators.

WASH: 3) Figures are based on report by the Ministry of Water Resource and other sources. Water including provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population are reached continuously through support to systems including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people’s access to safe water. The provision of disinfectant chemicals to water service providers does not guarantee the service provision is continuously achieved due to other issues –power supply, breakdowns, operators issues, water resource issues and intentional/non intentional disruption of service by parties in the conflict.

WASH: 4) UNICEF result for June is corrected to 675,620. The indicator includes distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs), community mobilisation, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment/storage solutions.

WASH: 5) UNICEF result for June is corrected to 691,410. The indicator 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) Data for this indicator is usually reported by partners with an average delay of 2-3 months. Therefore the number remains low. So far a reported number of 137,077 children reached includes 67,195 girls and 69,882 boys.

EDUCATION: 2) Non-formal education includes Early Childhood Education, Self-Learning, Curriculum B, Accelerated Learning, Remedial Education, Literacy and Numeracy and Vocational Education. Children reached include 129,078 girls and 134,205 boys.

EDUCATION: 3) Includes training of kindergarten teachers and local NGO training on active learning. Result includes 462 women and 843 men.

EDUCATION: 4) Life skills includes all age categories; programmes in formal and non-formal education; citizenship education. Result includes: 64,271 girls under 18; 58,203 boys under 18; 3,682 adult women; and 4,078 adults men.

CHILD PROTECTION: 1) Data for this indicator is usually reported by partners (mostly Ministry of Education) with a delay of several months. Result includes: girls 872,978; boys 892,729; women 1,855; men 1,164.

CHILD PROTECTION: 2) Includes girls 163,594; boys 145,549; women 30,232 and men 17,120 since January 2016. Structured programmes include a specific curriculum and/or session activity plans and require regular attendance over a specific period of time, e.g. 2 times per week over 2/3 months. PSS programmes include all interventions that consider 3 domains of children/caregivers wellbeing: skills and knowledge, emotional wellbeing and social wellbeing, as per IASC Guidelines.

CHILD PROTECTION: 3) Significant increase is due to late reports received from partners for the previous months.

CHILD PROTECTION: 4) Includes girls 30 and boys 126 (disaggregated data to be completed)

NON-FOOD ITEMS 1) Since January 2016 a total of 157,794 boys and 159,795 girls were reported as beneficiaries of seasonal clothes distribution (12,170 through vouchers). Beneficiaries of other NFI distribution included 143,814 girls and 150,210 boys.

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

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

NOTE: All sector targets and results are pending verification.

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**Jordan**

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** In July, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 134,276 people, including an estimated 75,193 children living in Za’atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City camps. As of 30 July, a total of 119 cases of Hepatitis A have been reported in Azraq since April. To address the increase in the number of Hepatitis A and diarrhoea cases a number of initiatives were implemented including enhancement of water chlorination and quality monitoring, drainage and disinfection of channels, closing of illegal greywater channels and increased public mobilisation and awareness.

For the wastewater network in Za’atari camp, 1,844 interceptor tanks have been installed (98 per cent of the target), 10,363 households have been connected to tanks, 525 latrines have been installed in vulnerable households, and 8,722 pits have been backfilled with 322 communal WASH blocks.

As part of UNICEF emergency response at the northeast border, an average of 536 m3 of water was supplied each day to Rukban (316 m3) and Hadalat (220 m3) camps, equating to 5.2 and 18.3 litres per person per day, respectively. A new water distribution system comprising 380 m3 of storage and a pumping system was constructed at Rukban and is expected to be operational in August.

**Education:** Preparations for the nationwide Learning for All campaign scaled up in July. The campaign aims to boost formal education school enrolment in the 2016-2017 academic year. The target includes the enrolment of 50,000 additional children in formal education and 25,000 children (8-12 years) in the certified Non-formal Education (NFE) catch-up programme. Since
2016, 623 children and youth (55 per cent boys and 46 per cent girls) have been enrolled in NFE in host communities and camps. In UNICEF-supported Makani centres, more than 32,000 children (51 per cent boys and 49 per cent girls) are accessing informal education.

Makani: The UNICEF Makani “My Space” network, which comprises a total of 216 centres in camps and communities across Jordan, continues to offer children and youth with learning opportunities, psychosocial support services, and life skills training. Since 2016, 106,220 children have been reached with psychosocial support in Makani centres and other UNICEF-supported spaces nationwide including over 54,000 girls. Of the total, over 76,308 children were reached in host communities, while the remaining children accessed psychosocial support in camps.

Youth: In July, UNICEF and partners continued to provide support to 12,700 adolescents and youth (10-24 years) in accessing life and entrepreneurial skills building and opportunities for civic engagement. Since 2016, 46,986 adolescents and youth (males 20,595 and 26,391 females) have been reached through UNICEF’s youth programme including the integrated Makani approach.

Child Protection: UNICEF has reached 5,353 children (boys 2,956 and girls 2,397) with specialized multi-sectoral case management services since 2016. This includes 457 survivors of gender-based violence, 520 survivors of domestic violence, and around 350 early married girls.

Health & Nutrition: In July, 5,326 pregnant and lactating mothers and caregivers were reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) education and counselling on breastfeeding and early initiation of breastfeeding through IYCF centres and outreach activities in the camps and in host communities. In addition, 4,594 children under five benefited from the IYCF programme. About 978 non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in camps and host communities have been screened for malnutrition and were provided with supplementation and education sessions on nutrition.

In Azraq camp, 313 children (153 boys and 160 girls) aged between 6-59 months were newly screened for malnutrition, of these 27 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 2 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were identified and were provided with necessary treatment and medical follow-up. Meanwhile, in Za’atari camp, 266 children (112 boys and 154 girls) aged between 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition, of these 18 new MAM cases and 2 new SAM cases were identified and treated. Screening of 35 pregnant and lactating women (16 in Azraq and 19 in Za’atari) resulted in the identification of 12 malnourished women (three in Azraq and nine in Za’atari) and their referral for necessary treatment.

Basic Needs: In July, UNICEF delivered monthly unconditional Child Cash Grant (CCG) instalments benefiting 56,803 of the most vulnerable registered Syrian refugee children (boys 28,903 and girls 27,900) and their families living in host communities in Jordan. In addition, 543 unaccompanied and separated children (283 boys and 260 girls) benefited from the cash grants. The CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (USD28) per child per month to help the most vulnerable registered Syrian families to cover their children’s basic needs and to provide a safety net preventing the families from resorting to negative coping strategies, such as child labour and early marriage.

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – July 2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JORDAN</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong> <em>(Need: 258,000 school-aged children and 80,000 youth and adolescent)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education</td>
<td>156,000</td>
<td>145,458&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>156,000</td>
<td>145,458</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>623&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>623&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female)</td>
<td>7,452&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,171&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>579&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, youth and adolescents benefitting from life skills based education</td>
<td>88,255</td>
<td>55,822&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8,615</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>46,986&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>9,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in informal education</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>38,908&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4,641</td>
<td>80,500&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>32,567&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong> <em>(Need: 476,450 boys and girls including 321,300 Syrian refugee boys and girls)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (sex disaggregated) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>335,953</td>
<td>137,465</td>
<td>15,543</td>
<td>218,284</td>
<td>106,220</td>
<td>19,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (disaggregated by sex) who are receiving specialized child protection services&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>6,938</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>10,250</td>
<td>5,353</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> As of July 2016.
<sup>2</sup> As of June 2016.
# adults participating in PSS or parenting education programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN</td>
<td>338,166</td>
<td>127,113</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>127,490</td>
<td>54,565</td>
<td>1,648</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# individuals trained on child protection (sex disaggregated)

|          | 6,151 | 4,769 | 1,518 | 4,600 | 4,154 | 1,326 |

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (Need: 1.3 million people, including 630,000 registered refugees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>172,100</th>
<th>211,663</th>
<th>4,702</th>
<th>155,000</th>
<th>211,663</th>
<th>4,702</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>215,360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>215,360</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>893,700</td>
<td>246,663</td>
<td>4,702</td>
<td>573,000</td>
<td>246,663</td>
<td>4,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>24,519</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>143,000</td>
<td>24,519</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>36,223</td>
<td>8,075</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>36,223</td>
<td>8,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH - (Need: 1 million U5 children, 60,450 child bearing aged women)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>34,000</th>
<th>10,030</th>
<th>1,040</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,180,400</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>5,945</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>212,698</td>
<td>48,229</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,800</td>
<td>19,811</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUTRITION - (Need: 49,120 U5 children, 154,000 caregivers and mothers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>14,500</th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>17,000</th>
<th>19,433</th>
<th>1,816</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>153,600</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>40,720</td>
<td>54,461</td>
<td>5,326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BASIC ASSISTANCE - (Need: 32,000 families and 115,000 children)

|          | 20,500 | 15,333 | -179^2 |

FOOTNOTES

Education: 1) From JRP, Annex p21.
Education: 2) Males 69,818 and Females 75,640.
Education: 3) Sector result: Males 343 and Females 280. Sector achievements reflect only those of UNICEF partners as no other sector members are delivering NFE.
Education: 4) Sector result: Males 350 and Females 821.
Education: 5) UNICEF result: Males 270 and Females 309.
Education: 6) Sector result: Males 24,853 and Females 55,822.
Education: 7) UNICEF result: Males 20,595 and Females 26,391. The increase in the UNICEF result is due to youth taking full advantage of Makani activities during the summer break.
Education: 8) Sector result: Males 19,019 and Females: 19,889.
Education: 9) UNICEF result: Males 16,094 and Females 16,482. The increase in the UNICEF result reflects high interest in accessing Makani activities during the summer school break.
Child Protection: 1) Boys 51,855 and Girls 54,365. The increase in the UNICEF result reflects high interest in accessing Makani activities during the summer school break.
Child Protection: 2) Boys 2,956 and Girls 2,397.
Child Protection: 3) Men 15,125 and Women 39,440.
Child Protection: 4) Men 1,733 and 12,421 women.
WASH: 1) UNICEF WASH includes Za’atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City refugee camps.
WASH: 2) Target includes 666,000 from RES.
WASH: 3) Target includes 151,700 from RES.
WASH: 4) This target is in schools, Makani Centres and clinics. The increase in UNICEF result is due to the completion of WASH facilities in 15 schools and the handing-over to the local government in July.
Health: 1) Children between 6-59 months (formerly stated as 0-59) covered through only routine and Reach Every Community EPI, in Za’atari camp, Azraq camp and Health Centers, excluding Rabah Sahan Transit Camp (RSTC) and the berm which cover 6 months to 15 years.
Health: 2) This covers children from 6 months to 15 years who are reached in RSTC, at the berm through emergency campaigns and regular vaccination, and in camps immunization campaigns (also in HC in the case where immunization campaigns include measles).
Nutrition: 1) This figure includes results from Za’atari, Azraq, RSTC and berm (Hadalat and Rokban).
Nutrition: 2) This figure includes results from Za’atari, Azraq and Emirati Jordanian camps, host community, RSTC, and the berm (Hadalat and Rokban).
Basic Assistance: 1) 15,333 families includes 56,803 children (boys 28,903 and girls 27,900).
Iraq

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Since 2016, UNICEF reached 107,535 Syrian refugees (52,692 males and 54,843 females) with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water and 16,882 people (8,272 males and 8,610 females) with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services. In addition, 38,737 people (18,981 males and 19,756 females) have been benefited from hygiene promotion sessions and 33,225 Syrian refugees (16,280 males and 16,945 females) have been provided with solid waste collection and disposal services in camps at least three times per week.

In July, UNICEF and the ‘Directorate of Water Outskirts’ supplied safe water to the four refugee camps benefiting 40,379 people, and to the four refugee camps in Erbil benefiting 30,087 people. Specific hygiene promotion awareness activities were conducted reaching 9,900 children across Child Friendly Spaces and schools in Domiz 1 and 2, Akre, and Gawilan refugee camps in Dahuk.

Water pumping in the refugee camps was facilitated due to government boosting power supply to a daily average of 10 hours. However, as temperatures continue to rise during summer, the equitable distribution of water in the camps remains a key concern. In response, water, health and sanitation committees with membership of camp residents are actively engaged in water supply system management to promote efficient use and conservation of household water.

Education: Since 2016, UNICEF provided teaching and learning materials to 13,568 Syrian refugee children (6,824 boys and 6,744 girls). In July, as part of UNICEF efforts to support Syrian refugee children’s learning and development during the summer period, 800 children have enrolled in summer school activities in Erbil. In addition, teacher trainings for capacity-building and social integration were conducted during July. This included a 30-day Kurdish language training which saw participation from 99 Syrian refugee teachers in two refugee camps in Erbil, as well as a certified training on teaching methodologies targeting 136 participants (32 males and 104 females) in Sulaymaniyah.

In 2015-2016 academic year, UNICEF supported cash incentives to 364 Syrian refugee teachers and 61 education support staff in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), with plans to continue the incentives scheme during the 2016-2017 academic year.

Health and Nutrition: In July, UNICEF has delivered sufficient supplies of essential medicines including antibiotics and analgesics to primary healthcare centers in all refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) to ensure uninterrupted treatment for more than 15,000 children.

Moreover, 1,572 pregnant and lactating women have received counselling and support on breastfeeding, and 2,560 children (US) (1,263 boys and 1,297 girls) were monitored for growth. Of these, 200 children (98 boys and 102 girls) were identified with malnutrition in at least one form and were provided with appropriate treatment. In July, a total of 1,800 doses of supplementary nutrition items for children were distributed to health centres and clinics.

In terms of routine vaccinations across refugee camps in the KRI, 1,322 children U5 have been vaccinated against polio, and 315 children under one (154 boys and 161 girls) against measles. In addition, 794 children (389 boys and 405 girls) received vitamin-A supplements.

As part of UNICEF’s work to reduce child mortality, monitoring of new born babies and healthcare advice was provided to the mothers of 411 new-borns (196 boys and 215 girls) in July. In the same period, 164 pregnant women attended antenatal care services in Arbat camp, Sulaymaniyah. Of these examined, 72 received ferrofolic supplements.

Expansion of health and nutrition services in host community areas remains a challenge due to current financial crisis affecting the KRI, where the majority of the Syrian refugee population lives.

5 Gender breakdown for all immunization interventions is calculated using a standard demographic breakdown of 51 percent females to 49 percent males. Gender-disaggregated data for immunization is not gathered by the Ministries of Health at either federal Iraq or KRI levels.
**Child Protection:** In July, UNICEF and partners have provided psychosocial support services (PSS) to 147 newly registered children (74 boys and 73 girls), in addition to the 7,009 children (3,329 boys and 3,680 girls) who continued to receive PSS through projects operating since 2015. A total of 51 children (30 boys and 21 girls) and three unaccompanied and/or separated children (one boy and two girls) have received specialized child protection services from frontline workers.

The current economic crisis in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) continues to affect child protection service delivery which has been hampered by reduced working hours for many government offices and social services due to reduced or non-paid salaries of civil servants.

**Basic Needs:** In July, UNICEF continued to provide monthly cash assistance (USD30 per child) to help encourage school enrolment, retention, and attendance among Syrian refugee children. A total of 135 children (58 boys and 77 girls) accessed summer schools in Erbil.

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – July 2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRAQ</th>
<th>Sector Targets</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Targets</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (WASH) – (2016 Needs: 550,000 people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>96,565</td>
<td>3,223</td>
<td>59,928</td>
<td>92,748</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals with access to adequate quantity of safe water</td>
<td>260,288</td>
<td>114,450</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>87,279</td>
<td>107,535</td>
<td>1,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services</td>
<td>221,190</td>
<td>30,538</td>
<td>13,393</td>
<td>55,928</td>
<td>16,882</td>
<td>13,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session</td>
<td>197,600</td>
<td>42,578</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>87,929</td>
<td>38,737</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>88,089</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>55,928</td>
<td>33,225</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION – (2016 Needs: 231,000 children including 124,300 Syrian refugee children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls in formal primary education (age 6-14)</td>
<td>37,726</td>
<td>32,709</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32,067</td>
<td>30,506</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving educational supplies and/or teaching learning material</td>
<td>52,694</td>
<td>26,638</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>13,568</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers and education personnel receiving training on Education in Emergencies and/or PSS and/or Pedagogy</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Parent Teacher Association members trained</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children receiving specialized child protection services</td>
<td>5,488</td>
<td>3,928</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>45,500</td>
<td>16,023</td>
<td>10,152</td>
<td>27,300</td>
<td>12,507</td>
<td>7,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH – (2016 Needs: 1.3 million people, including 250,000 Syrian refugees)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 1 immunized against measles</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5,790</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># new born babies of conflict-affected families benefitting from new born home services</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,596</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>37,500</td>
<td>48,012</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># health facilities in impacted communities supported</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under five years have access to nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>35,250</td>
<td>21,120</td>
<td>2,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>12,220</td>
<td>10,315</td>
<td>1,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># households receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,663</td>
<td>2,023</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOTNOTES**

2. WASH: 2) Sector: Females 58,370 and Males 56,801. UNICEF: Females 54,843 and Males 52,692.
3. WASH: 3) Sector: Females 15,574 and Males 14,964. UNICEF: Females 8,610 and Males 8,272.

6 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.
Lebanon

Child Protection: Recent security incidents in Al Qaa have forced a number of Syrian refugee families without residency permits to leave their homes and seek refuge in nearby locations such as Masharih al-Qaa. After two weeks of suspended activities, the community center in Al Qaa resumed the delivery of its regular programme including psychosocial support to beneficiaries. UNICEF partners are scaling-up case management and psychosocial support service delivery targeting refugee and host communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF WASH succeeded in obtaining permits from the Ministry of Energy and Water and the Ministry of Environment to plan and design an environmental friendly/safe solution to treat wastewater in Informal Settlements (ISs). In Marj Elkhoukh IS around 700 refugees are at risk of exposure to contaminated water from a nearby well which serves as the main source for water to the population in the region. To enhance the quality of water, the Ministry of Environment proposed the installation of a Two Chamber Septic Tank followed by an Infiltration Trench. The pilot project is expected to be implemented in all sites in Lebanon.

Education: As part of the outreach and advocacy strategy of the “Back to School and Stay in School” campaigns led by UNICEF, two orientation sessions involving more than 50 representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations in all governorates were held in July. In addition, outreach training workshops were delivered targeting more than 200 frontline workers from all committed NGOs.

As part of the non-formal education programme, activities in support of student retention targeted 16,000 at risk girls and boys (6 and 14 years) in 147 public schools in July. About 8,500 children (3-6 years) have benefited from early childhood education activities in preparation for their enrolment for the 2016-2017 academic year.

Health and Nutrition: In July, as part of an integral activity of the synchronized global switch from trivalent to bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), UNICEF assisted the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to arrange for the destruction of 75,075 doses of trivalent OPV through incineration. In addition, UNICEF procured and distributed 40,680 doses of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) to the MoPH and 8,640 doses to UNRWA. Essential medications and medical equipment were also delivered to 222 Primary Healthcare Centers of the MoPH.

Adolescents and Youth: 15 youth-led initiatives involving 450 young people (50 per cent Syrians), distributed equally between boys and girls, were launched in Baalback-Heremel region. The initiatives, which aim to increase social cohesion among Syrian and Lebanese youth, included awareness campaigns on the preservation of public locations and the environment, the re-opening of a football field and the equipment of a hospital.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January –July 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEANON</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Result</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION (School year 2015-2016) (2016 needs: 983,000 people, including 477,000 Syrian refugees)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># girls and boys enrolled in Early Childhood Education¹</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>59,847</td>
<td>28,436¹</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># targeted children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)²</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>235,949</td>
<td>159,495¹</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># targeted children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal or informal education and/or life skills</td>
<td>75,000b</td>
<td>12,917b</td>
<td>12,917</td>
<td>32,714</td>
<td>13,791²</td>
<td>2,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEBANON</td>
<td>Sector Target</td>
<td>Sector Result</td>
<td>Change since last report</td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>UNICEF Result</td>
<td>Change since last report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># girls and boys (aged 03 to 18) enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes provided with adequate learning materials</td>
<td>n/a&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>450,847</td>
<td>357,735</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># public schools rehabilitated to meet MEHE’s safety, accessibility, and WASH standards</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># personnel whose capacity has been strengthened</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3,275</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHILD PROTECTION

- **# children benefitting from structured community-based PSS, early childhood programmes and child protection**
  - 125,000<sup>a</sup>
  - 93,020<sup>a</sup>
  - 4,008
  - 125,000
  - 60,842<sup>c</sup>
  - 4,078
- **# girls and boys referred to and provided with specialised services**
  - 5,537<sup>a</sup>
  - 1,845<sup>a</sup>
  - 296
  - 2,500
  - 1,135<sup>c</sup>
  - 269
- **# Community based groups trained and supported to address CP/PSS/ GBV, including child marriage**
  - 680<sub>a,b</sub>
  - 956<sub>a,b</sub>
  - -4,759
  - 325
  - 503
  - 70
- **# people sensitised on CP/ PSS**
  - 402,470<sup>a</sup>
  - 150,805<sup>a</sup>
  - 0
  - 350,000
  - 196,427<sup>c</sup>
  - 60,861
- **# individuals sensitised on GBV**
  - 237,900<sub>b</sub>
  - 36,852<sub>b</sub>
  - 0
  - 80,000
  - 72,883<sup>c</sup>
  - 17,484
- **# individuals accessing safe spaces**
  - 120,000<sup>c</sup>
  - n/a<sup>c</sup>
  - n/a
  - 60,000
  - 27,869<sup>c</sup>
  - 3,284

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene<sup>1</sup> (2016 needs for Energy and Water sector: 2.42 million people)

- **# individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at temporary locations**
  - 337,172<sup>c</sup>
  - 154,973<sup>c</sup>
  - 23,672
  - 125,590
  - 102,208
  - 31,384
- **# individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at permanent locations**
  - 1,005,961<sup>c</sup>
  - 564,541<sup>c</sup>
  - 27,198
  - 939,563
  - 349,036
  - 1,160
- **# individuals with access to solid waste services**
  - 2,084,494<sup>c</sup>
  - 351,714<sup>c</sup>
  - 351,714
  - 470,358
  - 284,427
  - 2,738
- **# individuals who have experienced an behaviour change session/activities**
  - 863,296<sup>c</sup>
  - 182,648<sup>c</sup>
  - 182,648
  - 229,993
  - 73,290
  - 7,720

### HEALTH AND NUTRITION (2016 Health needs: 2.5 million people, including 840,000 Syrian refugees)

- **# PHC consultations**
  - 3,204,000
  - 727,047
  - 153,991
  - 660,443
  - 632,526<sup>c</sup>
  - 11,904
- **# children US screened for malnutrition**
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - 111,998
  - 81,223<sup>c</sup>
  - 1,548
- **# children US and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements**
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - 196,001
  - 61,159<sup>c</sup>
  - 5,868
- **# children U1 receiving routine vaccination**
  - n/a<sup>c</sup>
  - n/a<sup>c</sup>
  - n/a
  - 89,869
  - 27,801<sup>c</sup>
  - 1,042
- **# children US reached in campaigns in 2 planned Polio campaigns (30% national target)**
  - 306,894<sub>b</sub>
  - 293,147<sub>b</sub>
  - 293,147
  - 179,971
  - 383,075<sup>c</sup>
  - 0
- **# women receiving IYCF and breastfeeding awareness**
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - 92,771
  - 4,402
  - 0

### ADOLESCENTS

- **# girls and boys benefiting from entrepreneurship and skills based training**
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - 45,000
  - 3,699<sup>c</sup>
  - 1,652
- **# girls, boys enrolled in Vtechnical and agriculture schools**
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - 13,000
  - 0
  - 0
- **# adolescents (m/f) aged 10 to 18 years enrolled in life skills program (AL)**
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - 20,800
  - 13,794<sup>c</sup>
  - -2,215
- **# youth reached through the S4D programme (AL)**
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - n/a
  - 15,000
  - 6,152<sup>c</sup>
  - 6,152

### BASIC ASSISTANCE (Winter 2015-2016) (2016 needs: 1.5 million people, including 1 million Syrian refugees)

- **# children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash**
  - 630,000<sup>d</sup>
  - 547,092<sup>d</sup>
  - 0
  - 175,000<sup>c</sup>
  - 162,513<sup>c</sup>
  - 0
- **# children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support**
  - 136,500<sup>d</sup>
  - 115,914<sup>d</sup>
  - 0
  - 40,000
  - 30,876
  - 0

### COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- **# individuals trained on communication for social and behaviour change**
  - n/a
  - 720
  - 405
  - 131

### FOOTNOTES

- **EDUCATION:** 1) Based on the Ministry of Higher Education interim narrative report to UNICEF in May 2016. The total number of children covered by UNICEF funding will be reported upon receipt of final report by MEHE to UNICEF. The indicator also includes # of girls and boys (aged 03-04 years) participating in community based Early Childhood Education programmes. Sector target is 51,400 and sector result is 0, based on the Inter-Agency Coordination, June Statistical Dashboard (data from Jan-June 2016).
- **EDUCATION:** 2) Indicator includes 8,890 girls and boys enrolled in Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) programme (aged 08-15). Males: 4,178; Females: 4,712.
- **EDUCATION:** 3) 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:** 4) The number of schools will be reported when the rehabilitation works are finalized.
- **CHILD PROTECTION:** 1) Males: 28,980; Females: 31,862.
- **CHILD PROTECTION:** 2) Males: 602; Females: 333.
- **CHILD PROTECTION:** 3) Result is due to correction in partner calculation of the indicator from number of members to number of groups.
CHILD PROTECTION: 4) Indicator includes 86,253 adults sensitized on CP/PSS (Males: 26,042; Females: 60,211) and 110,174 boys and girls sensitized on CP/PSS (Boys: 54,954; Girls: 55,220).

CHILD PROTECTION: 5) Males: 21,826; Females: 51,057; Children: 32,324; Adults: 40,559.

CHILD PROTECTION: 6) Males: 1,975; Females: 25,894.

CHILD PROTECTION: 6) Males: 3,551; Females: 2,323.

HEALTH & NUTRITION: 1) 104,644 reported in MMU /527,882 Reported by MOPH (MOPH data from Jan to Apr 2016).

HEALTH & NUTRITION: 2) 61,841 reported by partners /20,082 reported by MOPH.


HEALTH & NUTRITION: 4) The sector indicator covers “Children under 5”.

HEALTH & NUTRITION: 5) The vaccine reported is Penta 1: 3,358 reported by partners / 24,243 reported by MOPH (Data from Jan to Apr 2016).

HEALTH & NUTRITION: 6) The sector figures include data only from MoPH.

HEALTH & NUTRITION: 7) 89,928 reported in IS / Reported by MOPH: Round1 143,784 and Round2 149,363.


ADOLESCENTS: 2) UNICEF result for June is corrected to 16,009. Disaggregated UNICEF result for July: Males: 7,311; Females: 6,483. Beneficiaries reached through one of our partners reported under this indicator (# adolescents (m/f) aged 10 to 18 years enrolled in life skills programme (All)) are now reported under the indicator below (# of youth reached through the S4D programme (All)); which is why the number of beneficiaries reported this month seems to have decreased from last month for this indicator.

ADOLESCENTS: 3) UNICEF result for June is corrected to zero. Disaggregated UNICEF result for July: Males: 3,322; Females: 2,830.

BASIC ASSISTANCE: 1) UNICEF result for June is corrected to 16,009. The sector target for the indicator ‘children and their families vulnerable to seasonal weather and influx assisted with one off cash’ is 210,000 households and the sector result is 182,364 households; to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector target for the indicator ‘children and their families prone to be vulnerable to emergencies provided with in-kind emergency support’ is 45,500 households and the sector result is 38,638, to make it comparable to UNICEF targets, it was converted to an estimated number of children (3) per household. The sector figures are from Inter-Agency Winter Support, Nov 2015–Mar 2016.

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

NOTE:

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

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

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

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**Turkey**

**Education:** In July, UNICEF provided monthly incentives to 12,435 Syrian volunteer teachers (5,517 males and 6,918 females) working in Temporary Education Centers in Turkey. In addition, preparations to build the capacity of more than 10,000 Syrian volunteer teachers through a training that will be delivered in August are completed. The training will focus on pedagogical techniques, classroom management, psycho-social support, and other skills to enhance delivery of education. To help improve the learning environment for Syrian students, 57 classroom containers were delivered in Sanliurfa province in Viransehir and Suruc camps, and essential furniture to 10 schools in Kilis.

**Child Protection:** In July, 2,632 children (1,405 boys and 1,227 girls) benefitted from psycho-social support (PSS) in Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in the refugee camps; 408 children (166 boys and 242 girls) were reached with PSS in CFS and Adolescent Friendly Spaces in host communities; and 376 children (199 boys and 177 girls) benefitted from PSS activities delivered by two mobile units that were deployed to Sanliurfa Temporary Accommodation Centre and Izmir.

In partnership with the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality preparations for a training programme on prevention and response to child marriage and other forms of sexual and gender based violence (SBGV) were finalized in July, and 34 training candidates were identified to join the first cohort. The overall SBGV training programme, which will run from August 2016 to January 2017, comprises of 67 sessions and targets 2,010 service providers.

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – July 2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TURKEY</th>
<th>Sector Target</th>
<th>Sector Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION (2016 Needs: 1.3 million Syrian refugees, including 977,000 Syrian refugee children)</td>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>248,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TURKEY</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sector Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sector Results</strong></td>
<td><strong>Change since last report</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNICEF Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNICEF Results</strong></td>
<td><strong>Change since last report</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>6,118&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>37,240</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># schools constructed, renovated or refurbished&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># schools supported with maintenance and operational costs</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers, facilitators and school staff trained&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>11,450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers and facilitators receiving incentives&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


| **# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes<sup>1</sup>** | 90,000 | n/a | n/a | 80,000 | 52,181 | 5,156 |
| **# children who are receiving specialized child protection services<sup>3</sup>** | 1,100 | n/a | n/a | 1,000 | 2,119 | 533 |
| **# individuals trained on child protection** | 1,225 | n/a | n/a | 400 | 765 | 12 |
| **# children with increased access to SGBV services, including information<sup>3</sup>** | 164,000 | n/a | n/a | 30,000 | 862 | 122 |

**BASIC NEEDS**

| **# persons receiving emergency, cash or cash-voucher assistance** | n/a | 150,000 | 103,350 | 0 |

**YOUTH**

| **# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth in impacted communities with access to social cohesion activities, through peer support, youth mobilization and advocacy<sup>4</sup>** | 16,000 | n/a | n/a | 10,000 | 7,134 | 1,666 |

**FOOTNOTES**

**EDUCATION**:
1. Data as of May 2016 – no official updated enrolment figures have yet been received.
2. Gender disaggregated data not available yet.
3. Data as of July 2016 - gender disaggregation for the cumulative figures are not available yet.
4. 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.
5. Gender disaggregation for this indicator is not available yet.
6. Females 6,918 and Males 5,517. Incentives are to be paid to the whole target group each month.

**CHILD PROTECTION**:
2. Gender disaggregation for this indicator is not available yet.
3. Gender disaggregation for this indicator is not available yet.

**YOUTH**:
1. Gender disaggregation for this indicator is not available yet.

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**Egypt**

**Health**:
In July, 904 antenatal and postnatal care consultations were delivered to Syrian women (15-49 years), resulting in a total of 4,222 consultations offered since 2016. In addition, 1,484 Syrian children under-five received primary healthcare consultations, immunization and growth monitoring services through UNICEF supported Primary Healthcare Units bringing the total of services provided to children since 2016 to 8,263.

**Education**:
Within the framework of inclusive education for Syrian and Egyptian children, UNICEF is supporting 16 public schools in Damietta and Alexandria through resources and capacity-building interventions which will continue throughout the new academic year. According to the Ministry of Education, 2,923 Syrian children and 12,569 Egyptian children are enrolled in Alexandria schools. UNICEF is also supporting the operating cost, transportation fees for vulnerable children, salaries, rent, supplies, and furniture of 50 kindergartens (KGs) in 6 governorates (Alexandria, Damietta, Cairo, Giza, Sharqiya and...
Qaliyubiya) as part of the Summer Activity Program which aims to increase enrolment of children in formal education during the summer period. Currently 1,318 Syrians children are enrolled and 100 teachers are hired in the programme.

Child Protection: In July, 1,137 refugee children, adolescents and parents participated in structured, sustained child protection (CP) and psychosocial support (PSS) programs and accessed community based CP and PSS through UNICEF’s implementing partners, resulting in a total of 15,755 beneficiaries since 2016. UNICEF also provided case management and specialized services to 198 Syrian children (3,767 children since 2016). Services included case management, home visits and cash assistance. Moreover, non-specialized CP services including life skills and recreational programs were delivered along with Ramadan programmes in all locations. In Greater Cairo, a new program titled “Banet wa Bas” targeting adolescent girls has been launched to increase awareness on the most common psychological problems.

During July, mobile teams continued the implementation of CP activities in several locations while expanding to new ones including KGs, public and community schools. UNICEF also started CP activities in Mansoura and efforts were undertaken to assess a community school in the city to be targeted by the intervention in order to reach more beneficiaries. Moreover, awareness sessions were delivered to families on psychosocial and speech development of children and adolescents, positive parenting guidelines and skills for early identification of developmental, behavioral, emotional and speech problems.

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January – July 2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGYPT</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Change since</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Change since</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Results</td>
<td>last Report</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Results</td>
<td>last Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal and non-formal education (3-5 years)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>-10,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (under 5 years) enrolled in Early Childhood Education</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children (3-17 years) receiving textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># educational facilities and learning spaces constructed, rehabilitated or established</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># teachers, facilitators and school staff trained</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># education actors reached through training initiatives related to policy, planning and sector coordination</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents and parents with access to coexistence programs and psychosocial support services in schools</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># public and community based schools supported with child safe guarding mechanisms to prevent &amp; respond to violence</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>15,755</td>
<td>2,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children receiving specialized child protection services</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>3,767</td>
<td>1,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals trained on child protection</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># vulnerable families receiving sustained monthly cash assistance</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Egyptian and Syrian children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 million</td>
<td>15 million</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Syrian children under five receiving routine vaccination and Growth Monitoring services</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>8,263</td>
<td>1,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># primary health consultations supported</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,126</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># medical team members trained</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Primary Health Units receiving medical supplies and equipment in the Integrated Child Survival and antenatal care</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Neonatal care provided in NICUS (Syrian children)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOTNOTES**

EDUCATION: 1) Till June 2016 SitRep school enrolment figures for the 2014-2015 academic year were used instead of the 2015-2016 academic year as those were not made available yet by the Ministry of Education.

EDUCATION: 2) UNICEF result includes April 2016 training result as provided by the ministry of education.

EDUCATION: 3) UNICEF result includes April 2016 training result as provided by the ministry of education.

EDUCATION: 4) UNICEF target includes 7,500 children and adolescents & 6,000 parents-half Syrians and half Egyptians.

CHILD PROTECTION: 1) UNICEF target includes 20,000 children, adolescents and 5000 parents.

HEALTH: 1) To be validated by the ministry of health.

HEALTH: 2) # of ANC and post-natal visits.
Funding Status US$ million (as of 15 Aug)*

Syria Crisis (HRP AND 3RP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>HRP</th>
<th>Funding Status</th>
<th>3RP</th>
<th>Funding Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</strong></td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Education</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Child Protection</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Basic Needs</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Early recovery</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Child-related Sector Coordination</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Youth and Adolescents</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional thematic</strong></td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>316.7</td>
<td>193.8</td>
<td>506.0</td>
<td>136.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* MENA Fund excludes US$ 4.7 MADAD
* For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US$ 51.4 M and total funds available US$ 29.4 M
* For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US$ 22.1 M and total funds available US$ 9.8 M
* For Turkey 3RP the US$29 M is recently allocated unearmarked funding that will be programmed shortly

Next SitRep: Sep 20th, 2016
UNICEF Syria Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html
UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

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