

SYRIA CRISIS 2018

CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY REPORT

Syria • Turkey • Lebanon • Jordan • Iraq • Egypt*



Footnote on cover

* The 3RP countries sequence is per largest refugee caseload

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan	CPSWG	Child Protection Sub-Sector Working Group
AAA	Ana Aqra Association	CSO	Civil Society Organization
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	CSS	Community Systems Strengthening
ADAP	Adolescent Development and Participation	CWD	Children with Disabilities
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Authority	DCT	Direct Cash Transfer
AIA	Accelerated Immunisation Activities	DGMM	Directorate-General for Migration Management
ALP	Accelerated Learning Program	DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
AOR	Area of Responsibility	DOE	Directorate of Education
ATM	Automated Teller Machine	DoH	Directorates of Health
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea	DOPS	Direction d'Orientation Pédagogique et Scolaire
AWP	Annual Work Plan	DoSA	Department of Social Affairs
BC	British Council	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
BOT	Bridge Outsource Transform	ECE	Early Childhood Education
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
BTL	Back to Learning Evaluation	ECD	Early Childhood Development
C4D	Communication for Development	ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	EMIS	Education Management Information System
CCTE	Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme	ENAP	Every Newborn Action Plan
CDA	Child Development Agency	EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
CERD	Centre for Education Research and Development	ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
CFS	Child-Friendly Spaces	ESP	Education Strategic Plan
CHW	Community Health Worker	ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition	EVAC	End Violence Against Children
CPC	Child Protection Committee	EWG	Education Working Group
CPCM	Child Protection Case Management	FTR	Family Tracing and Reunification
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System	FVTS	Family Violence Tracking System
CPU	Child Protection Unit	GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
		GAPAR	General Administrative for Palestinian Arab Refugees

GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations	LSCE	Life Skills and Citizenship Education
GDP	Growth Domestic Product	LSS	Learning Support Service
GoJ	Government of Jordan	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
GoS	Government of Syria	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	MEI	Median Endemic Index
GIL	Generation of Innovation Leaders	MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children	MENA	Middle East and North Africa
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer	MENA-RO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
HPM	Humanitarian Performance Monitoring	MIRA	Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
HRD	Human Resource Development	MoE	Ministry of Education
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	MoETE	Ministry of Education and Technical Education
HTR	Hard-To-Reach areas	MoFLSS	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services
HWG	Health Working Group	MoH	Ministry of Health
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders	MoI	Ministry of Information
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	MoLA	Ministry of Local Administration
IE	Inclusive Education	MoNE	Ministry of National Education
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
IHRL	International Human Rights Law	MoSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
ILO	International Labour Organization	MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
JRF	Jordan River Foundation	MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies	MRE	Mine Risk Education
IRRF	Integrated Results and Resources Framework	MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standard
JRP	Jordan Response Plan	MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
KG	Kindergarten	NCFA	National Council for Family Affairs
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government	NFE	Non-Formal Education
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq	NFIs	Non-Food Items
KRSO	Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office		
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan		
LRC	LebRelief		

NFSA	National Food Safety Authority	SRM	Security Risk Management
NGO	Non-Government Organization	TDH	Terre des Hommes
NLG	No Lost Generation	TESK	Turkey Tradesmen and Artisans Confederation
NSAG	Non-State Armed Group	ToC	Theory of Change
NAHNO	National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement	ToT	Training of Trainers
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance	TPM	Third-Party Monitors
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
OOSC	Out-of-School Children	TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	UAE	United Arab Emirates
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring	UN	United Nations
PHC	Primary Health Care	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
PHU	Primary Health Unit	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
PPL	Palestinian Programme in Lebanon	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
PRS	Palestine Refugees from Syria	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
PRL	Palestine Refugees from Lebanon	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
PSD	Public Security Directorate	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
PSEA	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
PSS	Psychosocial Support Services	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association	UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent	VAC	Violence Against Children
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition	VASYR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal	VOY	Voice of Youth-Arabic platform
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
SGB-VWG	Sexual and Gender Based Violence Sub-Working Group	WFP	World Food Programme
SLP	Self-Learning Programme	WG	Working Group
SLP	School Learning Programme	WHO	World Health Organization
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions	WoS	Whole of Syria
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures	YBLN	Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy
SOWC	State of the World's Children		



MEYMUNE, 12

, holds up her finger during class in the province of Gaziantep. Meymune is one of over 400,000 refugee children in Turkey who benefitted from the CCTE Programme in 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Eight years since the start of the Syria crisis, children remain in significant need of protection and humanitarian assistance. Every single Syrian child has been impacted by violence, loss or separation from family members, displacement, and lack of access to essential basic services, including health and education.¹

An estimated 6.2 million people are internally displaced, with over 1.6 million population movements and 1.4 million spontaneous returns recorded in 2018. Given the reduced resources of internally displaced people (IDPs) and diminished capacity of host communities to shelter further arrivals, the overall IDP site² population increased by 16 per cent in 2018. Children and women make up 73 per cent of IDP camp populations in north-west Syria and represent the vast majority in the north-east IDP sites and make.³ The humanitarian needs also remain high for some 45,000 internally displaced people in Rukban camp, near the border with Jordan where nearly 80 per are estimated to be women and children.

In 2018, there were 1,106 children verified killed in 2018 – the highest ever number of children killed in a single year since the start of the war, and at least 748 children were seriously injured. These are only the numbers that the UN was able to verify, meaning that actual numbers are likely much higher.⁴ Children continued to be recruited into the fighting: 806 children were recruited in 2018, with a majority directly on the frontlines.⁵

Nearly half of hospitals and primary health care facilities in Syria are either partially functional or not functional, as a direct result of violence.⁶ In 2018, the UN verified 142 attacks on hospitals and medical personnel, highest ever number since 2011. Additionally, more than one third of all schools are either damaged, destroyed or no longer in use for education purposes, leaving nearly 1.2 million school-age Syrian children out of formal or non-formal education.⁷ Lack of school safety remains a critical barrier to children accessing education.⁸ There were 120 attacks on schools and education personnel in 2018.⁹ Although school enrolment in 2017-2018 has increased compared to 2016-2017, from 3.7 million to 4.1 million children, it is estimated that in the 2017-2018 school year, the number of out-of-school children stayed similar to 2016-2017 at around two million, or one third of the school-age

population.

Individual and community coping mechanisms are increasingly affected by the protracted crisis and its far-reaching effect on Syria's social fabric. This has a particular impact on children, with a high occurrence of child labour. Boys are more likely to be involved in hazardous forms of labor and girls in domestic work, preventing school attendance and increasing early marriage (mainly affecting adolescent girls, though adolescent boys are also at risk). Both are identified as coping mechanisms in 80 per cent and in 45 per cent, respectively, out of the total 6,695 assessed communities in 2018.¹⁰

An estimated 10.2 million people in Syria (3.3 million children) are at risk of explosive hazards.¹¹ As people return to areas where fighting has subsided, explosive hazards remain a widespread risk, contributing to an increasing burden of disability. At least 15 per cent of the population of Syria lives with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are vulnerable to exclusion from the humanitarian response, despite their specific or additional needs. In 2018, 434 children were either killed or severely injured by unexploded ordnance. Over a third of all cases led to child fatalities, often after reaching a medical facility - but to no avail.¹²

An estimated 5.7 million children and 7.1 million adults need protection. The psychological distress suffered by many due the crisis will likely have profound and long-lasting implications. At least 15 per cent of the population requires mental health and psychosocial services, but the infrastructure and referral systems that remain functional are inadequate to cope with existing needs.¹³

With over 80 per cent of the population living below the poverty line, poverty and food insecurity are becoming inseparable. Across Syria, some 6.5 million people are food insecure and a further 2.5 million people are at risk of food insecurity. Although Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys and nutrition surveillance conducted throughout Syria in 2018 show that global acute malnutrition (GAM) is mostly at acceptable levels. However, emergency thresholds were reached in some areas, and acute malnutrition of children aged 6-59 months rapidly increased in areas with newly displaced populations and in hard-to-reach areas.

1 Including in hard-to-reach areas or newly accessible areas where freedom of movement remains limited.

2 Includes planned IDP camps, informal settlements or camps, and collective centres or transit/reception centres.

3 2019 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), OCHA.

4 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for Syria (MRM4Syria), 2019.

5 Investing in the Future: Protection and learning for all Syrian children and youth, No Lost Generation (NLG) Report, March 2019.

6 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for Syria (MRM4Syria), 2019.

7 2019 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), OCHA.

8 Since 16 November 2013 until 30 June 2018.

9 This includes UN verified attacks, MRM4Syria, 2019.

10 A total of 6,695 communities surveyed by the 2018 Multi-Sectoral Needs assessments (2018 MSNA), 2019 Syria HNO, OCHA.

11 This is more than violence: An Overview of Children's Protection needs in Syria; Whole of Syria Child Protection Area of Responsibility 2018.

12 MRM4Syria, 2019.

13 2019 Syria HNO, OCHA.

The UN estimates that 91,811 children (6-59 months) are acutely undernourished.¹⁴ If malnutrition is not prevented, an additional 146,898 children under five will become acutely malnourished in 2019. In addition, nutrition screenings conducted in 2018 have confirmed that moderate acute malnutrition rates of pregnant and lactating women have more than doubled in one year in many areas. SMART surveys have also indicated 'high' and 'very high' prevalence of chronic malnutrition in certain areas, which potentially reflects long-term inadequate dietary intake, poor infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and repeated infections in younger children.¹⁵

An estimated 6.1 million children require access to safe water and sanitation services/facilities. At least 70 per cent of sewage is untreated and at least half of the sewerage systems are not functional, increasing health risks. Despite some investments in water treatment systems and the provision of water disinfectants, the main challenge countrywide remains on the water quality side, particularly at point of use.¹⁶

In terms of health, 5.1 million children¹⁷ require assistance, 41 per cent of the population requires treatment for non-communicable diseases and 37 per cent require routine reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health services. UNICEF and the World Health Organization estimate that in 2019, about 577,219 newborns will require routine immunization across Syria. Currently, an estimated 320,000 children between 13 and 59 months of age are not fully vaccinated¹⁸

Youth and adolescents (10 to 24 years old), represent over 30 per cent of the entire population¹⁹ and are struggling to access learning opportunities, vocations and have meaningful engagement in their communities. Education needs, particularly in terms of vocational training will be critical in restoring livelihoods, as will be peacebuilding initiatives to enhance social cohesion.²⁰

In light of these challenges, some 11.7 million people, including 1.3 million people with disabilities, and 5 million children require humanitarian assistance across Syria. The delivery of humanitarian assistance across Syria continues to be extremely challenging due to active conflict, insecurity, restrictions

on movement and burdensome administrative procedures.

Despite an overall improvement of the security situation across Syria, localized conflicts continued in several areas²¹, new and protracted displacement, increased self-organized returns²², deteriorating living conditions, lack of access to livelihood opportunities and the sustained erosion of community resilience call for scaled-up integration between humanitarian and development responses to ensure sustainable and high-quality care and services for children.

The Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with over 5.6 million registered refugees, including over 2.5 million children, living in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.²³ Turkey continues to host the highest number of Syrian refugees in the world.²⁴ In terms of the overall Syrian refugee population across the region, 93 per cent reside within host communities, mainly in urban areas, and 7 per cent reside in camps. Seventy per cent of people in need are women or children.²⁵ Among refugees, women, girls, boys, adolescents, youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and persons with disabilities are the most at risk. Unaccompanied and separated children face extensive protection issues affecting their safety, well-being and development, in addition to the risk of detention due to lack of legal documentation. Persons with disabilities are at high risk of violence, discrimination and exclusion.

Despite the remarkable efforts of host governments to provide Syrian refugees with access to public services, such as health and education, demand continues to exceed the capacity of institutions and infrastructure to respond. This is particularly the case in urban areas with a high concentration of vulnerable populations. Also, the long-term presence of Syrian refugees has exacerbated pre-existing socio-economic disparities in host countries, with perceived competition for jobs and access to resources and services fuelling local tensions. While Syrian refugees share similar challenges with poor host community members, such as high levels of economic insecurity, they often encounter additional challenges²⁶ to meeting their basic needs due to their legal status and the impact of res-

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

16 The highest need for WASH services is reported for IDPs living in informal settlements, as well as for health facilities and schools.

17 Up to 17 years old.

18 2019 Syria HNO, OCHA.

19 2019 Syria HNO summary, OCHA.

20 These factors underscore the importance of the No Lost Generation initiative, which is a multi-stakeholder effort to ensure critical needs affecting children and youth are at the centre of the humanitarian response in Syria.

21 Despite a reduction in hostilities in parts of the country, 2018 saw intense fighting in several locations, including eastern Ghouta in Rural Damascus Governorate, parts of southern Damascus, the southwest (particularly Dara'a' and Quneitra), much of the north-west, including Idleb Governorate and Afrin district in Aleppo Governorate, and eastern Deir-ez-Zor Governorate. In 2019, the political and security landscape in Syria is likely to remain complex and dynamic. Hostilities and insecurity are expected to continue in 2019 in several areas, most notably in the northwest, and in parts of the northeast of the country which may generate additional civilian displacement.

22 Some 1.4 million displaced people, including 56,047 refugees are estimated to have spontaneously returned to various locations in Syria so far in 2018. This represents a substantial increase compared to 840,000 spontaneous returnees reported in 2017. The inter-agency community is not facilitating or promoting returns but continues to support displaced people to make a voluntary and informed decision at the time of their choosing, including by contributing to the removal of obstacles to return for those seeking to do so.

23 UNHCR data portal.

24 2019-2020 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) summary.

25 Ibid.

26 An increased number of displaced Syrians living in urban areas makes it harder for organizations to assist, as people in need are more dispersed and difficult to identify and locate. Other challenges include the shortage of data and the lack of partners with experience in urban responses. Displaced Syrians living in urban areas face challenges in obtaining information on access to services and making informed decisions.

idency and labour policies on their mobility and access to essential services.

When refugees are able to access healthcare services in Jordan, quality of services has been deemed inadequate for 39 per cent of the population as demand outstrips capacity.²⁷

In Lebanon, access to safe water and sanitation facilities is severely limited, primarily due to outdated, insufficient water infrastructure and poor water management. Only 36 per cent of the population, regardless of nationality or status, uses safely managed drinking water services.²⁸ Meanwhile in Jordan, the daily per capita share of water in the northern governorates, where most displaced Syrians reside, was 50 per cent less than standard in 2017.²⁹

In Egypt, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) continues to grant access for Syrian refugees to the public education system on equal footing as Egyptians. The overcrowding of classrooms, lack of supplies, language barriers and violence in schools represent major challenges, particularly in areas with a high-density refugee population. In addition, the increase of refugee requests to utilize the free public primary health services provided by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) continues to add pressure on services.³⁰

A slight progress in enrolment in formal education of Syrian school-age children was made from 1.09 million in December 2017 to 1.14 million in December 2018. But, the number of Syrian children enrolled in regulated non-formal education decreased from 159,782 in December 2017 to 120,656 in December 2018. In addition, the school-age refugee population increased from 1.95 million school-age refugee children in December 2017 to 2.06 million in December 2018. As a result, around 800,000 (39 per cent) school-age Syrian refugee children are out of both formal and regulated non-formal education.³¹

Poverty and lack of livelihoods and opportunities for self-reliance lead refugee households to resort to informal, sometimes unsafe, exploitative or dangerous work. In some cases, children, often boys, are forced to drop out of school and go to work. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, around 18 per cent of refugee boys aged 12 to 17 years were working to earn income for the family,³² 4.8 per cent of the Syrian refugee children in Lebanon³³, and seven per cent of Syrian refugee children in Egypt.³⁴

Women and girls bear the brunt of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) due to continued reliance on harmful cultural and traditional practices such as child marriage. Girls under the age of 15 are five times more likely to die of a pregnancy-related cause than women in their twenties. In Jordan, rates of child mar-

riage have increased from 12 per cent to 37 per cent among refugees.

Data collected throughout 2017 and 2018 shows that 79 per cent of Syrian refugee households in Jordan and nearly all (96 per cent) in Lebanon rely on some form of negative coping strategy, which may include child marriage and child labour – with children in these situations at heightened risk of sexual violence and other forms of GBV. The Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) estimates that 15 per cent of Syrian refugee children between the ages of 15-18 years were married in 2014, while a recent survey shows that more than half of the participants' first age at marriage was below the age of 18 years.³⁵ In Lebanon, one in five girls aged 15 to 19 years were married, and of those, 18 per cent were married/in union with spouses ten or more years older than them.³⁶ Furthermore, in a recent survey, 19.5 per cent to 27 per cent of male respondents in Lebanon, Jordan, and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq confirmed having suffered unwanted sexual contact or harassment as boys.³⁷

The registered Syrian refugee population is expected to remain substantial throughout 2019. Insecurity, physical risks, lack of availability of essential services, livelihoods and job opportunities, and legal obstacles to reclaiming property and obtaining civil documentation continue to challenge the sustainable, voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees to Syria. Continued investments in social services are crucial to help refugee children recover, equip them with a solid foundation for tolerance and acquire skills to reach their full potential to rebuild their country when peace returns to Syria.

27 Jordan country chapter, 2019-2020 3RP draft.

28 Lebanon country chapter, 2019-2020 3RP.

29 Jordan country chapter, 2019-2020 3RP draft.

30 UNICEF Syria crisis year-end Humanitarian Situation Report, 2018.

31 Investing in the Future: Protection and learning for all Syrian children and youth, No Lost Generation (NLG) Report, March 2019.

32 UNICEF Syria crisis year-end Humanitarian Situation Report, 2018.

33 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon, 2017.

34 VASyR in Egypt, 2016.

35 No Lost Generation advocacy points, March 2019.

36 VASyR in Lebanon, 2017.

37 No Lost Generation (NLG) advocacy points, March 2019.

UNICEF's Response Strategies in Syria and Neighbouring Countries

In 2018, UNICEF's response to the Syria crisis was guided by the Whole of Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP), which is implemented through country-led efforts such as the Jordan Response Plan 2018-2020 and Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020, and guided by sub-regional initiatives, such as the No Lost Generation Initiative (NLG). In addition, UNICEF has been increasingly enhancing the linkages between the Humanitarian Response Plan and the Regional Refugee and Response Plan and better aligning the response strategies across the five Syrian refugees host countries.

■ **SYRIA**, The overall response in Syria is guided by the following objectives: 1) Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people; 2) Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks, and respond to protection needs through supporting the protective environment in Syria, by promoting International Law, International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law and through quality principled assistance; and 3) Increase resilience and livelihood opportunities and affected people's access to basic services.

The situation in Syria continued to rapidly evolve in 2018. By the end of the year, areas under the Government of Syria control increased dramatically. The evolution of the situation impacted the country office strategy as immediate life-saving response was complemented by an increased focus on resilience-based programming. As a result of the evolving situation, the Humanitarian Appeal for Children (HAC) was revised in July 2018. Targets were adjusted based on the new available data on the population in need and as new areas became more accessible.

UNICEF Syria maintained key partnerships to deliver humanitarian assistance in 2018. This includes collaboration with other UN agencies (including, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, ILO and UNRWA), relevant authorities and international and national NGOs to deliver multi-sectoral interventions. In 2018, UNICEF maintained regular partnerships with 85 national and international NGO partners in Syria and 40 partners for cross-border operations.

For example, UNICEF Syria, in collaboration with WHO, continued its engagement with GAVI, through the Middle East and North Africa Region-

al Office, securing vaccine supplies for the entire country as well as targeted technical assistance, including restoration of the cold chain. UNICEF also coordinated the UN Joint Programme for Supporting Education for All in Syria and engaged in new initiatives such as the community dialogue project with UN-Habitat. In 2018, the first phase of the UN education joint programme, to holistically address the needs of children in crisis, using schools as entry points was concluded. Implementation of the second phase is ongoing, with a focus on rural Damascus, Homs and Hama governorates.

An important shift in the approach of the programme that took place through the year is an increased focus on technical assistance to support system strengthening to ensure that gains made in the immediate emergency response are sustainable and support building resilience and capacity of local communities. For example, the health programme has worked through C4D interventions to promote social cohesion through immunization service delivery. Dialogue between government and Kurdish authorities has been facilitated to ensure cross-line access to all children during the multiple polio and measles vaccination campaigns conducted during the year.

Young girls and boys (10-24 years) play a critical role in strengthening the social cohesion in Syria as influencers and leaders for positive change. UNICEF's youth and adolescent programming included activities which support young people to design, lead and implement their initiatives at community level. Young people discuss together the main concerns in a safe and enabling environment and implement their designed plan and advocate for required actions. Sport for development is another example of supporting the social cohesion among local communities through assets-based approach, which promote the equal participation of young people of the local communities, including IDPs, returnees, young people with disabilities, and participation of host communities.

■ **IN TURKEY**: In 2018, the country continued to host the largest registered refugee population in the world. By year-end, almost 4 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, of whom over 1.7 million were children. The Syria refugee crisis remained the largest humanitarian situation in Turkey, though it stayed relatively stable throughout the year with no major shocks and with demographic increases largely due to natural population growth. Over 3.6 million Syrians – including 1.6 million children – were under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom lived in host communities across the country.³⁸

Under the frameworks of the 3RP and the "No Lost

³⁸ All Syrian demographic data from UNHCR and the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), December 2018. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers is as of October 2018.

Generation” Initiative, and in close partnership with the Government of Turkey, in 2018 UNICEF focused on five priority areas – Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Health, and Basic Needs – to reach Syrian children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. UNICEF also provided targeted protection and basic needs support to vulnerable refugee and migrant children and families on the move through Turkey.

Considering the large scale and scope of the refugee crisis in Turkey, the expansion of services and strengthening of existing national systems remained a top priority in 2018, with an increased focus on building the resilience of refugees and host communities to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the crisis.

Refugee families in Turkey remain highly vulnerable. Recent assessments found that nearly 12 per cent of Syrian refugees continue to live in extreme poverty, and 59 per cent in moderate poverty.³⁹ The situation for refugee children is particularly challenging, with an estimated 400,000 Syrian children out of school by the end of 2018. Many of these children face multiple deprivations – such as poverty, discrimination, language barriers, protection concerns and psychosocial trauma – that contribute to non-attendance and require targeted, cross-sectoral interventions.

To address these needs, UNICEF worked closely with the Government of Turkey and NGO partners to scale up services and strengthen existing national systems, with the overall aim to build the resilience of both refugee and host communities. The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for Refugees, which is implemented together with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Turkish Red Crescent, contributed significantly to meeting the needs of refugee children. Other examples of UNICEF’s strategy include partnering with the MoNE to launch the Accelerated Learning Programme, which supports out-of-school refugee children transition into formal/vocational education; the MoFLSS to extend their existing national outreach programme to refugee families; and with TESK, Turkey’s largest small/medium enterprises employer federation, to improve the identification and response to cases of child labour.

UNICEF also explored additional opportunities for multi-sectoral programming with existing

and new partners – particularly local municipalities. These institutions, by virtue of their mandates, statutory authority and physical proximity to refugee populations, have greater access to, and knowledge of, the most vulnerable and isolated children and families. In 2018, for example, UNICEF renewed its partnership with the Kilis Municipality to strengthen collaboration and co-ordination at the local level and expand essential multi-sectoral services to refugee children – with a focus on child protection, education, and adolescent development and participation. The province of Kilis hosts the most refugees per capita of any province in Turkey, with refugees making up approximately 51 per cent of the total population.

■ **IN LEBANON:** Lebanon continued to host the highest number of refugees per capita globally,⁴⁰ with an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees,⁴¹ including 948,849 registered with UNHCR,⁴² and 208,000 Palestinian refugees⁴³. While several return initiatives and further increased pressure on Syrian refugees, returns remained sporadic in 2018 with 13,496 returns from Lebanon.⁴⁴ The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASYR) indicates that only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees are registered at birth, and that 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married. While 68 per cent of 6-14 years old children are enrolled in school, 80 per cent of the older age group (15-17) are out-of-school.⁴⁵ Furthermore, transition to government lead remains a challenge in all sectors, as well as political sensitivity over refugees which hinders cost effective sustainable solutions. Sustaining adequate co-ordination function in three sectors that UNICEF leads at national and local level has been a challenge in the absence of a dedicated funding for coordination.

In line with the Country Programme Document (2017-2020), the Lebanon Country Office has committed to strengthen the focus of the field level work from pure humanitarian service delivery to more upstream, systems strengthening efforts, while maintaining humanitarian capacities and response where needed. As such, a large focus of 2018 has been the increased and strategic focus on systems strengthening (including budgeting, policy and planning), such as the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Education and Higher Education, while gradually moving away from service delivery by UNICEF. However, despite the recent progress, extensive humanitarian needs still prevail. The

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

40 <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/2520>.

41 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (pending publication).

42 UNHCR data portal.

43 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (pending publication).

44 8,210 people returning on their own and 5,286 people returning within group movements. As verified by <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67359>.

45 VASYR 2018: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/67380>.

humanitarian response faces low visibility on longer-term commitments, with a stark need for flexible multi-year support to Lebanon, particularly to strengthen national capacities. Lack of predictability hampers all actors' ability to plan for more sustainable solutions addressing critical humanitarian and system strengthening needs, particularly with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Energy and Water. Additionally, and in support of the Government, UNICEF coordinated the completion of Education, Water and Child Protection chapters in the 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners to respond to the Syrian crisis and the needs of the vulnerable Lebanese.

■ **IN JORDAN:** Throughout the year, UNICEF worked in partnership with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UN agencies and civil society organizations to realize the rights of children. UNICEF leads the Education and WASH sectors, co-leads the Child Protection Sector with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and co-leads the Nutrition Sector with Save the Children Jordan. As one of the leading agencies at the Northeast border, UNICEF is involved in the coordination efforts for the border response within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). UNICEF operates within the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), which embeds the refugee response into Jordanian development plans, aiming to implement sustainable delivery systems that meet the needs of refugees and host communities. UNICEF supports the Jordan Compact announced in 2016, with continued efforts to improve access to formal education opportunities for Syrian children. This includes the double-shifting of 204 public schools across the country and expansion of schools in refugee camps. UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Education (MOE) to improve the quality of the formal education system and in developing and implementing the Catch-Up Programme, targeting children aged 8-12 years who are ineligible for formal education and are too young for enrolment in existing non-formal education programmes, in addition to the continued implementation of learning support at Makani centres for the hardest to reach out-of-school children and children attending school and in need of learning support.

UNICEF addresses violence against children, including, domestic violence, sexual gender-based violence, child labour, early marriage, and un-

accompanied and separated children. The main strategy has been to establish a system for having a specialised child protection case management system that also addresses different services for children, such as foster care and psychosocial support; capacity building of government and civil society staff to provide quality care for vulnerable children; as well as community-based child protection through Makani centres, through both structured and unstructured interventions, as well as raising awareness of communities to identify and refer cases of children at risk. UNICEF Jordan's shift to a humanitarian-development nexus involves supporting the Government to establish a family violence tracking system on the Child Protection Information Monitoring System (CPIMS+) platform. Key partnerships are with the CPSWG, UNHCR, IMC, IRC, TdH, JRF, as well as governmental organizations, such as NFCA, MOSD, PSD, MOH, MOE, etc.

■ **IN IRAQ:** In 2018, Iraq took tentative steps towards stabilization. Notably, reduction in armed violence and decrease in mass population movements have been positive signs of increasing peace and security. Despite this Iraq continues to face challenges, many of them exacerbated by the most recent round of conflict. At the start of 2018, it was anticipated that the number of Syrians in Iraq would decrease slightly, to 245,000 individuals.⁴⁶ However, at the end of 2018, numbers had slightly increased to 252,526 registered Syrian refugees, including around 109,000 children.⁴⁷ Around 99 per cent live in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI, of whom 37 per cent continued to live in nine formal camps in the KRI, supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian community.⁴⁸ The vast majority of Syrians in Iraq are of Kurdish ethnicity.⁴⁹ In addition to the Syrian refugee population, in 2018 the KRI continued to host up to one million internally displaced Iraqis, placing prolonged stress on its public services and infrastructure.⁵⁰

A recent study on the possibility of durable solutions for Syrian refugees in Iraq found that most Syrian refugees in Iraq have indicated intent to remain in the short term, due to lack of security, services, and economic opportunities in their home areas.⁵¹ This implies a continued need for some form of assistance from the international community, at least for the coming one to two years.

The situation for Syrians in Iraq presents positive outlook given the favourable policies, however,

46 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), Iraq Chapter 2018-2019.

47 UNHCR data portal accessed on 21 January 2019.

48 Ibid.

49 Ibid.

50 International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

51 FAR FROM HOME - Future Prospects for Syrian Refugees in Iraq - January 2019.

gaps remain in key areas, and prolonged displacement is exhausting the savings of refugee families. Potentially connected to this, a multi-sector assessment noted that, although the majority of Syrian families reported access to schools, the prevalent reason given for non-attendance was the household not being able to afford the costs of school.⁵² In this context, there remains a continuing need to promote economic security among the Syrian population through programmes targeted at accessing employment opportunities that promote positive integration and capacity for self-reliance. However, in the past year, the continued delivery of humanitarian services and assistance by the international community was constrained due to limited funding.

In line with the 2018 to 2019 3RP, UNICEF Iraq is prioritising community-based and resilience-oriented programmes that empower communities and build the capacity of national staff and systems at local levels to deliver sustainable essential services in coordination with the federal and Kurdistan governments. This is aligned with the continuing focus on resilience under the 3RP, as well as under the 2018 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for the IDP crisis. UNICEF will continue to engage closely with government partners including the Ministries of Education, Health, Water and Sewage, and Labour and Social Affairs, as well as with the governorate-level emergency coordination bodies, the Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Joint Consultative Committees, and the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs to improve their planning, budgeting, and monitoring skills to support delivery of basic services to all children and families in need.. Community-based approaches are being actively promoted to encourage local ownership over services and facilities, and engagement with and feedback from end-users. In particular, community-based approaches will remain critical for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues, and technical support to government child protection partners is helping to support identification and case management services for all vulnerable children in the KRI regardless of nationality. Cash for education support and provision of warm winter clothes for Syrian refugee children from vulnerable families aimed to reduce specific vulnerabilities that may hinder or prevent children's access to learning.

■ **IN EGYPT:** The country continues to be a key destination and transit for refugees and other migrants. According to UNHCR, as of the end of December 2018, there were 244,910 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, of which 39 per cent are children⁵³. A cumulative total of 4,176

unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered at the end of 2018, out of whom 2,638 are unaccompanied children while 1,538 are separated children. UASC face extensive protection issues affecting their safety, well-being and development. Forced migration and internal displacement due to conflicts in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Yemen have led to a significant caseload of refugees, and ongoing displacement in Sudan and South Sudan as well as unrest in Ethiopia and Eritrea continue to force people to seek safety in countries like Egypt. In addition, there is a significant number of unregistered Syrians and others within the Egyptian borders (UNHCR)⁵⁴.

Refugee children were given access to public education and public health services. While there have been improvements in school enrolment rates, barriers related to school access and retention remain, particularly for non-Arabic speaking African refugees. During displacement children are particularly at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, psycho-social distress, family separation and diseases. The spread of diseases with potential for epidemic also pose a risk among the refugee population. A positive development is the ministerial decree allowing refugees to access basic maternal and health services free of charge; nevertheless, language and sociocultural barriers remain, constraining refugee access to health services.

The Government of Egypt offers a range of basic services to refugees within its territory. UNICEF Egypt and its implementing partners therefore helps refugees gain access to these services by covering related costs and providing targeted support to those most in need. UNICEF Egypt also provides key technical support to governmental ministries involved in the refugee response. Due to the mixed migration in Egypt and the high number of refugees and migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa and other countries (45 per cent), UNICEF continues to advocate for a 'one refugee' approach to ensure equity for all refugees and migrants.

UNICEF and partners are working towards ensuring inclusive access to early learning and education through the provision of education and vulnerability grants to refugee children (3-6 years). UNICEF also provides support to improve the quality of teaching and learning in refugee community and public schools and to create a safe learning environment through the establishment of safeguarding mechanisms. The provision of life skills trainings aims at enhancing the resilience and strengthening of social cohesion among refugee and host community children. At national policy level, UNICEF continues to provide techni-

52 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment IV, 2018.

53 UNHCR Egypt Monthly Statistical Report as of 31 December 2018.

54 UNHCR Egypt Monthly Statistical Report as of 31 December 2018.

cal support to the NCCM's Children on the Move (CoM) National Taskforce, particularly in terms of drafting of the Annex to the national Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that provides guidelines on Protection and Assistance for CoM integrating comments from the different government line ministries which is under final review and endorsement.

With the continuation of the Syrian crisis, UNICEF agreed with partners (WHO, UNHCR, and national/international NGOs) to enhance the national health system to accommodate the largest number of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants possible. In addition, UNICEF continues to lead the support of the primary health care services provided at MoHP PHUs by training health care providers and encouraging Syrian families to utilize the public health services in addition to refer cases to secondary health care services supported by UNHCR and WHO as necessary. In addition, UNICEF is working on expanding the cash for basic needs programme through increasing the value of the grant, depending on the availability of funds, and increasing the number of beneficiaries with focus on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). As a result UNICEF Egypt enjoys a constructive relationship with the Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), Ministry of Social Solidarity, and National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, and has established partnerships with reliable NGO implementers.

RESPONSE HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2018⁵⁵

■ **IN SYRIA:** UNICEF provided cross-sectoral support in health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and community awareness to respond to outbreaks of food and water-borne diseases, such as acute watery diarrhoea. UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, also responded to other outbreaks, including typhoid fever, hepatitis, and diarrhoeal diseases in IDP camps and communities. This collaboration was extended to the revitalization of routine immunization and vaccination campaigns. A series of supplementary immunization activities in response to the outbreak of polio in 2017 led to the formal closure of the outbreak in 2018. Interventions to control measles in the high-risk governorates of the North East and North West of Syria were also boosted with the vaccination of more than 2.5 million children between 6 to 15 years old. A localized outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) was reported in Deir-ez-Zor governorate between April and May 2018.⁵⁶ The outbreak was effectively contained through an integrated response⁵⁷ that focused on the delivery of hygiene promotion messages, WASH and Communication for Development (C4D) interventions in close partnership with WHO.

UNICEF Syria continued to focus on adequate access to quality education and knowledge, including interventions spanning from early childhood education to primary school and certified alternative learning pathways for adolescents and youth and spaces or 'multi-sectoral platforms' where adolescents and youth can access services and information. For Early Childhood Education (ECE), UNICEF equipped primary schools with kinder garden (KG3 for children aged 3 to 5 years) classrooms, accessible also by children with disabilities and investing in capacity building for teachers and supervisors. Under the education programme, the inclusion of psychosocial support and mine risk education has enabled prevention of risks related to explosive devices and address psychological distress among children. UNICEF is looking into expanding the partnership with the private sector and local communities to further scale-up the response.

In close partnership with UNRWA, UNICEF's programme for Palestinian refugees met its annual targets, including ECE for pre-school age children. Through the programme, 29,000 Palestinian chil-

55 For detailed results at the country level, refer to section 2.

56 Whole of Syria Penta-3 coverage stood at 67.7 per cent.

57 At the end of the outbreak, 74 cases of polio were reported. 2.5 million of children were immunized.

dren (20,000 in non-formal education and 9,000 in ECE) were provided with education services. The capacity of 627 teachers and supervisors was also strengthened to provide psychosocial support, conduct remedial education and to implement inclusive learning. Trained teachers used 65 art kits to facilitate psychosocial support which benefitted around 2,000 students.

A total of 11,729 young people (50 per cent girls) from seven governorates (Aleppo, Dar'a, Homs, Hama, Latakia, Damascus and Rural Damascus) were reached with a holistic package of age-appropriate services and opportunities in more than 15 General Administrative for Palestinian Arab Refugees (GAPAR)⁵⁸ and UNRWA institutions and community spaces. This includes life skills and citizenship education, vocational training courses, healthy lifestyles and mental health matters.

UNICEF continued working closely with GAPAR and UNRWA to provide for the basic needs of the most vulnerable Palestinian children during the winter time. During the first quarter of 2018, over 3,400 children were reached with winter clothing kits and blankets. Furthermore, an initiative was undertaken to enhance the knowledge and skills of the service providers working under the auspices of GAPAR on the inclusion of children with disabilities in public services. The main objective of this initiative was to create a consistent agency-wide understanding of key disability inclusion principles and practices and provide advice on how to mainstream disability inclusion in UNRWA programmes and services.

UNICEF and partners provided structured psychosocial support services for most affected children through child-friendly spaces, and mobile teams, with their caregivers reached through parenting programme. A total of 376,676 beneficiaries were reached, more than 100 per cent of the planned target in 2018. Furthermore, over 600,000 children, adolescents, and caregivers benefited from awareness-raising on child protection issues such as child marriage, prevention of separation, and child labour among other topics.

In 2018, UNICEF partners were able to provide specialized child protection services through case management to 22,800 most affected children including, family tracing and reunification services, re-enrollment in school, and referral. To scale-up child protection interventions linked to gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response, around 69,000 children and caregivers have been supported with series of prevention and empowerment activities.

■ INTURKEY: Strong partnerships with both government and civil society, at the national and local levels, were critical to achieving concrete results for children. Generous contributions from the do-

nor community and an increase in the number of staff based in Ankara and the field office in Gaziantep also allowed UNICEF to intensify its support to partners and ensure vulnerable refugee and Turkish children were able to access essential services and protection.

UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to increase access, expand coverage, improve quality, and support the retention of refugee children. By the end of the year, more than 640,000 refugee children were enrolled in formal education in December – a five per cent increase from the last school year. Eighty per cent of these learners go to Turkish public schools, in line with the government's policy to encourage the integration of refugee children into the national education system.

In partnership with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and NGO partners, UNICEF focused on strengthening the coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care. More than 280,000 vulnerable refugees, migrants, asylum-seekers – including nearly 200,000 children – accessed protection services across a network of 74 UNICEF-supported child and adolescent friendly spaces and centres in camps and host communities.

Multi-sectoral partnerships were also key to meeting the needs of refugee and vulnerable Turkish children. The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for refugee children, implemented jointly by UNICEF, MoFLSS, MoNE and the Turkish Red Crescent Society, reached more than 410,000 refugee students. The programme, which provides regular cash payments to vulnerable families to encourage attendance and reduce drop-out, also includes a strategic child protection component which reached over 53,000 children.

■ IN LEBANON: The Ministry of Education, in partnership with UNICEF, has taken important steps towards pivoting into longer-term investments to improve the quality of teaching and learning in its public schools and vocational training centres. This has included technical and financial investments into revamping the national teacher training framework, introducing the country's first child protection policy, and embarking on mainstreaming children with special needs into public schools.

UNICEF also sustained in 2018 its systematic approach with the Ministry of Energy and Water to provide an enabling and healthy environment to all people in Lebanon, and to alleviate the strain on the overstretched water and sanitation infrastructure and services. In addition to supporting the Government in its coordination of the emergency response, UNICEF has actively supported

⁵⁸ Governmental body responsible for facilitating the Palestinian refugee response in Syria.

the Ministry's communication strategy aimed at boosting consumer confidence for increased revenue collection. A pilot project in the poorest suburbs of Tripoli has already produced interesting results with a substantial increase in subscriptions to the Water Establishment. Further to this, UNICEF remains by far the lead WASH humanitarian agency in Lebanon, implementing through national and international NGOs around 80 per cent of the sector's target.

Additionally, UNICEF's advocacy with the Ministry of Public Health also contributed to the endorsement of a new Infant and Young Child Feeding policy, developed with UNICEF's technical assistance, and to the issuance of a decree that made vaccination free for all children in Lebanon.

Further, a key strategic achievement for UNICEF was to support the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to operationalize the country's first Child Protection Policy in Schools and open the first 30 inclusive schools for children with disabilities. These projects feed into towards UNICEF's longer-term strategy in Lebanon and in line with the SDGs.

■ **IN JORDAN:** UNICEF has continued its efforts to strengthen national systems in 2018 through its programmes, enhancing national capacity to improve access and equity to services for all vulnerable children, especially in the areas of education, child protection and social protection. In education, UNICEF has worked with MOE to improve demand, capacity and supply of education through early childhood education, non-formal education (NFE), teacher certification, quality learning (life skills, extracurricular and social cohesion building activities) and inclusive education (IE). A key achievement in 2018 was the continued collaboration in the area of the NFE Catch-Up and Drop-Out programmes by MOE and UNICEF, reaching a total of 12,724 children (41 per cent females) while 1,150 children (54 per cent females) successfully graduated from the Catch-Up programme and were reintegrated into the formal education system. Factors that enabled this achievement include close collaboration between MOE and UNICEF, along with a dedicated staff person at UNICEF overseeing referral, documentation and follow-up with MOE to successfully integrate vulnerable children into education.

UNICEF interventions in child protection (CP) has leveraged humanitarian interventions toward enhancing national CP systems and establishing mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and neglect of children. UNICEF has reached more than 119,000 children from both Syrian and Jordanian origin in both camps and host communities, with child protection services provided through Makani centres. Also, 15,470 children were provided with multi-sectoral case management services throughout 2018. UNICEF collaborated with National Council for Family

Affairs (NCFA) and others for implementation of the Family Violence Tracking System (FVTS) in Amman Governorate, with 2,733 cases managed by FVTS. As of 31 December 2018, 7,528 children (3,275 girls and 4,253 boys) received specialized CP case management services by UNICEF partners, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Jordan River Foundation (JRF). In July 2018, UNICEF began early childhood development (ECD) and child protection (CP) activities at the UN clinic in Rukban, in response to the critical needs of vulnerable girls and boys residing at the Berm.

UNICEF continued to provide Syrian refugees in camps and hard-to-reach areas with daily water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as infrastructure improvements progressively improving long-term sustainability and cost efficiency. In Za'atari refugee camp, the installation of the water and wastewater networks was completed in December for all households, now reaching over 79,000 people in the camp, 44,240 of whom are children. UNICEF intensified mobilization on the importance of water conservation and the concept of daily amounts, attributable to the fact that Syrians have little experience or historical need to conserve water

In Rukban, UNICEF supplied an average of 1,000 m³/day of treated water to people at the Berm, equating to 23 litres per person per day. Maintenance of all tap stands supplying water at Rukban was completed and four additional tap stands were installed for the use of women and children in the area.

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

■ **IN IRAQ:** In Iraq, community-based approaches have become a strategic element for response to Syrian refugees. These approaches recognise the central role that individuals, families and the host population play in supporting decision-making and culturally-accepted service delivery. Given the anticipated continued presence of Syrian refugees in Iraq and no significant increase in humanitarian funding streams for Syrian refugees, these response elements have proven an effective way to continue basic levels of service delivery in key areas including child protection serv-

es, water and sanitation, and education, and will be continued into 2019 and 2020.

■ **IN EGYPT:** Several key results under Child Protection have been achieved, despite a funding gap of nearly 61 per cent to date. This is due to use of a community-based child protection approach, which has proved extremely efficient in reaching out to refugee children, adolescents and parents in urban settings. Highly cost-effective working models have been used wherever possible, such as working through governmental entities like Primary Health Units (PHUs) to deliver child protection services. Costlier ad-hoc mobile units are nevertheless required to reach vulnerable children in more remote areas. Further funding is needed to support the response across all governorates.

Under the education response, UNICEF succeeded in distributing an education grant to more than 15,400 pre-primary students, and an additional vulnerability grant to 2,871 of those children, enabling them to continue accessing education services. UNICEF also provided repairs and rehabilitation works to 360 public schools hosting Syrian refugee children, benefitting 15,105 Syrian refugee children in addition to the host community.

A key success of the health response was improving the coverage of health services for Syrian refugees. This was done through a combination of skills training to Syrian and non-Syrian health workers, and awareness activities in the refugee-hosting communities. This resulted in increased health service coverage by more than 36 per cent compared to the previous year, and a total of 30,987 Syrian children under the age of five received primary healthcare services such as growth monitoring and immunisations.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

■ **IN SYRIA:** Lessons learned were derived from challenges faced by the organization in a very complex operational environment; this included restricted access to parts of the country as well as limited operational capacities and additional administrative requirements by local partners. Strict conditions and earmarked funding (geographically and thematically) also constrained programmes to access resources in response to emerging crises in various parts of the country. The scale of devastation and needs across the country is immense and the lines of territorial control continued to evolve.

Within the Education sector, UNICEF has been the primary actor supporting the light rehabilitation of the schools and education facilities heavily damaged during the crisis. UNICEF supports about 80 per cent of the overall school/classroom rehabilitation efforts within the country. The focus on light rehabilitation was in the hardest to reach and in the newly accessible areas, to facilitate children's access to education. Due to the magnitude of needs and the declining funding to UNICEF to support education, in 2018, the organization has been investing in the mobilization of a wider partnership with other UN partners, as well as the private and public sectors. At the same time, UNICEF has been shifting its focus from the infrastructure rehabilitation towards the quality component of education, investing in teacher trainings to specifically equip teachers with skills to deal with children affected by trauma (life skills and citizenship training was incorporated within the teacher training strategy). UNICEF also heavily invested in communication for development (C4D) through the 'Back to Learning' campaign, that included barriers analysis for children out of schools, door-to-door community mobilization and messages disseminated through media channels, with a specific focus on girls.

In Health and Nutrition, a challenge that emerged concerned the low routine immunization coverage for Penta 3 (63 per cent at the end of 2018, down from 72 per cent at the same period of 2017). Performance has been significantly constrained by the loss of access to most parts of the heavily populated Aleppo governorate that fell under Turkish control in April 2018. With 98 vaccination posts functional in North West Syria, immunization of most of the children have since been completed through cross-border operations. In addition, access and service delivery challenges in immunization and primary care still persist in Ar Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. Efforts are ongoing

through an enhanced field presence of UNICEF to improve the situation. UNICEF has started the process of establishing permanent presence in Deir-ez-Zor jointly with other UN agencies, to improve the service delivery and ensure that no child is left behind. In the domain of control of iodine deficiency disorders, UNICEF faced a major challenge in securing essential supplies due to ongoing sanctions that limit the procurement of required nutrition items. UNICEF has stepped up efforts with the Ministry of Health and other partners to consider the use of iodized capsules for the supplementation in pregnant women that is planned for 2019.

Under the Child Protection programme, a referral mechanism was established in 2018 as UNICEF supported the establishment of Child Protection Units (CPU) in all the collective shelters, through the emergency response to provide information on available services along with identifying children with protection needs with special focus on unaccompanied and separated children and to refer them to case managers for support and provision of an integrated package of services. The major challenge faced is the absence of institutional structure, policy and budgetary provision, is for the authorities to take full ownership and institutionalize case management system as part of government structure. UNICEF continued to advocate to with the Government to institutionalize case management as part of its structure and capacity, including the establishment of a dedicated child protection social workforce.

Furthermore, to inform future programming, another important lesson learned was that a properly designed short term response provides a natural entry point for more long term, resilience focused interventions. Within this context, there are two interconnected elements that UNICEF Syria considered to be more strategic and efficient in its operations. Firstly, with over 5 million children in need of immediate humanitarian aid in the country, who still need to be reached with life-saving supplies, it is important that the delivery of supplies is accompanied by the strengthening of local capacities in all areas. This has been the case in key areas of intervention such as health through strengthening of immunization capacities, child protection through psychosocial support and mine-risk education, and education through self-learning. Secondly, eight years of conflict have had a devastating impact on Syria's economy and social fabric; the conflict eroded the several decades' worth of human development achievements and led to a reversal of all key child wellbeing indicators. A degradation of public services at an unprecedented rate and scale was witnessed, not just in terms of the destruction of infrastructures but also – and more importantly – the erosion of the social fabric. Within this complex backdrop, UNICEF Syria supported program-

matic interventions that contribute to restoring services and their functionality, also aiming towards reassembling the social fabric. In health and nutrition, the department of health workers have been provided immediate support with medical supplies and logistics to resume disrupted services following the frequent changes in the lines of control witnessed during the year.

In addition, from the continuous emergency responses across the country was the importance of investing time and resources in the development of a high-quality preparedness response plan. Overall, the integrated response to the sudden emergencies that took place in 2018 has been a success for UNICEF Syria and this was possible as a result of the 15 plans for short and long-term preparedness of emergency response. Also, within a context challenged by access constraints, UNICEF optimized the use of third-party monitoring and facilitators to timely conduct multi-sectoral assessments at IDP sites and newly accessible areas to identify the priority needs and respond accordingly. The facilitators are critical in supporting UNICEF monitoring on the ground and data collection for effective and evidence-based programme delivery.

■ **IN TURKEY:** UNICEF faced some continued challenges in achieving results for children, primarily related to the large scale and scope of the crisis. The estimated 400,000 Syrian children who are out-of-school remain among the most underserved segment of the refugee population, as many face multiple deprivations that require targeted multi-sectoral interventions. Meeting the needs of refugee adolescents and youth, and promoting social cohesion between refugee and host communities, is another complex issue which requires cross-sectoral interventions. Moreover, child labour and child marriage within the refugee community are two areas of growing concern, requiring a sensitive and multi-sectoral approach for the buy-in of key stakeholders from the government, civil society and the private sector. UNICEF also faces operational challenges, including the limited number of civil society organizations on the ground; insufficient regulatory frameworks for ensuring the rights of refugee children; and ongoing restrictions on country-wide needs assessments.

To address these challenges, UNICEF has been exploring opportunities with new partners, particularly local municipalities, who have greater access to underserved communities and more flexibility to respond to needs. One lesson learned was the need to engage more systematically in multi-sectoral work – particularly for out-of-school children and adolescents. Moreover, as the refugee crisis continues to strain basic infrastructure and services, there is an increased recognition of the need for a stronger and more defined approach to social cohesion; the estab-

lishment of a UN and partner Working Group on Social Cohesion in 2018, within the framework of the 3RP, is a reflection of this growing awareness.

■ **IN LEBANON:** The Government of Lebanon estimates that by the end of 2018 the country hosted more than 1.5 million refugees, including around 950,000 Syrian registered with UNHCR, 28,800 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and a pre-existing population of 180,000 Palestinian Refugees (PRL)⁵⁹. Since the beginning of the crisis, the overall population in Lebanon has grown by 37 per cent. There have been some returns of Syrian refugees to Syria in recent months facilitated by the Lebanese General Security Office, but the number so far remains limited. UNHCR estimates that 14,700 refugees have returned while the Government claims the number to be three-fold greater. As such, humanitarian needs still prevails, particularly a need for flexible multi-year support to Lebanon, to strengthen national capacities.

Water and sanitation services continue to be overwhelmed and unable to meet the needs of those in the country. In addition to increased demand and over-exploitation of natural resources, pollution is widespread and only 36 per cent of the population drink safe water – one of the main findings of the Household Water Quality Survey conducted by WHO and UNICEF in 2017. This concern has been raised to the government, who are aware of the quality based on the Water Quality Survey of 2017, as such UNICEF will continue to advocate with the Ministry to ensure that a comprehensive national recovery plan is set in place to improve the water quality, pending government approval and available funding.

In addition, the deteriorating economy and growing inequalities also affect the accessibility of basic primary health care for the most vulnerable⁶⁰, putting more and more people at risk, especially refugees living in already safe conditions. The Primary Health Centres system is fatigued and overwhelmed by the dramatic population increase, while quality of care is challenged, and even more so by emerging issues that require immediate attention (among others, nutrition, or sexual and reproductive health, including Gender Based Violence care). Most health services, including birth deliveries, are performed by the private sector, where patients self-finance the services. At central level, public health policies are not all systematically enforced, due to unclear accountability frameworks and to the absence of sanction mechanisms. Some services are free or subsidized but lack standardisation – for instance, vaccines are free for all children, but the vaccination is not, leading to the exclusion of large groups.

Furthermore, due to the Syria Crisis, UNICEF Lebanon consistently had to raise significant levels of donor funding to cover the needs of children and their families in Lebanon. The programme funding used has therefore increased about five-fold since 2013, from US\$ 56 million to US\$ 335 million in 2018. However, the longer-term donors' humanitarian funds have furthermore become increasingly earmarked, with little interest to support organizational cost recovery. The country office's minimal cross-sectoral margin costs have thus made local operations highly volatile and are unable to cover core activities or mitigate the risk of shortfalls. Ad-hoc funds received from UNICEF headquarters to reduce those risks have been directly allocated to programme implementation and have effectively assisted UNICEF in Lebanon during the past year.

The most significant change that stemmed from the learning in 2018 has been the need for a more significant level of strategic thinking regarding longer term solutions. The humanitarian response has now entered its eighth year, with donor commitments having plateaued and expectations for additional commitments to wane in the coming three to five years. Although institutional development, capacity building and policy change have been part and parcel of the overall approach adopted by all sections and sectors, there is still a clear need for sustainable humanitarian solutions and for a methodology shift to allow for greater ownership by national stakeholders and systems. These would need to incorporate and reflect international norms and standards, including a focus on child specific vulnerabilities and needs, inclusion, and other relevant conventions that the Government of Lebanon is a signatory to. The Theory of Change (ToC) exercise undertaken in mid-2018 allowed for a revisiting of the strategic thinking in each of UNICEF Lebanon's sections, resulting in Rolling Work Plans for 2019-2020 that will operationalize this new approach. This resulted in the development of the Field Results Framework under the three pillars of enabling environment, supply and demand.

■ **IN JORDAN:** Insufficient funding vis a vis targets resulted in underachievement of some Child Protection programme targets. Community-based child protection interventions implemented via the Makani centres saw a need to strengthen the outreach and community involvement components, especially early identification and referral of child protection cases.

Gaps in funding have stalled and/or halted certain programme interventions, service provision and UNICEF's ability to reach targets. Furthermore, highly earmarked funding limited UNICEF's abil-

59 VASRY 2018.

60 World Bank, Lebanon Economic Outlook - October 2018,1-2. Retrieved December 10, 2018.

ity to fund priority areas, such as teacher certification, in 2018. UNICEF lost an opportunity when there was strong consensus and will to advance teacher certification. UNICEF has redoubled its efforts to mobilize resources and will continue to prioritize teacher certification in line with the MOE's Education Strategic Plan (ESP).

A key lesson learned in sector programming includes the necessity for UNICEF to lead and harmonize programming in the Education Sector with an emphasis on unifying sector strategy, strengthening systems and providing education services to the most vulnerable. UNICEF continued to lead and coordinate the Education Sector as Jordan transitions from a humanitarian response to one that includes long-term system strengthening. In 2018, UNICEF witnessed a significant effort to harmonize strategic priorities among different entities operating within the Education Sector. UNICEF sought to influence NGOs to consider priorities of the Education Sector Programme (ESP), while also ensuring that the most vulnerable children remain a priority within the sector. UNICEF jointly reviewed the TOR for Education Sector Working Group and invited MOE to a forum on ESP that included NGOs, to create alignment and enhance understanding of roles and potential areas for collaboration under the ESP. UNICEF has also successfully advocated for the inclusion of NGOs into ESP technical working groups, to create greater collaboration amongst Education actors.

■ **IN IRAQ:** A key bottleneck to response to Syrian refugees in 2018 has been the low levels of funding received. As of December 2018 UNICEF had a 62 per cent funding gap. This situation has been noted in previous years also – in 2017 the UNICEF portion of the 3RP ended the year with a 62 per cent funding gap. Where possible, humanitarian partners including UNICEF have been working to streamline support through government partners to improve coordination, support national ownership, and ensure sustainability in this environment of continued underfunding for international actors. In education, a recurring challenge has been the need to support incentives for Syrian refugee teachers on 'volunteer' contracts (not part of the official KRG Ministry of Education payroll).

In past years, NGO partners had bilateral resources that partially covered these requirements. However this complementary funding ended in mid-2018, and no other resources were available, including from the KRG budget. As agency of last resort, and supported by allocations of flexible thematic humanitarian funding, UNICEF committed to cover the needed incentives for more than 1,100 Syrian teaching staff and education support staff until the end of the 2018-2019 academic year. With limited funding, the need to cover this critical gap impacted on other area of education sup-

port, including on teacher trainings and learning supplies. UNICEF and education sector partners continue to engage with the federal and KRG Ministries of Education to advocate, and identify opportunities for, more sustainable means of covering this recurring gap. However, in an environment of prolonged economic downturn in the country, there are significant restrictions on national budget allocations to all basic services, including education.

In terms of lessons learned, as levels of violence in Iraq have declined and, consequently, the humanitarian situation in Iraq has increasingly stabilized since the end of 2017, UNICEF has been able to start shifting focus away from fast-moving service delivery at scale and towards consolidating gains made in previous years.

UNICEF attempted to identify and encourage integrated and multi-sectoral implementing partnerships in 2018. Attempts were made to identify NGO partners with relevant geographic presence and technical capacity to support delivery of interventions that meet the multi-sectoral needs of children and caregivers. Challenges faced included identifying partners with sufficient technical capacity across UNICEF's programme areas - for example, a partner with sufficient WASH capacity may not have adequate experience in child protection programming – meaning that capacity building elements, including UNICEF direct technical support and guidance, became pre-requisite in the design of each programme document. Further, with the office's increased focus on transparent selection of partners through open calls for expressions of interest, the amount of time needed to complete initial selection, design the intervention, and move through internal quality assurance mechanisms was initially underestimated and had to be extended. Further, with reduction in the scale of the emergency responses in Iraq, UNICEF has been able to initiate streamlining of partnerships and, with a reduced number of partners, to begin focus on more strategic and coordinated capacity development interventions. In 2019, UNICEF-led sectors will undertake refresher trainings on information management and reporting issues, while UNICEF intends to run a round of trainings focusing on awareness and prevention of fraud, among other topics.

Partnership and engagement with government, key stakeholders and communities has promoted local and national ownership. Strong engagement of line ministries has been found to enhance sustainability and buy-in of interventions. For example, responding to immediate, emergency child protection needs and child protection systems building had been seen as two separate work strands in the past few years – due to the exigencies of working in a large-scale humanitarian crisis – but increasingly in 2018, these were considered as complementary, with system-build-

ing actions such as improving social workforce capacity, and development of standards for case management, now approached as incremental processes running in parallel to emergency assistance.

■ **IN EGYPT:** In May 2017, a new law was issued to regulate the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the country. Though, the law was issued, the bylaws needed to operationalize the law were not issued yet. This led to delaying the governmental processes for national NGOs to receive the necessary official clearances required to commence project activities. In the Education sector, this has led to a delay in implementation of project activities implemented by NGO partners such as life skills activities, enrollment of children in non-accredited education and distribution of education supplies. For Child Protection and Health, this challenge has been in part addressed by partnering with government bodies where possible, a strategy which has both facilitated programme implementation, resulted in more cost-effective programming.

In 2018, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) has announced that they will be working on an education reform package, branded 'Education 2.0', to improve the quality and relevance of the education system and outcomes. This has led to a shift in MoETE's priorities and thus affected the signing of action plans and commencement of various education activities planned by UNICEF and its NGO partners, resulting in a delay in the implementation of programme interventions and achievement of targets for 2018. However, all action plans are now signed, and clearances received and results for the remaining education activities are expected in 2019.

A best practice, particularly in child protection this year, has been the development and strengthening of governmental partnerships for programme implementation and sustainability. An additional lesson learned has been the benefit of integrating the community-based and sustainability approaches in programme design and implementation to maximize results. Through developing and strengthening partnerships with national government entities such as the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the programme has been able to surpass indicator targets and build a sustainable programme strategy by delivering psychosocial support through existing public health facilities.

STRENGTHENING HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES

■ **IN SYRIA:** In 2018, it was evident that properly designed short term response provides a natural entry point for resilience-focused interventions. UNICEF supported programmatic interventions that contributed to restoring services and their functionality while also aiming towards restoring the social fabric damaged by the crisis. The programme employed a two-pronged approach: firstly, a need to immediately address the impact of the war; and secondly, halting the continued deterioration of the systems by developing qualitative strategies for public services – this is considered more efficient in the long run than rebuilding new systems.

UNICEF views social protection as a key component for sustainable peace and development. Therefore, UNICEF's cash transfer programme promotes an integrated model with links to public services, with a view to prepare the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. While responding to the humanitarian needs of the one of the most vulnerable groups, the programme has also served to preserve the social protection space in the country and demonstrated that even under the most severe humanitarian conditions, such as the one in Syria, an integrated approach to social protection can and should be pursued.

In WASH, for example, UNICEF adopted a strategy of preventing further service degradation of the WASH system, which proved successful for the continuity of service provision and supporting the enhancement of local maintenance capacity. In eastern Aleppo, the rehabilitation of wells and the repair of the pipe networks and the capacity building on operations and maintenance of the network itself allowed to move away from the use of water trucking after the first few months – water trucking is resource intensive and considered not sustainable over a long period of time. Building from the successful case in Aleppo, a similar approach is now under implementation in Deir-ez-Zor.

In Education, UNICEF Syria has been increasingly focusing on adequate access to quality education and knowledge, including interventions spanning from early childhood education to primary school and certified alternative learning pathways for adolescents and youth and spaces or 'multi-sectoral platforms' where adolescents and youth can access services and information. A key component of this approach has been the availability of suffi-

cient learning spaces both in formal and non-formal education. This included ensuring sufficient capacity of the school system to enroll and cater for both in and out of school children, especially in areas where the destruction of schools and infrastructure has limited the access to education. To achieve this, schools and learning spaces were rehabilitated and non-formal education alternatives which is considered as a last, but necessary, resort for children who have no access to regular schools. The provision of learning spaces and non-formal education alternatives was complemented by the relevant curricula and ad-hoc trainings for teachers and education professionals who can provide pedagogically engaging and high-quality education tailored to address specific needs of children, including children who have suffered from trauma and need psycho-social support.

The life-skills and citizenship-based education approach maximizes the potential of all children and equips them with the ability to navigate the transition from childhood to adulthood, from education to work and on the path to responsible and active citizenship. Adolescents and youth equipped with the required skills learn how and why to be engaged citizens who can transfer their knowledge to peers and express opinions about governance issues, and who can propose solutions to address their local challenges.

Additionally, UNICEF supported light rehabilitation of learning spaces, in coordination with other UN partners, private and public sector, while increasingly investing in quality education. The focus for light rehabilitation was in the hardest to reach areas and in the newly accessible areas, as they were most affected by the crisis. UNICEF also invested in teacher trainings to equip teachers with skills to deal with children affected by trauma (life skills and citizenship training was incorporated within the teacher training strategy).

In health and nutrition, immunization and general service delivery have been boosted by the ongoing installation of solar energy devices for vaccine storage along with long lasting prefabricated housing structures that can also service as fixed health facilities for health workers to deliver essential care in areas where pre-existing clinics have been destroyed.

Also, in 2018, UNICEF Syria responded to multiple and simultaneous emergencies in various parts of the country. Investment in the development of high-quality preparedness and response plans were essential in ensuring the rapid delivery of assistance. The development of 15 plans, taking into account various scenarios (including conducting internal simulation exercises involving the various programmes and sections), was instrumental in the overall integrated response to sudden emergencies that took place in 2018. For example, the emergency response in East Ghouta

was based on an integrated response plan which represented strengthened coordination effort between sectors, programmes and field offices, and the successful experience was then replicated for other crises, including the complex organization of delivery of short term assistance to Rukban. Moreover, UNICEF Syria, as part of the Whole of Syria operation, developed a preparedness plan that would allow to support the displacement of up to 400,000 people (200,000 from Syria and 200,000 through cross-border operations or a total support of 400,000 from within Syria) in case of escalation of the conflict in North West Syria. For the Health in North West Syria, the establishment of the 98 fully functional Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) centres is an important first step to restore services and systems. UNICEF Syria is working on the reinforcement of the cold chain (with the support of GAVI) and the electrification of the EPI centres with solar power. In this way, the immunization network will be able to be almost completely fuel independent, increasing its resilience and sustainability.

In addition, UNICEF Syria has been using the life-cycle approach through a variety of activities aiming at modelling a continuum between the first and the second decade of life. Before the crisis, almost all of Syria's children were enrolled in primary school and literacy rates were at 95 per cent for 15–24-year-olds. Eight years into the crisis, almost 2 million children are no longer in school and the country is estimated to have one of the lowest enrolment rates in the world with decades of investment in education wiped out. Many Syrian school-age children have never seen the inside of a classroom and those in school continue to be at risk of dropping out while older children have experienced first-hand the consequences of deep fractures within their communities, the breakdown in the social contract between citizens and the State and the crumbling of livelihood opportunities for themselves and their families.

Within this context, UNICEF Syria is working on two underlying variables: supply (access to education and safe spaces for youth and adolescents) and demand (the perceived value and prioritization of education) with a focus on a life-cycle approach ensuring that children have not only adequate access to quality education but are also given opportunities to develop skills and become active and productive participants in their communities.

■ IN TURKEY: UNICEF worked closely with the Government of Turkey and civil society partners to strengthen or build upon existing national systems to improve their ability to identify and respond to the needs of vulnerable refugee children in Turkey now, and over the long term.

Together with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), UNICEF focused on improving or adding to: self-inspection systems

for child care homes; new psychosocial support care programmes for unaccompanied and/or separated children; and support to the temporary foster care system. To supplement these partnerships, UNICEF provided child protection trainings to approximately 2,500 key staff working on child protection issues from the MoFLSS, the Ministry of Justice and the DGMM.

The flexibility of thematic funding allowed UNICEF to meet critical needs with community-based programming for refugee children (particularly in education, child protection and adolescent and youth engagement), as well as collaborate with and leverage national capacities to enhance the humanitarian response, improve data on refugee children, and strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus.

The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for refugee children is a notable example of a successful linkage between humanitarian and development actors in Turkey. Implemented jointly by UNICEF, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of National Education and the Turkish Red Crescent Society, the programme is an extension of an existing programme for Turkish children. It comprises both a cash component and a child protection component and is designed to improve school attendance and reduce drop-out.

Thematic Funding was also instrumental in enabling UNICEF to work with national humanitarian and development institutions to enhance the humanitarian response and improve data on refugee children – in the short term and beyond. UNICEF worked closely with IOM to develop a number of initiatives to improve the collection of data on refugee and migrant children in Turkey, supported by a technical assistance mission from the Displacement Tracking Matrix for Children on the Move Project (part of the Global Child Protection Cluster). These initiatives will be integrated into programme implementation and monitoring across sectors in 2019, allowing UNICEF and other partners to better identify and respond to the needs of vulnerable children.

In addition, thematic funding also contributed to UNICEF's support to human resources and operational capacity to meet the needs of the humanitarian response, and to conduct essential field monitoring of programme performance across sectors.

■ **IN LEBANON:** Thematic funding allowed UNICEF's continuity of services, with no donor conditionality to the funds. Thematic Funding was critical to ensure continuity of WASH services to provide Syrian refugees residing within informal settlements with safe water and sanitation services. The provision of this integrated package was key to avoid any waterborne disease outbreaks emerging in Lebanon from the highly vulnerable

Syrian refugees living in precarious and crowded conditions in informal settlements without access to public water and wastewater services. Thematic funding also contributed to UNICEF's support to human resources and operational capacity to provide essential programme support and ensure quality monitoring across sectors. Additionally, Thematic funding has been instrumental in supporting efforts by the efforts of the ministries, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs in conducting outreach activities for disadvantaged children and provide needed child protection services, as well as support to government authorities in charge of the Energy and WASH sector to continue their strong effort to the most affected local communities through the provision of water, wastewater and solid waste services.

In 2018, the Min Ila child-focused social assistance programme's impact evaluation was completed that showed that impacts of the cash transfer programme were widespread, supporting children to attend school significantly more, be healthier, more optimistic and skip significantly less meals. These positive results demonstrated that it is possible to conduct rigorous impact evaluations of cash-plus programmes in humanitarian contexts, and secondly that a child-focused approach can yield strongly positive impacts on the multiple deprivations of children's lives.

■ **IN JORDAN:** Jordan has utilized humanitarian funds to develop a stronger child protection system, which in turn will be able to better respond to humanitarian needs. One clear example has been the development of the Family Violence Tracking System hosted by the National Council for Family Affairs. This system is also using the Primero platform, which is also used by the Child Protection Information Management System, and which UNICEF has introduced in Jordan for the humanitarian context. UNICEF also supported the development and endorsement of the Multi-sectoral National Plan to End Violence against Children 2019-2021, endorsed by six national entities, which aims to protect all children in Jordan.

Furthermore, humanitarian funding helped UNICEF expand the coverage of the Family Protection Centre to provide access to more women and children survivors of violence, and similarly, the expansion of the Juvenile Protection centres helped higher number of children in conflict with the law access child friendly policing and settlement services. Funding has been instrumental in promoting positive disciplinary practices through the implementation of community based events where it attracted 40,000 person and reached 2.2 million person in Jordan with positive rearing practices.

During 2018, and in consultation with the government, efforts were focused on generating evidence-based data on WASH and the development of advocacy tools highlighting the effect of the

Syrian crisis on WASH infrastructure particularly for vulnerable communities. UNICEF updated previously prepared water and wastewater vulnerability maps that highlight the large disparities in water and wastewater services in urban and rural areas and identify marginalized areas, and assess the extent to which they are being served. These maps were not only updated with new data from 2018, but were expanded to include a parameter on the operation and maintenance of the networks at a sub-governorate level as an indicator of the network's efficiency.

■ **IN IRAQ:** UNICEF programming focuses on national partner capacity building and community-based approaches that contribute to longer-term resilience, and the connection of humanitarian and development interventions. Early in the year, UNICEF and the MoE introduced a module for KRG educational supervisors as a cost-effective mean of strengthening and updating their professional skills – 60 educational supervisors (nine females) completed the course in February 2018 and have worked with schools throughout 2018. Feedback from supervisors and their schools on improvements in oversight has been positive.

For child protection interventions, UNICEF prioritised capacity development of government and non-government social workforce to expand and ensure delivery of quality case management services for children in need of specialized services - in 2018, specialized child protection services reached 1,833 at-risk Syrian refugee children (852 girls), in addition to services for 12 separated and unaccompanied children (three girls). Strengthening community-based structures was also a priority area. Community child protection structures have started supporting activities for children in their respective areas, including awareness initiatives to prevent child marriage and violence against children, and encourage school enrolment and attendance.

Towards the end of 2018 as the situation in north-eastern Syria became more volatile, UNICEF Iraq developed a contingency plan in anticipation of a potential new influx of refugees into Iraq. The plan includes three scenarios, of which only one required preparedness actions beyond existing measures, to manage a possible caseload of 34,000 refugees. The remaining two scenarios can be addressed with measures already in place.

Furthermore, access to education is increasingly widely recognised as a central consideration in connecting humanitarian and development interventions, acting as a bridge for children themselves, and for wider engagement with and be-

tween parents, teachers, and others from diverse communities. In Iraq, thematic funding in 2018 was a keystone in ensuring continued access to learning for Syrian refugee children in Iraq. In the first quarter of the 2018 to 2019 academic year, UNICEF was able to ensure continuity of learning for more than 17,000 Syrian refugee children (8,450 girls) in camps, through payment of incentives to 868 teachers and education support staff (626 females)⁶¹ in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, two of the three governorates of the KRI. Continuation of education programming, especially in formal schools, is a key factor in supporting not only normalization for children affected by conflict or displacement, but also in increasing their future access to livelihood opportunities and positive participation in their communities and families. UNICEF has committed to continue this support until the end of the current academic year. Discussions are ongoing with the government and wider education sector partners to identify more sustainable solutions to this recurring challenge.

As part of broader interventions supporting education across the whole country, UNICEF provided financial and technical resources to the MoE to enhance its capacity to deliver equitable quality education. Efforts continued to migrate the national Education Management Information System (EMIS) from a paper-based system to a computer-based platform that would provide more easily accessible, timely, and reliable information for planning, decision-making, budgeting and reporting. Based on the successful pilots in Baghdad governorate (Rasafa-3) and KRI, UNICEF worked in partnership with the MoE, the World Bank, UNESCO and the EU to develop a project to expand the EMIS to 10 governorates⁶². Implementation will commence in 2019. UNICEF also provided financial resources to expand the 'e-Perwerde' EMIS (locally-developed information management solution in the KRI) to 107 more schools in KRI, bringing total coverage to 362 (out of 622 planned schools). The success of the pilot motivated the KRI Council of Ministers to finance a roll-out of the e-Perwerde to 4,000 schools out of 5,742 schools in KRI. Once the national EMIS is established, the two systems will be designed so that data can be easily shared and used between them.

In partnership with local authorities, thematic funding has allowed UNICEF to provide key WASH support in Dahuk, in a context where the Syrian refugee response in Iraq has been significantly underfunded. Thematic humanitarian funding supported 36,948 individuals (18,843 female and 18,105 male) in two Syrian refugee camps (Domiz 1 & Domiz 2) to access routine hygiene promotion activities and participate in aware-

61 752 volunteer teachers (567 females) and 116 non-teaching staff (59 females).

62 Anbar, Baghdad, Basrah, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninawa, Qadisiya, Salah al Din, and Thi Qar.

ness-raising activities that include handwashing with soap, water conservation and water safety, menstrual hygiene management, and prevention from lice and scabies outbreak.

A recurring challenge in Iraq is poor water resource management, with very high usage per capita compared to other countries. UNICEF and its partners continue to work on the issue of water losses at household level, including network fixing and awareness raising, but in the two supported Dahuk camps there continue to be illegal connections to the network at household level that have necessitated ongoing small-scale water trucking to areas of the camp at high elevation which experience lower water pressure than others.

The underfunding of the international community's planned response to Syrian refugees, and the long-term budget restrictions for the government, have restricted the intended handover to national counterparts. In 2018, thematic funding has been central to ensuring that UNICEF could continue to support a basic level of services for Syrian refugee children.

■ **IN EGYPT:** In 2018, UNICEF Egypt's approach to working in Child Protection has resulted in building the resilience of the national response to refugees, migrants and vulnerable host community members. UNICEF Egypt is contributing to systems strengthening through both focused District and school child protection committee activations, and as a result of complimentary programme activities in schools and primary health units.

The systems strengthening approach of child protection programming, in particular the prevention and response to violence (EVAC) in schools, the public health unit partnerships and positive parenting programme contribute to building longer term resilience of the Egyptian national humanitarian response. In 2018, the EVAC intervention reached 98 public schools, benefitting approximately 61,060 children. The positive parenting programme reached 15,218 caregivers in 2018. Through partnering with governmental entities for programme implementation, social workers, health frontline workers and school staff are building their capacities in child protection and safeguarding, positive discipline and positive parenting areas. In addition, school and district child protection committees (CPCs) have been activated both directly and indirectly through UNICEF programming. UNICEF has been leading on the direct activation CPCs, providing training and support in selected districts. In addition, through the development of referral pathways between school and District CPCs in districts with active EVAC in schools programming, District CPCs have become increasingly engaged and responsive as their capacity to respond to case management needs is strengthened.

Thematic funding has proved the most flexible in terms of supporting refugees and migrants and vulnerable host populations in a way that contributes to wider development aims in Egypt. It also enables the targeting of new geographical areas with emerging refugee and migrant populations, which may be outside the remit of existing bilateral contribution agreements. For example, following the provision of skills training for both Syrian community health workers and host-community public health workers, alongside additional outreach and awareness activities, UNICEF-supported public health units increased their coverage by more than 36 per cent, and the increased demand led to UNICEF equipping an additional 40 public health units to meet demand. The intervention not only improved community resilience by developing skills of Syrian community health volunteers, but also strengthened the national system by also providing training to public health service workers. The example of the winterization initiative, outlined in a thematic case study below, demonstrates the positive impact of providing tangible, needs-based interventions, such as distribution of blankets, as part of an integrated package of broader psychosocial and physical support.

The value of thematic humanitarian funding was also evidenced this year in North Sinai. The governorate has been affected by unrest since 2011, leaving thousands of children without regular education and undermining already limited livelihoods opportunities, leading to an increased prevalence of violence and instability. With this flexible funding source, UNICEF seized the opportunity to become the first international organization to respond to the humanitarian and development needs there. The programme was launched at the start of the new academic year with the distribution of school bag kits to nearly 62,000 children in North Sinai and remote areas of South Sinai. This funding was instrumental in securing further bilateral contributions from major donors for the broader programme, which now covers a range of health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection interventions.

LOCALISATION

■ **IN SYRIA:** In 2018, UNICEF supported initiatives to build the capacity and enhance the skills of 560 frontline health workers on the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), including early identification of malnourished children through screening, referral and treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the health facilities and communities. These activities were conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and national and international NGO partners and integrated within the immunization response in areas with high needs. In addition, capacity development was also provided to 454 frontline health workers on Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices in hospitals, health centres and communities. Health workers managed to provide messages to 682,509 people with a focus on early initiation of breast feeding, breast feeding during the first six months and complementary feeding. Other modalities were used to enhance the IYCF programme education through 20,170 group discussions for women with each session including 60 to 80 women to increase their knowledge and answer any concerns or questions in regard to breast feeding. This led to strengthen the CMAM and IYCF capacity in 13 governorates of Syria for regular and emergency programme.

UNICEF also supported capacity development of 250 health workers on Every New-born Action Plan (ENAP) and neonatal care hospitals, public health centres and neonatal clinics. A study on the causes of under-5 mortality was also launched, with 690 health staff and doctors trained on the field work to conduct the survey. Training for health system strengthening were conducted for 241 health workers in district health centres to enhance health management. In IDP shelters, 480 caregivers participated in health sessions, including maternal and child health.

A Communication for Development (C4D) strategy to promote routine immunization was developed. Community systems strengthening (CSS) through community engagements strategies were initiated to complement the focus on service delivery. CSS included various elements: a) empowerment of local community members through participatory approaches to engage them in immunization-related community-level planning, delivery and referrals, b) engaging community volunteers in awareness activities especially in camps, c) engagement of religious leaders in immunization advocacy and awareness activities d) investing in capacity development for health staff and community health volunteers on C4D micro planning and interpersonal communication skills, e) analyzing training needs

assessment in the country and development of contextualized communication for immunization training manuals carried out TOT and cascade trainings. UNICEF Syria pioneered the development of a mobile application (called More C4D) that allows social mobilizers to report their daily activities on real time. It also allows for further data compilation and analysis.

A key feature of the polio response was the integration of a strong C4D campaign to support behavioural change and mobilize the communities, especially in North East Syria, which was successful in reaching out to over 600,000 households.

■ **IN TURKEY:** UNICEF supported a number of local and national institutions to improve their capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable refugees, as well as to prepare for future crises that may affect children. In addition to providing multi-sectoral support to four municipalities (referred to earlier in this report), UNICEF provided Child Protection in Emergencies trainings to approximately 2,500 key staff from the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Justice, and the Directorate-General for Migration Management. In addition, UNICEF supported the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) in strengthening and expanding its global disaster risk reduction (DRR) expertise, organizing a “UNICEF in Emergencies” training for 23 selected AFAD staff members.

■ **IN LEBANON:** UNICEF Lebanon continued to support and invest in local institutions and ministries, through the capacity building of staff, trainings and system strengthening. For example, in response to low enrolment rates for secondary education and vocational programme, the Ministry of Education, in partnership with UNICEF, has taken important steps towards pivoting into longer-term investments to improve the quality of teaching and learning in its public schools and vocational training centres. This has included technical and financial investments into revamping the national teacher training framework, introducing the country’s first child protection policy, and embarking on mainstreaming children with special needs into public schools.

Additionally, UNICEF continues its strategic support to the Ministry of Public Health by strengthening the national health system through capacity building efforts to bolster stronger governance and monitoring and financing 54 positions at the district and central level of the MoPH. The provision of capacity building and recruitment of staff within the MoPH allowed for the expansion of Accelerated Immunization Activities, to reach children in those cadasters where immunization rates are the lowest (this approach proved efficient in bringing back children to the immunization system).

Overall, UNICEF financially engaged with 80 CSO

partnerships through 90 programme documents (PDs), while having direct cash transfer (DCT) with 4 government entities and Annual Work Plans (AWP) with 9 ministries.

■ **IN JORDAN:** UNICEF has been building the capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs of both refugee and host community members. UNICEF focuses on strengthening capacities of government and civil society counterparts to respond with increased resilience at local, Governorate, and national levels, to enhance sustainability of efforts to assist vulnerable children.

In 2018, UNICEF started to focus on national NGOs which have both financial and technical capacities to carry the Makani programme, regardless of UNICEF's financial support. Hence, UNICEF will only continue to partner with NGOs which have their own source of funding and are willing to invest in children's well-being. In accordance with the principle of nationalization, the decision was taken to phase out all international NGOs implementing the Makani programme and focus on strong national NGOs.

■ **IN IRAQ:** UNICEF continues to work closely with national government and non-government actors in Iraq and is increasingly supporting programming that builds capacity of national partners, in line with commitments made under the Grand Bargain. UNICEF channelled nearly US\$38 million through national actors, including government, in 2018, of which around US\$2.5 million were services contracted through national private sector actors. This is an increase of more than 10 per cent proportionally of programming supporting national actors, when compared to 2017. A specific example of work with national government actors includes the KRI educational supervisor training undertaken at the start of 2018, which has received positive feedback from supervisors themselves, as well as the schools for which they have oversight.

■ **IN EGYPT:** UNICEF works closely with a number of national NGOs to provide support to refugees and migrants in Egypt. UNICEF also ensures localised support to refugee and migrant populations through the mobilisation of 350 trained community health volunteers in those communities. This provides the CHWs with employment and encourages the community to make use of publicly available health services. The same methodology is used in the education response, where community teachers provide education in refugee and migrant community schools.

HUMANITARIAN CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE

■ **IN SYRIA:** People with disabilities are among the most vulnerable, both socially and economically. Global evidence shows that they are more likely to be poor than others and have more difficulties in accessing services – especially when services are already depleted. In Syria, where there is a significant high level of poverty, families with children with severe disabilities have even less opportunities to provide for their livelihoods – mainly as a result of the full-time care requirements and disruption of social care services. In 2016, UNICEF launched an innovative integrated social protection scheme that combines cash transfer to families of children with severe disabilities with professional case management services. While the cash transfer responds to the “demand side” barriers, in terms of financial barriers, to access to services, the key role of the case managers is to ensure that certain “supply side” barriers, such as unfavourable attitudes or reluctance of schools to enrol children with severe disabilities, are being addressed.

Several Post Distribution Monitoring surveys conducted in 2017 and 2018 revealed low levels of access to services among children with disabilities, notably education, and recorded some promising effects of the programme on the wellbeing of children with disabilities and their families. The latest survey conducted in 2018, comparing the situation of children before and after receiving the cash assistance registered 65 per cent increase in the health expenditure, and 88 per cent increase in education expenditure for the children with disabilities at the household level. The survey pointed to high levels of satisfaction among the families with over 90 per cent “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the services of the case managers. Furthermore, the survey registered a reduction in some of the negative coping mechanisms used by the families to cope with the economic hardship. Around 35 per cent of the families reported that they no longer need to cut on the essential expenditure on healthcare, 26 per cent pointed that they no longer needed to ‘borrow money’, and 19 per cent indicated that they did not have to choose less preferred and cheaper food anymore.

In 2018, UNICEF reached around 10,500 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Homs, Lattakia and Tartous governorates. Since the beginning of the programme in 2016, UNICEF has reached over 19,400 children with severe disabilities in Syria.

In response to the high poverty levels across Syria, as part of its Basic Need Seasonal Support programme, UNICEF also uses e-voucher modalities

where the local markets are reasonably accessible, mainly in urban areas, to provide the vulnerable families with the choice to decide on the items they need in order to protect their children from the harsh winter weather. In 2018, around 40,000 children were provided with e-vouchers for winter clothing in impoverished urban areas of Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Homs, Hama, Latakia and Tartous governorates.

■ **IN TURKEY:** UNICEF has been partnering with the government and the Turkish Red Crescent to implement the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme (CCTE) for refugee children since 2017. The programme, which provides bi-monthly cash payments⁶³ to refugee students to improve their school attendance and reduce drop-out, expanded significantly in 2018, growing from 188,500 unique beneficiaries in December 2017 to over 411,000 in December 2018. Administrative and monitoring data shows that 76 per cent of CCTE beneficiary children regularly attend school, and 60 per cent of beneficiary families attribute their children's school attendance directly to the CCTE. UNICEF also continued its cash-based winter assistance programme to vulnerable refugee and Turkish families, reaching almost 10,400 households and benefitting an estimated 26,000 children.

■ **IN LEBANON:** The child-focused social assistance programme, Min Ila, successfully completed in 2018, having provided social assistance to almost 50,000 children (47 per cent girls) over the 2016 to 2018 across three Governorates of the country (Mount Lebanon, Akkar and the North). The recently released rigorous impact evaluation on the programme demonstrated important impacts on health, education, food security and optimism of programme children compared to non-programme children.

Given the Country Office's broader shift to integrated programming, UNICEF Lebanon will continue to prioritise the provision of social assistance, but through a new approach that is increasingly integrated across education and child protection, targeting children that are out of learning, and in need of child protection services, and delivered in the most vulnerable areas of the country. The new programme will start in 2019. In addition, a monetized school transportation programme, "Reaching Schools", continued to operate, being initially rolled-out to around 65,000 children across the country in October in 2018. A winter cash transfer programme was also provided to around 65,000 severely vulnerable children (about half girls) in December 2018.

■ **IN JORDAN:** In 2018, the Hajati cash for education programme reached 20,533 families (55,257

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

■ **IN IRAQ:** The humanitarian cash-based transfer programming was severely restricted in 2018 due to lack of funding. Cash transfers have been linked with education programming, aiming to reduce the financial barriers that face families in meeting the hidden costs of learning. In the 2017-2018 academic year that ended in June 2018, UNICEF supported 3,830 Syrian refugee children (1,877 girls) from vulnerable families with US\$30 per child per month. Children were reached across Anbar, Dahuk, and Erbil governorates. A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment carried out in February 2018 indicated on average 88 per cent of respondents stated cash assistance had sufficient impact on children's needs. Over 97 per cent of children's attendance at school has been maintained throughout the intervention.

■ **IN EGYPT:** Ad hoc emergency cash grants are provided through child protection interventions to support child well-being, health emergencies where conditional criteria are met. For grants under USD 145 (2,500 EGP), disbursed a maximum of three times to one recipient, need is assessed by a local committee. For grants above USD 145 (2,500 EGP), disbursement is referred to UNICEF directly. In 2018, 2,380 grants were disbursed, of which 1,361 were to boys and 1,019 were to girls.

UNICEF also provided winterization grants for unaccompanied and separated children. The preliminary results of the 2018/2019 grants programme indicate that a total of 2,738 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) cases (3,303 individuals) received a USD 56 winterization grant, reaching 72 per cent of the planned target this winter. The UASC used the grant to cover their basic needs, including additional clothing, heating and electricity bills.

63 The payment per child ranges between 35 and 60 Turkish Lira, depending on grade level and gender. Out-of-school children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme receive 60 TL. All children also receive an additional 100 TL payment at the start of each school year, to cover back to school expenses.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

■ **IN SYRIA:** UNICEF has been working in Syria to ensure that the needs and concerns of the affected population were taken into consideration during the emergency response. For example, in WASH in schools, UNICEF has been working to ensure that all the WASH facilities built or rehabilitated in schools and learning centres takes into consideration the specific needs of girls, in terms of privacy and support to menstrual and hygiene management through the provision of specific hygiene kits, tailored to the girls' needs.

In line with the principle of accountability of affected populations, UNICEF used its expertise from WASH, education and protection, and with support from C4D, to develop an end user survey to collect feedback on the use of toilets in schools in Qamishli. After analyzing the result of the survey, changes were made to the standard hygiene kit provided to women and girls in camps and IDP shelters, to better manage menstrual hygiene, benefiting some 24,757 women and girls.

Moreover, UNICEF also initiated an intervention engaging children and adolescents, especially girls aiming to break the silence around gender-based violence. Children and adolescents were provided with a safe environment to express their views on gender-based violence in artistic forms. An advisory committee was established comprising members from UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO and civil society who reviewed the feeds and prepared responses in simple but informative and child-friendly language. The resulting artworks have been used in designing a number of print materials like the "question and answer booklet", advocacy pamphlets, posters on good touch/ bad touch and board games.

■ **IN TURKEY:** Given that over 96 per cent of Syrian refugees in Turkey live in host communities, UNICEF places a high priority on community engagement and outreach. Feedback and complaint mechanisms are also embedded across UNICEF programmes, which enables UNICEF and partners to quickly identify key bottlenecks or gaps in implementation and improve future programming.

In partnership with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, UNICEF conducted a nationwide outreach campaign to raise awareness among refugee families about the various forms of educational opportunities available to them, and to hear directly from them what specific needs or concerns they faced in accessing education. Nearly 32,000 out-of-school children (OOSC) were reached through the campaign, of whom 10,500 OOSC

were referred directly to MoNE for enrolment into Turkish public schools. The findings from this outreach campaign also informed the development and implementation of the Accelerated Learning Programme for OOSC, a key component of UNICEF's non-formal education programme.

UNICEF also worked closely with young Syrian and Turkish people aged 10-24 to update and revise its youth engagement strategy in 2018. A new Volunteerism Training Kit was developed, in consultation with beneficiary populations, to support partners to better mobilize adolescent and youth networks and engage them on key issues of interest such as child rights, conflict resolution, and volunteerism. More than 98,500 Syrian and Turkish children in host communities were reached with social cohesion and empowerment activities, including the development and implementation of youth-led social action projects, peer-to-peer sessions, and community events.

■ **IN LEBANON:** Community Engagement (CE) is one of the priority strategies used by the programmes to support outreach and ensure feedback and accountability mechanisms as a two-way process. The establishment of different platforms for communities to raise their voices and receive feedback have been established across the programmes and at different stages on the programming process. Under the Back to School Initiative and Accelerated Activities for Immunisation (AIA), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted prior to developing C4D strategies for communities to voice their priorities and barriers which are then included in the implementation plans and addressed. A dedicated feedback mechanism for the community was established through private partnerships with call centres, partner hotlines and social media platforms with dedicated volunteers to respond to issues raised by the communities, WASH and Child Protection piloted community engagement on working with communities to find local solutions for water provision and to address child labour with feedback mechanism through community committees and the cash programme provides information to communities on criteria for inclusion, in programme, how to access funds etc. In 2019 plans are under way to strengthen feedback and accountability through strategic and systematic efforts to reach more marginalized communities through the complete programming process and use tools like Rapid Pro and U-Reporting.

■ **IN JORDAN:** During the contraction and operation phases of the water and wastewater networks in Za'atari during 2018, UNICEF's partners played an important role in supporting the community mobilization activities associated with the Phase II construction works and implementing community education initiatives to keep the community informed of progress, plans and safety initiatives, as well as providing an appropriate

feedback mechanism for refugees regarding the construction works. Community accountability and feedback has been managed through a centralised WASH hotline system which allows the community to report on any WASH related issue ensuring needs of the population are fulfilled during this transitional period. Through the Cash For Work (CFW) programme, UNICEF has engaged at least 301 unskilled and semi-skilled Syrian refugees from Za'atari to support the construction of the Phase II works. With the continued evolution of the Za'atari Camp towards a large scale urban settlement, a new community mobilization strategy was developed in December 2018, focused on water safety and conservation messages and water distribution, as well as personal hygiene issues, including menstrual hygiene.

■ **IN IRAQ:** Community engagement is encouraged in UNICEF-supported locations through camp-based partners delivering services. UNICEF field facilitators are selected from the communities in which they will work, supporting local knowledge, community engagement and culturally-appropriate means of feedback and communication. For wider service delivery issues, and as part of accountability to affected populations, through the Cluster system UNICEF remained available for feedback from the UNOPS IDP Call Centre in Iraq. UNICEF engages third party monitoring field facilitators to support verification, on-site and post distribution monitoring at-site of activities; post-distribution monitoring in relevant cases (i.e., supply distribution).

■ **IN EGYPT:** Community engagement and feedback mechanisms are a key component to the responsive and adaptable nature of UNICEF child protection programming. Complaints boxes provide anonymous and accessible mechanisms by which vulnerable children and adults can report cases of violence, give feedback on programming and ask for assistance in a confidential way if desired. Local Community Development Associations (CDAs) are responsible for managing the complaints boxes and receive and address complaints.

The child protection programming has evolved in to needs identified through local CDAs. In the example of Primary Health Units (PHUs) and violence in schools, in addition to initial training on child safeguarding, child protection, code of conduct development and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA); refresher training courses have been conducted upon request from community participants.

Under the winterization programme, UNICEF conducted a post distribution and post utilization survey to receive feedback from the unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who received the winterization cash grant. The survey helped the sector improve the programme and the distribution process to meet the needs of the children.

INNOVATIONS

■ **IN SYRIA:** UNICEF engaged in a series of innovative initiatives, especially involving young people, such as the "Raise your voice – Syria". This initiative was framed as a competition between young people (14 to 24 years old) interested in publishing stories, blogs, photos and videos. This competition was the first of its kind in Syria and aimed to develop the skills of young people and facilitate civic engagement. The initiative encouraged young people to express themselves and enhancing their digital participation on UNICEF Platform Voice of Youth– Arabic (VoY) and other similar platforms. About 100 blogs were written by young participants during the competition, and nine were published on the UNICEF Global Platform VoY to date. Additional blogs are planned to be published in 2019.

In North West Syria, UNICEF introduced the block-chain-based vaccine management tool. Block-chain provides a platform to improve managerial efficiency through automated decision making, minimizes vaccine wastage, exploits economies of scale, and keeps pace with evolving best practices in management and technology.

■ **IN TURKEY:** In 2018, UNICEF Turkey continued to explore opportunities for multi-sectoral programming with local municipalities. These institutions, by virtue of their mandates, statutory authority and physical proximity to refugee populations, have greater access to, and knowledge of, the most vulnerable and isolated children and families. By leveraging this advantage, UNICEF was able to reach these underserved populations with critical interventions in areas of mutual priority – such as early childhood education, child labour, child marriage, community-based child protection services and social cohesion.

In 2018, UNICEF supported the Kilis Municipality – which hosts the most refugees per capita than any other in Turkey – to expand child protection, education and social cohesion interventions for refugee and Turkish children, adolescents and young people, while also establishing a local-level cross-sectoral coordination system. Through this approach, over 1,200 children (714 girls and 530 boys) participated in Turkish Learning Classes and 847 (475 girls and 372 boys) in basic literacy and numeracy courses. 598 (338 girls and 260 boys) received homework support. At the same time, over 1,000 children were identified by outreach teams and their cases were assessed from a child protection perspective. Subsequently about half of them were referred to specialized services depending on the level of risk identified and the needs. UNICEF is exploring the possibility of replicating its partnership with Kilis in other provinces and municipalities, such as Gaziantep and Adana, in 2019.

■ **IN LEBANON:** UNICEF launched or scaled-up several initiatives around innovation and employability: The Innovation Lab Network programme and the “GIL - Generation of Innovation Leaders”⁶⁴ supported 6,000 marginalized youth with trainings on design-thinking, social entrepreneurship, and digital skills training, funded/mentored 500 social business enterprises, and supported girls explore IT-related careers.

UNICEF also developed an impact sourcing platform, the Bridge. Outsource.Transform. (“B.O.T”) to support the creation of new income generating opportunities through an online marketplace for vulnerable youth to earn an income while they continue learning and enhancing their skills. In 2018, 125 youth had generated \$60,000 worth of income through B.O.T.

■ **IN JORDAN:** UNICEF Jordan developed Five-Year Innovation Goals for its 2018-2022 Country Programme in four areas: smart cities; social enterprise pathways; learning outcomes; and zero water leakage. The latter two were crafted partly through Hackathons run together with Zain telecommunications and Techfugees (technologists from around the world), which brought together technology companies, coders, university students and others. For smart cities, several leading technology and data companies were engaged, along with participants from the Turing talk in Geneva.

In 2018, the social Innovation labs programme was scaled up, allowing 87,169 young people (65 per cent girls) aged 14-18 to participate in a social innovation curriculum and gain the skills to tackle problems they identify in their community and launch innovative ventures to address these challenges. A total of 53 built-in Makani labs and mobile labs were implementing the programme in host communities and refugee camps of December 2018.

■ **IN IRAQ:** In December 2018, UNICEF launched its e-voucher winter response for Syrian refugee children, the first time UNICEF has run an e-voucher system on this scale for winter programming. The e-voucher approach increases the agency and supports the dignity of affected populations, allowing parents to purchase winter clothes according to the family’s need, rather than receiving pre-chosen kits. The e-system allows for detailed cross-checking and monitoring procedures but reduces administrative burden of this supply-heavy response through the use of cards with pre-loaded ‘credit’. The e-system also supports real-time data collection and availability of information about the progress of the response. As of 31 December, 8,000 children under 14 (4,160 girls) in Sulaymaniyah and Erbil had

received winter clothes through the e-Voucher system. Deliveries to a total 11,000 children are expected to conclude by mid-January 2019.

■ **IN EGYPT:** UNICEF has supported the government to mainstream child protection interventions through primary health care units, through the establishment of ‘Family Clubs’ attached to the PHUs. This enabled UNICEF to reach children with both health and child protection interventions more cost effectively and helped UNICEF to exceed its child protection targets for 2018.

64 The GIL project was designed to tackle the high rates of youth unemployment and the inaccessibility of the knowledge economy for the youth population across Lebanon by establishing a network of youth spaces, or Innovation Labs, that act as hubs for Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth to discover new opportunities, network with like-minded people and develop their digital and entrepreneurial skills through various workshops and trainings.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

UNICEF's response inside Syria (January-December 2018)

Despite the complex environment in Syria, UNICEF worked to deliver humanitarian assistance within the Whole of Syria (WoS) approach following the adoption of UN Security Council resolutions 2165, 2191, 2258, 2332 and 2393. This is in alignment with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Syria Strategic Framework; partnering with local and international actors (both humanitarian actors and public sector) and targeting the most vulnerable children affected by the crisis. UNICEF focused on a multisectoral response addressing Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education and Protection needs and Social Protection. UNICEF has been progressively strengthening its focus on the longer term by scaling-up resilience-building interventions and will continue to move in this direction.

In 2018, some 2.1 million people in besieged and hard-to-reach areas were reached with a multi-sectoral package of assistance through regular programmes, cross-border and convoys during the year. Specifically, UNICEF participated in 15 inter-agency convoys reaching close to 334,000 people, including an estimated 141,300 children.

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

In terms of education, UNICEF supported over 1.9 million children to access formal education, and over 413,000 children to non-formal education, including those living in cross-border areas in the north-east and in newly accessible areas in the south-west and north-west of the country. Together with implementing partners, UNICEF succeeded in reaching an overall 2.4 million children with various educational services.

In health, a total of 390,302 children under the age of one were reached with routine vaccina-

tion (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis - DTP3 vaccine) as of end of December. The coverage was lower than initially planned due to the access constraints reported in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo. UNICEF also supported a total of two national and four sub-national supplementary immunization campaigns conducted against polio and measles, reaching some 3.5 million children under five in total. The 2017 polio outbreak was declared over in November 2018, following the certification of the adequacy of the response measures undertaken in close collaboration with the World Health Organization.

In nutrition, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients to over 1.9 million children U5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and the screening of 1.3 million children and PLW for acute malnutrition. Until December, a total of 6,885 children under five were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Furthermore, 634,000 caregivers including PLW benefited from counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

In child protection, UNICEF and partners reached some 377,000 children (55 per cent girls) with psychosocial support activities to mitigate the impact of the protracted crisis and support children and adolescents' emotional and psychosocial well-being. Due to three emergency responses in East Ghouta, Afrin and Dara'a, the UNICEF reach exceeded the planned target by 28 per cent. In 2018, UNICEF Child Protection programme prioritized mine-risk education interventions as a lifesaving component promoting safe behaviour and providing skills and knowledge, benefiting 1,168,000 children as well as 500,000 caregivers.







UNICEF views social protection as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development. Social protection interventions are crucial to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable families in the face of crisis and displacement, to strengthen the continuum of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, and to preserve the social protection space in the country. In 2018, UNICEF reached approximately 10,500 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Rural Damascus, Homs, Latakia, Tartous, Aleppo and Al-Hassakeh Governorates. An estimated 970 beneficiaries received cash assistance and case management services in Aleppo, Tartous and Homs Governorates. Also, in 2018, UNICEF reached over 667,000 children with seasonal clothes and blankets. Out of 255,000 children who were reached in hard-

to-reach areas, 25,000 children were reached through inter-agency convoys.

Under the adolescent development and participation programme, UNICEF and partners provided 280,000 young people (10-24 years) with

a comprehensive package of multi-sectoral services and opportunities in 13 governorates (all except Ar-Raqqa).

SYRIA

Sector	UNICEF Result (as of December 2017)	UNICEF Reach	UNICEF Target
 WASH	14,640,373 people with improved and sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation through infrastructure operation and maintenance services	%119	12,345,000
	1,356,924 individuals benefiting from access to life-saving/emergency WASH facilities and services	%89	1,525,000
 Health & Nutrition	2,728,230 children U5 vaccinated through polio campaigns	%83	3,300,000
	3,113,212 people accessed primary healthcare outpatient consultations	%148	2,100,000
	1,825,941 children and pregnant and lactating women screened for acute malnutrition	%90	2,020,000
	7,210 children treated for severe acute malnutrition	%99	7,250
 Education	2,239,884 children (5-17) in formal education reached with Back to Learning supplies (textbooks, stationery and school bags)	%79	2,820,000
	76,915 children accessed non-formal education opportunities	%23	336,000
 Child Protection	2,043,641 individuals reached with mine/Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education activities	%79	2,600,000
	16,367 children who are survivors of risk received specialized child protection services	%90	18,100
 Early Recovery & Livelihood	6,125 vulnerable families received regular cash/in-kind transfers	%41	14,900
 NFI Non-Food Items	480,547 children who received NFIs including seasonal clothing	%62	770,000

UNICEF's response in refugee host countries (January-December 2018)

Under the 2018-2019 inter-agency Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, UNICEF supported governments and partners to deliver essential services to the most vulnerable children in refugee camps and host communities, focusing on integrated programming, technical assistance and capacity building of national institutions, using cost-efficient and sustainable approaches to service delivery through community-based interventions.

To further integrate linkages between humanitarian and development actions, UNICEF's integrated social protection programme in Jordan expanded from supporting only registered Syrian refugees in 2016 to including all vulnerable Jordanian children in 2018, enhancing social cohesion. The transition of the Makani programme⁶⁵ to a community-based approach in Syrian refugee camps in Jordan generated efficiency gains and enhanced refugee ownership of the programme.

In Egypt, the use of a community-based child protection approach and other highly cost-effective working models, such as working through primary health care units to deliver child protection services, resulted in high beneficiary reach despite the funding shortfall. In Turkey, UNICEF continued to increase the awareness of families and of the Government on the negative effects of child labour and to strengthen the national system's capacity to respond.

In Iraq, UNICEF worked with government partners to sustain WASH services in the eight Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil, focusing on durable water and sanitation systems. In Lebanon, linkages between cash-based social protection and adolescent programming were strengthened to support an integrated education-based inclusive response addressing multiple deprivations affecting children's well-being and their learning outcomes. UNICEF worked in partnership with the Government of Lebanon to strengthen systems and support local communities to build youth and adolescent capacities to play a positive role in their communities and enhance employment opportunities.

In 2018, under the No Lost Generation initiative, UNICEF continued to enhance the quality and access to integrated, education, child protection,

youth engagement and livelihood programmes for Syrian refugee and vulnerable host community children and youth. This was achieved by improving access to safe, equitable and quality education and learning, including life-skills and citizenship education, while strengthening public education systems by enhancing education governance, accountability, teacher development and data collection. A special focus was put on accredited non-formal education for hard-to-reach children and youth, while continuing to reach children and youth with formal education. More than 1.2 million children were supported to access formal education and over 121,000 children in non-formal and informal education opportunities in Jordan, Egypt and Turkey.

The child protection response focused on preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence, child labour, child marriage and non-refoulment, and ensuring unhindered access to psychosocial support and specialized protection services. Data collection on grave child rights violations at the country level were strengthened through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, as will evidence generation for advocacy purposes. More than 381,000 children and adults benefited from child protection or psychosocial support and positive parenting programmes. Over 68,000 children received specialized protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services).

To address social cohesion and create sustainable livelihood opportunities, the employability of refugee and vulnerable host community youth was enhanced through the delivery of tailored training, the creation of entrepreneurial income-generating opportunities and the strengthening of community-based programmes, such as community dialogue, conflict management training and community policing. Almost 184,000 youth and adolescents also trained on life skills in Jordan and Lebanon.

In water, sanitation and hygiene, the transition to cost-effective and sustainable water, sanitation and waste management solutions was pursued in camps and settlements, and service coverage was upgraded, expanded and made more efficient in host communities, including in schools. Almost five million people in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq had access to safe water through improved systems, more than 389,000 people in Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon, benefited from temporary safe water provision, and almost 218,000 people benefited from hygiene promotion sessions in Jordan and Lebanon.






Support for preventive and curative nutrition and health services, particularly for children

⁶⁵ The Makani programme provides vulnerable children and youth with access to integrated services that include learning support, community-based child protection, early childhood development and life skills, through 172 centres. The Makani centres also provide parenting skills to parents and caregivers and mobilize community leaders to address various issues that children and youth face in their respective communities.

under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women continued as did vaccination against preventable diseases such as polio and measles to avoid outbreaks. This was accompanied by targeted community outreach and messaging. More than 15 million children under the age of five were vaccinated against polio in Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, over 264,000 children accessed routine immunization and almost 46,000 mothers and caregivers were reached with infant and young child feeding counselling in Jordan and Iraq.

In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, vulnerable refugee and host community members continued to receive cash assistance, including winter assistance, complemented by the targeted provision of non-food items to help meet basic household needs. In Iraq and Jordan, more than 52,000 vulnerable children benefited from sustained cash assistance.

SYRIAN REFUGEE HOSTS HOST COUNTRIES

Sector	UNICEF Result (as of December 2017)	UNICEF Reach	UNICEF Target
 WASH	461,412 people benefiting from temporary safe water provision IN Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon	%104	445,708
	358,130 people experienced hygiene promotion sessions in Jordan and Lebanon	%93	383,673
 Health & Nutrition	6,063,144 children U5 vaccinated against polio in Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt	%40	15,037,620
	318,278 children supported to access routine immunization	%153	207,500
	46,251 mothers/caregivers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling in Jordan and Iraq	%112	41,240
 Education	1,004,462 children enrolled in formal education	%114	881,713
	83,092 children enrolled in non-formal and informal education opportunities in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	%68	123,000
 Child Protection	360,889 children benefited from structured and sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	%85	425,667
	45,565 children received specialized protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services)	%135	33,870
 Early Recovery & Livelihood	23,363 vulnerable families received sustained cash assistance in Jordan and Iraq	%97	24,192
	219,658 persons received one-off emergency cash or cash voucher assistance in Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey	%101	218,000
 NFI Non-Food Items			

1.0

Humanitarian Context⁶⁶

In 2017, In 2018, Syria's children continued to bear the brunt of conflict through exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation, recruitment and use by armed groups, killing, maiming, abduction and sexual and gender-based violence. Children trapped in besieged areas suffered the compound effects of multiple violations and severe deprivations. According to the Syria Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM4Syria), 12,537 grave violations against children were verified in 2018, the most prevalent of which being killing and maiming (over 7,000 children in total). This marked an increase in the yearly trend of verified violations compared to 2,285 in 2014. In addition, one in three children conscripted, enlisted or used to participate actively in hostilities was below 15 years of age; 358 schools and 343 hospitals and health clinics were indiscriminately attacked affecting entire education and health systems, and medical and humanitarian personnel were continuously killed, injured or abducted.⁶⁷

In 2018, humanitarian partners estimated 13.1 million people in need of assistance, including 5.6 million children (Humanitarian Needs Overview). Of the people in need, 6.1 million were displaced from their homes and forced to relocate while over 5.6 million people, including almost 2.6 million children, took refuge in neighbouring countries since the beginning of the crisis.

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

Response to the humanitarian needs has been increasingly challenging due to multiple displacements, overstretched services, ongoing inter-factional fighting, high crime rates and air strikes some of which targeting health and education facilities. The second half of the year was characterized by a prospect of military operations in Idlib and the subsequent establishment of a Turkish-Russian agreed demilitarized zone (DMZ) along conflict lines in north-west Syria. However, the DMZ which hosts an estimated one million people has witnessed continued clashes be-

tween the parties involved despite the agreement reported as being upheld. To date, humanitarian access remains possible in Idlib, western Aleppo and northern Hama through cross-border operations. UNICEF and its partners continue to deliver regular programming and respond to rapid displacements as they occur.

Meanwhile in the north-east, international non-governmental organizations are unable to access key areas due to ongoing security concerns. The Olive Branch military operation led by the Turkish forces and affiliated armed groups in Afrin district, culminated in the Turkish take-over of the district in March 2018. Mass displacements were reported in Aleppo's Tall Refaat sub-district and surrounding communities, as well as Nabul, Zahraa, and Fafeen, while an estimated 190,000 people remained inside Afrin district. In south-eastern Deir-ez-Zor Governorate, large numbers of civilian casualties were reported due to heavy air strikes and military operations to expel the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) from their last stronghold in Hajin. With the downsizing of ISIL at the end of 2018, displacements towards existing camps in Al Hasakeh Governorate were reported.

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

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

Turkey remained host to the largest registered refugee population in the world. By end of 2018, almost four million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, of whom over 1.7 million were children. The Syria refugee crisis remained the largest humanitarian situation in Turkey, though it remained relatively stable over the last year, with the demographic increase largely due to natural population growth. Over 3.6 mil-

66 Syria crisis Humanitarian Situation Report, year-end 2018.

lion Syrians – including 1.6 million children – were under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom lived in host communities across the country.⁶⁸ Turkey also continued to host a sizable non-Syrian refugee community. Almost 370,000 non-Syrians (primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran) are under asylum or international protection in Turkey, including some 120,000 children.⁶⁹

In addition, Turkey continues to serve as a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move, many of them risking their lives – as well as the lives of their children – to seek protection or greater opportunities in Europe. In 2018, 336 men, women and children were returned to Turkey in 2018 under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, bringing the total number of re-admissions to 1,821 since the Statement came into effect in 2016. Nearly 40 per cent of those returned in 2018 were single men from Syria, with the remaining coming from South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and West Africa.

After years of displacement, refugee families in Turkey remain highly vulnerable, particularly in the areas of education and child protection. Although two major Turkish social welfare programmes – the Emergency Social Safety Net and the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education – were extended to refugee families and have helped alleviate the situation, recent assessments found that nearly 12 per cent of Syrian refugees continue to live in extreme poverty (defined as less than US\$ 3.20 per day in Turkey), and 59 per cent in moderate poverty (less than US\$ 5.50 per day).⁷⁰ The significant contraction of the Turkish economy in 2018 and associated inflation placed additional burdens in the struggle to provide for their families.

The situation for refugee children in Turkey remains challenging. It is estimated that some 400,000 Syrian children remain out-of-school and face difficulties such as a lack of awareness of available services, language barriers, socio-economic obstacles, and dropout at the secondary school level.

Refugee and migrant children – particularly those out-of-school – are also acutely susceptible to numerous protection risks, including isolation,

discrimination, and various forms of exploitation. Moreover, years of conflict and displacement continue to have a significant impact on their psycho-social well-being which, if not addressed, can have a lasting negative impact on their development. And as many vulnerable families struggle to meet their basic needs, they are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as engaging in child labour and child marriage, instead of sending their children to school.

Despite the progress achieved to date, the immense scale of the refugee crisis continues to place enormous strain on Turkey's basic services and infrastructure. In 2019, the humanitarian situation in Turkey is expected to remain relatively stable, though the UN continues to maintain contingency plans for large-scale returns or influxes in view of the volatile security and humanitarian situation in Syria, particularly inside northern Syria (Idlib and Aleppo). UNICEF, together with the Government of Turkey and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of these children, and helping to prevent a lost generation of Syrians.

Lebanon continued to host the highest number of refugees per capita globally,⁷¹ with an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees,⁷² including 948,849 registered with UNHCR,⁷³ and 208,800 Palestinian refugees.⁷⁴

While several return initiatives and media reports further increased pressure on Syrian refugees, returns remained sporadic in 2018 with 13,496 returns from Lebanon.⁷⁵ UN and humanitarian agencies are not facilitating returns due to conditions in Syria. The situation of refugees in Lebanon remained difficult. Recently released Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) indicates only 21 per cent of Syrian refugees are registered at birth, 29 per cent of 15-19 years old girls are married. While 68 per cent of 6-14 years old children are enrolled in school, 80 per cent of the older age group (15-17) are out-of-school.⁷⁶

Almost nine in ten Syrian refugee households have debts with an average of 1,000 USD per household. Sixty-nine per cent of Syrian households remained below the poverty line⁷⁷ and 27

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

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

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

71 Lebanon country page, UNHCR Global Focus.

72 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (pending publication).

73 UNHCR data portal accessed on 21 January 2018.

74 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (pending publication).

75 8,210 people returning on their own and 5,286 people returning within group movements. As verified by UNHCR.

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

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

per cent of Lebanese are considered poor⁷⁸. In total, almost 1.4 million Lebanese and non-Lebanese children are living under the poverty line⁷⁹ and significant local regional vulnerability disparities exist. As of December 2018, the Government of Lebanon remained to be formed eight months after the election affecting general economic confidence. High-level of national debt, a low GDP growth rate, declining activity in key industries and increased tensions on the southern border could potentially undermine broader national stability.

Despite these challenges, UNICEF Lebanon has had significant achievements within the integration of GBV risk mitigation across all UNICEF programmes and sectors, i.e. Health & Nutrition, WASH, Education, Youth and Social Policy with concrete results of sustained GBV considerations demonstrated. Interventions were in line with UNICEF's global commitment to institutionalizing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Guidelines on Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action. Furthermore, special considerations were given throughout the programme to children with disabilities. Partners were trained and encouraged to include children with disabilities in the child protection activities conducted in communities. At procedural level, a new chapter to the SOP on case management was added on children with disabilities. This chapter will provide case managers with a better understanding of disabilities, improving the quality of their response via specific considerations, including the participation of children in care-planning.

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

Moreover, there has been a marked decrease in public health services utilization by Syrian refugees living in host communities following a major reduction in government subsidies for health services requiring Syrian refugees pay 80 per cent of foreigners' rate when receiving health services at government clinics, tripling the cost of care for most services. The level of child marriage amongst 14-year-old Syrians girls in 2018 was 14per cent⁸⁰. The rate of 15-19-year-old girls and young women that have given birth or are pregnant was 4.5 per cent in Jordan in 2012, but has risen to 5.3 per cent in 2018, with Jordanians falling to 3.1per cent, but Syrians at 27.8per cent⁸¹.

An estimated 40,000 to 45,000 Syrian asylum seekers, comprised of mainly women and children, remain along Jordan's north-east border with Syria, in an area near Rukban called the 'Berm'. With the fact that only two limited distributions of humanitarian assistance were provided to Rukban population in 2018, children in Rukban are in urgent need of greater humanitarian support and a durable solution to enable them to return to a safe location. Since June 2016, very modest support has been allowed from the Jordanian side, including provision of safe water and limited access to basic health and nutrition services in close coordination with the Jordan Armed Forces. In March 2018 UNICEF introduced routine immunization service for women and children. In July 2018, UNICEF began basic early child development and child protection activities at the UN clinic in Rukban for children who visited for healthcare consultations.

In Iraq, the Syrian refugee population in Iraq has remained largely static in recent years. Around 99 per cent of refugees live in the three northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI): 51 per cent in Erbil, 35 per cent in Dahuk and 13 per cent in Sulaymaniyah. Around 37 per cent of refugees, (93,000 individuals, of which 40,000 children) continued to live in nine formal camps in the KRI, supported by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian community.⁸² The vast majority of Syrians in Iraq are of Kurdish ethnicity. In addition to the Syrian refugee population, the KRI continued to host around one million internally displaced Iraqis, placing prolonged stress on its public services and infrastructure.

A recent study on the possibility of durable solutions for Syrian refugees in Iraq found that most Syrian refugees in Iraq have indicated intent to remain in the short term, due to lack of security, services, and economic opportunities in their

78 Rapid Poverty Assessment in Lebanon for 2016, UNDP.

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

80 Fafo, The living conditions of Syrian refugees in Jordan, 2019.

81 Department of Statistics 2012. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012; Department of Statistics 2018. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2017-2018.

82 UNHCR data portal accessed on 21 January 2019.

home areas. This implies a continued need for some form of assistance from the international community, at least for the coming one to two years. In the longer term, around 37 per cent of Syrians reported hoping to integrate locally in the KRI, 33 per cent intended to resettle to a third country, 25 per cent wanted to return to Syria, and the final five per cent were undecided.

The majority of refugees in Iraq enjoy a favourable protection environment, and the situation for Syrians in Iraq appears more positive than for Syrians in neighbouring host countries. However, discrepancies remain in key areas, and prolonged displacement is exhausting the savings of refugee families. Syrians in Iraq report that, over the years, the challenges they face to integration in Iraq have shifted from socio-cultural barriers to economic barriers.⁸³ According to a 2019 study, only 59 per cent of Syrian households report access to income-generating opportunities compared to 78 per cent of resident households, and Syrians report being limited to working in 'low-skilled' sectors and having to accept lower wages and longer work hours.⁸⁴ Potentially connected to this, a multi-sector assessment noted that, although the clear majority of Syrian families reported access to schools (99 per cent reported access to primary schools; 98 per cent reported access to secondary schools) in terms of proximity to the home, the prevalent reason given for non-attendance was the household not being able to afford the costs of attending school.⁸⁵ Reported figures of school-aged children attending formal education decrease rapidly with increasing age of children. Children living with disabilities are also vulnerable and this is reflected in their inability to access basic services, including education. A UNHCR survey on the state of education for refugee children in Iraq found that at least seven per cent of school-aged children were not in school due to disability or medical condition, and that there are limited educational services available for children with disabilities in schools in refugee camps and within host communities, especially regarding teachers' knowledge and skills to handle children with special needs. This remains a gap in the refugee response.⁸⁶

Smaller gaps also exist in relation to living standards of Syrian refugees and the host population - a lower proportion of Syrian refugee households (83 per cent) compared to Iraqi residents (86 per cent) reported having an adequate standard of living including access to adequate food,

water, housing, healthcare, and basic education.⁸⁷ A multi-sectoral assessment of out-of-camp refugees revealed 44 per cent of households with children aged 3 to 17 did not have access to safe, child-friendly spaces outside the home.⁸⁸ Key findings of participatory assessments in 2016 and 2017 include: limited support for older and people with disabilities, and the need to strengthen the accountability framework and reinforce capacity for local authorities to provide services for impacted communities, in particularly in relation to child protection and GBV. In spite of progress made in scaling up GBV services, including psychosocial and legal services, women and girls in Iraq are disproportionately affected by sexual and gender-based violence, with serious consequences for their physical, emotion, and social well-being.⁸⁹

In this context, there remains a continuing need to promote economic security among the Syrian population through programmes targeted at accessing employment opportunities that promote positive integration and capacity for self-reliance. However, in the past year, the continued delivery of humanitarian services and assistance by the international community was constrained due to limited funding.

In Egypt, Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. There were 244,910 registered refugees and asylum seekers as of year-end, including 132,871 Syrians (54 per cent). An estimated 30,902 refugees and asylum seekers were newly registered in 2018, out of whom 8,866 (29 per cent) were Syrians. The other registered refugees and asylum seekers come from Sudan (41,771), followed by Ethiopia (15,931), Eritrea (15,442), South Sudan (14,622) and other nationalities (24,273). Out of the total number of refugees and asylum seekers, approximately 39 per cent are children under 18 years. Among refugees, women and girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the elderly, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and persons with disabilities face additional risks.

Comprehensive sexual and gender based national statistics are unavailable due to fragmented service availability and difficulty reporting cases due to the sensitive nature of the issue. Through its implementing partners, UNICEF provided specialized services to 102 SGBV survivors. Spe-

83 2019, January, Danish Refugee Council, IMPACT Initiatives, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council, 'Far From Home' – Future Prospects for Syrian refugees in Iraq.

84 2019, January, Danish Refugee Council, IMPACT Initiatives, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council, 'Far From Home' – Future Prospects for Syrian refugees in Iraq.

85 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment IV, 2018.

86 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2018-2019, Iraq Chapter, 'Current Situation'.

87 Ibid.

88 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III, 2017.

89 3RP 2018-2019, Iraq chapter.

cialized services and follow-up care, including physical, psychological and mental health services were provided to 861 children identified with specific needs, including disabilities.

A cumulative total of 4,176 UASC⁹⁰ were registered by end of 2018. UASC face extensive protection issues affecting their safety, well-being and development. This is in addition to risk of detention due to lack of legal documentation. However, the overall trend of release of children in detention has improved with a maximum of two or three weeks. This is due to stronger UNICEF coordination and follow-up with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and Prosecutor's office.

As per 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals. In this context, resilience activities are crucial to support the Government of Egypt efforts to provide education, health and protection services to Syrian refugees and further enhance the capacity of national institutions to absorb and respond to the increasing demand on public services.

Even though the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) continued to grant access for Syrian refugees to the public education system, the overcrowding of classrooms, lack of supplies, language barriers and violence in schools represented major challenges, particularly in areas with a high-density refugee population. Additionally, poverty and the increase of commodity prices during 2018 made it more difficult for parents from refugee communities to cover the direct and indirect costs of education for their children and consequently led to an increased number of children not being enrolled in schools, at risk of dropping out or being engaged in child labour. Boys at secondary school level often discontinue their education in favour of finding work to support their families financially.

With the increase of refugees' demands to utilize the free public primary health services provided by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), UNICEF continued to support to MoHP to address this need. There has been a current improvement in the quality of health care services provided due to skills enhancement of PHUs' health service providers, increased Syrian refugee families' knowledge of the types of services provided in the PHUs. In 2019, the MoHP with the support of UNICEF will increase the number of PHUs, improve health care services provided to adolescents and empower the psychosocial support services provided by PHUs Family Clubs.

Structural economic changes in Egypt significantly affected all aspects of the lives of refugees and asylum-seekers. The difficult socio-economic

conditions and increase in the cost of living have reduced households' purchasing power and exacerbated the levels of vulnerability. This has resulted in refugee households not being able to meet their basic needs and, therefore, their dependence on humanitarian assistance has increased.

Based on an intention survey conducted by UNHCR in December 2018, only four per cent of Syrian refugees in Egypt are planning to return to Syria within the next 12 months. UNICEF Egypt participated with UNHCR and partners in the comprehensive protection and solutions strategy focusing on protection thresholds and parameters for refugee return to Syria.

In 2018, the MoETE has announced that they will be working on an education reform package, branded 'Education 2.0', to improve the quality and relevance of the education system and outcomes. This has led to a shift in MoETE's priorities and thus affected the signing of action plans and commencement of various education activities planned by UNICEF and its NGO partners, resulting in a delay in the implementation of programme interventions and achievement of targets for 2018. However, all action plans are now signed, and clearances received and results for the remaining education activities are expected in 2019.

90 2,638 unaccompanied and 1,538 separated children.

2.0

Humanitarian Results

SYRIA

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

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

As of 29 October 2018, 1.16 million people in need were reportedly living in 1,117 hard-to-reach (HTR) areas, a reduction of some 1.3 million people compared to 2017. In addition, as of mid-2018, besieged areas no longer existed. Despite the increased access to many areas across Syria, the humanitarian needs continued to be exceptionally severe due to numerous factors, including arbitrary restrictions on the freedom of movement of the civilian population, especially in the north-west; inability to access basic commodities, services or humanitarian assistance; physical inse-

curity; persistent administrative requirements by all parties; and security challenges to deliver humanitarian assistance. Some 2.1 million people in besieged and HTR areas were reached with a multi-sectoral package of assistance through regular programmes, cross-border and convoys during the year. Specifically, UNICEF participated in 15 inter-agency convoys reaching close to 334,000 people, including an estimated 141,300 children in 2018.

Humanitarian strategies

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

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

In 2018, the Child Protection programme, in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, continued to improve equitable access to quality child protection services and enhancing the quality of community-based child protection through support to community structures and psychosocial support intervention. This is in addition to expanding the reach and the quality of child protection specialised services for children most at-risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse as well as the development of national ca-

capacities to ensure sustainability of quality service delivery. Adolescents and youth were supported with cross-sectoral services, skills and opportunities, focusing on life-skills, technical and vocational education and entrepreneurship training. UNICEF also supported Sport for Development and social and civic engagement initiatives for young people. UNICEF views social protection as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development and as such social protection interventions were crucial to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable families in the face of adversities of crisis and displacement, to strengthen the continuum of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, and to preserve the social protection space in the country. Therefore, UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme was designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. The programme sought to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families. Furthermore, throughout the year UNICEF used in-kind distribution of children clothing and e-voucher modalities to respond to some of the basic needs of the children who were most affected by the crisis and displacement.

Analysis of Programme Response

■ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

During the year, UNICEF reached over 4.6 million people through improved and sustained access to safe water, including equipping over 300 wells as well as over 1.9 million people through enhanced sanitation services, responding from within Syria and from cross-border.

Over 300 schools were equipped with WASH facilities, including disabled-friendly, benefiting over 202,000 children. Moreover, over 2.3 million people were reached through the distribution of WASH non-food items (NFIs) including family hygiene kits, soap and aqua tabs and through the delivery of hygiene awareness sessions and installation of water tanks to support family WASH needs especially in camps and IDP shelters across the country. UNICEF continued to deliver timely and effectively WASH emergency response, as an immediate responder in Aleppo, Idlib and Eastern Ghouta) and as a provider of last resort when no other humanitarian partner is able to provide the necessary service, using a multi-sectoral approach (such as in like Homs and Hama).

UNICEF also supported the light rehabilitation of WASH facilities and latrine installations in service centres and IDPs shelters and camps, in addition to water trucking reaching over 1.5 million people

with a regular service. UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants supported almost 15 million people to access safe water (in all 14 governorates) resulting in no major disease outbreaks or water borne diseases. In 2018, UNICEF responded to urgent IDP needs, including Afrin and Idlib IDPs in Aleppo camps and collective shelters. In addition to East Ghouta IDP shelters through emergency WASH services and rehabilitated water systems in their towns of origin. In Dar'a, UNICEF completed repairing and equipping over 115 groundwater wells supporting people with access to safe water. In Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) initiated a campaign to raise people's awareness on ways to avoid water contamination from the source to the end use.

UNICEF has also adopted a strategy of preventing further service degradation of the WASH system, which proved successful for the continuity of service provision and supporting the enhancement of local maintenance capacity. In eastern Aleppo, for example, the rehabilitation of wells and the repair of the pipe networks and the capacity building on operations and maintenance of the network itself allowed to move away from the use of water trucking after the first few months – water trucking is resource intensive and considered not sustainable over a long period of time. Building from the successful case in Aleppo, a similar approach is now under implementation in Deir-ez-Zor.

Mainstreaming gender is a key component of the WASH response, especially in sanitation and hygiene promotion, where the special needs of girls and women were given special attention. In line with the principle of accountability to affected populations, UNICEF used its expertise from WASH, education and protection, and with support from the communication for development (C4D), to develop an end user survey to collect feedback on the use of toilets in schools in Qamishli. After analyzing the result of the survey, changes were made to the standard hygiene kit provided to women and girls in camps and IDP shelters, to better manage menstrual hygiene, benefiting some 24,757 women and girls.

Despite of these achievements, uncertainty and short-term donor funding jeopardizes continuity of services. UNICEF as a sector lead agency is constantly advocating with donors for more reliable and flexible funding for sector partner agencies

Table 1: Syria WASH Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE		
WHOLE OF SYRIA	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
Estimated number of people with access to improved water supply ¹	8,000,000 6,559,282	4,500,000 4,625,816
Est. # people have sustained access to safe drinking water ²	14,000,000 15,722,310	13,500,000 14,671,191
Est. # people have improved access to sanitation services ³	5,500,000 3,323,576	2,000,000 1,903,672
Number of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services ⁴	n/a	350,000
	n/a	202,078
# people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	7,620,000 4,226,946	1,900,000 2,306,746
# people benefited from access to improved life-saving/emergency WASH facilities and services ⁶	5,000,000 6,746,707	1,800,000 1,503,313

Footnotes:

*Sector data is as of November 2018.

WASH 1: Including water (equipment; new construction/augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.

WASH 2: Water systems incl. provision of consumables such as water treatment supplies and spare parts. This is a recurring intervention that requires continuous support to reach vulnerable populations on an ongoing basis. A large proportion of the population is reached continuously through support to systems, including supplies such as for water treatment that improves people's access to safe water. UNICEF result: Result surpasses target due to reach new accessible areas in many governorates

WASH 3: Including waste water (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/augmentation; staff support); and solid waste (consumables; spare parts; equipment; new construction/ augmentation; repair; staff support). Many of the UNICEF WASH interventions are regular and sustained support which require predictable funding over the year; while results are achieved, these need continued funding to be maintained over the year.

WASH 4: Includes WASH in schools' activities (standard package; Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation facilities in schools; Hygiene). UNICEF result: The low achievement is linked to the change in the Education Sector strategy with the downscaling of light rehabilitation and the subsequent reduction of WASH in schools

WASH 5: Includes distribution of NFIs, community mobilization, hygiene promotion, and provision of household water treatment / storage solutions including through convoys. UNICEF result: Result surpasses target due to response to unexpected emergencies during the year, while noting that NFIs is a very low budget activity.

WASH 6: Includes water trucking, WASH in IDP settlements/ health facilities/ public spaces, construction/ repair of sanitary facilities and handwashing facilities, emergency repair of water supply, sanitation and sewage systems, and emergency collection of solid waste. UNICEF result: The reach is lower than the target as UNICEF adopted a strategy of providing emergency WASH (such as water trucking) only for the very initial stage of the response and invested more in rehabilitating existing network systems that allowed to reach people in a more cost-effective manner. Funding constraints were also a factor in shifting towards more cost-effective interventions.

■ Child Protection

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

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

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

In 2018, UNICEF Child Protection programme prioritized mine-risk education (MRE) interventions as a lifesaving component promoting safe behaviour and providing skills and knowledge, benefit-

ing 1,168,000 children (49 per cent girls) as well as 499,460 caregivers (61 per cent women). Since the crisis, many unaccompanied and separated children were reported in Syria triggering the need for family tracing and reunifications (FTR, and therefore a national platform (inter-ministerial committee) was established to work on such response to protect children at risks of all forms of violence and exploitation. An ad-hoc intervention for family reunification was carried-out in the emergency response in Rural Damascus, where 142 children (83 boys and 59 girls) were reunified with their families, while 119 cases of unaccompanied children (86 boys and 33 girls) were identified for reunification. At the same time, prevention measures on family separation were taken through awareness campaigns targeting the displaced population due to the emergency in Rural Damascus and Afrin.

Table 2: Syria Child Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

CHILD PROTECTION		
WHOLE OF SYRIA	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
# people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes ¹	885,000 862,506	295,000 376,676
# people reached with Risk Education ²	3,400,000 n/a	2,050,000 1,667,460
# people reached by child protection awareness raising and community events ³	1,500,000 1,272,637	850,000 618,360
# children receiving specialised child protection services incl. case management ⁴	44,000 103,964	18,100 22,830
# adults trained in child protection ⁵	12,000 12,671	4,300 2,538
# people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities ⁶	1,029,000 919,760	25,000 96,377

Footnotes:

* Sector data is as of November 2018.

Child Protection 1: Including children benefiting from structured and sustained programmes (curriculum and/or session activity plans), community-based child protection and PSS (psychosocial support) programmes and adults participating in parenting programme. UNICEF result: Due to the implementation of child protection programmes in the newly accessible areas, more people that initially planned were reached through PSS.

Child Protection 2: Risk education activities aim to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. Activities include community awareness sessions, interactive theatre, games, focus group discussions and activities embedded in children's PSS programmes. UNICEF result: Mine Risk education was challenged by limited funding and few actors present on the ground, with UNICEF playing a major role in this. With UNMAS operational from 2019, the scenario is expected to improve.

Child Protection 3: Including people reached with awareness messages through mass communication methods and two-way communication and interpersonal interactions. UNICEF result: Due to funding constraints and limited operational capacity of NGO partners who did not receive the expected approval to implement their programme, this activity was under-achieved.

Child Protection 4: Children supported with specialist child protection services, such as case management for children at risk or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, including support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, and children involved in child labour, unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF result: Due to the implementation of child protection programmes in the newly accessible areas, more people that initially planned were reached through PSS.

Child Protection 5: Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses, including through mainstreaming efforts. UNICEF result: Low result due to funding constraints.

Child Protection 6: individuals (including women, men, girls and boys) that have been reached through activities to prevent GBV and empower women and girls. UNICEF result: High achievement is due to the installation of solar lamps in several IDP camps and the distribution of portable lamps to displaced households, as a form of protection from GBV.

Education

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

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

Table 3: Syria Education Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

EDUCATION		
WHOLE OF SYRIA	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education ¹	2,588,957 2,693,764	1,430,000 1,911,578
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in non-formal education ²	543,389 475,849	302,500 413,410
# children and youth (5-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education in formal, non-formal and informal settings ³	59,616 71,761	67,500 38,817
# education actors trained on policy, planning and data collection ⁴	2,840 n/a	2,200 283
Footnotes:		

*Sector data is as of November 2018,

Education 1: Children receiving Text books, school supplies (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture) curriculum B, classroom rehabilitation, prefabs, school furniture, temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents). UNICEF result: Formal education enrolment is higher than the target due to the successful B2S campaign that enabled children to return to schools. Also, due to the increased stability and security returnees also represented an unforeseen factor that increased the figure.

Education 2: Children benefitting from Remedial classes in informal settings, Self-Learning Programme (SLP), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), literacy and numeracy classes in non-formal settings, school supplies in non-formal settings (including school bags, school in a carton/box, recreational kit, stationery, ECD kits, school furniture), temporary learning spaces (classrooms in tents, prefabs or rented rooms) in non-formal settings, classroom rehabilitation including WASH, prefabs or rented classrooms in non-formal settings. UNICEF result: NFE enrolment is higher than the target due to the successful B2S campaign that enabled children to return to schools. Also, due to the increased stability and security returnees also represented an unforeseen factor that increased the figure.

Education 3: Training of teachers, education personnel and education facilitators on New Curriculum, Curriculum B, active learning, self-learning, life-skills, Education in Emergencies and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards. UNICEF result: The original target for teacher trained in formal education was reached; in addition, teachers for non-formal education were trained. The over-achievement was possible through the cascade training modality, and through full ownership by the Ministry of Education.

Education 4: Children and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal, non-formal and informal settings through Education programme. UNICEF result: Low result is due to delays in receiving the required authorization as well as funding gap.

Education 5: Education actors (Government staff, local education authorities, NGO staff, etc.) who complete training on education policy development, data collection methodology and process, sector/cluster coordination or the INEE minimum standards. UNICEF result: Low result due to lack of funding.

Health and Nutrition

During 2018, UNICEF supported over three million health consultations for children and women in Syria through fixed centres and mobile teams in all 14 governorates (130 per cent of the annual target). Health supplies were distributed to 1.5 million beneficiaries including those living in HTR areas. A total of 390,302,462,000 children under the age of one (68 per cent of the target) were reached with routine vaccination (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis - DTP3 vaccine) as of end of December; this low coverage was due to the access constraints reported in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo. Furthermore, a total of two national and four sub-national supplementary immunization campaigns were conducted against polio and measles respectively, reaching some 3.5 million children under the age of five (U5) in total. The 2017 polio outbreak was over in November 2018, following the certification of the adequacy of the response measures undertaken in close collaboration with WHO. Efforts at sustaining immunization services through the procurement of the required immunization medical and non-medical supplies continued. With respect to vaccines, more than US\$ 4.5 million worth of vaccines⁹¹ and devices were procured this year with the support of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, also covering the requirements for the first quarter of 2019. The ongoing rehabilitation of the national cold chain was boosted by the end of year in-country arrival of 724 solar and electric refrigerators and the procurement of 23 cold rooms.

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

In terms of nutrition response from within Syria

and cross-border, during 2018, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients to over 1.9 million children U5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and the screening of 1.3 million children and PLW for acute malnutrition. Until December, a total of 6,885 children U5 were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Furthermore, 634,000 caregivers including PLW benefited from counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Furthermore, around 850,000 beneficiaries were served with essential nutrition supplies. During 2018, the new procedures introduced for obtaining government approvals for the operation of NGO partners (non-faith-based partners) have significantly affected programme implementation, this is despite an increase in the number of faith-based NGOs which however was still insufficient to cover the needs. UNICEF has also pre-positioned life-saving supplies enough for 150,000 children U5 and PLW in Idlib and rural Aleppo. The underfunding of the UNICEF nutrition programme and the Nutrition Sector was a key challenge thought the reporting year.

UNICEF also continued contributing at the upstream level to strengthen the short-term emergency response towards early recover and resilience-based programming. A key step in this direction was the support given to two major data collection exercises that will enhance evidence-based planning for health and nutrition in the coming years. The first one is the study on the causes of under-five mortality, which started in the last quarter of the year; its findings are expected to support the development of a new child health policy in 2019. Similarly, preparations for a comprehensive SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) nutrition survey were finalized and data collection is expected by January 2019. The SMART survey will inform the processes leading to the finalization of the Ministry of Health Strategies on Nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding.

Table 4: Syria Health and Nutrition Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

HEALTH		
WHOLE OF SYRIA	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
# children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns ¹	n/a n/a	3,400,000 3,481,964
# children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine) ²	n/a n/a	577,000 390,302
# Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women) ³	n/a n/a	2,340,000 3,034,525

Est. # of people reached with health supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁴	n/a n/a	3,200,000 1,525,000
# caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ⁵	n/a n/a	3,000,000 4,595,934

Footnotes:

*Sector data is as of November 2018,

Health 1: In 2018, a total of 4 campaigns planned, two national campaigns and two sub national campaigns.

Health 2: Number of children under one reached with routine vaccination programme, DTP3 is used as a proxy indicator. Routine vaccination programme equally targets girls and boys. Data are usually reported by partners with a delay of 2 months.

Health 3: Children & CBA women served through UNICEF supported health centres and mobile teams. The package includes salaries, training and supplies. UNICEF result: Thanks to a successful community mobilization a high number of outpatient consultations were reported. Also, due to the returnees' influx more people than planned accessed the health services.

Health 4: Beneficiaries reached with health supplies including Interagency Health Kits (IEHK). Supplies distributed in different locations including hard to reach and besieged areas through convoys. UNICEF result: Low result is due to constraints in Deir-ez-Zor, Raqqa and Aleppo.

Health 5: Estimated number of beneficiaries reached with communication, social mobilization, behaviour change communication, health education and health promotion messages.

NUTRITION		
WHOLE OF SYRIA	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients ¹	2,906,000 1,980,401	2,323,000 1,944,583
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition ²	2,350,000 n/a	1,680,000 1,313,951
# children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) ³	8,400 9,213	8,200 6,885
#caregivers including Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) counselled on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding ⁴	822,000 n/a	785,000 634,011
Est. # people reached with nutrition supplies, including in hard to reach areas ⁵	n/a n/a	838,000 856,283

Footnotes:

*UNICEF Nutrition results are low due to restricted operational capacity of NGO partners and UNICEF's reliance on small faith-based NGOs rather than on big international NGOs as initially planned; Access constraints in some high need nutrition areas, particularly Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa.

Nutrition 1: Children 6-59 months reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder for 4 months (at least once), multi micro-nutrient tablets or iron folate for PLWs and vitamin A for children under 5.

Nutrition 2: Children and PLWs screened through MUAC or weight/height measurement.

Nutrition 3: Children treated for SAM (severe acute malnutrition) through outpatient clinics.

Nutrition 4: PLWs counselled individually or in groups. Counselling on breast feeding, complementary feeding and management of breast milk substitutes.

Nutrition 5: Beneficiaries reached with any nutrition supplies in all areas, incl. in besieged, military encircled and hard to reach areas through regular programme and convoys.

■ Social Protection & Adolescent Development and Participation

In 2018, UNICEF reached around 10,500 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Rural Damascus, Homs, Lattakia, Tartous, Aleppo and Al Hasakeh governorates.

The several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households have left many Syrians unable to provide for the basic needs including adequate clothes for their children. This is particularly true about families who have been displaced several times during the crisis and continue to live under dire conditions. In 2018, UNICEF reached 667,000 children with seasonal clothes and blankets. Out of 264,000 children who were reached in HTR areas, around 25,000 children were reached through inter-agency convoys. Furthermore, since January, UNICEF reached some 40,000 children in Tartous, Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Lattakia, Homs and Hama with e-vouchers for clothing to provide vulnerable families with the choice to decide on the items they need to buy to meet their children's basic needs.

In 2018, UNICEF and its partners provided 280,000 young people ⁹² (10-24 years) with a comprehensive package of multi-sectoral services and opportunities in 13 governorates (all except Ar-Raqqa which was not specifically reached by UNICEF intervention under the ADAP programme in 2018). This included 14,000 young people in HTR locations in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Quneitra and Rural Damascus. Additionally, capacity development was supported for 2,223 service providers and young volunteers on adolescents' health, life skills and youth participation to enhance the quality of provided interventions and service delivery.

Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) were provided to 181,000 young people (52 per cent girls) to enhance critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills to propose solutions to local social challenges. Following participation in skills-building training sessions,

adolescents and youth-led initiatives enabled girls and boys to take an active role in citizenship-building. 177,000 young people (almost 51 per cent girls) participated in social and civic engagement activities, including the youth led-initiatives and cultural activities, and around 2,000 youth led-initiatives were designed and implemented to help address local issues within their communities. Examples include raising awareness on personal hygiene, risks of child marriage and child labour, promotion of environmental conservation, recycling and social arts.

Sport for Development and the right to play activities reached 42,000 young girls and boys. In addition, digital engagement of young people was promoted, with more than 220 blogs posted on MENA's Voice of Youth (VOY) platform tackling different issues such as war, unemployment, hope and future aspirations. The Seed Funding programme continued to foster social and economic inclusion of the most vulnerable youth. During the reporting year, 2,183 youth aged between 15 and 24 years (53 per cent girls) benefitted from entrepreneurship innovation boot camp trainings, of whom 121 received seed funding – an average of US\$ 2,000 for each project ranging from social to business entrepreneurship. Furthermore, 27,500 youth (59 per cent girls) were reached with community-based vocational training courses provided by local NGOs such as nursing, computer and mobile device maintenance and household electrical installation.

Table 5: Syria Social Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

SOCIAL PROTECTION		
WHOLE OF SYRIA	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
# families receiving regular cash transfers ¹	n/a n/a	12,200 10,484
# children protected from extreme weather with NFIs ²	n/a n/a	682,000 667,387
# children protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers ³	n/a n/a	130,000 39,955
Footnotes:		

*Sector data is as of November 2017.

Social Protection 1: Families of vulnerable children receiving regular unconditional cash for an extended period; and # of families receiving a cash grant every month over four months. UNICEF result: Low result due to a funding gap.

Social Protection 2: Children that have received winter clothing kits and/or blankets distributed in kind.

⁹² This includes young people living in poverty, most marginalized groups, IDPs, returnees and adolescents with disabilities.

Social Protection 3: Children that have received winter or summer clothing kits through e-vouchers. UNICEF result: Delays in approval process led to low implementation level during 2018.

ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION		
WHOLE OF SYRIA	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives ¹	n/a n/a	450,000 176,947
# youth (15-24 years) implementing entrepreneurship initiatives through seed funding ²	n/a n/a	1,000 121
# youth (15-24 years) enrolled in community-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ³	n/a n/a	25,000 27,535
# adolescents (10-17 years) and youth (18-24 years) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes ⁴	n/a n/a	250,000 180,795

Footnotes:

*Sector data is as of November 2017

ADAP 1: Individual or collective activities aiming at improving the overall wellbeing of young people or their communities; through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue and volunteer actions. Includes promotion of peace and harmony through cultural and sports events, sports for development, right to play, youth-led community dialogue, volunteer action, and capacity development in mediation and conflict mitigation. UNICEF result: low result is due to delay in the signing of the 2018 AWP till early July; MoSAL new procedures for approvals for implementing local partners (NGOs); delay in optioning the required approval by local authorities to kick off civic engagement activities and social cohesion; and limited funds.

ADAP 2: Entrepreneurship initiatives led by or involving youth that provide young people with opportunities to develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable ideas through entrepreneurship. UNICEF result: Low result due to shortage of funds to support seed funding opportunities; Donor conditions; limited funds; delay in the signing of the 2018 AWP and MoSAL's new procedures for approvals for implementing partners.

ADAP 3: Youth enrolled in community-based TVET through local NGO partners.

ADAP 4: Adolescents and youth benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal and informal settings. UNICEF result: Low result is due to delay in the signing of the 2018 AWP; donor conditions; limited funds; turnover of life skills trainers and the continuance need to build the capacities of young trainers.

TURKEY

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

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

In Child Protection, UNICEF and partners worked throughout 2018 to harmonize case management processes across Turkey for children with protection needs. Given the growing caseload of refugee children who require complex case management, the CP Sub-WG will focus on strengthening case management procedures in 2019. UNICEF also actively participated in the review and development of an inter-agency contingency plan for a potential influx of up to 900,000 Syrian refugees into Turkey, should hostilities escalate in northern Syria (particularly Idlib and Aleppo).

Humanitarian strategies

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

In 2018, UNICEF worked closely with the Government of Turkey and other partners to improve the coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care. In education, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners using a coordinated approach to increase access, expand

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

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

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

Analysis of Programme Response

■ Child Protection

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

Together with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)⁹³, UNICEF strengthened the national child protection system by enhancing existing service models while developing new ones to address ongoing gaps in coverage. These included: self-inspection systems for child care homes; new psychosocial support care programmes for unaccompanied and/or separated children; and support to the temporary foster care system. Moreover, the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme for refugee children, implemented together with the MoFLSS and Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS) benefitted over 53,000 children.

UNICEF also strengthened partnerships with government institutions to address key child rights issues facing refugee children in Turkey. Together with the Directorate-General for Migration Management (DGMM), UNICEF established five Child Friendly Spaces in removal centres, benefitting 3,000 refugee and migrant children. To supplement these partnerships, UNICEF provided child protection trainings to approximately 2,500 key staff working on child protection issues from the MoFLSS, the Ministry of Justice and the DGMM.

UNICEF and partners also redoubled efforts to combat and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), with a special focus on child marriage. Via NGO-supported Girls Safe Spaces, UNICEF reached over 8,000 refugee and Turkish girls and women with structured and community-supported activities designed to prevent and respond to GBV. Meanwhile, through a UNICEF-led UN joint programme to eliminate child marriage, UNICEF trained over 1,000 government staff (including of municipalities of Gaziantep and Kilis in the Southeast), religious and community leaders, caregivers, adolescents on how to better identify and respond to child marriage cases within their communities.

Challenges remain such as the limited coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care; weak regulatory frameworks for more effective and accountable case management practices and outcomes; and the limited number of civil society partners on the ground. UNICEF will continue to work in 2019 to accelerate the implementation of the child protection programme and focus primarily on strengthening the quality and coverage of government child protection systems and outreach capacity; strengthening linkages with social protection; and building the institutional capacity of government authorities through care reforms.

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

Table 6: Turkey Child Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

CHILD PROTECTION		
TURKEY	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# individuals accessing protection services in camps and host communities ¹	862,580 572,690	150,000 280,1151
# children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ²	122,000 120,584	80,000 90,891
# children with protection needs identified and assessed ³	168,400 88,282	77,000 65,226
# children who are referred to specialized services ⁴	49,000 53,552	20,000 47,276
Footnotes:		

Child Protection 1: 12,462 girls/women and 11,319 boys/men. Overachievement is due to a much larger than expected caseload in 2018, as well as significant improvements in partner monitoring systems which enabled a more accurate tracking of beneficiary registration.

Child Protection 2: Overachievement is due to a much larger than expected caseload in 2018, as well as significant improvements in partner monitoring systems which enabled a more accurate tracking of beneficiary registration.

Child Protection 3: 4,687 girls and 5,328 boys.

Child Protection 4: High achievement against this target is due to larger than expected case load at community-based centres across Turkey, as well as strengthened referral pathways.

■ Adolescent Development and Participation

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

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

of interest such as child rights, conflict resolution, and volunteerism.

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

The expansion of the Adolescents and Youth programme over the past two years faced some challenges, primarily related to data collection and reporting as well as reaching the most vulnerable adolescents – such as those engaged in labour. Additionally, adolescents and youth who participated in ministry-implemented programmes but do not have a registered national identification card, were not included in ministry reports. However, UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these gaps. Discussions are also underway to strengthen the links between peer-to-peer trainings and social cohesion activities undertaken in host communities.

Table 7: Turkey Youth Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

Adolescent Development and Participation		
TURKEY	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	220,850 87,061	200,000 98,576
Footnotes:		

Adolescents and Youth 1: Sex disaggregation is not available this month due to adjustment of the end of year results for 2018. Achievement has been constrained due to delayed implementation of activities.

■ Education

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

In 2018, UNICEF focused on expanding early childhood education (ECE) for refugee and Turkish children. By December, around 48,000 children were enrolled in school, community and home-based ECE activities across Turkey – a 20 per cent

increase from 2017.⁹⁴ The provision of ECE has demonstrated positive and lasting psychosocial effects on children building a strong foundation for academic learning – a recent assessment to measure the effect of UNICEF’s ECE Summer School programme concluded that 10 weeks of ECE significantly improved children’s skills and cognitive development. Moreover, younger children learn foreign languages easily and early exposure to different socio-cultural environments facilitates social cohesion and builds resilience.

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

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

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

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

UNICEF and partners also supported the expansion of non-formal education programmes for OOSC, focusing on basic numeracy and literacy, accelerated learning and Turkish language skills,

reaching more than 11,000 children. In June 2018, UNICEF and the MoNE launched the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), designed to support OOSC to transition into the formal education system, enter vocational training, or acquire the basic skills and knowledge needed for self-sufficiency. By December, more than 5,600 children were enrolled in the ALP in 12 provinces.

Table 8: Turkey Education Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

EDUCATION		
TURKEY	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education ¹	51,200 17,354	50,000 47,915
# Syrian children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education ²	650,000 645,140	650,000 645,140
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education ³	36,200 15,021	23,000 12,045
# teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives ⁴	13,440 12,994	13,000 12,994
# teachers and other education personnel trained ⁵	146,620 154,451	146,200 154,451
# refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education ⁶	325,000 410,740	325,000 410,740

Footnotes:

Education 1: 23,585 girls and 24,330 boys. This result includes school-, community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries. Previously, the number of ECE children enrolled in formal education was not available, hence the large result in December when this information was obtained.

Education 2: 317,761 girls and 327,379 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data for the 2018-2019 school year and includes pre-primary students 5 years and up. The decrease in enrolment is the result of a final review and cleaning of MoNE’s registration data.

Education 3: The total number of children enrolled in accredited NFE to date is 12,045 (5,726 girls and 6,319 boys). The underachievement in this indicator is due to the fact that the ALP started in mid-June 2018 (not January 2018 as originally planned) due to staff changes and programme revisions within MoNE.

Education 4: 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in December is 12,608 (6,710 women, 5,898 men).

Education 5: 70,121 women and 84,330 men. Overachievement is due to higher-than planned cohort for training.

Education 6: 205,736 girls and 205,004 boys. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the planned CCTE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.

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

■ Social Protection

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

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

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

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

■ Health

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

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

Table 9: Syria Health and Nutrition Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

HEALTH		
TURKEY	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results*	Target Results
#Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained ¹	1,650 1,184	1,400 0
#Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations ²	130,000 2,291	130,000 59,487

Footnotes:

Health 1: UNICEF remains in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are TBD.

Health 2: UNICEF provides support to the national vaccination programme (EPI). The figure is reflecting under five-year old refugee's children DPT3 doses by 31st of December 2018. The complete number of beneficiaries reached in 2018 (83,733) was made available after the year-end Situation Report.

■ Basic Needs

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

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

Table 10: Turkey Basic Needs Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

BASIC NEEDS		
TURKEY	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target 2016 Results	Target Results
# persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support) ¹	2,130,650 8,112	60,000 8,1121

Footnotes:

Basic Needs 1: Results reported are for the current ongoing 2018/2019 winter programme, which is aligned with the 2018 3RP. Cumulative results from the 2017/2018 winter programme stands at 54,614 under the 2017 3RP.

LEBANON

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF continued to lead the coordination of the Education, Water, and Child Protection Sectors in support of the Government in the inter-agency humanitarian response, while playing key roles in the Health, Basic Assistance and Gender-Based Violence Sectors. Key deliverables for 2018 included a harmonized unified curriculum for community-based early childhood education as well as a child protection policy certified by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in public schools; providing water, and sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to more than 80 per cent of the total population in informal settlements. This is in addition to ensuring coherence, quality, and complementarity among WASH partners, and putting in place a medium-term sector strategy, prioritization, targeting modalities and tools for WASH sector interventions in informal settlements, and setting-up the foundation for cross-sectoral integration of child protection issues with a focus on the livelihood, sexual and gender-based violence and protection Sectors. In relation to humanitarian social assistance, UNICEF Lebanon leads technical capacity to roll out the country's common cash delivery system (known as LOUISE), recognised as best practice in December 2018 Global Report by GTCA/PWC.

In support of the Government, UNICEF coordinated completion of the Education, Water and Child Protection chapters of the 2019 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners to respond to the Syrian crisis and the needs of the vulnerable Lebanese. Additionally, UNICEF organized an inter-ministerial meeting on the National Unified Curriculum for Adolescent Mental Health and Substance Use Prevention with strong involvement from key ministries. UNICEF, with the American University of Beirut supported a policy dialogue on early detection of disabilities and developmental delays. The dialogue was a stepping stone to inform the development of a national and inter-sectoral strategy on this issue.

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

Humanitarian Strategies

In 2018, UNICEF focused on the most vulnerable children who are not included in the primary healthcare system, the priority being immunization, strengthening of the public health care system and the integration or re-integration of defaulted children in the immunization system. UNICEF also supported public health services including the routine vaccination programme while procuring and monitoring utilization of essential medication. UNICEF continued to provide temporary safe water and wastewater services to refugees living in informal settlements, in addition to sustained access to safe water in impoverished areas with a higher concentration of Syrian refugees, while strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water for improved service delivery.

In child protection, supported direct service delivery for children and women survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse through case management, psychosocial support and safe spaces for women and girls, while looking at community-based interventions for longer-term service provision, as well as scale-up of outreach activities on issues of protection, justice for children and gender-based violence.

In addition, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and other line ministries to strengthen the child protection system in Lebanon. The education programme focused on the improvement of education quality and inclusive schools to reach the most marginalized and hard-to-reach out-of-school children. UNICEF continued to focus on its partnership with the Government, to address system strengthening, as well as working with local communities to build capacity of youth and adolescents so that they can play a positive role in their communities and have better employability opportunities. Furthermore, UNICEF worked on expanding its social protection assistance to the most vulnerable affected groups by providing humanitarian unconditional cash transfers, household visits and multi-sector referrals.

With the response to Syrian refugees currently in its eighth year, UNICEF is transitioning towards strategic and longer-term national systems strengthening for humanitarian preparedness and response, including at the local level, while maintaining urgent humanitarian interventions through NGOs and contractors in situations where long-term solutions are not available. To address immediate humanitarian needs in the Lebanese community and Syrian refugees, the LCRP 2017-2020 focuses on four strategic objectives - ensuring protection of vulnerable popula-

tions; provision of immediate assistance; supporting service provision through national systems; and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.⁹⁵

Analysis of Programme Response

■ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

With UNICEF support in 2018, 230,052 refugees (53 per cent females) living in informal settlements had access to safe drinking water services mainly through water trucking and over 216,750 (53 per cent females) gained access to safe sanitation services and regular desludging. With UNICEF representing 80 per cent of the WASH Sector target, it has a lead agency role in emergency. UNICEF's humanitarian response was implemented through international and national non-governmental organizations.

UNICEF also identified alternative and cost-effective solutions to water trucking and desludging. Based on hydrogeological studies completed in 2017 by UNICEF, under-exploited aquifers and potential new wells were identified to increase the water availability in existing networks and extend them closer to informal settlements and under-developed areas. Four municipalities were then selected according to groundwater availability and quality as well as comparing project cost with annual water trucking cost for these extensions and implementation.⁹⁶ Additionally, a national water quality and WASH census for 2,300 public institutions was implemented by UNICEF in collaboration with the World Health Organization. The results formed a baseline for the 2016-2030 cycle, supporting institutions in Lebanon to obtain systematic and evidence-based information about their current WASH conditions, to inform their strategic plan development in the different sectors and reduce any ad-hoc, ineffective interventions.

Table 11: Lebanon WASH Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE		
LEBANON	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use ¹	262,150 248,052	149,955 230,052

⁹⁵ Working closely with the Government of Lebanon, UNICEF is guided by the organization's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action through national and regional frameworks and strategies, based on a three-pillar approach: responding to humanitarian needs and emergency needs with civil society actors, ensuring equal access to quality services through public systems, and strengthening government systems and infrastructure in education, child protection, health, nutrition and WASH.

⁹⁶ These four projects are being implemented.

# affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations ²	241,550 264,970	188,175 216,750
# affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use ³	n/a n/a	180,000 111,131
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/ activity ⁴	394,000 226,322	96,370 134,307

Footnotes:

* Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of November 2018.

WASH 1: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%. Overachievement due to UNICEF taking over WASH services from UNHCR and other organizations.

WASH 2: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%.

WASH 3: Boys and Men: 48%; Girls and Women: 52%. Funding was received during this year and reporting started in June. The project is ongoing.

WASH 4: Male: 48%; Female: 52%.

■ Child Protection

During the reporting year, UNICEF reached an average 85 per cent ⁹⁷ of anticipated service delivery targets (case management, safe spaces, psychosocial support 'PSS') through more than 15 civil society organizations (CSO) and government partners, addressing key issues including child marriage, violence and rising rates of child labour. Specific milestones reached in 2018 included the development of an e-course on child protection; ⁹⁸ the launch of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and three CSOs; the launch of a briefing note on Strengthening Child Protection Practices in Healthcare Institutions in December; and the finalization of a strategy against Child Labour with the Tripoli Municipality. Moreover, the MEHE and UNICEF launched the Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment. In addition, UNICEF continued work on the National Strategy on Child Marriage and a new Communication Plan to Prevent Violence Against Children and Women, as well as Child Labour and Child Marriage, both under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and its emerging new Strategic Plan for Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence.

Under the MEHE ⁹⁹ Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment, 600 focal points from 300 schools, along with 30 DOPS ¹⁰⁰ (a department at the MEHE) coaches and 25 newly recruited DOPS staff, were trained on the policy and their related roles. Results of these capacity-building efforts will be carefully monitored and assessed in 2019.

Anticipated numerical targets were not fully reached in 2018, mainly due to slow start up of many partnerships in the beginning of the year after the Programme having had to close all partnerships by the end of 2017 due to crucial funding shortages. This demonstrates the importance of long-term, predictable funding as even a temporary liquidity gap continues to have ripple effects into the subsequent reporting period.

Table 12: Lebanon Child Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

CHILD PROTECTION		
LEBANON**	2017 Sector	2017 UNICEF
	Target* Results	Target Results
# boys and girls receiving specialized/focused PSS ¹	n/a n/a	11,000 6,672
# children assisted through CP case management & specialized services ²	24,000 17,086	4,659 3,271
# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces ³	n/a n/a	36,000 18,528
# boys and girls participating in community-based CP activities ⁴	91,445 121,103	50,000 8,607

Footnotes:

* Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of November 2018.

** Child Protection: UNICEF results do not include CP-funded Palestinian Programme in Lebanon (PPL) targets reached. Adding the PPL targets would increase achievements vis a vis the extraction, which includes CP only. Moreover, the delayed signing of PDs in 2019 (in reference to processing partnerships in coordination with Government) and the fact that funding assigned to 2018 (hence part of the targets reachable with such resources) has been actually reprogrammed in the first quarter of 2019.

Child protection 1: Boys 50%; Girls 50%.

⁹⁷ Full targets were not achieved due to delays in the initial implementation by CSO partners, stemming from the break in service and funding shortage at the end of 2018. Targets expected to be reached by Governmental entities were also not reached due to administrative challenges and delays in receipt of transfer of funds at local levels.

⁹⁸ The e-course targets frontline and social workers who work with children. The e-course is free of charge, is comprised of eight modules and gives participants a thorough introduction into the procedures of child protection case management in Lebanon.

⁹⁹ Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

¹⁰⁰ Direction d'Orientation Pédagogique et Scolaire.

Child Protection 2: Boys: 59%; Girls: 41%.

Child Protection 3: Gender disaggregation values are being modified by partners.

Child protection 4: Boys: 50%; Girls 50%. The low results were caused initially by delays in finalizing PDs and consequently delays in implementation, in addition to measuring completion as opposed to enrolment.

■ Education

Lebanon continues to host the highest numbers of refugees per capita globally. This translates to a sizeable number of school age refugee children in need of access to quality education services (666,491 aged 03-18 per UNHCR, Dec 2018). The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in Lebanon has made commendable progress in support to these children, leading sector-wide efforts to ensure that inclusive pathways to learning are operational for refugee children to avail quality education. Couched in a five-year response plan (Reaching all Children with Education), the MEHE in partnership with UNICEF has, in 2018, succeeded in enrolling 214,738 children (03-18 years; 49 per cent girls) in public schools, with a further 46,239 children (49 per cent girls) enrolled in accredited non-formal learning.

UNICEF has been a key technical and financial partner with MEHE in these endeavours. UNICEF annually supports the MEHE with appropriate deployments or technical assistance to mount an operation of this scale: sector coordination, planners/strategists, education specialists, finance and procurement analysts, in addition to administrative support. While supporting national and sub-national coordination through Ministerial conduits, UNICEF is also the lead partner with NGOs to support the implementation of the plethora of coordinated activities that resulted in over 52 per cent of refugee children accessing some form of quality learning. UNICEF has further supported the education (and retention) of refugee children enrolled either in public schools or non-formal education centres by bearing the additional costs of transportation, textbooks, and supplies. UNICEF has also led the Sector in supporting the MEHE improve the physical conditions of 23 public schools, of which 10 were made disable-friendly.

In addition, UNICEF has further advanced the inclusive education agenda by supporting systemic changes within the MEHE and the Education Sector. Partnering with CERD and specialised NGOs, UNICEF has succeeded in supporting the MEHE mainstream 30 public schools to children with mild intellectual and motor disabilities. This approach has also been deployed with NGOs providing non-formal learning, with cascaded trainings provided to teaching professionals and specialised equipment provided to children to help them cope with their new surroundings and learning. As a result, over 400 children with

special needs are now enrolled in Inclusive public schools for the 2018/19 scholastic year, and a further 723 children with disabilities were provided with accredited non-formal learning.

At the systems' level, UNICEF has also made important technical inroads: revamping teacher-training frameworks towards a child-centred approach to teaching with the MEHE, co-constructing a child protection in schools' policy, and undertaking research and improvements to data systems at the MEHE. These interventions have been key to translating UNICEF's humanitarian work for children into tangible system-level improvements towards child-centred, evidence-based improvements in the public education system in Lebanon.

Despite these impressive results, around 37 per cent of refugee children aged 6-14 years still remain out of school. Nine years after the onset of the Syria Crisis, children who are still out of school are the hardest to reach; and are therefore the most important for UNICEF to support. In partnership with UNHCR, UNESCO, and NGO partners, UNICEF has completed an "out-of-school children mapping and profiling" exercise in the most vulnerable cadastres of Lebanon. Results from this exercise have shown high levels of negative coping mechanisms (child labour, child marriage) and increasing levels of child-poverty. Going forwards, UNICEF will seek a sector-wide approach to supporting these vulnerable children who are excluded from mainstream education pathways with customised learning and holistic support.

Table 13: Lebanon Education Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

EDUCATION			
LEBANON		Sector	UNICEF
		Target* Results	Target Results
of children, whose reg- istration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education for 2017-2018	Lebanese	n/a	210,000
		n/a	209,409
	Non-Leb- anese	n/a	217,000
		n/a	213,358
	Total	457,682	417,000
		438,288	422,767
# of teachers trained		70,000	5,000
		44,004	10,000

Footnotes:

*Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector results are as at end of Nov 2018.

Education 1: Lebanese Boys: 49%; Lebanese Girls 51%; Non-Lebanese: Boys 51%; Girls 49%.

Education 2: The target for teachers trained was set at 5,000, with the intention that each teacher is trained on two modules, such that 10,000 training slots must take place for the target to be reached. The reporting of results is made according to places filled, rather than by individual teachers, because some teachers may have attended one module, others three modules.

■ Health

To support the Lebanese public health system, and in response to the measles outbreak in Lebanon (a total of 936 confirmed cases in 2018 ¹⁰¹), UNICEF partnered with eight NGOs, reaching 350,026 children (49 per cent females) between July and December ¹⁰² with immunization screening, referring 240,046 children (49 per cent females) who dropped-out from immunization to Primary Healthcare Centres. By end of 2018, 139,385 children under 15 years of age were returned to the immunization system.

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

With the National Mental Health Programme and through a local partner, an evidence-based National Life Skills Curriculum ¹⁰³ was developed to prevent out-of-school youth aged 14-18 and in-school youth aged 12-14 from substance use (drugs, tobacco, alcohol); this will be implemented through a cross-sectoral integrated approach in context of UNICEF regional workplan in 2019.

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

Table 14: Lebanon Health & Nutrition Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

HEALTH			
LEBANON		2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
		Target* Results*	Target Results
# children U1 vaccinated with Pentavalent vaccine 1		n/a	91,247
		n/a	90,817
# children U1 vaccinated with Pentavalent vaccine 3		n/a	80,512
		n/a	75,425
# children U5 and PLW receiving micro-nutrient supplements	U5	n/a	253,044
		n/a	32,180
	PLW	n/a	55,175
		n/a	13,129
	TOTAL	n/a	308,219
		n/a	45,309

Footnotes:

* Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of December 2018.

Health & Nutrition 1: Source MoPH distribution of PHC services Jan-Dec 2018.

Health & Nutrition 2: Source MoPH distribution of PHC services Jan-Dec 2018.

Health & Nutrition 3: Boys 51%; Girls 49 %.

Health & Nutrition 4: Micronutrient supplementation for pregnant and lactating women has been removed from the MoPH strategy. Micronutrients supplementation face a non-demand and non-compliance by pregnant and lactating women. Thus, this activity has been removed during MTR and will not be in RWP 2019-2020. Mothers also do not comply with providing daily supplementation to children, however the MoPH would still like to maintain it. In Lebanon, there is no current evidence of any micronutrient deficiency. In 2019-2020, UNICEF will support the MoPH to further monitor the distribution and the effective compliance to eventually influence policy.

Health & Nutrition 5: Source MoPH distribution of PHC services Jan-Dec 2018 result corrected to 45,309.

¹⁰¹ Ministry of Public Health - Epidemiological Surveillance Programme, Measles 2018.

¹⁰² Fort-eight per cent Lebanese/51 per cent Syrian and one per cent others.

¹⁰³ A strong coordination mechanism was established between the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to study the effectiveness of this intervention in advance of scale-up in schools.

■ Adolescents and Youth

In partnership with Ministries of Education and Higher Education, Social Affairs, Labor and Agriculture, and the ILO, and with the support of the Prime Minister's Office, UNICEF developed the Technical Vocational Education and Training National Strategic Framework (TVET NSF), which was launched in June 2018 by the Prime Minister, his Excellency Mr. Rafik Hariri. The NSF provides a holistic plan for the reform in the TVET educational system, content and delivery to equip young people with the right skills to meet labor market needs. Following the launch, UNICEF and ILO are working with different governmental and non-governmental entities on the development of the action plan and on the implementation of key recommendations such as review of curriculum, capacity building of government staff, functional review of TVET institution and establishment of an EMIS system at the Ministry of Education; among other items.

Additionally, and in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF made considerable progress in supporting the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) to take forward the National Youth Policy and develop the Action Plan required to help prioritize and implement the key recommendations across the various ministries focusing on youth in Lebanon. The development of the Action Plan was a consultative and iterative process, which included the participation of government ministries, UN agencies, civil society organizations, and youth.¹⁰⁴ In December, the monitoring and evaluation framework was finalized and ready for validation and launch in 2019.

UNICEF also worked with MEHE's Centre for Education Research and Development (CERD) and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to finalize the non-formal Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy (YBLN) package in June 2018; in addition to training up to 100 staff from NGOs on the package. The new certified Youth BLN package includes two modules (basic and advanced), each comprising 300-hours focusing on functional literacy for out of school youth aged 15 to 24 who have been out of school for at least for two years. Both modules include Arabic Literacy and Numeracy in addition to Life Skills; while Module 2 includes an additional course for English as a Foreign Language. The YBLN package will be implemented with partners in the first quarter of 2019.

In 2018, a total of 8,205 (63 per cent females) adolescents and youth were supported with the Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy (YBLN) package,

and an additional 20,627 (57 per cent females) completed competency and market-based skills training. Of those trained, 6,746 youth, (56 per cent females) were supported with employment support services, including business mentorship, on the job training, and/or apprenticeships. Additionally, 4,306 (55 per cent females) accessed employment or income-generating activities and 16,392 young people (54 per cent females) received life skills training. Most of the programme targets were fully reached or within a 20 per cent variance.¹⁰⁵

Table 15: Lebanon Adolescents and Youth Performance Monitoring

ADOLESCENTS		
LEBANON	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results	Target Results
# adolescents and youth (14+) who are supported for regulated NFE under the Youth BLN programme (RACE ii) ¹	n/a n/a	11,600 8,205
# adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme (RACEii) (LC2/LC3) ²	n/a n/a	21,301 20,627
# youth supported with employment support services (e.g. business mentorship, internships, on the job training, or apprenticeship) ³	n/a n/a	4,644 6,746
# youth trained on Life Skills ⁴	n/a n/a	19,467 16,392

Footnotes:

* Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of November 2018.

Adolescents & Youth 1: Young Men: 37%; Young Women: 63%.

Adolescents & Youth 2: Young Men: 46%; Young Women: 54%. Result indicates completion and not enrolment.

Adolescents & Youth 3: Young Men: 42%; Young Women: 58%.

Adolescents & Youth 4: Young Men: 46%; Young Women: 54%. Result indicates completion and not enrolment.

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

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

■ Social Policy

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

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

Furthermore, in 2018, UNICEF initiated long-term support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) that led to the successful drafting of a national roadmap to guide the country's move toward a national framework for social protection. A national dialogue on social protection was held in January 2019. Support is now being discussed for the Ministry of Finance to strengthen the accountability of national expenditure. Analysis of how to strengthen the impact of CEDRE investments on inclusive growth will be shared with key donors in early 2019.

Table 16: Lebanon Social Policy & Basic Needs Performance Monitoring

SOCIAL POLICY, BASIC NEEDS		
LEBANON	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target* Results	Target Results
# affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian unconditional cash transfer base amount 2017/2018	n/a	47,500
	n/a	48,224

Footnotes:

* Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of November 2018.

Social Policy, Basic Needs 1: 53% boys, 47% girls. Indicators are not cumulative (same population is targeted every month).

Table 17: Lebanon Palestinian Programme Performance Monitoring

PALESTINIAN PROGRAMME*		
LEBANON	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# boys and girls (3-5), including CWDs, provided with access to and enrollment in ECE schools schoolyear 2017-2018 ¹	n/a	3,400
	n/a	6,309
# boys and girls, including CWdS, provided with learning retention and homework support for school year 2017-2018 ²	n/a	3,400
	n/a	5,549
# adolescent boys and girls trained on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles ³	n/a	1,695
	n/a	1,465
# children engaged in community-based child protection activities ⁴	n/a	23,042
	n/a	23,793
# children U1 receiving vaccination (Penta1) ⁵	n/a	5,000
	n/a	4,666
# individuals experienced WASH behavioral change session/ activity	n/a	25,000
	n/a	24,117

Footnotes:

* Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of November 2018.

Palestinian Programme: 1 Boys: 52%; Girls: 48%. The overachievement is due to the increase in the number of registrations for the academic year 2018-2019.

Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: 48%; Girls: 52%.

Palestinian Programme 3: Boys: 42%; Girls: 58%.

Palestinian Programme 2: Boys: 48%; Girls: 52%.

Palestinian Programme 5: Boys: 52%; Girls: 48%.

■ Communication for Development

Table 18: Lebanon Communication for Development Performance Monitoring

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT		
LEBANON	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# men and women reached with C4D priority child right messages	n/a	20,000
	n/a	27,521

Footnotes:

* Sector targets are extracted from the LCRP 2017-2020 Sector Log frames. 2018 targets were used. Sector Results are as at end of November 2018.

Communication for development 1: Boys and Men 38%; Girls and Women 62%. Result still underachieved because the first part of the year is about identifying partners and orienting them. Phase 2 is outreach.

JORDAN

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

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

In 2018, UNICEF launched a national youth engagement and volunteering movement (Nahno)¹⁰⁶ that provides access to engagement and volunteering opportunities to help equip young people, particularly in vulnerable locations, with 21st century skills and therefore become more employable. In addition, UNICEF contributed significantly to building a child protection environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children in Jordan. Significant gains were made in the development of a legislative and policy environment preventing and responding to violence against children. For example, UNICEF is working to support the Government in its follow-up to the concluding observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Significant progress was made in the drafting of a new Childhood Law and amend the 2014 Juvenile Law both of which aim to close key gaps in the legislative framework once adopted. UNICEF has also convened stakeholders to discuss Article

62 of the Penal Code, which condones the use of corporal punishment in homes, which resulted in an amendment to the article to add a clause to ensure no harm is inflicted on the child.

UNICEF and the National Council for Family Affairs launched the national plan of action to end violence against children in all settings with commitment from the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Public Security Department, and a Telecommunication company. The plan aims to improve response services to the survivors of violence with a robust component to change social norms and acceptance of parents, communities and policy makers to violence as a means of discipline. UNICEF introduced additional measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, both inside and outside the organization. Furthermore, a series of training workshops were undertaken to raise partners' awareness about prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA); partners conducted self-assessment of their measures and consequently introduced plans to address identified gaps.

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the 1978 Declaration on Primary Health Care, UNICEF renewed its commitment to primary health care (PHC) in pursuit of health and well-being for all. The commitment is reflected in UNICEF country offices' current health programmes where the importance of PHC is reflected; 1) building resilience and enabling the health system to adapt and respond to a complex and rapidly changing environment, with emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention, addressing determinants and community-oriented and a people-centred approach; 2) expanding the reach of primary health care and improving access to it in the quest for achieving Universal health coverage (UHC) and the health-related sustainable development goals (SDGs). In the areas of child protection and social protection, UNICEF continued to engage in a strategic dialogue with the Government and partners and led the resilience part of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) for the sector.

Humanitarian strategies

Since the onset of the Syrian crisis, UNICEF, along with key donors and other agencies, have been accelerating the transition from an exclusive humanitarian refugee-related response to a longer-term, more sustainable approach that prioritizes development outcomes and systems strengthening for all children living in Jordan. In addition, UNICEF continued its partnership with the Government of Jordan under the JRP framework and the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative. UNICEF's

¹⁰⁶ The national youth engagement and volunteering movement (Nahno) is implemented in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation (CPF), Naua (a CPF Initiative), INJAZ, the Ministry of Youth, and Key strategic partnerships with government ministries, private sector, NGOs, and UN agencies.

humanitarian and development programming seeks to reach the most vulnerable children, regardless of their nationality, gender, disability or documentation. Inclusive programming initiatives promote social cohesion, a key priority of the NLG initiative. UNICEF's Child Cash Grant Programme, known as 'Hajati' ('my needs') programme expanded from support to registered Syrian refugees to include vulnerable children of all nationalities, including Jordanian children. UNICEF has been building the capacity of local partners to deliver quality services, particularly in host communities, to meet the needs and rights of both refugee and host community members. UNICEF focused on strengthening capacities of government and civil society counterparts to respond with increased resilience at local, governorate, and national levels, to enhance sustainability of efforts to assist vulnerable children.

In its efforts to have a national case management system, UNICEF has been collaborating with National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), Family Protection Department and others for implementation of the Family Violence Tracking System (FVTS) in Amman Governorate in addition to the work it is doing in supporting case management in humanitarian settings. The aim is eventually the national system to take over the humanitarian component as well.

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Programme response¹⁰⁷

■ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

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

Table 19: Jordan WASH Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision ¹	80,000 80,383	80,000 79,500 ²
# individuals benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems ³	400,000 224,537	252,000 ³ 218,476 ⁴
# target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services ⁵	180,000 125,011	145,000 125,011 ⁶
# beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	30,000 89,874	29,000 ⁷ 83,635 ⁷
# affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease	20,000 20,354	20,000 20,014 ⁸
Footnotes:		

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

WASH 2: UNICEF result: 79,500; 49.9 % females.

WASH 3: UNICEF WASH in Azraq Camp, vulnerable communities, and the Berm (Za'atari water network is now operational in all districts). The additional beneficiaries have increased the overall achievement for this indicator to 87 per cent.

WASH 4: UNICEF result: 218,476; 50% females (79,000 beneficiaries are added since the operation of the Za'atari water network in all Districts (all population in Za'atari Camp).

WASH 5: UNICEF WASH in Azraq, Za'atari, King Abdulla Park Camps, as well as temporary settlements. Includes WASH Non-Food Items Distribution in camps and vulnerable communities.

WASH 6: UNICEF result: 125,011; 50.2% females.

WASH 7: UNICEF result: 83,635, 51 % females, 57% children.

WASH 8: UNICEF result: 20,014; 50% females, 98% children.

■ Child Protection

UNICEF strengthened its work on ending violence against children (VAC) in all settings during 2018. A three-year strategic framework and sustainability plan to be adopted by the Ministry of Education was developed for the Ma'an programme to reduce VAC in schools. A community-based event

¹⁰⁷ In 2017, UNICEF reached around 16,000 highly vulnerable Syrian refugees and members of the Dom community living in 139 temporary settlements across the country. Due to their difficult living conditions and limited access to services, these communities are amongst the most vulnerable in Jordan. UNICEF and partners reached these vulnerable communities with a package of services under the Makani integrated platform, including catch-up classes, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and non-food items (hygiene kits and winter kits).

aimed to raise public awareness on VAC and to promote positive parenting skills that was inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah and had 40,000 visitors, resulted in increased understanding on VAC as a problem and use of physical punishment for disciplining children as unacceptable. In adherence to the UN Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Involving Implementing Partners, UNICEF introduced measures to prevent and respond to SEA and trained 110 staff of partners to cascade trainings and receive complaints.

UNICEF successfully continued its community-based child protection interventions in Makani centres for most vulnerable children and parents. By December, besides parenting programmes focusing on child protection, 31,890 parents and caregivers (27,717 females, 4,173 males) benefited from parenting support programmes¹⁰⁸ that were integrated in Makani and learned nurturing caregiving skills and positive discipline.

Furthermore, UNICEF with the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) and partners¹⁰⁹ successfully implemented the Family Violence Tracking System (FVTS) as a national platform for child protection case management (CPCM) in Amman Governorate. New national standard operating procedures for child protection, gender-based violence, and domestic violence based on a case management approach were developed and adopted by UNICEF, NCFA, national and international institutions.

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

Table 20: Jordan Child Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

CHILD PROTECTION		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psycho-social support programmes ¹	151,629 136,434	136,000 119,381

# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services ²	26,903 15,340	8,800 7,528
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes ³	100,242 61,314	90,000 57,757
# women and men trained on child protection ⁴	6,883 3,211	3,500 2,745

Footnotes:

Child Protection 1: UNICEF Result: 113,00; 65,484 girls and 51,897 boys Host: 104,354 / Za'atari: 7,003 / Azraq: 7,080 / EJC: 944. Due to decreased funding, and re-strategizing process some of the Makani centres were closed. As child protection results are dependent on the Makani, there was a low reach in UNICEF results for child protection in 2018.

Child Protection 2: Some of the agencies (not UNICEF partners) that are submitting their data through Activity info have removed/changed their previous inputs which resulted in a decrease in the number of sector reach result, and hence a negative change from last report.

Child Protection 3: UNICEF Result: 7,528; 3,275 girls and 4,253 boys Host: 4,309 / Za'atari: 1,407 / Azraq: 1,779 / EJC: 33.

Child Protection 4: UNICEF Result: 57,757; 47,585 women and 10,172 men Host: 44,857 / Za'atari: 5,594 / Azraq: 7,270 / EJC: 36. The closing down of Makani centres in host communities and scaling down some of the activities led to lower reach of targets specified including the numbers of parents reached by parenting programme as well increase the challenges faced by the most vulnerable children and their parents who are targeted by these programmes. Additionally, while there was plans to carry out parenting programs with the government it could not be realized due to low funding and the need to prioritise. Moreover, The ECD component was new and during the first part of the year there was more investment on setting up the system leading to low achievements.

Child Protection 5: UNICEF Result: 2,745; 1,521 women and 1,224 men Host: 1,073 / Za'atari: 528 / Azraq: 1,144.

Education

1.3 million children enrolled in school in the 2017-2018 a school year,¹¹⁰ with the most recent available data demonstrating a 93 per cent gross enrolment rate for basic education dropping to 75 per cent at the secondary level.¹¹¹ At the beginning of 2018, 130,668 Syrian refugee children were enrolled in formal education and 29,247 were enrolled in non-formal education (NFE). Nearly one in three of the 233,052 registered Syrian refugee school-aged children were out of any form of education at the beginning of the year.¹¹² Children across Jordan face geographical and socio-economic disparities in access, overcrowded or dilapidated classrooms, low learning outcomes, social tension, bullying and violence, and few learning pathways for the most vulnerable children.

UNICEF and partners completed the Kindergarten (KG) Data for Decision Making Study in August 2018 which indicated that 84 per cent of five-to six-year

¹⁰⁸ The Better Parenting Programme for parents with children 0-8 years old; the Parent-Child Programme for parents with children 4-5 years old; and the Zero-to-Three Programme for parents with children under the age of 4.

¹⁰⁹ The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, The ministry of Social Development, the Family Police Department and the Jordan River Foundation

¹¹⁰ No Lost Generation Brussels Conference Report, April 2018.

¹¹¹ MoE Statistical Report for 2016-2017 academic year, 2017.

¹¹² No Lost Generation Brussels Conference Report, April 2018. The 2018 number of Syrian refugee out-of-school children is pending publication in March 2019.

old children have access to KG or KG-like services, an increase from earlier figures which cited 59 per cent of children accessing KGs. The difference identified in the study quantified the number of unlicensed KGs or community centres in the country. To support the Ministry of Education (MOE) objective to universalize access to pre-primary level education (KG2) by 2025, UNICEF has undertaken efforts during the reporting year to support the licensing of KG providers by developing standards and supporting a one stop shop for licensing, in addition to supporting the MOE to reach the remaining 16 per cent of children who do not have access to KG2 by constructing or re-purposing 60 classrooms in 2018, enabling access for an additional 2,805 five and six-year olds across the country. Furthermore, UNICEF continued its support of the NFE Catch-Up and Drop-Out programmes, reaching a total of 12,724 children (41 per cent females) while 1,150 children (54 per cent females) successfully graduated from the Catch-Up programme and have been reintegrated into the formal system. The MOE and UNICEF are collaborating towards a teacher certification programme to enhance quality learning.

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

¹¹³ Several challenges have developed in 2018 because of decreased funding. First, UNICEF has been forced to narrow the scope of its remedial education programme, limiting the programme to only 10-12th grade students. Previously the programme had benefitted children in 4th through 12th grade students. Further, UNICEF had committed during the 2017-2018 school year to support infrastructure for KG classrooms in the host community as well as in camps. While UNICEF was able to secure funding and carry-out infrastructure development in camps, UNICEF has not been able to secure funding to fulfil its commitments to the host community, delaying access for KG2 students

and potentially delaying MOE's goal to enable universal access to pre-primary education by 2025.

Table 21: Jordan Education Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

EDUCATION		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in formal general education	137,206 ¹ 130,668	137,206 130,668 ²
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal education	25,000 ³ 12,724 ⁴	14,500 ⁵ 12,724 ⁴
# teachers, facilitators and school staff trained	9,600 ⁶ 5,253 ⁷	5,700 2,642 ⁸
# children (5-17 years, boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education (Learning Support Services)	67,000 ⁹ 115,425 ¹⁰	53,600 97,105 ¹¹
Footnotes:		

Education 1: As per JRP Formal Education targets for Syrians enrolled in formal education. The breakdown is 102,687 (RES 3.2) and 34,519 (Ref 3.1).

Education 2: This figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in March 2018, however, the additional 286 students have not been disaggregated. Disaggregation is based on the previous figure: Enrolment Camps 32,489 (Azraq: 12,310 / Za'atari: 20,179); Enrolment HC: 97,893. Sector and result targets are the same.

Education 3: The breakdown for sector target is NFE Catch-Up: 15,000 and NFE Drop-Out: 10,000.

Education 4: NFE (Catch-Up and Drop-Out) UNICEF total: 12,724 beneficiaries (41% female, 59% male; 63% Syrian, 32% Jordanian, 5% other nationalities). NFE UNICEF current enrolment: Drop-Out (as of Nov 2018): 3,442 beneficiaries – 59% Syrian, 37% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 37% female, 63% male; 31% refugee camps (11% Azraq, 20% Za'atari), 69% HC. Catch-Up current enrolment (as of Sept 2018 – it doesn't change monthly): 2,306 beneficiaries (43% female; 57% male; 80% Syrian, 16% Jordanian, 4% other nationalities; 83% HC, 17% refugee camps (10% Azraq, 7% Za'atari).

Education 5: The breakdown for UNICEF target is NFE Catch Up: 4,500 and NFE Drop Out is 10,000.

Education 6: The breakdown of this indicator is the sum of activities across different projects containing a training activity. This target was endorsed by the ESWG.

Education 7: Sector Total: 5,253 (3,078 female, 2,175 male).

Education 8: UNICEF total: 2,642; (1,545 female, 1,097 male). Results lower than expected as Teacher Certification programme has been delayed in 2018.

Education 9: The target is 67,000 broken down into 53,600 in school and 13,400 OOSC.

Education 10: LSS Sector total: 115,425; 61,803 females, 53,622 males; 105,608 (91%) in-school; 9,817 (9%) out-of-school, 52,622 Jordanian, 62,803 Syrian. Refugee camps: 19,642 (Azraq: 10,180 / Za'atari: 9,462); HC 95,783.

Education 11: LSS UNICEF total: 97,105; 52,459 females, 44,646 males; 89,830 (93%) in-school; 7,275 (7%) out-of-school, (50,517 Jordanians/ 46,588 Syrian); LSS UNICEF refugee camps: 10,558 (Azraq: 4,903 / Za'atari: 5,655); HC 86,547. Demand for LSS is high and has outpaced envisioned target.

¹¹³ 20,000 children with disability are enrolled in MoE formal education while 79 per cent of children (5-18 years) with disability don't have access to education in Jordan.

■ Health and Nutrition

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

In Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF's supplementary feeding programme supported children and pregnant and lactating women with MAM and SAM. In addition, UNICEF reached a total of 9,290 children U5 and 3,589 pregnant and lactating women with screening for malnutrition in Za'atari camp (51 SAM, 131 MAM), while 14,095 children U5 and 912 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition in Azraq camp (58 SAM, 252 MAM). The UNICEF-supported paediatric ward and clinics in Azraq camp provided 69,232 paediatric consultations, 2,252 admissions and 8,017 dental consultations. In addition, distributions of health supplies reached 4,622 people with baby kits in refugee camps, and 478 vulnerable people living in host communities in addition to distribution of 420 first aid kits.

Overall in 2018, UNICEF reached 17,083 children with full immunization and 15,586 women in child bearing age with tetanus vaccines, in addition to screening 33,879 children for malnutrition and counselling of 29,177 women and caregivers on best infant and young child feeding approaches. In remote communities, such as informal tented settlement sites - which are the most vulnerable, UNICEF reached 5,090 children with basic primary health services with a mobile clinic and referral services besides raising health and nutrition awareness among 14,231 people. Nationwide and in camps, UNICEF supported the provision of more than 20,000 students with screening, immunization, and dental services.

Table 22: Jordan Health & Nutrition Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

HEALTH ¹		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# children (6-59 months) vaccinated for measles containing vaccines	n/a n/a	20,000 18,231 ²
# children (0-59 months) vaccinated for polio	n/a n/a	20,000 21,481 ³
# children under 5 years fully covered with routine Immunization antigens	n/a n/a	20,000 17,083 ⁴
# child bearing aged women (15-49) received more than two doses of tetanus toxoid	n/a n/a	30,000 15,586 ⁵

Health Footnotes:

Health 1: Urban and camp results for December will be reported in Jan 2019, reflecting a two-month reporting lag by the Ministry of Health.

Health 2: UNICEF Result: 18,231; Berm: Boys 652 & Girls 681, Za'atari: Boys 1,551 & Girls 1,688, Azraq: Boys 976 & Girls 931, Others: Boys 6,076 & Girls 5,676.

Health 3: UNICEF Result: 21,481; Berm: Boys 2,385 & Girls 2,616, Za'atari: Boys 1,334 & Girls 1,452, Azraq: Boys 791 & Girls 753, Others: Boys 6,282 & Girls 5,868.

Health 4: UNICEF Result: 17,083; Berm: Boys 1,325 & Girls 1,138, Za'atari: Boys 1,268 & Girls 1,379, Azraq: Boys 767 & Girls 731, Others: Boys 5,416 & Girls 5,059.

Health 5: UNICEF Result: 15,586 challenged to achieve due to limited accessibility; Berm: 7,468, Za'atari: 3,559, Azraq: 1,503, Others: 7,468.

NUTRITION		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# children U5 screened for malnutrition ²	27,000 31,123	20,000 33,879
# caregivers/ mothers reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding services ³	80,000 n/a	30,000 29,177

Nutrition Footnotes:

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

Nutrition 2: UNICEF Result: 33,879 surpassed as a result of screening campaigns; Berm: Boys 4,855 & Girls 5,073, Za'atari: Boys 4,450 & Girls 4,840, Azraq: Boys 7,217 & Girls 6,878, Others: Boys 293 & Girls 273.

Nutrition 3: UNICEF Result: 29,177; Berm: 17,515, Za'atari: 8,484, Azraq: 3,178.

■ Social Policy

In 2018, the Hajati programme, which is lightly earmarked to provide cash for education, reached 20,533 families (55,257 children) living in Jordan. Eighty-six per cent of beneficiaries are Syrians, 12 per cent Jordanians, with the remainder including Iraqis, Palestinians, Egyptians and Yemeni. Families received 20 Jordanian Dinars (USD 28) per child monthly from January to May 2018. Due to a steeper-than-anticipated funding decline by mid-2018, Hajati resumed in September for the 2018-2019 school year with a caseload decreased by 80 per cent, covering a total 9,426 children (48.5 per cent girls). The Hajati programme includes attendance monitoring and outreach to families, in which Makani partners contact families of children with a worrying pattern of school absences to remind them of the importance of school attendance, and to encourage them to use additional assistance available in their communities. This support component reached a total of 5,982 families, with 1,217 visited at their household by Makani staff to identify if additional social protection services were needed that could assist children in avoiding dropping out-of-school.

To ascertain the impact of the Hajati programme, UNICEF conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM). This data demonstrated that Hajati was successful, preventing 3.5 per cent of beneficiary children from dropping out-of-school with Hajati, and 24 per cent of out-of-school eligible children enrolled back in school. Evidence now confirms that the Hajati programme reduces the negative effects of economic hardship for families in Jordan. Results from the PDM survey also show that 6 per cent of Hajati children were prevented from falling into poverty¹¹⁴. In particular, the Hajati Communication for Development component has shown promising results as administrative records found that the rate of absenteeism of children decreases by half when families were contacted. A more detailed study of Hajati impact carried-out by UNICEF's global research hub is expected to be released in mid-2019.

Makani

Since late 2015, UNICEF has been providing vulnerable children, youth and their caregivers with access to quality learning support service (LSS), community-based child protection services (including but not limited to: psychosocial support activities, better parenting and early childhood development (ECD) services), life skills and social innovation training through the Makani programme. The Makani approach was developed by UNICEF in 2015 to provide out of school children with immediate access to learning opportunities and protection related services. As the Government of Jordan has taken greater steps in enroll-

ing Syrian children in schools, Makani centres continue to serve as an important bridge back to learning, helping to reach out of school children, providing them with a structure pathway towards enrolment in formal education where possible, and providing learning support to vulnerable children, whether they are enrolled in school or not. Furthermore, Makani centres provide a safe place for vulnerable children and youth (Syrians, Jordanians, Iraqis and other nationalities) to play, learn and achieve their potential.

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

Table 23: Jordan Social Policy and Basic Needs Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

SOCIAL POLICY & BASIC ASSISTANCE		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target 2016 Results	Target Results
# vulnerable families receiving monthly cash assistance ¹	n/a n/a	21,000 20,533
# vulnerable unemployed youth received technical training for jobs ²	n/a n/a	6,200 3,031

Footnotes:

Social Policy and Basic Assistance 1: UNICEF result: 20,533 families; 55,257 children; 50% girls. UNICEF result is lower than the target due to funding constraints which is limiting reach to beneficiaries. Those children have been reached in May. UNICEF resumed assistance to only 10,000 families in October. In December the programme provided JD 20 (USD 28) to 9,426 children in 2,961 households.

Social Policy and Basic Assistance 2: UNICEF result: 3,031; Camps: Total 1,677 (1,073 Males 604 Females 1,050 Za'atari 627 Azraq); Host: Total 1,354 (625 Males /729 Females). The number of enrolment in the TVET in camps is lower than November due to misreporting in January and February 2018.

114 Hajati Baseline Report published in February 2018; Hajati PDM report published in August 2018.

■ Youth

In 2018, approximately 100,000 young people (ages 10-24 years; 56 per cent females) across Jordan were reached through different youth interventions. In total, 83,856 adolescents and youth (59 per cent females) were supported with enhanced life skills training. In addition, UNICEF launched the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement (Nahno) with more than 6,426 young people (67 per cent females) registered on the online portal for volunteering and engagement opportunities. While it was challenging to create sufficient number of volunteering opportunities at the beginning of the year, mass outreach campaigns, new partnerships established, and the improvement of the online portal during the second half of the year had boosted the number of engagement opportunities. The programme which started with 1,000 registered youth scaled to 6,426 young people (2,127 males and 4,299 females) towards the end of the year. Furthermore, 87,169 young people (10-24 years) were engaged in different activities of UNICEF's network of 51 social innovation labs across the country. UNICEF also took part in the global Generation Unlimited co-creation contest¹¹⁵ for young people with approximately 150 young people presenting co-design solutions and five projects¹¹⁶ nominated for the global competition.

In the camps, 249 youth (38 per cent girls; 160 in Za'atari and 89 in Azraq) participated in the youth-led Humanitarian Innovation Lab¹¹⁷ project and completed the Human Centred Design training. Under the Youth Economic Engagement programme, 1,677 youth (36 per cent girls) in Za'atari and Azraq camps and 1,354 youth (54 per cent girls) in host communities were enrolled into the vocational training programme supported by UNICEF. Eighty per cent of the first class of trainees in the host communities were successfully employed after graduation. As part of its five-year plan (2018-2022), UNICEF Jordan has anticipated funding reductions and is planning to scale down various interventions, while making sure it continues to efficiently reach the most vulnerable children with planned interventions and services.

Table 24: Jordan Youth Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

YOUTH		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in non-formal settings	n/a n/a	100,000 83,856 ¹
# children, youth and adolescents (age and sex disaggregated) benefitting from life skills-based education in formal settings	n/a n/a	60,000 83,678 ²
# of adolescents (10-18 years) and youth (19-24 years) (age disaggregated) involved in or leading initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and reducing social tension	n/a n/a	120,000 93,095 ³

Footnotes:

Youth 1: UNICEF result: 83,856 (girls 49,475, boys 34,381).

Youth 2: UNICEF result: 83,678 (54,316 Female, 29,362 male). This number includes direct and indirect beneficiaries. Results have increased beyond target owing to an expansion in Fall 2018 of the Nashatati programme in partnership with MOE to reach an additional 100 schools over the programme's pilot last academic year in 100 schools.

Youth 3: UNICEF result: 93,595 (girls 53,114, boys 40,481).

¹¹⁵ In line with the three Generation Unlimited themes: Skills for employment, secondary-age education, and empowerment, with a focus on girls.

¹¹⁶ Amongst the winning ideas were job search platforms, building offline networks to support school learning, and creating documentaries about talented people who make handicrafts.

¹¹⁷ The Programme serves as a post programme opportunity for youth completing the social innovation lab activities to support their transition to entrepreneurship, employment, or community leadership. It provides them with follow-on training and practical experience to refine their prototypes based on user

IRAQ

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF co-leads the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector and the Child Protection Sub-Sector with UNHCR. In the Education Sector, UNICEF co-leads with Save the Children International. Response is implemented under overall leadership of the Government, in close coordination with the donor community. As of the end of 2018, the conflict situation in north-east Syria had potential to become more volatile. As part of preparedness, UNICEF Iraq developed a contingency plan in anticipation of potential new arrivals from Syria. The plan includes three scenarios, of which only one would require humanitarian preparedness to manage a possible caseload of up to 34,000 new arrivals (around 10,000 children) across the Peshkhabour border crossing into Dahuk, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The remaining two scenarios can be addressed with preparedness measures already in place.

Humanitarian strategies¹¹⁸

UNICEF and partners delivered humanitarian In 2018, UNICEF focused on increasing access to quality education, and strengthening the education system to deliver timely, appropriate responses; through government partners to sustain WASH services in Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil with continuing focus on durable water and sanitation systems; in addition to enhancing access to Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) services for Syrian refugees, including routine immunization and growth monitoring services as well as health education including home visits for new borns, feeding counselling for pregnant women and new mothers¹¹⁹, and health promotion activities. Furthermore, UNICEF continued community-based approaches for prevention and response to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) and technical support to government partners. UNICEF also provided cash for education support and warm winter clothes for Syrian refugee children from vulnerable families.

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

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

Analysis of Programme Response

■ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF supported 79,833 Syrian refugees (40,715 females, 38,320 children in total) in Dahuk and Erbil¹²⁰ with access to safe water, including care and maintenance for WASH facilities serving approximately 65,395 individuals (32,500 females, 28,120 children). In three Erbil camps¹²¹, UNICEF has supported a reduction in water pumping costs by changing to systems that prioritise solar power, requiring diesel only as a back-up power supply. In the year, 789 hygiene promotion sessions reached the UNICEF-supported population of 79,833 individuals (118 sessions in December).

Water quality monitoring took place in coordination with local health authorities, with 7,990 samples checked¹²² since January 2018 (800 samples in December). Furthermore, 850 tons¹²³ of water purification materials were delivered to the KRI to ensure supply of safe water for refugees, IDPs, and host community residents. These measures among others have prevented outbreak of water-borne diseases in Syrian refugee camps, and in other areas of the country in 2018.

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

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

feedback and mentorship for project implementation.

118 The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2018-2019 will be launched in January 2018 and presents an integrated humanitarian and resilience response for refugees and host communities. The 3RP has been developed with the involvement of the Government.

119 This intervention is only supported in camps.

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

121 Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk.

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

123 750 tons alum sulphate and 100 tons chlorine gas. Materials delivered to KRI represent part of a larger shipment to serve other areas of Iraq.

Table 25: Iraq WASH Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE		
IRAQ	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# of individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps	95,000 97,494 ¹	81,149 79,833 ¹
# of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	95,000 49,988 ²	53,333 38,605 ²
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	95,000 49,988 ³	41,730 38,605 ³
# of people attending schools, CFS and PHCs with adequate WASH services	37,255 25,610 ⁴	15,000 17,656 ⁴
Footnotes:		

WASH 1: Sector - females: 49,722, males: 47,772. UNICEF - females: 40,715, males: 39,118. Achievement against WASH indicators shows maximum population reached in 2018. In Iraq, the challenge for WASH is sustaining response in an environment of continued underfunding.

WASH 2: Sector - females: 25,494, males: 24,494. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. See footnote [WASH 1].

WASH 3: Sector - females: 25,494, males: 24,494. UNICEF - females: 19,689, males: 18,916. See footnote [WASH 1].

WASH 4: Sector - females: 13,061, males: 12,549. UNICEF - females: 9,005, males: 8,651.

■ Child Protection

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

Overall, PSS has had a positive impact on children and families, contributing to positive coping mechanisms, as observed by social workers during children's and families' social interaction in communities and schools. UNICEF prioritised capacity development of government and non-government social workforce to expand and ensure delivery of quality case management services. In 2018, specialized child protection services reached 1,833 children at-risk (852 girls), in addition to services for 12 separated and unaccompanied children (three girls).

tion to services for 12 separated and unaccompanied children (three girls).

Strengthening community-based structures was a second priority area. Community child protection structures have started supporting activities for children in their respective areas, including awareness initiatives to prevent child marriage and violence against children, and encourage school enrolment and attendance.

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

Table 26: Iraq Child Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

CHILD PROTECTION		
IRAQ	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# children receiving specialized child protection services (reunification, alternative or specialized care and services) ¹	3,000 3,656	1,632 1,833
# children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes ²	25,000 24,464	16,250 14,669

Footnotes:

Child Protection 1: Sector – females: 1,599, male: 2,057. UNICEF - females: 852, males: 981. For the majority of 2018, there have been extremely limited funds for the planned Syrian refugee child protection response. Work has continued through either utilisation of 2017 carry-over funding or by increasing focus on technical support through government partners and community-based approaches. In parallel, government partners are increasing responsibility for services, but ongoing economic pressure has limited their outreach and service delivery capacity.

Child Protection 2: Sector – females: 11,884; males: 12,580. UNICEF - females: 7,118, males: 7,551. See footnote under [CP1].

■ Education

As of December 2018, UNICEF had supported incentives to 1,072 Syrian teaching staff (694 females) and 160 education support staff (78 females)¹²⁴ on voluntary contracts. This ensured continued access to learning for over 25,000 school-age Syrian refugee children. In Dahuk, UNICEF rehabilitated five refugee schools¹²⁵ improving the learning environment for the 5,108 students (2,579 girls) enrolled. In Sulaymaniyah, UNICEF ensured school transportation for 935 Syrian refugee children (453 girls) until the end of the 2017-2018 school year; transport was provided to students living over five kilometers from the closest school.

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

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

Funding for UNICEF's education response for Syrian refugees has been low, ending the year with a 69 per cent gap. This has limited activities, including teacher training and school supplies. Incentive support for Syrian refugee teachers has been a challenge for much of 2018. UNICEF has committed to support the total need of around 1,100 teachers and education support staff in the KRI for the 2018-2019 school year but continues to advocate for integration of Syrian refugee children in KRG Kurdish-medium schools and for federal and Kurdistan MoEs to find a sustainable solution to this recurring gap.

Table 27: Iraq Education Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

EDUCATION		
IRAQ	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education ¹	48,000 29,730	32,370 29,730
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m) ²	1,700 1,358	1,000 519
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies ³	58,970 28,396	35,370 27,368
# PTA members trained ⁴	70 198	360 0

Footnotes:

Education 1: Sector – females: 14,757, males: 14,973. UNICEF – females: 14,757, males: 14,973. Academic year enrolment does not align with HAC appeal year, which reports since January 2018. Figures reported in December 2018 reflect the data received from the MoE KRG. Partner data from October 2018 to December 2018 has been verified accordingly. Decrease in sector progress reflects correction of double-reporting.

Education 2: Sector – females: 693, males 665. UNICEF - females: 265, males 254.

Education 3: Sector – females: 14,071, males: 14,325. UNICEF – females: 13,536, males: 13,832.

Education 4: Sector – females: 101, males: 97. UNICEF – N/A. After discussion with the MoE KRG on priorities, PTA trainings supported by UNICEF did not take place in 2018 due to lack of funding and changes in priorities. Instead, UNICEF and the MoE KRG introduced a module training MoE KRG educational supervisors to update and strengthen skills related to delivery of quality learning.

124 Gender breakdown corrected between November and December 2018 reports.

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

■ Health and Nutrition

In 2018, UNICEF supported routine immunization in all nine KRG refugee camps through the Directorates of Health (DoH). In camps, 6,037 children under the age of one (3,079 girls) and 15,511 children under the age of five (7,911 girls) were immunized against measles (86 per cent of target) and polio (80 per cent of target) respectively.¹²⁶

Starting on 23 December, a national polio campaign reached 16,866 children¹²⁷ in Syrian refugee camps. In the year, no measles or polio cases were reported among Syrian refugees. Since the beginning of the year, 9,941 children U5 received Vitamin A supplementation.¹²⁸ In addition, 24,113 refugee children under 5 years old were monitored for growth, with 443 Moderate Acute Malnourishment (MAM) cases (1.7 per cent) and 87 Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) cases (0.4 per cent) identified and treated since January (Global Acute Malnourishment, or GAM, rate: 2.2 per cent).

As part of refugee camp health outreach services, in 2018 28,610 individuals (14,235 females) were visited by community health promoters delivering messages on vaccination, breastfeeding and child nutrition. As noted under WASH, there have been no reports of cholera cases from Syrian refugee camps, and Acute Watery Diarrhoea rates were within normal ranges.¹²⁹ In refugee camp 'Baby Huts', which offer safe spaces for mothers and infants to meet, socialize and receive information about childcare and health issues, 16,439 mothers and caregivers have accessed specific Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling sessions. The overachievement (134 per cent) reported against UNICEF's 2018 target is due to counting sessions delivered rather than individuals; one mother may attend the unit more than once in a month.

Trained health workers teams visited 2,656 new-borns and their mothers/caregivers since January as part of efforts to improve neo-natal and maternal health.

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

dition to seven staff (six females) from the four Baby Hut units, and 13 staff (all female camp residents) working on the new-born visit programme.

Table 24: Iraq Health and Nutrition Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

HEALTH		
IRAQ	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine) ¹	n/a	7,000
	n/a	6,037
# of new-borns reached in refugee camps through the new-borns home visit ²	n/a	4,000
	n/a	2,656
# of children under 5 immunized against polio - in camps (routine) ³	n/a	19,500
	n/a	15,511

Health Footnotes:

Health 1: UNICEF - females: 5,846, males: 5,616. Progress includes only children reached through routine services; does not include campaigns. A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations; data cleaning is ongoing as of December 2018. Capacity building on data management is ongoing with relevant partners. Immunization data must be cleared by Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to delay in receipt.

Health 2: UNICEF - females: 1,276, males: 1,380. A comprehensive PHC tracking system outside camps is yet to be developed, meaning data is not consistent across locations. Capacity building on data management is ongoing with relevant partners.

Health 3: UNICEF - females: 7,911, males: 7,600. Immunization data cannot be shared until cleared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) which leads to delay in data receipt and reporting.

NUTRITION		
IRAQ	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# of targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps ¹	n/a	12,300
	n/a	16,439

Nutrition Footnotes:

Nutrition 1: Overachievement reported against UNICEF's 2018 target is due to counting of sessions delivered, rather than individuals attending - one mother may attend the unit more than once in a month.

¹²⁶ Lower coverage figures for Syrian refugee children in camps is influenced by target estimation - as of September 2018, there were around 14,600 Syrian refugee children under 5 in camps, contrasted with the 2018 target of 19,500.

¹²⁷ Vaccination continued in January 2019; at time of report, data from Erbil was not verified by MoH. Final figures will be shared in 2019.

¹²⁸ Low coverage for Vitamin A indicates a need to improve awareness on the importance of the vitamin's use, as well as a national shortage of Vitamin A and delay in delivery of this to health facilities. UNICEF plans to undertake training for immunization units on this in early 2019.

¹²⁹ Ranges for Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) are calculated using a median endemic index (MEI) variable for each location and each month. MEI is calculated by taking the median AWD cases in the same month of the last 5 years then comparing current AWD cases in a particular month with the MEI.

■ Social Protection and Basic Needs

In the 2017-2018 academic year that ended in June 2018, UNICEF supported 3,830 Syrian refugee children (1,877 girls) with US\$30 per child per month. For the 2018-2019 academic year, UNICEF's contract with the service provider for cash delivery¹³⁰ was signed on 31 December 2018, with the registration of beneficiaries to take place in January 2019. A total of 1,116 refugee households with around 2,600 children have been pre-selected across Dahuk and Erbil.

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

Table 29: Iraq Social Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

SOCIAL PROTECTION		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target 2016 Results	Target Results
# of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers	n/a	4,000
	n/a	3,830 ¹

Footnotes:

Social Protection 1: UNICEF - females: 1,877, males: 1,953. UNICEF cash assistance takes place during the academic year in support of children's education needs.

WINTERIZATION		
JORDAN	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target 2016 Results	Target Results
# of most vulnerable children better protected from risks of winter with appropriate clothing	n/a	10,500
	n/a	8,000 ¹

Footnotes:

Winter 1: UNICEF - females: 4,160 girls, males: 3,840. Winter response in Iraq started in December 2018 due to delayed receipt of funds. Response is due to conclude in mid-January 2019.

EGYPT

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF, in line with the 2018-2019 Refugee Resilience Response Plan (3RP), has leveraged existing programme mechanisms and partnerships with relevant government and non-government partners to address access to and quality of services to refugee and migrant children in child protection, education, health and social protection.

While providing humanitarian assistance to refugee and migrant children, UNICEF also supported the strengthening of national systems to ensure these systems are increasingly inclusive of the refugee and migrant populations. As co-chair of the Education Working Group (EWG) and the Child Protection Sub-Sector Working Group (CPWG), as well as a member of the Health Working Group (HWG), the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Sub-Working Group (SGBVWG) and Cash for Basic Needs Working Group, UNICEF contributed to identifying coordination mechanisms that would strengthen synergies among humanitarian actors and enhance effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian efforts for refugee and migrant children in Egypt. In addition, UNICEF provided technical support to the National Taskforce on Children on the Move/NCCM to finalize and adopt annexes to the national standard operating procedures (SOPs) addressing migrant children, refugee children, and victims of trafficking. The guidelines will be officially launched in the first quarter of 2019.

Humanitarian strategies

In 2018, UNICEF and partners worked towards ensuring inclusive access to early learning and education through the provision of education and vulnerability grants to refugee children (3-6 years). UNICEF also provided support to improve the quality of teaching and learning in refugee community and public schools and to create a safe learning environment through the establishment of safeguarding mechanisms, activation of school child protection committees and child protection units at directorate level in Ministry of Education, and capacity building of school staff on positive discipline and child protection. The provision of life skills trainings aimed at enhancing resilience and strengthening social cohesion among refugee and host community children.

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

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

child protection interventions to children on the move which comprises community-based child protection interventions, prevention and response to violence, specialized services and humanitarian assistance. UNICEF assists children on the move and their families through family centres, mobile units, as well as through Primary Health Units (PHUs) to cope with the increased number of people seeking primary health care services and psychosocial support. Furthermore, UNICEF has been strengthening the national child protection system to respond to irregular migration and trafficking. At the national policy level, technical support was provided to NCCM's Children on the Move (CoM) National Taskforce, including drafting the Annex to the national SOP that provides guidelines on Protection and Assistance for CoM and integrating comments from the different government line ministries. The annex is being reviewed for endorsement.¹³¹

Under the leadership of the regional office, UNICEF Egypt has been involved in the development of a cross border strategy that concluded with the drafting of a PCA with ISS, with the participation of UNICEF Sudan and Egypt. The strategy is aimed at enhancing international case management and facilitating implementation of Annex SOP. UNICEF Egypt has also developed a study to assess the capacity of the system in Egypt to respond to the needs of children on the move, in coordination with MENARO and ESARO under the leadership of Innocenti Research Centre.

Given the protracted nature of the Syrian refugee crisis, UNICEF agreed with partners¹³² to enhance the national health system to accommodate the largest number of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants possible. In addition, UNICEF continued to lead the support to the primary health care services provided at MoHP's PHUs by training health care providers and encouraging Syrian families to utilize the public health services, in addition to referring cases to secondary health care services supported by UNHCR and WHO as required. UNICEF has been also working on expanding the Cash Basic Needs programme through increasing the value of the grant, depending on the availability of funds, and increasing the number of beneficiaries with focus on UASC. Due to the mixed migration in Egypt and the high number of refugees and migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa and other countries (45 per cent), UNICEF continues to advocate for a 'one refugee' approach to ensure equity for all refugees and migrants.

Analysis of Programme Response

■ Child Protection

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

Through its partners, UNICEF worked in preventing and responding to violence in 98 public schools in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Aswan through: activation and linking of school and District child protection committees; building the capacity of school staff to implement Positive discipline methods; building child safeguarding systems in public schools to prevent and respond to violence in primary schools; enhancing parents' access community-based protection and psychosocial support through positive parenting capacity building and PTA strengthening; and providing psychosocial support to parents and children and promote social integration/peaceful coexistence in communities. Through this intervention, approximately 61,060 school children benefitted from a safer learning environment during 2018. UNICEF and partners continued to monitor the situation of children held in detention in Aswan and the Red Sea¹³³ and managed to access, advocate for release and provided humanitarian assistance to 23 detained children held in four detention centres in Aswan. The cumulative caseload in 2018 was 228 cases, and as of end of November, only 18 children (out of 228) remained in detention.

UNICEF provided individual case management, distributed non-food items and provided psychosocial care as well as referral to the appropriate services. Through its winterization initiative, UNICEF and partners distributed 8,152 blankets and procured 73,000 winter kits for the most vulnerable refugee and migrant children and parents in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Dakhlya Governorates.

¹³¹ A cross-border collaboration initiative with UNICEF Sudan Country Office started in 2018, focusing on the issue of CoM. The initiative will consider the situation of CoM in Sudan and Egypt; deportation of migrant and refugee children; family tracing and reunification and cross-border case management; services available along the migratory routes; data gathering and analysis; advocacy/coordination; and involving governmental authorities of the two countries to better address rights and protection CoM needs.

¹³² WHO, UNHCR, and national/international NGOs.

¹³³ In 2018, there were no cases of children held in detention in the North Coast.

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

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

Table 30: Egypt Child Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

CHILD PROTECTION ¹		
EGYPT	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	25,000 n/a	25,000 76,512
# women & men participating in positive parenting programmes	10,000 n/a	10,000 15, 218
# children, adolescents & youth participating in community-based PSS and CP activities	40,000 n/a	40,000 77,206
# children, adolescents & youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	5,000 n/a	5,000 8, 151
# children, adolescents & youth receiving cash-based interventions	2,500 n/a	2,500 2, 380 ²
# children, adolescents & youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	150 n/a	150 861

# SGBV survivors receiving multi sectoral services	50 n/a	50 102
# government bodies activated and strengthened	40 n/a	40 206
# government and non-governmental entities staff trained on CP	1,000 n/a	1,000 1,367 ³

Footnotes:

Child Protection 1: Several key results under Child Protection have been achieved, despite a funding gap of 62.5 per cent to date. This is due to use of a community-based child protection approach, which has proved extremely efficient in reaching out to refugee children, adolescents and parents in urban settings. Highly cost-effective working models have been used wherever possible, such as working through governmental entities like Primary Health Units to deliver child protection services. Costlier ad-hoc mobile units are nevertheless required to reach vulnerable children in more remote areas. Further funding is needed to support the response across all governorates.

Child Protection 2: Lack of funding has prevented target being reached.

Child Protection 3: Due to coordination with MoHP, the main capacity building training package is being delivered in December. Reports are expected early 2019.

Education

By the end of 2018, UNICEF provided 15,423 (7,389 females) students from Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta with education grants to support their enrollment in pre-primary education.¹³⁴ Out of the total number of students, who received the education grants, 8,891 (4,337 females) were Syrians. Out of the total number of pre-primary school aged refugee children, who received the education grant, 2,871 (1,334 females) refugee children¹³⁵, were identified as being highly vulnerable, and thus benefitted from a vulnerability grant in addition to the education grant.

To allow pre-primary school children (kindergarten 'KG') to benefit from an environment that supports their stimulation and early learning, UNICEF provided 2,486 (1,226 females) Syrian KG students with first and second term text books and story-books (four stories per child) and equipped 32 Syrian KG classrooms with education supplies. In addition, UNICEF enhanced the skills of 149 (141 females) Syrian teachers on early childhood development, linking education to life situations, play-based learning, storytelling and computer skills, which equipped them with the knowledge to improve the quality of delivering education to the children and to create a more interactive method of teaching.

1,778 (873 females) refugee children¹³⁶ in KGs, benefitted from edutainment activities, which is a

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

135 1,443 Syrians, 1,393 Africans and 35 from other nationalities.

136 1,159 Syrians, 564 Africans and 55 from other nationalities.

hands-on and fun learning experience that aims at improving children's social skills. These activities included field trips (e.g. to gardens, clubs and amusement parks) during which children were taught about topics from the kindergarten curriculum (such as alphabet, animal types, etc.) and engaged in reflection activities (games to teach cooperation and creative thinking), physical activities, and singing/colouring.

Furthermore, 15,103 Syrian children in 360 public schools benefitted from winterization efforts in schools, which focused on simple repairs and rehabilitation works to ensure a conducive learning environment for children during the winter period.

In 2018, the MoETE announced an education reform package, branded 'Education 2.0', to improve the quality and relevance of the education system and outcomes. This has led to a shift in MoETE's priorities and thus delayed the signing of action plans and commencement of various education activities planned by UNICEF and its NGO partners. As all action plans have been now signed and clearances received results for the remaining education activities are expected in 2019.

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

Table 31: Egypt Education Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

EDUCATION		
EGYPT	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
#children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	n/a n/a	1,800 2,486 ¹
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal general education	48,045 n/a	19,000 16,370 ²
# children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	4,330 n/a	1,500 0 ³
# teachers and education personnel trained	3,200 n/a	150 149
# children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	77,920 n/a	7,000 1,455 ⁴
# of children benefitting from life skills education	n/a n/a	8,300 0 ⁵

# Syrian children supported by cash transfers	n/a n/a	3,200 ⁶ 8,891 ⁷
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Footnotes:

Education 1: This is the number of ECE children provided with textbooks to support their enrolment in KGs. The total number includes children who received text books for the 2017-2018 academic year, which were distributed early 2018 and children who received text books for the 2018-2019 academic year in October 2018, hence the overachievement.

Education 2: Remaining activities are still being implemented and results will be reported in 2019.

Education 3: Delays in obtaining security clearances for NGOs slowed progress. Save the Children have already completed the mapping and needs assessment of the refugee community schools; however, implementation of activities has just started.

Education 4: Delays in obtaining security clearances for NGOs slowed progress. UNICEF through the partnership with Save the Children is currently in the process of procuring school bags and learning material to be distributed to children in the beginning of the second semester. The provision of supplies to public schools through MoETE was postponed to the second quarter of 2019 due to shifts of MoETE's priorities.

Education 5: No results due to delays caused by a reform that is being carried out by the MoETE and shifts in priorities which affected the commencement of several education activities. Delays in obtaining security clearances for national NGOs also slowed progress. Agreements with INGO partners have been signed and results are expected in 2019.

Education 6: The target refers only to the 2017-2018 academic year.

Education 7: The total figure includes education grant disbursements for the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 academic year. Out of the total, 4,534 KG children received the education grant for the 2017-2018 academic year (142 per cent). UNICEF implementing partners had identified an increased number of children in need within the Syrian communities and were also able to support a greater number of them than originally targeted, hence the overachievement. The new target for the 2018-2019 academic year is 4,500 KG students.

Health

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

Due to the skills enhancement of the health service providers at the UNICEF-supported PHUs, more than 113 high-risk pregnancies were diagnosed and referred to higher level of care with direct follow-up from the PHU teams to assure safe pregnancy and delivery of the new-born. Based on the coverage data, refugees' demands to utilize low cost public primary health services provided by the MoHP has markedly increased since the start of the emergency response programme

in 2013. Therefore, UNICEF continued its support to the MoHP to help address the high demand by expanding the number of supported PHUs from 122 to a total of 162 PHUs, providing services in 19 governorates (32 per cent increase of the 2018 target).

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

Table 32: Egypt Health Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

HEALTH		
EGYPT	2017 Sector	2017 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# antenatal care consultations provided	n/a	8,000
	n/a	16,741 ¹
# public health facilities supported to implement the integrated child survival and nutrition model	n/a	120
	n/a	162 ²
# children U5 immunized - Polio National Immunization Days	n/a	15,000,000
	n/a	15,000,000
# children under 5 received routine immunization and growth monitoring services	n/a	11,000
	n/a	30,987 ³
# trained Community Health Workers	n/a	350
	n/a	280 ⁴

Health Footnotes:

Health 1: UNICEF and MoHP were able to achieve 209 % of the target due to the marked improvement of the quality of the free of charge primary health care services provided in MoHP well equipped premises by highly skilled and trained health service providers, which encouraged the Syrian refugees' women and children to utilize these services. In addition to scaled-up efforts by the Syrian Community Health Workers to raise the refugee families' awareness regarding the health services provided in UNICEF-supported MoHP PHUs.

Health 2: Due to the increase of demand from the Syrian refugee community to utilize the public primary health care services MoHP and UNICEF increased the number of targeted PHUs to a total of 162 PHUs in 19 governorates (increase of 35%).

Health 3: Due to the rising cost of private sector health care services and improved refugees' trust in the low cost, public primary health system, utilization of the PHU services by refugee communities has increased by 82%.

Health 4: Despite a lack of funds in the first half of the year UNICEF was able to overcome the implementation delay and achieved 80% of the target once the needed funds were available in the second half of the year.

Social Protection

UNICEF planned to support 47,000 asylum seekers and refugee children this year with socio-economic support and/or winterization cash grants jointly with UNHCR, which currently has the widest outreach. However, due to shortage of funds, UNICEF has prioritized reaching unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). As a result, UNICEF and UNHCR signed a joint response for the 2018-2019 winter campaign targeting 3,800 sub-Saharan African and Syrian UASC with a one-off winterization grant of 1,000 EGP per child.

An agreement was reached that a one-off winterization cash support of 600 EGP will be paid to 300 vulnerable families including family members of separated children. Fundraising efforts are also being scaled-up to participate in the regular cash grants provided by UNHCR to 2,000 individuals, including all Syrian UASC and immediate relatives for a total of 1,500,000 USD. Only 20.7 per cent of the 7,300,000 US\$ requested funding for this cash grant programme was received this year. Results of the funding received are expected by the second quarter of 2019.

Table 33: Egypt Social Protection Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

SOCIAL PROTECTION		
EGYPT	2018 Sector	2018 UNICEF
	Target Results	Target Results
# antenatal care consultations provided	n/a	47,200
	n/a	42,480 ¹

Footnotes:

Social Protection 1: 90 per cent of cash assistance has been distributed. The final number of beneficiaries is not available yet, however, it is estimated at 42,480, according to the UNHCR partner.

3.0

Case Studies

SYRIA

Providing access to safe and protective education environment to children in Syria

The global thematic funding provided essential support to UNICEF's interventions to increase access to safe and protective education environment across Syria. UNICEF was able to conduct light rehabilitation of 600 primary and pre-primary classrooms in 72 schools in across 11 governorates. As a result, over 21,400 children (including internally displaced and children with disabilities) benefitted from an improved learning environment.

Access to safe educational opportunities remains a challenge for children and youth in Syria after years of prolonged conflict. In 2018, the Education Sector estimated nearly 2 million children in Syria were out-of-school, over 1 million were at risk of dropping out and more than one in three schools across the country were either damaged or destroyed. The needs across governorates are high but vary depending on location.

Reports and analysis from partners in areas which have been assessed indicate that in functioning schools, about 3,200 are in need of light rehabilitation. In non-functioning schools, about 1,450 are partially or heavily damaged and in need of rehabilitation while an estimated 680 schools are completely destroyed. As access to some schools remain restricted. The state of about 7,395 schools across Syria are unknown.

In 2018, about US\$1.8 million from thematic funding contributed to the overall Education programme in Syria. As part of the total contribution, the global thematic funding has been instrumental in helping improve access to education in Syria through light school rehabilitation.

The school rehabilitation includes technical assessments (WASH, engineering), support to personnel capacity development, school classroom furniture (desks, chalkboards, chairs), and other essential materials. The thematic funds contributed to reaching over 21,400 children through school rehabilitation in 2018. The contribution helped provide 600 classrooms across 72 schools in 11 governorates improving access to a protective learning environment for children across the country. From the 21,407 children who benefitted, 10,843 were girls and 10,416 were boys (including children with disabilities), showing a strong

gender balance for access. All of the schools were provided with gender segregated WASH facilities to provide access to bathrooms which are appropriate for girls and boys. In schools with children with special needs, UNICEF helped facilitate a wheelchair ramp and appropriate WASH facilities to help ensure that all children have access.

The flexibility of the funding allowed UNICEF to work with the most strategic implementing partner. To help improve sustainability and ensure long-term support for the rehabilitated work, UNICEF partnered with the Department of Education in each of the governorates. As certain contributions restrict working with the government, the flexibility of the grant was instrumental in allowing UNICEF to invest in a sustainable and long-term rehabilitation plan for educational access.

The critical value of school rehabilitation cannot be under-stated. As enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child – access to education is a basic right for all children. In times of conflict, such access becomes even more important. It provides children with an opportunity to access a safe space for reprieve from conflict, provides them opportunities for a brighter future, and helps them access other necessary support services (including psychosocial support, school feeding programs). The long-term impacts of access to education improve productivity and help reduce inequality. School rehabilitation is a strong example of work which bridges the humanitarian-development nexus, as the short-term benefits can easily be reinforced into the longer-term development goals in Syria.

Access to school facilities remains a challenge – due to prevailing insecurity in parts of the country. Many of the schools in Syria are still not accessible for assessments. Lack of flexible funding also poses a challenge for education programming. Additionally, there is a challenge of maintaining schools in safe and accessible conditions. UNICEF strives with local communities and authorities to ensure that lightly rehabilitated facilities are maintained as a safe and clean learning environment. However, given the nature of conflict, this is not always possible.

From years of implementing school rehabilitation, one of the lessons learned has been the need to plan early and to ensure a tailored approach for access to schools. The nature of the activities requires lead-time to carry out assessments, organize for contracting work, and to receive necessary approvals. As such, having flexible funding helps ensure we are able to carry out light rehabilitation quicker and more strategically as a 'one size fits all' approach does not work well due to variants in conditions within the schools.

Community involvement is key in the success of light school rehabilitation to ensure the schools remain maintained and clean. With support from the authorities, educational personnel, and local community members, UNICEF has been able to improve access. This also helps show local communities that it is appropriate to return to a formal learning environment and helps strengthen local ties to educational institutions.

The educational access needs in Syria remain colossal. In the future, UNICEF will continue to carry out light rehabilitation of schools to ensure that children have access to a safe and constructive

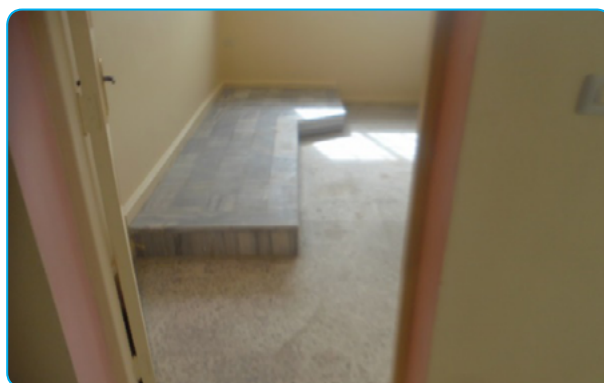
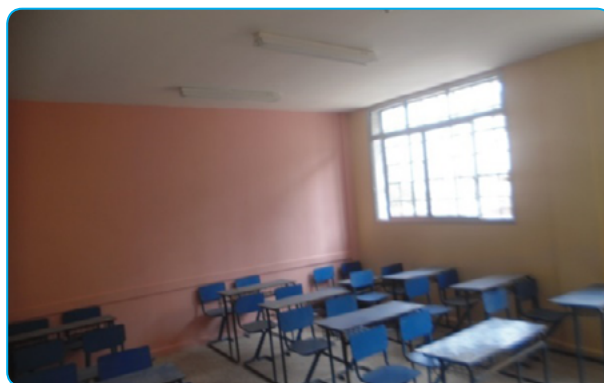
learning environment. It is the foundational basis for the rights of the child. Further thematic support will allow UNICEF to continue to providing support with geographic flexibility to ensure communities that are most in need are prioritized. UNICEF works closely with the relevant authorities, who are supportive of UNICEF's school rehabilitation work. By working with local government, civil society and private sector, UNICEF is investing in the local communities where it rebuilds schools and ensure sustainability.

A SCHOOL REHABILITATED IN HOMS

Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation





TASNIM, 18

Attends remedial education sessions to prepare for Grade 12 in a school newly-rehabilitated by UNICEF. Tasnim wants to become a lawyer.

©UNICEF/ Syria 2018/ Masoud Hasen.

TURKEY

UNICEF's Non-Formal Education Programme for out-of-school refugee children

UNICEF's Non-Formal Education (NFE) Programme for refugee children in Turkey reached 12,045 children (5,726 girls, 6,319 boys) in 2018. The Accelerated Learning Programme is the first non-formal education programme for refugee children to be certified by the Ministry of National Education.

These results contributed to meeting UNICEF commitments under Goal Area 2 (Every Child Learns), Outcome 3 (Gender equality among children enhanced and sustained into adolescence) and Output 3A (by 2020, the education system, NGOs and families have increased capacity to provide and facilitate gender-sensitive and inclusive formal, non-formal, informal education opportunities for adolescent boys and girls).

In 2018, Turkey remained home to almost 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including over 3.6 million Syrians – 1.6 million of whom were children.

After years of displacement, refugee families in Turkey remain highly vulnerable. Recent assessments found that nearly 12 per cent of Syrian refugees live in extreme poverty, and 59 per cent in moderate poverty.¹³⁷ Refugee children face particular challenges, especially in the area of education, where an estimated 400,000 Syrian children remain out of school.

In 2018, UNICEF expanded its NFE Programme, which supports refugee children – both out-of-school children and those who are in school but struggle to keep up – with the skills they need to successfully transition into formal or vocational education or enter the labour market. The programme is implemented by UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS).

UNICEF's NFE Programme consists of two primary components: The Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and Turkish Language Courses (TLC).

The ALP provides a "second chance" to OOSC refugee children and adolescents (10-18 years) who require special support to transition into formal or vocational education. The programme is implemented across a network of 75 Public Education Centres in 12 provinces, offering a MoNE-approved curriculum. Those who complete

the programme and pass an equivalency test can then register to Turkish public schools. Children enrolled in the ALP also benefit from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for refugee children. In 2018, the ALP benefited more than 5,650 children.

Language is another major barrier to the participation and retention of refugee children and adolescents in formal education. In 2018, UNICEF and the MoYS began providing MoNE-accredited Turkish Language Courses at 83 youth centres in 24 provinces, where children can also participate in social activities with their Turkish peers. The programme consists of two learning levels which are adapted based on Turkish Language educational sets accredited by the MoNE. After completing the programme, children are referred to nearby Turkish public schools. In 2018, over 4,400 children attended Turkish Language Courses.

In recent years, the Government of Turkey – with the support of UNICEF and other partners – has made significant gains in providing formal education to Syrian refugee children. By year's end, more than 600,000 Syrian children were enrolled in schools across the country.

Nevertheless, an estimated 400,000 Syrian children remain out of school and face challenges in accessing educational opportunities such as a lack of awareness of available services, language barriers and socio-economic obstacles. Moreover, OOSC are particularly vulnerable to numerous protection risks – including isolation, discrimination and exploitation – while those who wish to resume their education require special support after having been out of school for years.

UNICEF's NFE Programme for refugee children is designed to ensure that OOSC are able to access a form of education and equip them with the skills and knowledge they need in Turkey to successfully transition into formal (including vocational) education or enter the labour market. In doing so, the programme also aims to build refugee children's resilience and promote social cohesion within host communities.

UNICEF's target for NFE in 2018 was 23,000. By July 2019, the programme aims to reach 65,000 refugee children and adolescents through outreach campaigns, of whom 30,000 children will be provided with non-formal education opportunities.

The scale and scope of the refugee crisis in Turkey, where infrastructures and basic services are under strain and an estimated 400,000 children are out of school, remains the biggest challenge.

The primary challenge in implementation during 2018 was the delay in launching the ALP due to

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

staff changes and programme revisions within MoNE; however, the programme is now running well and more children are participating every month.

From a broader perspective, OOSC continue to be the most underserved and hardest to reach. They often face multiple deprivations – poverty, language barriers, protection and psychosocial concerns, etc. – that contribute to non-attendance and require targeted, cross-sectoral interventions. Moreover, there are often multiple and diverse reasons why refugee children are out of school, which cannot solely be tackled through programmatic work and partnerships in the education sector. Adding to the challenge is the fact that barriers to education can vary significantly depending on geographic location.

To address these challenges, UNICEF is strengthening outreach mechanisms to better identify the

educational needs and barriers for OOSC, expanding multi-sectoral partnerships to address the protection and psychosocial support needs of children (including the institutionalization of PSS capacity in educational centres), and streamlining internal coordination mechanisms further to enable more systematic cross-sectoral work.

In 2019, UNICEF will continue to build on and strengthen the NFE Programme to facilitate the integration of OOSC into formal education.

The Accelerated Learning Programme and NFE outreach campaigns will remain critical pillars of the programme, while additional efforts will be made to strengthen the linkages between non-formal and formal education, and to expand TVET opportunities for adolescents. The ultimate goal is to get all children in Turkey into a relevant form of learning.



A social worker talks to Syrian refugee children about UNICEF's Non-Formal Education Programme, which is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

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LEBANON

UNICEF Lebanon provides clean water and fresh hope

Collaboration in Jabal Mohsen delivers training, jobs, and improved sanitation

In partnership with LebRelief (LRC) – a Tripoli-based NGO – UNICEF Lebanon is employing its WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programme to effect wide-ranging improvements in the lives of the poorest and economically most vulnerable families in the city's Jabal Mohsen neighborhood. Our encounter with 20-year-old resident Bilal provided tangible proof of their combined success.

Born with Trendelenburg lurch - an abnormal curvature of the spine that causes difficulty in walking - by any measure, Bilal's life has been a series of seemingly insurmountable challenges. Currently living in a single-room home along with five other family members, he dropped out of school at an early age, possesses no formal skill which might support a choice of career, and has never been employed.

Through an integrated project, LebRelief uses the WASH programme - ostensibly mobilizing local communities to adopt measures aimed at improving hygiene and raising environmental awareness – to deliver a positive footprint amongst local families with out of school children, working children, and those most economically vulnerable.

In partnership with UNICEF, LebRelief continues to bring conflicting communities together to advocate for legalizing the access to water services for the most vulnerable households in the areas of Tebbeneh/Jabal Mohsen/Qobbeh. A total of 554 households are willing to pay their water subscription or agree on a settlement of their unpaid bills. In addition to 295 households which have already subscribed and settled their unpaid bills and 395 have already contacted LebRelief requesting support. This is a major achievement as payment of water fees has always been a point of conflict with the North Water Establishment (regional public authority). Additionally, through community engagement and dialogue, LebRelief was able to reach during the reporting period, 3000 individuals through health/wash integrated messages and 1500 on child rights.

Here in Jabal Mohsen, LebRelief aims to identify those most at risk, and provide at least one of each family's members with technical vocation training and then recruit them and their skills as an asset within its neighborhood WASH projects.

Bilal was one of the most vulnerable youths identified through this collaboration. However, using

a curriculum developed in coordination with the International Labor organization to fit the learning backgrounds of the programme's participants, he was offered competency-based training on the technicalities of implementing water networks. Bilal specialized in asphalt cutting and successfully acquired a high degree of skill.

Along with forty-five other young men from Jabal Mohsen, Bilal was recruited for the implementation of the vital main water transmission pipeline that runs from Qobbeh, passes through his hometown of Jabal Mohsen, and goes on to feed the Tabbaneh water network.

For the first time in his life, Bilal works. His experiences have demanded that he learned labour ethics, discipline, and respect for working hours. This important job placement has allowed him to be socially interactive and provided him with an income to help support himself and his family and to somewhat reduce their economic vulnerability.

Not only is Bilal working, but he is contributing to the implementation of the water network that will flow and improve the lives of thousands of the most vulnerable in his own hometown. His sense of achievement, responsibility, and ownership has dramatically increased, as has his wellbeing.

The integrated approach adopted to implement the water transmission pipeline has provided new skills, job placements, income generation and a brighter future for 112 vulnerable young men and 8 young women. To Bilal, the opportunity really has been a life-changing experience, he remarked, "I have a skill that I can work with, a great experience to build on, and a social life to develop. I might be able to consider getting married now".

There are new and valuable legacies being secured through LebRelief's UNICEF Lebanon-supported and UNTF, Canada, and BPRM co-funded WASH-based initiative. Through a series of ongoing LebRelief-led awareness sessions, a critical communication for development plan - implemented in cooperation with the neighborhood committee, and further boosted by regular workshops which saw representatives of both the water authority and the community sit together in order to rebuild the trust - Bilal's family and others are considering the huge step forward of agreeing on a connection to the new water network that they help build, and are looking forward to receiving clean and fresh water once it is functional.

Such successes may appear inconsequential steps to those in more economically developed and less socially-challenged communities, but for Jabal Mohsen's Bilal and his neighbors, these are life-changing events.

The integration approach adopted under this program informed UNICEF strategic shifts for the re-

maining years 2019-2020 of its four years country program. These shifts emphasize on local programming and strengthening of local capacities, leveraging of resources among UN actors and key stakeholders and targeted population, using data and evidence for advocacy and targeting. Putting the children and their caregivers in the heart of the program, the integration is planned to be across sectors and stakeholders to bring adequate responses to address multi-deprivation facing vulnerable communities.

The community engagement continues to be at the core of the local implementation of interventions by our partners in Qobbbeh, Jabal Mohsen,

and Tebbeneh. The 5 main neighborhood committees benefited from a four days training on integrated package of key priority messages on disability/inclusion, child rights and participation of children, education, protection of violence, sanitation, health and hygiene, youth development, positive parenting and on protection from sexual abuse and exploitation including on code of conduct. Through community engagement and dialogue LebRelief were able to reach 3,000 individuals through health/wash integrated messages and 1,500 on child rights.



Bilal, working in a neighborhood water project.

© UNICEF/2018

JORDAN

Improving access to safe water through operation of the water and wastewater networks in Za'atari Refugee Camp

UNICEF has successfully completed the operation of the new world-class water and wastewater networks in Za'atari Refugee Camp - providing a more sustainable provision of clean water and safe sanitation to improve the lives of the nearly 80,000 people living there, including 45,000 children. The global Thematic funds has contributed towards the construction of these networks and support to UNICEF's partners in monitoring installation works and community mobilization activities complementing the transition and evolution of the camp into an urban settlement.

Since the opening of Za'atari camp, UNICEF has managed the provision of all WASH services within the camp, and has worked to progressively improve the quality, sustainability and cost effectiveness of WASH services including the provision a daily average of 3.5 million litres of treated water to 80,000 registered refugees, including an estimated 45,000 children. As the camp become more established, the WASH sector in Za'atari, led by UNICEF, agreed on constructing a water and wastewater network replacing the previously established communal WASH blocks and water tanks. After more than 4 years of planning, design, and construction, the water and wastewater networks were completed and operational by the end of 2018 where for the first time since opening of the camp, safe and treated water is delivered to each household in Za'atari network through the network and generated wastewater is collected by the wastewater network and pumped to Za'atari wastewater treatment plant for treatment.

The Global thematic funds were critical to the continuation of UNICEF's WASH intervention and support for the technical staff during 2018. While major construction works in Za'atari were on-going throughout the year, thematic funds were needed and therefore utilized toward the provision of WASH services and support to UNICEF's technical team and partners, in the field. The flexibility of the grants has allowed immediate response to urgent issues, monitor progress of the construction of the networks in Za'atari camp as well as continue the provision of safe water and sanitation services to all residents during construction and gradual operation of the network. More importantly, the thematic grant has supported the continuous operation of the water supply systems in camps including water and electricity bills needed for water extraction from the boreholes.

Through the support of the Global Thematic Fund,

the operation of the water and wastewater networks' construction in Za'atari camp sets a milestone achieved towards transitioning to a more sustainable, cost effective and equitable service delivery for all 45,000 children and their families in the camp. For the first time since opening of the camp, safe treated water is delivered to each household in Za'atari camp through the network.

By October 2018, all 14,363 household in the camp was connected to the wastewater network resulting in the safe disposal and management of all wastewater generated by the households. As the wastewater network has been progressively operationalized, evidence of cost efficiency in operation was observed. The operation of the wastewater pumping stations has allowed wastewater trucking to be phased out with significantly reduced internal collection by 99 per cent as wastewater is directly pumped to the Za'atari wastewater treatment plant where Eighty-five per cent of wastewater is treated. All activities in the camp were complemented with extensive community mobilization activities that have transitioned from focusing on construction safety and planning, to supporting commissioning and operationalisation activities to facilitate pressure testing and disinfection of the networks, and to ensure that the process is not unduly interfered with by the community.

Apart from the significant decrease in operational costs by 75 per cent resulted from this achievement with the support of the Global Thematic Grant, the networks have had a positive impact on the lives of people living there particularly the most vulnerable from women, children, and people with disability. Having direct access to water at a household tap level and private latrines for families has significantly reduced burdens previously reported by the refugees.

These infrastructure systems in Za'atari, Azraq are critical components of UNICEF's strategy to transition to more sustainable interventions and did not only significantly reduce the costs, but importantly, reduced the vulnerability to strikes and interruptions due to bad weather as well as improved the lives of vulnerable people residing in the camp particularly women, children, and people with disability. The new networks are also playing a critical in safeguarding the environment. The safe management and disposal of wastewater had significantly reduced the risk of possible contamination of the underlying aquifer. With UNICEF also ensuring the safe disposal of wastewater from the nearby host community, the improvement of environmental conditions for Jordanians and Syrian refugees is contributing to the protection of the Kingdom's precious ground water resources.

The construction of a major infrastructure project within a refugee camp setting was challenging in terms of ensuring safety to all, particularly chil-

dren. Construction activities pose inconveniences and disturbance to the community as well as potential safety risks to residents. To mitigate this, UNICEF executed a detailed Health and Safety Plan addressing safety measures with close monitoring on contractor's work to ensure compliance to these measures. Safety teams from the Contractor were supported by UNICEF and INGO monitoring teams to manage the interface between the construction works and community through community mobilization activities and distribution of key messages throughout the whole period of construction. With the gradual operation of the networks during 2018, the main challenges faced in the provision of water and sanitation services for the community were to continue improving water conservation measures undertaken by the community and ensuring that the community comply with camp rules and regulations such as correct disposal of items in the wastewater system, and prevention of illegal tampering or installation of illegal connections to the network. While UNICEF closely work with SRAD to control that, incidents of vandalism are still reported.

In 2019, UNICEF will continue to operate the networks throughout the camp while implementing a new community mobilization strategy focusing on risk mitigation associated with the operation of the network from community behaviours that may compromise its effectiveness. The strategy will be implemented by all partners across the camp to promote behavioural change and encourage community ownership and responsibility.

The operation and maintenance of the networks for 2019 is funded under the Germany grant, however, UNICEF has a deficit of 7.7 million USD for 2019 for complementing activities in Za'atari camps including operational utilities, capital improvements, community mobilization, technical support as well as solid waste management. These activities are not only essential for the optimized operation of the networks but also the overall hygienic conditions and environment provided to 44,240 children and their families residing in the camp.

Although, UNICEF will continue to work with camp sector actors to advocate for longer term planning and guidance on the future of the camps in coordination with the Government of Jordan, it is unforeseen that an agreement for handing over of the networks to the government will be completed by the end of 2019. As a result, UNICEF will continue to optimize its operation in 2020 scaling down direct activities through building capacity of Za'atari community and raising sense of ownership, however, 6.33 million USD will be needed in 2020 for UNICEF to maintain the basic operation of WASH services in Za'atari, none of which is granted yet.



Water connection to each household in Za'atari camp

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IRAQ

Providing Water and Sanitation Services to Syrian Refugees in Iraq

In 2018, UNICEF continued to support Syrian refugees living in camps with access to safe water and sanitation services, including care and maintenance of facilities serving approximately 65,395 Syrians, including 28,000 children, across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

Response has been challenging to sustain in an environment of continued underfunding for the international community's plan for Syrian refugees in Iraq. Softly-earmarked funding from the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), part of the United States Government, supported the water and sanitation needs of over 30,000 refugees in Basirma, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, and Darashakran camps in the Erbil Governorate. Reliable electricity is needed for the water pump to work, however frequent power outages in the camp was a challenge that required the use of diesel generator. Installation of solar powered pumps is a sustainable solution that reduces the dependency electricity power and provides clean energy.

More than US\$196,700 was invested in Qushtapa refugee camp for operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services, as well as installing a solar powered pumping system for a new borehole.

"Before coming to Qushtapa, I thought that I would have to walk for miles to fetch water," said Mzgin Husain Al Ayo.

He and his families of five fled to Turkey at the outbreak of the conflict in 2012, but without an income and their savings running out, the family came to Iraq in 2016 at the advice of other family members who had found refuge in Qushtapa camp.

"I was really shocked when I arrived. I saw water tanks and pipes. We have clean water for cooking and drinking," he added.

Funding also enabled regular monitoring of the water quality to ensure water was free from harmful bacteria. The water is pumped from well-protected boreholes that are not susceptible to external contamination.

With a focus on sustainability, in 2019 UNICEF and other key partners including UNHCR will continue advocating with local authorities, such as the Directorate of Water in Erbil, to fully integrate the provision of water in refugee camps within the governorate system, and to focus on providing more sustainable solar power supply systems to existing boreholes.

With no significant reduction in the number of Syrian refugees expected in Iraq through 2019 and into 2020, sustaining basic service delivery for those living in camps remains a challenge, as government resources remain restricted, and the international community's response remains underfunded. With available resources, UNICEF will continue to focus on more sustainable means of water delivery – for example, expanding solar-powered pumping – and to support Syrian refugees' skills to maintain and repair their own facilities at household level, increasing resilience and independence.



Mzgin, a refugee from Syria now living in Qushtapa refugee camp, Erbil governorate, northern Iraq, has access to safe water and sanitation facilities thanks to support from donors including United States Government (PRM).

© UNICEF/2018

EGYPT

Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) in Schools

UNICEF Egypt has been working with the Ministry of Education (MOE) and partner NGOs since 2016 to improve child protection in public schools in Egypt by establishing a model for prevention and response to violence against children (EVAC), including Egyptian, refugee and migrant children. The EVAC initiative is designed to address immediate child safeguarding needs while strengthening the system's capacity to respond in the future. It does so by building the capacity of district and school child protection committees (CPCs), school staff, caregivers and students to identify and address determinants of violence in the school and home environments. To date, UNICEF has engaged with 133 public schools in four governorates, benefitting over 60,000 refugees, migrant and vulnerable Egyptian children.

A recent survey showed that children are most often exposed to violence in their homes, then at school from other students, and finally, from teachers, with 70% of children exposed to corporal punishment at school.¹³⁸ Refugee and migrant children are particularly vulnerable: despite having access to public schools, they experience targeted violence, discrimination and harassment, on top of past and ongoing trauma experienced through stressors in their home, social and economic environments.

EVAC includes: Activating and linking school child protection committees (CPCs) with District CPCs; building capacity of school staff in positive discipline; building child safeguarding systems in primary schools; enhancing parents' access to community-based protection and psychosocial support (PSS); providing PSS to families and promoting community social integration/peaceful co-existence. The low cost (6USD per student annually) and positive impacts have sparked government interest in national scale-up. UNICEF has engaged with 133 public schools across the governorates of Aswan, Damietta, Cairo and Alexandria, benefitting over 60 000 vulnerable children.

EVAC contributed to impacts in:

Outcome 3: By 2022, more vulnerable children, adolescents and youth experience improved learning and are increasingly protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect

- » Output 3.3: National capacity to legislate, plan, monitor and budget for child protection prevention and response, including for children on the move, is strengthened
- » Output 3.4 Service providers in targeted loca-

tions have strengthened capacities to prevent violence against children and deliver quality child protection interventions to children at risk, including those in contact with law, on the move and survivors of violence

- » Output 3.5: Social and Behavioral Change: Social perceptions and attitudes towards violence against children and harmful gender-based practices are improved in targeted areas.

EVAC is critical to addressing violence faced by refugee, migrant and Egyptian children. With high levels of violence experienced in schools and at home, alongside the effects of past trauma and ongoing stressors of adapting to life in a new context for refugees and migrants, an intervention was needed to ensure all children in Egypt live in a world free from violence. Through addressing violence with a continuum of care, immediate needs are met alongside ongoing prevention, awareness raising and system strengthening to respond.

Through implementation of the program with CDA partners and governmental agencies UNICEF has built a sustainable and locally-led initiative. Challenges to implementation have arisen in the case management process, where lack of funding has at times prevented children from accessing all necessary supports, i.e. specialized psychiatric and health supports, contextual socio-economic issues beyond the scope of the program, overcapacity in schools and lack of school infrastructure and funding to sustain animation and awareness raising activities beyond the initial period.

UNICEF has emphasized the necessity of multi-level government leadership to spearhead the initiative and ensured appropriate capacity building and system strengthening responses wherever possible. By building capacity of school staff, social workers and CPC members to address immediate needs in their schools alongside underlying determinants of violence, UNICEF is building a sustainable and accessible approach to preventing and responding to violence in schools across Egypt.

A key strength of the approach is the way in which the implementation model requires the active and ongoing participation of directorate and district CPCs to address case management needs as referred by the schools. The EVAC in school initiative can become a catalyst for CPC activation through the capacity building and engagement of CPC members.

The EVAC in school initiative will continue to be funded through multiple donors going forward, to ensure continuity and sustainability. In addition, through continued partnership with MOE, there is significant interest in scaling-up the model across Egypt. A learning and feasibility for scale up assessment is currently being conducted on the program as applied to date, which will inform future efforts for sustainable application in other governorates.

138 NCCM and UNICEF (2015). Violence against children in Egypt - Quantitative survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut.



Children at a school in Damietta governorate, Egypt, celebrate at the end of an EVAC event at their school, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, national Child Protection Committees and implementing partner Terre des Hommes, at which they learned to identify and respond to determinants of violence they may face at school or at home.

4.0

RESULTS ACHIEVED FROM HUMANITARIAN THEMATIC FUNDING

SYRIA

In 2018, the flexible nature of thematic funding enabled UNICEF Whole of Syria to allocate resources to life-saving activities and to address the needs in some of the most underfunded programmes. This allowed UNICEF to respond quickly and reach the most vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas. Flexible funding further allowed UNICEF to improve its preparedness by having contingency and preparedness plans for all the field offices inside Syria as well as the cross-border hubs in Gaziantep and Amman.

The flexible humanitarian funding allowed UNICEF to respond to the humanitarian needs of vulnerable children and their families based on needs alone, regardless of their location and whose control the area live in is under. The funds were instrumental in ensuring that UNICEF is able to carry out its mandate in a neutral and impartial manner. Strict donor conditionality in some geographic locations and heavy earmarking of funding has resulted in delays in response in some cases, thematic funds were critical to the overall response across Syria.

WASH: Humanitarian thematic funding was essential to ensure that UNICEF was able to deliver WASH services to conflict-affected communities across Syria. As part of the contribution from a larger pool, UNICEF continued its response to emergency including water trucking in Aleppo, Idlib, Eastern Ghouta (Rural Damascus), and Al Hasakeh camps benefiting about 426,000 IDPs and returnees. Across Dar'a and Quneitra, 27,753 people were provided with access to safe water through safe water trucking in the first half of 2018 and 17,922 were provided with hygiene kits during the offensive in South Syria in mid-2018. With change in the lines of control, thematic funding also facilitated UNICEF to transport supplies to Damascus and ensure that these can be delivered, as cross-border operations in the south was suspended.

The thematic funding also contributed to the improvement of emergency water and sanitation in Al Hole (Al Hasakeh) and Fafin (Aleppo) camps benefitting 22,500 IDPs. UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in over 135 schools benefiting over 58,135 children (28,025 boys, 30,110 girls). To improve sustainable access to drinking water, thematic funds were

used in rehabilitation of critical water systems.

Thematic fund also enabled UNICEF to fulfil its coordination function as the lead for the WASH Sector. The Whole of Syria Wash Sector was able to collect and analyse assessment data from 24 communities at 207 IDPs sites in North East and North West Syria. These data and related analysis were used to develop the WASH Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019. In North West Syria, coordination support is provided to over 100 partners carrying out WASH interventions in Aleppo, Idlib and Hama for people with acute humanitarian needs in high severity areas.

Health and Nutrition: Humanitarian thematic funding was critical in ensuring that UNICEF is able to deliver life-saving health and nutrition interventions. In 2018, this was particularly critical as the health and nutrition programmes were severely underfunded.

Renewed conflict in 2018 led to rapidly changing lines of control. Thematic funds provided the level of flexibility required to respond to the needs of conflict-affected communities. In Dar'a and Quneitra, thematic funds enabled UNICEF to support mobile medical teams to provide pediatric and maternal health consultations and services for IDPs. UNICEF was also able to procure 3,600 pediatric kits sufficient for 90,000 children, which were distributed all over the country to provide the vulnerable children with essential life-saving drugs. UNICEF is the only agency supplying these customized medical kits for child health. The funds contributed in enabling UNICEF to respond equitably to the health needs of children across all the governorates. An estimated 1 million children and women were provided with pediatric and maternal health services. In Rural Damascus, East Aleppo and Tartous, four primary health care centres were rehabilitated to provide health and nutrition services to more than 40,000 beneficiaries.

Thematic funds were also used to establish 10 prefabricated health points in East Ghouta (Rural Damascus) to serve the needs of IDPs and returnees in this high-risk area which was besieged for more than four years. The prefab centres are providing health and nutrition services, including vaccination services to more than 50,000 children and women.

The fund contributed significantly in health promotion for routine immunizations and for raising awareness before the supplementary immunization campaigns against polio and measles. More than 600,000 doses of tetanus vaccines were procured with thematic funds. Thematic funds also enabled a rapid deployment of 10 mobile vaccination teams in East Ghouta Damascus and 2

vaccination teams Idleb at the height of conflict.

In Idleb, Rural Aleppo, Homs and Hama, quality primary health care services were provided through mobile clinics and fixed structures, reaching over 300,000 outpatient consultations. In addition, humanitarian kits were procured to cover 100,000 people. The services include integrated management of childhood and nutrition illnesses, antenatal care and emergency obstetric services. Vaccines were also provided to ensure that over 75,000 children under-1 were immunized. In order to reinforce and support the immunization strategy, social mobilization teams and materials were deployed, both for the routine immunization as well as the polio and measles campaigns.

In nutrition, it was also used to support the national IDD day (Iodine Deficiency Disorders) for raising awareness on iodine deficiency and to educate families on the importance of iodine in their diet. Thematic contribution was instrumental in reaching over 260,000 children and pregnant and lactating women with nutrition services in North West Syria. These interventions include nutrition screening, providing the appropriate treatment (micronutrients, provision of high energy biscuits, plumpy doz), counselling and education on optimal infant feeding and caring practices.

Social Protection: In 2018, UNICEF continued to expand its social policy programme along its two main streams of work: 1) emergency social protection response; and 2) upstream policy advocacy. In response to high poverty levels across the population, UNICEF Syria reached over 631,000 children through the distribution of clothes, blankets and vouchers. The supplies for the winter programme were entirely procured inside Syria. Apart from timely and cost-effective delivery, the local procurement of winter and summer clothes also directly supports local economy and recovery process through the multiplier effect of the cash that is injected in the local economy. Moreover, UNICEF uses e-voucher modalities where the local markets are reasonably accessible to the target groups, mainly in urban areas, to provide the vulnerable families with the choice to decide on the items they need in order to protect their children from the harsh winter weather. In 2018, in addition to regular seasonal assistance, UNICEF successfully mobilized resources for a timely response to the multiple emergencies such as the ones of Eastern Ghouta and Afrin.

UNICEF further expanded its Cash Transfer Programme for Children with Disabilities from 2 to 6 governorates. A key feature of this cash transfer programme is the use of an “integrated approach” in a humanitarian context, whereby the cash transfer scheme is complemented by case management services in close coordination with child protection interventions to enhance the inclusion of the children with disabilities in the available services. Under this component,

UNICEF reached 10,480 children with severe disabilities in Rural Damascus, Lattakia, Tartous, Homs, Al Hasakeh and Aleppo governorates.

The post distribution monitoring surveys of both programmes registered overall satisfaction among the beneficiaries with the assistance provided through these interventions. In the Cash Transfer Programme, the survey reported significant increase in the health and education expenditure for the children with disabilities at the household level, and further registered a reduction in the negative coping mechanisms, including cutting on the essential healthcare expenditure, borrowing, and opting for less preferred and cheaper food, to cope with the economic hardship.

Thematic funding was critical in ensuring timely response to the basic needs of the most vulnerable children especially those affected by the crisis and displacement. Through the funds, UNICEF Syria reached 293,048 children with seasonal clothing kits and blankets and around 2,250 children with e-vouchers for essential winter clothes. Through cross-border operations, the flexible funds also allowed UNICEF to provide 23,486 vulnerable children and youth with essential winter items including blankets and clothes in Idleb and northwest Aleppo in a timely manner and based on humanitarian principles. In complementary with other funds, thematic funding also enabled UNICEF to provide over 2,900 children with severe disabilities in Tartous, Lattakia and Rural Damascus governorates with regular cash transfers and case management services.

Education: Flexible thematic funding served as a life-line for the children of Syria assisting an estimated, 143,000 children through improved access to education services as well supporting strengthening quality education. To improve access to education, UNICEF utilized thematic funding for light school rehabilitation, school furniture, and temporary learning spaces. This support is critical in Syria, where over 7,000 schools (one in three) are damaged, destroyed, inaccessible or used as a collective shelter or for other purposes. Flexible funding also enabled UNICEF to target light school rehabilitation efforts to communities which need it the most. For light school rehabilitation, global thematic funding supported 72 schools (about 600 classrooms). The rehabilitation made a huge contribution to improved access across 11 governorates and benefitting roughly 21,400 students. This work included consideration for children with disabilities; about 40 children with disabilities benefitted from specialized access to learning environments with wheelchair ramps.

UNICEF also provided 16 pre-fabricated classrooms in Al Hasakeh and Aleppo to ensure that children can return to school while rehabilitation of school compounds is ongoing, or in areas where there is an influx of IDP children and exist-

ing schools need extra capacity to absorb them. The temporary learning spaces assisted 1,030 children to access learning spaces. In places with severe damage, UNICEF provided 30 tents as temporary learning spaces for urgent interventions for about 2,100 children.

The flexibility of the grant allowed UNICEF to provide improved learning material for children. This increased the quality of education for thousands of children; math and science textbooks were procured for 63,500 students as well as 47,719 school bags. To improve communications on the importance of education, the funding also contributed in the Back to Learning campaigns in 2018.

In North West Syria, about 51,232 displaced and out-of-school Syrian children were able to access non-certified formal and non-formal education through provision of essential learning supplies, temporary learning spaces equipped with WASH facilities, alternative non-formal education, Back to Learning campaign and training for 191 teachers in Idleb and Aleppo. The funding also contributed to help alleviate the over-crowded classrooms and lack of learning spaces due to severe damage to schools in northwest Syria.

With the support of the thematic funds, UNICEF completed the development and review of School Learning Programme (SLP) materials in the subjects of Arabic, English, Mathematics and Science. The goal of the SLP and its complementary activities (including psychosocial support, school learning supplies, teacher training and rehabilitation/construction/operations of learning spaces) is to deliver a comprehensive self-study course with an environment that is conducive to learning within a conflict situation so that out-of-school children who have missed out on regular schooling opportunities continue their learning and can ultimately transition to return to a formal educational setting.

Child Protection: Given the scale of the Syria crisis, and the high priority to address child protection needs, the demand for strengthened coordination in the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR) under UNICEF's leadership continues. There are more than 100 child protection organizations (including national and international NGOs, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and UN agencies) that are part of the hub level child protection coordination groups. Thematic funds ensured the continuation of child protection coordination at Whole of Syria level and contributed to enabling the core functions of humanitarian coordination. This function is building a community of practice, monitoring and providing strategic oversight for a well-coordinated response for the protection of boys and girls across the response hubs in Syria. Support from thematic funds also allowed representation, participation and facilitation at a number of Whole of Syria, regional and global events including related to case management interventions, scalable psychoso-

cial support programmes and the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on grave violations against children (MRM).

UNICEF was able to scale-up child protection services during the East Ghouta emergency response with the thematic funding. A total of 13,218 people (including 6,137 children) were provided with psychosocial support and 5,800 children (2,725 boys, 3,075 girls) and 1,281 caregivers were reached with child protection awareness interventions. Given the risk of injuries, maiming and death posed by explosive remnants of war/IEDs, 4,469 children (2,527 boys and 1,942 girls) including 116 children with disabilities and 1,227 caregivers were provided with risk education sessions to provide them lifesaving messages since they lived in contaminated areas or returning to areas of conflict/former battle fields. UNICEF was also able to support capacity development of 75 health personnel, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, to teach communities to prevent and mitigate the risk of explosive devices and promoting safe which later reached out to 200,000 children and caregivers during the polio campaigns in 2018.

In Idleb and Aleppo, structured and sustained psychosocial support were provided to 25,216 children (12,110 girls and 13,106 boys) and structured and sustained parenting and psychosocial support to 4,347 caregivers (2,698 women, 1,649 men); 400 recreation kits were used to facilitate psychosocial support activities. UNICEF and partners also reached 91,599 children and adults (49 per cent female) with mine risk awareness messages. Both IDP and host communities were targeted in schools, IDP camps and informal settlements through mobile outreach teams. Delivered specialized services were also provided to 1,134 girls and boys through case management. The services include family tracing for separated and unaccompanied children, reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups or at risk of recruitment, and referral of children affected by mental health distress.

Case managers and members of child protection community committees on the foundations of child protection and specialized child protection services including case management. Through the thematic funding, 354 psychosocial workers benefitted from capacity building interventions.

TURKEY

The flexibility of Humanitarian Thematic Funding allowed UNICEF to meet critical needs with community-based programming for refugee children – particularly in the areas of education, child protection and adolescent and youth engagement. The funding also enabled UNICEF to collaborate with and leverage national capacities to enhance the humanitarian response, improve data on refugee children, and strengthen the hu-

humanitarian-development nexus. Thematic funding also contributed to UNICEF's support to human resources and operational capacity to meet the needs of the humanitarian response, and to conduct essential field monitoring of programme performance across sectors.

RESULTS AND MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018:¹³⁹

Education

- » Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE): With support from this contribution as well as donors such as Norway, EU and BPRM, nearly 411,000 refugee children benefitted from the CCTE Programme for Refugee Children in 2018.¹⁴⁰ The programme, which aims to encourage enrolment, promote regular school attendance and reduce drop-out, is implemented jointly by UNICEF, MoFLSS, MoNE and the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

Child Protection

- » Community-based child protection: More than 7,700 refugee and migrant children (3,775 girls, 3,938 boys) benefitted from child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) services in 16 Child Friendly Spaces and 2 mobile units established in host communities in 14 provinces.
- » Identification and referral of at-risk children: a total of 335 children (160 girls, 175 boys) with child protection concerns were identified by qualified frontline workers, of whom 176 children (88 girls, 88 boys) identified as high risk were referred for appropriate care to specialized services.
- » Justice 4 Children: In collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and the, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Justice and the Child Protection Centers Support Society (ÇOKMED) to strengthen child-friendly judicial processes for refugee children in contact with the law. Sixty Arabic-speaking court interpreters from 11 provinces were trained on child rights legal frameworks and terminology, child-friendly judicial interview techniques, and child protection.

Adolescent and Youth Engagement: Together with the MoFLSS and NGO partners, UNICEF provided peer-to-peer social cohesion trainings to 12,244 refugee and Turkish adolescents and youth across the country. UNICEF also provided material support and trainings to Child Rights Committees in all 81 provinces of Turkey.

Capacity-building of national actors: Humanitarian Thematic Funding was also instrumental in enabling UNICEF to collaborate with, and leverage, national capacities to enhance the humanitarian response and improve data on refugee

children – in the short term and beyond. In 2018, UNICEF worked closely with IOM to develop a number of initiatives to improve the collection of data on refugee and migrant children in Turkey, supported by a technical assistance mission from the Displacement Tracking Matrix for Children on the Move Project (part of the Global Child Protection Cluster). In December 2018, UNICEF organized a 'UNICEF in Emergencies (UiE) Training' for more than 20 frontline workers from the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), a key government partner for UNICEF.

LEBANON

The humanitarian thematic funding received during the year has supported effective and efficient response to the increasing needs of the most vulnerable refugees. The expansion of the cash assistance programme allowed for an empowering and dignified form of support, through provision of cash assistance (USD 40 per child under 15 years of age) provided via automated teller machine (ATM) card. As such, the thematic funding allowed for efficient support to cover the winter-related household expenses for Syrian refugee children living in informal settlements to cope with harsh winter conditions.

It further allowed UNICEF to ensure continuity of services, with no donor conditionality to the funds. Thematic Funding was critical to ensure continuity of WASH services to provide Syrian refugees residing within informal settlements with safe water and sanitation services. The provision of this integrated package was key to avoid any waterborne disease outbreaks emerging in Lebanon from the highly vulnerable Syrian refugees living in precarious and crowded conditions in informal settlements without access to public water and wastewater services.

KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED THANKS TO HUMANITARIAN THEMATIC FUNDING RECEIVED IN 2018:

- » 1,500 Syrian refugees living in informal settlements accessed safe water and with sanitation services. An additional 550 Syrian refugees accessed temporary WASH services for the WASH sector;
- » 884,564 women and children reached through the provision of medication and medical supplies for the Health and Nutrition sector;
- » 30,894 caregivers and members of the community were sensitized on child protection and psychosocial support services, while 3,164 children accessed community-based psychosocial support services for Child Protection sector;

¹³⁹ Unless otherwise noted, all results reported were achieved with Kuwait support during the reporting period.

¹⁴⁰ Results achieved are from all donors. Due to the multi-sectoral and multi-donor funded nature of the CCTE Programme, it is not possible to attribute the exact number of children who benefitted from this specific contribution.

- » 2,969 children benefited from direct payment of cash assistance and 36,869 through winter cash assistance for the Social Policy sector;
- » Over 1,200 children with academic, psychosocial and/or learning difficulties were supported through inclusion and retention in primary education in UNRWA schools for the Palestinian programme;
- » 2,609 children were supported to enrol in public schools for the 2016-17 school year for the Education sector in Lebanon.
- » Supported the development of the UNICEF Cash Management System (MIS), a critical tool to manage the core processes of at scale humanitarian cash transfer programmes, including targeting/registration/enrolment, payment and reconciliation, and updates/exit;
- » Contributed to the rehabilitation of 22 most-in-need public schools;
- » Supported the pilot programme of Min Ila education-focused cash transfer, reaching a total of 48,302 children in second shift schools in the region of Akkar and Mount Lebanon;
- » Supported significant investments in placing inclusive policies for youth into action, such as the National Youth Action Plan – which aims to guide the work of all actors towards contextualizing, prioritizing and realizing all recommendations enlisted in the National Youth Policy (endorsed by the Council of Ministers in 2012).

JORDAN

Jordan has been focusing on supporting the skills building and the civic, social and economic engagement of youth in Jordan by implementing the national Pathways to Youth Engagement 2018-2022 strategy. This entails five approaches to achieving employability, which are underpinned by mentoring and coaching, with the expectation to improve three key outcomes for young people: transferable skills building, engagement and economic engagement.

Having access to flexible funding meant that the youth programme was able to support programmatic areas UNICEF would have not been able to reach otherwise, leading to increased reach of the most vulnerable youth in the most vulnerable areas. An example of this was being able to implement the youth engagement programme in Ma'an, an area of high vulnerability, with the highest unemployment rate in Jordan and with very limited opportunities for youth to engage. Thanks to flexible thematic contributions, UNICEF secured a partnership with a youth-led organization in Ma'an. This partner was well-positioned to reach the most vulnerable youth through UNICEF youth engagement programme, focused on building 21st century skills, social innovation and

access to engagement opportunity, contributing to enhancing future employability prospects, whilst developing and acquiring new skills.

Through this funding, UNICEF reached approximately 2,000 young people (56 per cent girls) across Jordan. These young people have had the opportunity to access a holistic package of services and opportunities in the form of the Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE), social innovation skills, vocational and entrepreneurship training. An additional 80 vulnerable youth have also had access to accredited technical and vocational training and supported 70% with facilitated access to employment opportunities.

Flexibility of the thematic humanitarian contributions also allowed UNICEF to support the most vulnerable youth through Jeel 962 to present results and propose actions to be taken to support youth civic engagement.

In 2018, key efforts have been made to support national system strengthening with a focus on addressing key priorities for the second decade of life, improving access to skills building and social, civic and economic engagement opportunities. This flexible funding allowed UNICEF to further strengthen the partnership with Ministry of Labour and the private sector for greater adolescent and youth engagement, providing young people with meaningful opportunities to contribute and shape their societies and communities. UNICEF Jordan has been a key partner of the Ministry of Labour to establish and operationalise the Programme Strategic Unit. Through this unit, the coordination mechanism on youth and women is being established within the Ministry and across Active Labour market programmes to improve coordination on programmes focusing on youth and women economic engagement and to collect evidence on what works for engaging youth in sustained economic engagement. Further to this, in order to build sustainability of existing services and to make a transition from service delivery to system strengthening, UNICEF Jordan began to support MoY to institutionalize the life skills and engagement programme to complement its existing core programme.

In the area of child protection, flexible thematic funds ensured continuity of the services especially in terms of technical support to the Government of Jordan. The funds were also used to support the campaign for ending Violence Against Children through funding animation series that are expected to reach a vast group of children with specially designed cartoons addressing main concerns faced by children in Jordan.

IRAQ

Thematic humanitarian funding totalled around 25 per cent of total resources received for the Syrian refugee response. These, in complementarity with contributions from other donors including the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (US PRM), the State of Kuwait, the Governments of Norway and Poland, and the support of private donors from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), enabled UNICEF to continue support to nearly 80,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, around 43 per cent of them children under 18 years old. Thematic donors to Iraq, as well as other 3RP donors to the Syrian refugee response, were recognised on UNICEF Iraq social media channels, including on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, as well as through human interest stories and blogs on the UNICEF Iraq 'Medium' blog page.

Contributions from UNICEF National Committees including from Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States helped to ensure the continuation of critical basic services for more than 29,000 Syrian refugee children in Iraq.¹⁴¹

Continued underfunding for the Iraq portion of the 3RP placed UNICEF's planned response at risk, at a time when prolonged displacement has been increasingly exhausting the resources and coping capacities of the Syrian refugee community. Sectors facing particular funding challenges in 2018 included Education, Health and Nutrition, and seasonal (winter) support.

In close coordination with the KRG Ministry of Education, thematic funding contributed to the continuation of education for more than 17,000 Syrian refugee children, as UNICEF was able to support 868 Syrian refugee teachers and education support staff to continue teaching and administering schools in refugee camps. Continuation of education is a key factor in increasing children's future access to livelihood opportunities and positive participation in their communities and families. UNICEF has committed to continue this support until the end of the current academic year. Discussions are ongoing with the government and wider education sector partners to identify more sustainable solutions to this recurring challenge.

Thematic funding for UNICEF's Health and Nutrition interventions constituted nearly 35 per cent of all funds received and helped to ensure that critical health activities were able to continue in support of the KRG Ministry of Health, including immunization against measles and polio for more than 6,000 Syrian refugee children under 1 year old and 15,500 Syrian refugee children under 5 living in camps in the KRI.

Resource mobilization for winter response has been challenging in recent years. Thematic funding was a central resource that enabled UNICEF, in coordination with government and NGO partners, to fully roll out an e-Voucher response for the delivery of winter clothing items for children and families in Syrian refugee camps, reaching 8,000 children by December 2018. The e-Voucher delivery works to increase the ability of children and families to choose the items they need, rather than receiving pre-set kits.

Further, in 2018 thematic funding supported the finalisation of Iraq's new Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)-6, led by the Government of Iraq Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO), with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The MICS is a household level survey that provides quantitative information on the situation of children and women in a country and is supported by UNICEF globally. In Iraq, the last MICS was completed in 2011, as part of the fourth global MICS round, and no other nationwide household level data collection had been possible - due to the large-scale conflict and displacement experienced since 2014, Iraq was not able to complete the fifth global MICS round.

Thematic funding supported the travel of UNICEF's technical staff member responsible for the in-country follow up and liaison between the CSO and the KRSO. The UNICEF Iraq MICS-6 was launched in late 2018 in Baghdad and Erbil, and now offers updated, reliable evidence that is supporting not only UNICEF, but government and UN-wide planning efforts, including for the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which is scheduled to be launched in early 2020.

EGYPT

Child Protection: Thematic funding was received in child protection for the winterization programme. The funding was utilized to purchase 8,152 blankets for refugee, migrant and vulnerable children in Egypt. These winterization supplies were warehoused and distributed by the implementing partner, the cost of which was covered by another grant (BPRM). The winterization initiative provides a critical stop-gap to the most vulnerable children in Egypt during the coldest months of the year.

Education: In collaboration with the MoETE, UNICEF support used thematic humanitarian funding to support the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 68 schools (50 schools in Sharqiya and 18 in Damietta). The rehabilitation work benefited 57,338 children, out of which 4,006 are Syrians.

¹⁴¹ 17,000 Syrian refugee children aged 5 to 17 years enabled to stay in school in refugee camps due to teacher incentives payments; and 15,500 children under 5 vaccinated against polio in camps.

300 teachers from the targeted schools were capacitated to raise students' awareness on issues around hygiene practices to protect their health, adequate use of WASH facilities (operation and maintenance) as well as other relevant environmental issues.

The value of thematic humanitarian funding was also evidenced this year following the relaxing of national security restrictions enabling international humanitarian organisations to work in North Sinai. The governorate has been affected by unrest since 2011, leaving thousands of children without regular education and undermining already limited livelihoods opportunities, leading to an increased prevalence of violence and instability. With this flexible funding source, UNICEF seized the opportunity to become the first international organization to respond to the humanitarian and development needs there. The programme was launched at the start of the new academic year with the distribution of school bag kits to nearly 62,000 children in North Sinai and remote areas of South Sinai. The school bags and learning materials helped motivate children to resume their education (particularly in North Sinai where schools were closed for one semester) as part of the Back to School campaign and alleviate some of the financial burden from parents due to the economic situation and scarcity of commodities there. This funding was instrumental in securing further bilateral contributions from major donors for the broader programme, which now covers a range of health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection interventions.

Social Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation (SPME): Using thematic humanitarian funding, UNICEF targeted 3,800 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) to provide them with winterization grant of USD 56 (1000 EGP) per person and extended the grant to cover 300 families with four or more children with USD 34 (600 EGP) per person. Out of the total number, 532 UASC and 42 families were covered by the humanitarian thematic funds as it contributed to 14 per cent of the total cost of the intervention. The humanitarian thematic fund helped in providing all unaccompanied and separated children in Egypt with winterization grant to face the cold and the harsh conditions and pay for their extra basic needs (extra clothes, heating, electricity bills, etc.) during the winter period.

The distribution of the cash grant was finalized by the end of January, and the final results of the program is expected to be ready by March. UNICEF main partner in the winterization cash grant program is UNHCR as they have the highest outreach for UASC and the money has been distributed through their mechanisms. Interviews has been conducted with some of the UASC children during the cash distribution, where the children shared the stories of their journeys to Egypt

and some of the difficulties they face on regular basis, especially without their families.

Health: Despite a funding shortfall at the start of the year, UNICEF Egypt was able to train a total of 250 PHUs health workers (including physicians, nurses, and laboratory technicians) as well as 280 Syrian community health workers on primary healthcare and maternal and newborn health. Due to the enhancement of the skills of the healthcare services providers at the targeted UNICEF supported PHUs more than 113 high risk pregnancies were diagnosed and referred to higher level of care with direct follow-up from the PHUs teams to assure save pregnancy and delivery of the new-borns.

The Thematic Funding was very critical in Egypt because it supported the repair and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in public schools with a high number of Syrian refugees, which was a highly underfunded but wide-reaching programme; as well as the programme monitoring of UNICEF interventions in accessible areas to strengthen the quality of implementation.

With the influx of refugees in recent years, the public education system in Egypt has come under strain, particularly in areas with a high density of refugees. Additionally, the implementation of the current education reform in Egypt leaves certain areas underfunded, such as the maintenance and rehabilitation of public schools, contributing to an unsafe learning environment and to Syrian families feeling reluctant to send their children to public schools. Complementing other funding sources which focus on the education reform package, through the Thematic Funding, UNICEF supported the MoETE in providing repairs and minor rehabilitation to WASH facilities in 68 public schools, which host many refugee children, ensuring a safe and conducive learning environment for both, refugee and host community children.

5.0

THEMATIC FUNDING CASE STUDIES

SYRIA

East Ghouta Emergency Response

In 2018, the global humanitarian thematic funding was critical in ensuring that UNICEF was able to rapidly respond and provide multi-sectoral emergency life-saving assistance to over 429,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from East Ghouta (Rural Damascus governorate) in collective shelters and areas of return.

East Ghouta was subject to years of conflict and prolonged besiegement. In mid-February 2018, hostilities between the Government and armed opposition groups escalated causing significant levels of displacement, civilian casualties and further damage to already limited functioning public infrastructures. At the height of the emergency, an estimated 90,000 IDPs (including about 42,000 children) fled to collective shelters in Rural Damascus. On average, 3,000 IDPs were arriving in the centres daily. UNICEF was the first responder. Rapid response teams were immediately deployed to provide WASH, child protection, health and nutrition services at crossing points for fleeing IDPs. As the nine IDP sites/collective centres were established, multi-sectoral assistance services, were also provided.

About US\$580,000 from the global humanitarian thematic funding contributed to the overall humanitarian response.

Since mid-March 2018, UNICEF supported multi-sectoral interventions in the nine IDPs' sites established in Rural Damascus, hosting over 92,000 people from East Ghouta. In Health and Nutrition, UNICEF supported medical mobile teams (MMTs) across the IDP sites as well as in existing medical fixed points. MMTs provided essential health and nutrition services, including out-patient medical consultations, immunization, preventive and curative nutrition services.

In WASH, UNICEF supported the provision of water trucking services, installation of water tanks and sanitation facilities along with maintenance, cleaning and desludging services, temporary solid waste management, light rehabilitation of some buildings inside the shelters. Quick rehabilitation work was also conducted for the existing boreholes, water and sewerage networks in some sites. Basic WASH components were also supported in the preparation of new IDP sites.

For Education, UNICEF provided school rehabilitation of two schools in East Ghouta, improving access to schooling for roughly 2,900 children.

In Child Protection, in partnership with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, UNICEF supported the setup of information desks in all shelters along with provision of psychosocial support activities, raising awareness on prevention of children separation, in addition to raising awareness on Mine Risk Education. UNICEF also distributed winter, summer, and new-born baby kits in all IDPs' sites.

Inside East Ghouta and crossing points, in parallel with the response in the IDPs sites, UNICEF provided life-saving packages and gradually expanded the support through implementing multi-sectoral interventions in different locations inside the enclave in partnership with local and international NGOs and governmental departments. At the crossing points, water bottles, high energy biscuits and plumpy doz to the IDPs. While life-saving interventions continued to be provided in East Ghouta, resilience-based activities were also implemented to ensure the response is sustained. In areas which are accessible, bore holes and the water network were rehabilitated along with providing water disinfectants to increase access to water. Prefabs were also provided to serve as temporary primary health care centres in newly accessible areas and is supporting the delivery of health and nutrition supplies to ensure continuity of services.

Lack of available resources and overall funding conditionality affected UNICEF response activities particularly child protection, education and WASH. The flexibility of thematic funding helped ensure that gaps could be addressed in the short term. A key lesson from the East Ghouta response is that proper investment in emergency preparedness leads to an effective response. The approach has been replicated in other areas of Syria. The East Ghouta response is shifting from emergency response towards a resilience-based approach in order to enable people inside the enclave to have sustainable access to basic services. Having a meaningful inter-agency collaboration in place to achieve service complementarity is essential.



Children wash up at one of the three schools sheltering families in Adra. Emergency water trucking is ongoing into water tanks installed by UNICEF.

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TURKEY

Conditional Cash Transfer Programme for out-of-school refugee children in Turkey

By the end of 2018, 410,740 children (205,736 girls, 205,004 boys) had benefitted from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for refugee children. The child protection component reached over 53,500 children and referred 4,853 children with medium/high protection risks to specialized services.

These results contributed to meeting UNICEF's commitments under Goal Area 2 (Every Child Learns), Outcome 1 (Equity increased through social inclusion and resilience building) and Outputs 1C (By 2020, the child protection system, including the PSS services, has increased capacity to detect, refer, assess, prevent and manage cases of children in need of protection) and 1D (By 2020, families, local authorities and the social protection system (including governmental and non-governmental actors) have increased capacity to support vulnerable children in accessing the means to fulfil their rights).

In 2018, Turkey remained home to almost 4 million refugees and asylum seekers. Over 3.6 million were Syrians, including 1.6 million children.

After years of displacement, refugee children and families in Turkey remain highly vulnerable. An estimated 400,000 Syrian children remain out of school, and recent assessments found that nearly 12 per cent of Syrian refugees live in extreme poverty, and 59 per cent in moderate poverty.¹⁴²

In 2017, UNICEF partnered with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) to launch the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme for refugee children. The programme, which is an extension of an existing national programme for Turkish children, provides regular cash payments to refugee children to encourage enrolment, improve school attendance, and reduce drop-out.

In addition to funding received from other donors, UNICEF Turkey utilized US \$527,446 from Thematic Humanitarian Funding to support the CCTE payment in November 2018, which benefitted a total of 314,763 children.¹⁴³ Over an additional US \$35,300 was used to strengthen the operational capacity of TRCS (IT infrastructure, supplies and logistics, etc.) to implement the

child protection component of the programme.

The CCTE Programme comprises two primary elements: A cash component and a child protection component.

The programme expanded significantly in 2018; since the beginning of the programme in 2017, 410,740 children (205,736 girls and 205,004 boys) benefitted from the CCTE.

Approximately 400 out-of-school refugee children attending the Accelerated Learning Programme also began receiving CCTE payments in late 2018, enhancing the programme's equity focus while strengthening linkages between formal and non-formal education.

Administrative and monitoring data shows that 76 per cent of CCTE beneficiary children regularly attend school, and 60 per cent of beneficiary families attribute their children's school attendance directly to the CCTE. While a more detailed evaluation is needed, this data indicates that the programme has contributed significantly to formal education enrolment in Turkey.

The child protection component, implemented through TRCS, is implemented in 15 provinces. Under this component, outreach teams visit families whose children are (or are at risk of) not meeting the attendance condition of the CCTE, to identify and respond to any child protection concerns – for example, child labour, child marriage, abuse and family separation. By end year, the child protection component reached over 53,500 children (49 per cent girls) and referred 4,853 children (43 per cent girls) with medium/high protection risks to specialized services.

In recent years, the Government of Turkey – with the support of UNICEF and other partners – has made significant gains in providing formal education to Syrian refugee children. By year's end, more than 640,000 Syrian children were enrolled in schools across the country.

Nevertheless, an estimated 400,000 Syrian children remain out of school. Syrian children – both OOSC as well as those in school – face challenges in fully realizing their right to an education. Although schooling is free, costs related to education, such as transport and appropriate clothing, can be considerable for refugee families with little or no income, contributing significantly to the high numbers of children not attending school regularly. The opportunity cost of sending children to school rather than working or taking care of domestic tasks at home is also significant. In addition, refugee children – particularly those out of school – are vulnerable to numerous protection risks, including isolation, discrimination, bullying

¹⁴² World Bank, World Food Programme, Turkish Red Crescent: Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, Round 1, 2018.

¹⁴³ Results achieved are from all donors. Due to the multi-sectoral and multi-donor funded nature of the CCTE Programme, it is not possible to attribute the exact number of children who benefitted from this specific contribution.

and exploitation – that contribute to non-attendance and drop-out.

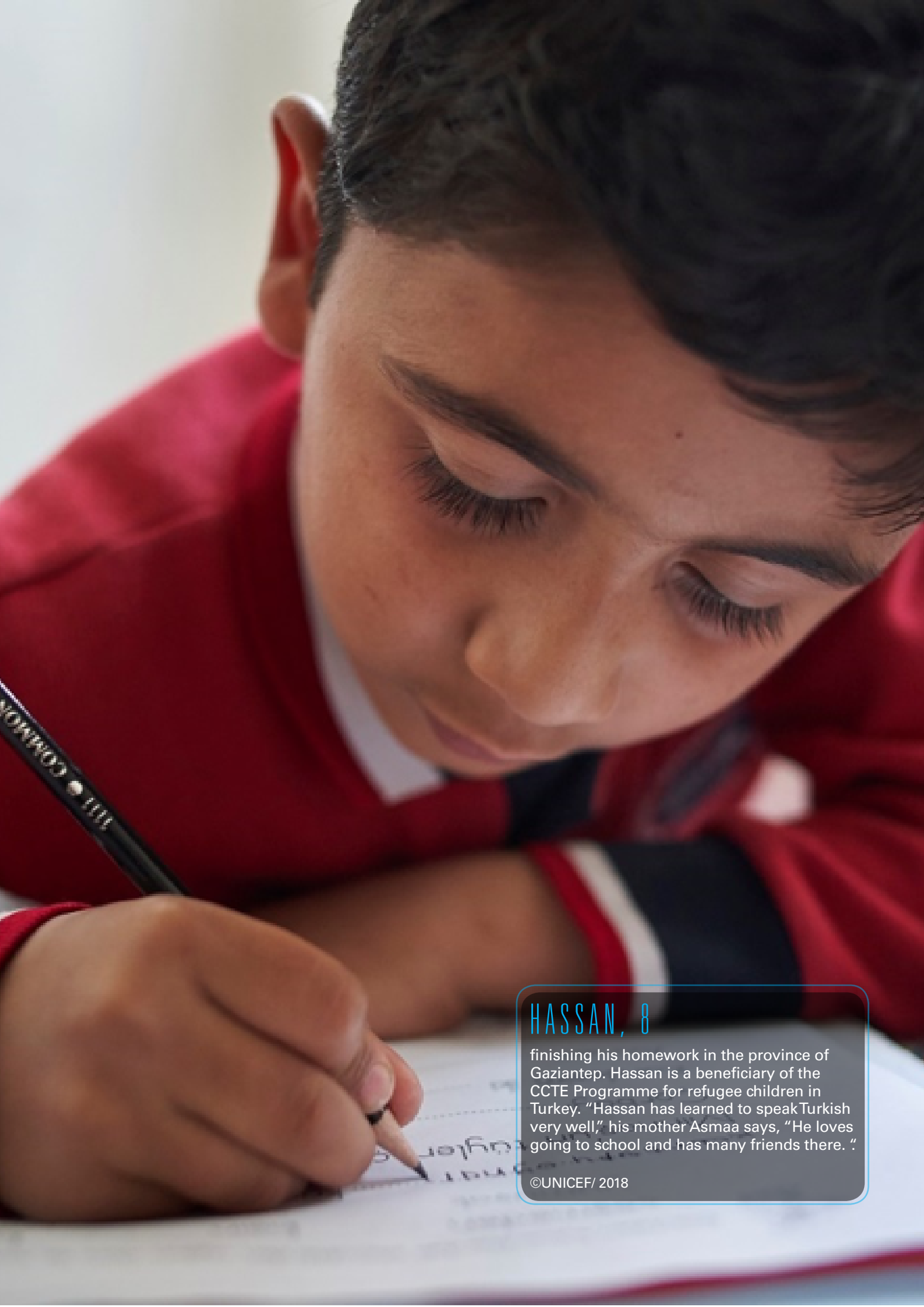
The CCTE Programme for refugee children aims to address these ongoing barriers to formal education by providing vulnerable children with regular cash payments to encourage enrolment, improve school attendance, and reduce drop-out. The strategic child protection component, meanwhile, offers another avenue for addressing the protection needs that contribute to non-attendance.

The programme originally aimed to reach more than 450,000 refugee children and adolescents by July 2019. This target was reached in January 2019 (see more below), and calculation of new targets is currently being analysed.

The CCTE Programme was implemented successfully in 2018, with the number of beneficiary children surpassing plans and targets. This success is due in large part to other complementary policies and programmes in the education sector that have enabled access to schooling for progressively more refugee children, as well as relatively robust education and social welfare systems already in place in Turkey. Nevertheless, there were several lessons learned during implementation that will serve to inform and improve future programming, including:

- » It has long been known that OOSC often face multiple deprivations – poverty, language barriers, protection and psychosocial concerns, etc. – that contribute to non-attendance and require targeted, cross-sectoral interventions. Moreover, there are often multiple and diverse reasons why refugee children are out of school, which cannot solely be tackled through programmatic work and partnerships in the education sector. Adding to the challenge is the fact that barriers to education can vary significantly depending on geographic location.
- » However, the CCTE Programme has helped to shed more light on these issues. Thanks to the continuous monitoring and documentation of evidence, the complexity of why children are out of school and remain out of school has become more widely known and acknowledged. Moreover, the challenges children face when attending school has also become better understood, in particular those related to language and bullying.
- » Extending an existing national CCTE programme – rather than building one from scratch – enabled UNICEF and partners to roll out the cash component quickly, and implementation faced relatively few obstacles or barriers. However, it also placed additional strains on these systems (for example, slower processing times of national education databases due to the higher caseload), which required continuous monitoring and strengthening.

- » While the CCTE payments were designed to be in line with the Turkish system, monitoring reports indicate that the payment amounts may be too low to practically impact decision-making within the beneficiary household. While additional monitoring and evaluation is needed, an increase in transfer amounts for both Turkish and refugee communities could be considered going forward in order to enhance the potential of the programme to encourage school enrolment and attendance.
- » The CCTE Programme for Refugees will continue in the 2019-2020 school year, and the required funds have already been secured. MoFLSS and UNICEF have re-affirmed their commitment to the programme, and support is urgently needed from multiple donors to continue into the 2020-2021 school year and beyond. Discussions are also underway to explore the feasibility of increases in the CCTE transfer value, especially for older students, in the 2019-2020 school year. In order to preserve social cohesion, this will be done in a way that it is aligned with similar increases for older students from the host community which are already being considered under the national CCTE programme.



HASSAN, 8

finishing his homework in the province of Gaziantep. Hassan is a beneficiary of the CCE Programme for refugee children in Turkey. "Hassan has learned to speak Turkish very well," his mother Asmaa says, "He loves going to school and has many friends there. "

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LEBANON

UNICEF and ANA AQRA's Retention Support Programme

Everyone needs a little help from time to time. For those amongst Lebanon's children whose young lives and educations are already much disrupted, a key form of help comes via UNICEF and ANA AQRA's Retention Support Programme. Aimed at retaining students in schools and providing children at risk of dropping out with the support they need to remain, it is based on the two pillars of Homework Support and a Remedial Support programme.

Delivered to children attending selected public schools across Lebanon and held during what would otherwise be their summer break, the Remedial Support programme is built around structured play and learning activities. It involves 96 hours of academic support for each child as well as extending through parent outreach and the establishment of education committees within the local community. A unified Retention Support (RS) programme was developed by MEHE, with the support of UNICEF, to help operationalise its plan to improve learning in formal education systems. In particular, the RS programme was designed to support girls and boys at risk of being academically delayed or dropping out of public schools. UNICEF has supported the development and documentation of the unified RS programme together with Ana Aqra Association (AAA) and the British Council (BC) as technical partners and with MEHE's Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERD).

The RS programme focuses on the four main academic subject areas that children have difficulties with, namely Arabic language, foreign language (French or English), Math, and Science. The programme is developed for Grades 1 to 9 and is tailored in line with the official national curriculum.

All in all, six rounds of retention support, including four rounds as homework support during the three scholastic years and two as remedial support during the summer of 2016 and 2017 were conducted. The RS program has been implemented in a total of 202 public schools across all Lebanese governorates during the scholastic years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. Of all the implementing schools, 78 schools ran the RS program for 5 rounds, 53 schools conducted it for 3 or 4 rounds, while 71 schools ran the program once or twice only.

To date, using this 'MEHE RS regulated/certified' package, UNICEF has supported 96,932 girls and boys¹⁴⁴ with a slot in the retention support programmes (of which 48 per cent girls).

"Based on the Columbia University balanced literacy approach, our Remedial Support programme delivers an experience far more intensive than a typical school day", ANA AQRA's Development Officer Lana Moussa tells me. "Each three-hour session is based on our own ANA AQRA differentiated learning programme and is contextualised to this part of the world".

A workshop model – where students work in small groups of two or three as well as individually with their teacher – Lana remarks that, due to the intensity of the programme, the students' educational performance advances at a very rapid rate.

"Remedial Support allows us to see where the learner's gaps are, and to work to address them quickly and efficiently", adds Field Worker Nayla Halabi.

9-year-old Rahaf Issa, originally from Syria, is one of around 5,000 children who benefit from the Ana Aqra's Remedial Support programme every year.

Lebanon's Ministry of Education sets clear criteria for children to qualify for the programme. Essentially, if have missed at least 15 days of formal school, if their total grade average is below ten over twenty, or if in one of the core subjects it is below eight over twenty, an invitation to join is offered.

"This summer", Rahaf recalls, "we studied, we wrote stories, we played, and we learned math". Though the children may not realise it, it is more than just another day at school and accelerates disadvantaged learners. She attended daily throughout six weeks in the summer. That she was able to do so was made possible by the provision of free transport to those under the care of the programme.

Rahaf is a bright girl. This much is clear from her engagement on the topic. Her overall grades were good, her Arabic excellent, but her English was letting her down and dragging down her overall average. If left unaddressed it would hold her back – it was preventing her full potential being realised.

"I wanted to come to improve my English. I was frustrated by not learning as quickly as my friends, and it was the only thing my parents couldn't help me with", she continued, "and as well as that I learned a lot more in other subjects, as well as getting to play".

144 Some children may have joined more than one round of Retention Support throughout the implementation period.

Moreover, a major intention of the RS programme was to benefit the public education system, not only through the support to children at-risk of drop-out, failure or repetition, Lebanese and non-Lebanese, but also through the benefit for teachers and facilitators involved in the programme.

However, UNICEF did face some challenges. Despite the measures taken by UNICEF to mitigate operational delays by having rolling school lists across the various rounds of implementation, the main challenge has been the ability to

abide by MEHE's projected timeline of the programme. This is mostly due to delays at MEHE in approving the selection of new schools joining the programme for the first time, prior to each round of implementation or getting data from the schools about student results to finalize the lists of children who should be referred to the program.



Children in Ana Aqra's Retention Support Programme

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JORDAN

Enhancing access to safe water and sanitation to Syrian refugees

More than 100,000 vulnerable children and their families were reached with access to improved water systems, adequate sanitation facilities, clean environment, and hygiene promotion messages with the support of the global humanitarian thematic funds. Thematic grants allowed UNICEF to continue to provide Syrian refugees in camps and hard-to-reach areas with daily water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as infrastructure improvements (water and sewage networks) progressively improving long-term sustainability and cost efficiency. Increased awareness and behavior change for the most vulnerable was achieved on proper hygiene and water conservation practices through UNICEF Jordan support in dissemination of key messages and community involvement and engagement of women and children as agents of change for longer term impact.

UNICEF, as WASH sector Lead, continue to engage in a strategic dialogue with the Government and donors, provide critical coordination and support to stakeholders across the sector, and lead the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) for the sector while responding to life-saving WASH interventions. Eight years into the Syrian conflict, refugees residing in designated camps and host communities in Jordan continue to be in need of essential WASH services to maintain a safe and dignified life. A comprehensive package of WASH services is offered to more than 120,000 refugees residing in Azraq, Za'atari and King Abdullah Park camps, while treated and safe water is supplied to 50,000 refugees stranded at the north-eastern borders of the country. In addition to that, people living in Informal Tented settlements scattered on the outskirts of cities clustering mostly in Irbid, Ramtha, Mafrq, Amman and Jordan Valley are considered the most vulnerable in the country and are reached with a range of WASH interventions.

The Global thematic funds were critical to the continuation of UNICEF's WASH intervention and support for the technical staff during 2018. While major construction works in Za'atari were on-going throughout the year, thematic funds were needed and therefore utilized toward the provision of WASH services and support to UNICEF's technical team and partners, in the field. The flexibility of the grants has allowed immediate response to urgent issues, monitor progress of the construction of the networks in Za'atari camp as well as continue the provision of safe water to all residents in Azraq camp. More importantly, the thematic grant has supported the continuous operation of the water supply systems in camps including wa-

ter and electricity bills as well as fuel for the only water source system at the north-eastern border camp that would otherwise interrupt service provision to more than 170,000 people. In addition to activities in camp, this grant was essential to support WASH interventions to children living in Informal Tented Settlements (ITSs) scattered on the outskirts of cities around Jordan. People living in ITSs are considered the most vulnerable in Jordan with basic WASH services access and conditions.

With the support of the Thematic funds, 66,920 children and their families residing in Azraq, Za'atari, and KAP camps have benefitted from UNICEF's WASH interventions ensuring a safe, and dignified access to services and clean environment for all. The thematic funds have contributed to transition to more sustainable water interventions through the construction of the water supply and wastewater networks in Za'tari camp, 44,240 of whom are children and 39,421 females.

To ensure a clean environment, key activities were carried out in all three camps including the collection and safe disposal of garbage and wastewater, benefitting more than 121,000 people. An average of 480 m³ per day of solid waste was collected by a team of refugees, engaged on a Cash for Work basis at Za'atari Camp.

UNICEF's, with the support of this grant, continued to provide treated water to more than 31,045 children stranded at the north-eastern border of Jordan with more than 19 l/p/d (end of 2018). UNICEF's provision of WASH services as part of the Makani Plus package of services including WASH services to approximately 3,000 people living in 91 Informal Tented Settlements (ITS) across Jordan. Difficulty accessing a safe water supply and adequate sanitary facilities pose a particular challenge for the estimated 15,000 persons living in ITSs in Jordan, with deleterious effects on the wellbeing of children in particular.

Due to the significantly restricted and unpredictable funding situation during 2018, global thematic funds have ensured the provision of uninterrupted services inside and outside camps and have contributed to sustaining the technical support needed to undertake these activities with high proficiency and quality results. More importantly, the flexibility of the grant allowed UNICEF to use the thematic funds to cover for life-saving interventions while awaiting funds pledged but not yet received from other donors. The operation of the wastewater pumping stations has allowed wastewater trucking to be phased out with significantly reduced internal collection by 99 per cent as an average of 2,136 m³ wastewater is directly pumped to the Za'atari wastewater treatment plant where 85% of wastewater is treated. This has also reduced the potential for contamination of the underlying groundwater resources.

Water is a scarce commodity in the camp and in Jordan more generally. Syrian refugees have had little experience or historical need to conserve water, and as such a particular challenge has been the need to continually reinforce water conservation measures with the community. Through the community mobilisation efforts by UNICEF and WASH actors, knowledge of the water scarcity situation in Jordan has improved, as evidenced through KAP surveys, and UNICEF continues to include messages and awareness on the importance of water conservation and ways to reduce water consumption at a household level as well as scale up greywater reuse intervention. The full potential of benefits will only be realised if the community is involved and accepting of the interventions, it is therefore vital to complement all activities with community mobilization particularly in Za'atari camp with the operation of the networks. Despite the great efforts put in community mobilization, vandalism cases to the

networks are still reported.

WASH interventions continue in 2019 in both camps and host communities. While construction of the networks in Za'atari was completed in 2018, operation of the network will continue UNICEF has a deficit of 7.7 Million USD for 2019 for complementing activities in Za'atari camps including operational utilities, capital improvements, community mobilization, technical support as well as solid waste management. These activities are not only essential for the optimized operation of the networks but also the overall hygienic conditions and environment provided to 44,240 children and their families residing in the camp.

Safe water provision in Rukban will also continue during 2019 as well as host community interventions reaching the most vulnerable. UNICEF will continue to work closely with the government to build sustainability and resiliency across the country focusing on the most vulnerable areas.



Children of Temporary Settlements in Jordan Valley

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IRAQ

Providing Education for Refugee Children in Iraq

In 2018, approximately 250,000 Syrian refugees remained displaced in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Around half of the Syrian refugee population are living in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorate.

Supporting the education needs of refugee children in Iraq is a top priority for UNICEF. With thematic funding, UNICEF supported the Directorate of Education Erbil and Sulaymaniyah to provide incentives to 752 volunteer teaching staff (185 male, 567 female) and 116 non-teaching staff (57 male, 59 female) at 30 Syrian refugee schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates. The intervention sustained schooling for over 17,000 Syrian refugee children in schools in 2018.

Mzgin Fathil Sheikh Ali is one of the volunteer teachers from the Syrian refugee community in Sulaymaniyah.

She arrived in Kurdistan in 2012 with her elderly husband and child, and although she had worked as a teacher in Syria she struggled to find a job in Iraq. With no income, the family struggled to support themselves.

"I tried to find work many times, I went to many places. I applied to several schools, but they refused me because I was Syrian. I always dreamed of being teacher again," she said

Mzgin eventually got in touch with the Directorate of Education in Sulaymaniyah and upon submitting her certificate, she was accepted as volunteer teacher and was eligible for the cash incentive of \$250 which helps support her family.

"The students are so clever. They are always thinking about their future," she said, speaking passionately about her work. Mzgin has no plans to return to Syria anytime soon and she hopes to continue rebuilding her life in Kurdistan.

One of the earlier challenges in providing education to refugee children was the language barrier; they spoke Arabic and curriculum in the Kurdistan region was taught in Kurdish. One way of overcoming this challenge was through cash incentives to volunteer teachers from the refugee community like Mzgin, who could speak and teach the children in their own language.

In 2018, the amount needed to cover the incentives for refugee teachers was USD\$1.9 million – a need that was supported thanks to allocations of flexible thematic humanitarian funds (approximately \$67,000 to teacher incentives from thematic funding).

"The incentive [to volunteer teachers] was initially being paid by the Ministry of Education, however due to funding shortfall from the government, UNICEF has filled the gap while exploring more sustainable solutions, including the integration of refugee children into host community school," said Omar Wahab, Education Officer with UNICEF in Iraq.

Funding for UNICEF's education response for Syrian refugees has been low, ending the year with a 69 per cent gap. This has limited activities, including teacher training and the provision of school supplies.

All children have the right to quality education. UNICEF has committed to support the education needs for refugee children for the 2018-2019 school year while advocating for the integration of Syrian refugee children into Kurdish schools as part of sustainable solutions.



Mzgin, a refugee teacher from Syria living in Iraq, leads a class in Sulaymaniyah governorate. Thanks to flexible thematic humanitarian funding, UNICEF has been able to support the Kurdistan Regional Government to keep schools open for 17,000 Syrian refugee children in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates.

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EGYPT

This year, thematic humanitarian funds enabled UNICEF Egypt to provide an integrated package of responses to the most vulnerable refugee and migrant children and parents in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Dakhlya Governorates. The response included psychosocial supports (PSS) and life skills programming alongside the provision of 8,152 blankets. By addressing underlying determinants of long term well-being such as socio-economic and psychological factors alongside addressing the immediate reality of precarious living situations for many refugees and migrants in Egypt, the thematic funding ensures that both short-term needs are met in a sustainable way.

In Egypt, there were 244,910 registered refugees and asylum seekers at the end of 2018, 54 per cent of which are Syrian. Most refugees and migrants in Egypt live in rented accommodation in informal settlements across Greater Cairo and other urban centres. This perpetuates levels of vulnerability influenced by deteriorating economic conditions in Egypt, including sharp increases in costs of essential goods and services. Children also face a range of other child protection issues, and many have experienced trauma, live under extreme stress, and have a range of psychosocial needs. PSS are provided through implementing partners in either Family Centres or Family-Clubs attached to Public Health Units (PHUs), an innovative partnership model between UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP).

UNICEF and partners mainstream community-based (PSS) through provision of recreational and life skills activities for children and positive parenting sessions for caregivers. It is within this programming context that humanitarian thematic funding was utilized- to provide tangible comfort and warmth to the most vulnerable during the winter months alongside programming to address psychosocial and socio-economic needs. UNICEF and partners distributed 8,152 blankets for the most most vulnerable refugee and migrant children and parents in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Dakhlya Governorates. Blankets were distributed through UNICEF-supported family centers, which serve as programming hubs where the implementing partners offer a comprehensive range of programming. The cost of the blankets was 129964.61 USD, the impact of which has been far greater.

In addition to addressing the immediate needs of vulnerable children and families so concretely, provision of blankets has a secondary impact:

that of strengthening the relationship between beneficiaries (children and their caregivers) and implementing partners. Addressing the complex psychosocial and socio-economic needs of refugees is a long-term and often sensitive process that requires trust and confidence in the implementing partner. Providing humanitarian items such as blankets within the context of PSS and life skills programming further strengthens the connection caregivers and children have to the implementing centers and their staff members, which will encourage them to continue participating in programming designed to address their long- term needs.

Due to the sensitive political and security context in Egypt, NGO partners must undergo extensive security clearances through the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) before they can implement any program activities, including distribution of winterization items. This resulted in some delays in distribution, but was resolved by readjusting distribution plans where needed, in thanks to the strong relationships with existing partner agencies, who were able to complete the distribution in time to reach the most vulnerable during the winter months.

The integration of the winterization initiative within a broader psychosocial support program will continue to be funded through multiple donors going forward, to ensure continuity and sustainability. In addition, through continued partnership with MOHP, there is significant interest in scaling-up the model across Egypt. This year, UNICEF plans to conduct a feasibility for scale up, which will inform future efforts for sustainable application in other governorates.

6.0

ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

SYRIA

In 2018, UNICEF participated in 11 inter-agency convoys in Dar'a, Rural Damascus and Rukban IDP camp to provide critical life-saving assistance and conduct multi-sectoral needs assessments. Field level inter-agency assessments were also conducted in Rural Damascus, Quneitra, Tarous, Lattakia, Al Hasakeh governorates. Specific inter-sectoral assessments informed the development of emergency preparedness plans. For example, the WASH Sector, in close collaboration, with sub-sector coordination mechanism at hub level carried out specific need assessments in East Ghouta (Rural Damascus), Deir-ez-Zor, South and North West Syria and Afrin to develop preparedness/readiness plan and address specific needs and gaps of the affected population using the MIRA tool.

The WASH, Child Protection, and Education sectors, through the Whole of Syria coordination structure, also carried out assessments which has contributed to the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan.

Where access is difficult or restricted in the country (hard-to-reach areas), third-party monitors (TPMs) are employed for regular programme monitoring. The TPMs also conduct situation monitoring and post-distribution monitoring. TPMs are usually deployed from their respective areas of origin and have specific expertise, experience and a thorough knowledge of the area in which they operate and also trained by UNICEF. They provide UNICEF with critical information on the overall situation and progress in the implementation of key interventions. This helps shape UNICEF's response in terms of humanitarian assistance and strengthening resilience.

To ensure that beneficiaries feedback help inform programming, UNICEF Syria conducts post-distribution monitoring for NFIs (winter and summit kits, e-vouchers, and cash transfers). UNICEF has been conducting tailor-made end user monitoring to assess beneficiaries' feedback in terms of the relevance, quality, timeliness and impact of specific programmes or supplies delivered. Several tools have been developed, and the results are taken into consideration to further improve planning, prioritisation and the quality of supplies. The feedback from families has been very useful to further improve the quality and the type

of items for next season distributions. Kobo Toolbox mobile application is used for online and offline data collection in most of these PDMs. A complaint mechanism and helpdesk/hotlines has been implemented for the e-vouchers distributions which enabled a very active channel of communication in response to complaints from beneficiaries.

UNICEF has developed a Whole of Syria information management platform operational across the three hubs of Damascus, Jordan and Turkey. UNICEF monitors the delivery of programmes through staff and third-party monitors. Qualitative studies to collect feedback through focus group discussions with beneficiaries on the adequacy, appropriateness and quality of WASH supplies and Communication for Development (C4D) campaigns for immunization were also conducted.

Additionally, UNICEF Syria has launched the Back to Learning Evaluation (BTL) to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coverage, coordination, sustainability and impact of the UNICEF SCO Back to Learning initiative in Syria. The evaluation will specifically: 1) assess the key programme interventions of the various components of the BTL initiative, including the collaboration between different sections, and the collaboration with various national and international partners across Syria as well as the interaction with beneficiaries; 2) Identify good practices, challenges faced and lessons learned from the BTL initiative; and 3) provide recommendations on the future scope and approach of the BTL initiative.

Across the region, UNICEF has maintained capacity for the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), ensuring that partners' micro-assessments, spot checks and audits are regular and thorough, that recommended actions are taken to strengthen their capacity, and that programmatic visits are high quality and lead to management actions. HACT implementation includes promoting the use of third party monitoring in high-threat areas that UNICEF staff cannot regularly access.

TURKEY

UNICEF worked closely with government and NGO partners to monitor programme implementation. All UNICEF and partner staff are jointly responsible for monitoring, which is mainstreamed across UNICEF programming. Most of the monitoring indicators are disaggregated by gender, age, province and population (refugee/host community). In 2018, UNICEF worked to strengthen monitoring systems to generate additional

disaggregation useful for decision-making and reporting, for example disability status. These efforts enabled UNICEF to measure new indicators for higher-level results, such as psychosocial well-being of children participating in the PSS programme, and school attendance rates among CCTE beneficiaries. UNICEF is also a member of the inter-agency M&E Working Group, and regularly provides programme performance monitoring inputs within the 3RP framework, including monthly sectoral dashboards and reporting via ActivityInfo.

Various quality assurance control mechanisms are integrated across UNICEF's programmes to ensure effective implementation, including: on-line interactive platforms to streamline reporting of real-time data; data verification and validation procedures; regular field monitoring visits to measure progress and identify/address barriers and bottlenecks; joint planning and regular coordination meetings with implementing partners; and consistent capacity-building and specialized trainings in M&E for UNICEF and partner staff. Qualitative feedback is gathered on activities and reflected in internal monitoring reports of UNICEF staff, as well as monthly situation reports for external audiences.

In 2018, two evaluations related to the Syria crisis response were initiated and will be finalized by summer 2019: the 'Evaluation of the community-based child protection services in response to the Syria crisis in Turkey' and the 'Evaluation of UNICEF's Support to Education Personnel in the Syria Crisis Response in Turkey'. Both will assess key components of UNICEF's humanitarian response, and their findings will be used to inform and strengthen future programming. Finally, in late 2018, TCO has also started planning for the Country Programme Evaluation, which will also include a component evaluating the humanitarian response to the Syria refugee crisis and is expected to be finalized by the end of 2019.

LEBANON

UNICEF utilizes both UNICEF staff and third-party monitors for field monitoring, ensuring high coverage and quality. UNICEF conducts regular focus group discussions with Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian beneficiaries to give affected people a voice and improve programme design. Kindly see below two highlights for 2018:

Min IIIa social protection programme impact evaluation (2016-2018): UNICEF Lebanon conducted a pilot programme providing cash assistance Syrian households to reduce negative coping strategies harmful to children and reduce barriers to children's school attendance, including financial barriers and reliance on child labor. The purpose of the impact evaluation, one of the first rigorous studies of a social protection program supporting

children in a complex displacement setting, was to monitor the program's effects on beneficiaries and provided evidence for decisions regarding the program's future. The impact evaluation investigated and discussed the program's impacts on child well-being outcomes, including food security, health, child work, child subjective well-being, enrollment, and attendance, after 1 year of program implementation. To attribute the findings to the cash grant, a sample of beneficiaries was compared to similar sample that did not receive the cash grant, i.e. areas where the programme was not piloted. It also include an endline questionnaire which contained a module to ask beneficiary households about their understanding and perception of the Min IIIa programme.

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon: The assessment was conducted with World Food Programme and UNHCR in 2018 and planned for 2019. Results from these assessments and others informed the Country Programme for 2017– 2020, and helped establish baselines for better-informed, evidence-based programming.

Health Camp Monitoring Tool (2018): An online dashboard to real-time monitor WASH interventions in informal settlements. The tool was initiated to help in tailoring hygiene promotion and changing behavior based on the needs. Thus, reflecting the needs at various levels: availability and access to services, knowledge of prevention measures and optimal use of WASH facilities in addition to beneficiaries' perception.

JORDAN

UNICEF uses an in-house data management system, field monitoring, and situation assessments to assure programme quality. The real-time data management system, Bayanati, is used to host a wide range of data on its programme beneficiaries. In 2018, Bayanati was strengthened through enhanced user experience, data protection and quality, and extended functionalities to cover data collection in areas with limited internet access through provision of Bayanati Go offline application, as well as building the cash assistance (Hajati) modules.

The vulnerability approach of UNICEF Jordan's 2018-2022 Country Programme has gained increasing support as the Government of Jordan and international community transition from a humanitarian approach, which has largely focused on meeting the needs of refugees, to a broader focus on all vulnerable people in Jordan. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) requested that UNICEF support a Geographical Multidimensional Vulnerability Analysis. It aims to develop a geographic mapping tool for assessing performance and the supply capacity of different sectors regardless nationality (13 in total) to identify gaps, improve

allocation of resources and policy planning purposes. The Analysis will therefore help government, UN agencies and civil society design and target policies and programmes.

In 2018, UNICEF organized community-based events in four cities, engaging 40,000 family members (higher than the targeted 30,000) directly in learning activities about the impact of violence on children and the significance of positive parenting skills. A social media campaign expanded the reach of these messages to 1.2 million online users (above the 500,000 target). Eighty per cent of media outlets in Jordan reported on the event with 98 articles subsequently published on violence against children. A study is underway to provide data on the magnitude and consequences of violence against children in homes, schools and in communities and will support UNICEF to further focus efforts to reduce all forms of violence against children by 20 per cent during the course of the current Country Programme (by 2022).

In 2018, digital data collection using KOBO was utilized to monitor vaccine consumption and registration at the North-Eastern borders in UNICEF clinics at the Berm, which resulted in more effective vaccines monitoring and supply management.

IRAQ

UNICEF takes a human rights-based approach, striving to deliver humanitarian assistance on the basis of need while applying due diligence to mitigate against associated risk. Key partners in monitoring for the Syrian refugee response include the Kurdistan Regional Government and UNHCR, as well as other UN and international and NGO partners. UNICEF Iraq's monitoring is based on the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) as part of the Country Programme 2016 to 2019; and is undertaken in line with three global monitoring frameworks namely the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), (programmatic visits, spot checks, and partner audits at input, activity and output levels), programme monitoring (implementation and results monitoring across activity/input/output levels), and situation monitoring (higher level; outcome and impact).

With implementing partners, at activation of each specific programme document (PD), UNICEF requires partners to develop work plans that meet requirements of UNICEF monitoring frameworks; should a partner need capacity building in a particular skill or area, UNICEF works to ensure that this takes place. Programme documents and monitoring plans are referred to throughout the period of cooperation to ensure work remains on

track and that bottlenecks are identified in early stages to allow for mitigation measures to be taken. ActivityInfo remained the UN-wide data collection tool for quantitative response figures, reported by partners on a monthly basis, supporting regular public information sharing through dashboards and situation reports.

Analysis of quantitative data from partners, alongside qualitative reports, helped support operational decision-making and partnership review. UNICEF Iraq also engages third party monitoring field facilitators to support verification, on-site and post distribution monitoring at-site of activities; post-distribution monitoring in relevant cases (i.e., supply distribution). For wider service delivery issues, and as part of accountability to affected populations, through the Cluster system UNICEF remained available for feedback from the UNOPS IDP Call Centre in Iraq.

UNICEF-led sectors and partners have supported ongoing data gathering in 2018; UNICEF's main contribution to evidence generation in 2018 was technical and financial support to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)145 Round 6, led by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO). The MICS is a household level survey that provides quantitative information on the situation of children and women in a country and is supported by UNICEF globally. In Iraq, the last MICS was completed in 2011, as part of the fourth global MICS round, and no other nationwide household level data collection had been possible - due to the large-scale conflict and displacement experienced since 2014, Iraq was not able to complete the fifth global MICS round.

EGYPT

UNICEF developed a consolidated in-house database for all programmes to strengthen results-based monitoring, documentation and validation. UNICEF coordinated the roll-out of ActivityInfo with UNCHR to monitor progress of the overall 3RP M&E framework, including disaggregation by gender, geography and age for relevant outputs.

With no comprehensive assessment conducted of Syrian refugee vulnerability in Egypt since 2014, the needs and situation of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) as one of the most vulnerable refugee groups remains incomplete. A total of 4,176 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered in 2018, out of whom 2,638 are unaccompanied children while 1,538 are separated children.

To address incomplete information, UNICEF started a vulnerability assessment of a cohort of

UASC with UNHCR and IOM in 2017. The findings of this assessment supported UNICEF to make more evidence-based programming and advocacy decisions in 2018, with respect to both Syrian and non-Syrian UASC. In 2019, UNICEF is commencing a new program providing UASC with tailored supports to address the needs of this vulnerable group.

UNICEF has worked with the inter-agency community to maintain robust coordination and data management across the Syria crisis. UNICEF works with UNHCR to monitor the overall programmatic response in the education and WASH sectors in the 3RP countries. This includes, as follow-up to the London and Brussels conference commitments, monitoring the levels of children who are in and out of schools across the Syria crisis. An evaluability assessment of the No Lost Generation was conducted to assess how the NLG can be reviewed.

Under the winterization cash grant programme, beneficiary feedback was sought through post distribution and post utilization surveys for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). This was used to refine and improve the programme, and particularly the distribution process to meet the specific needs of this vulnerable population.

Across the region, UNICEF has maintained capacity for the HARMONISED APPROACH TO CASH TRANSFER (HACT), ensuring that partners' micro-assessments, spot checks and audits are regular and thorough, that recommended actions are taken to strengthen their capacity, and that programmatic visits are high quality and lead to management actions. HACT implementation includes promoting the use of third party monitoring in high-threat areas that UNICEF staff cannot regularly access.

7.0

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Funding requirements for the HRP has decreased from \$349.6 million in 2017 to \$319.8 in 2018. The 2018 HRP appeal was 22 per cent underfunded (\$71.0 million) compared to 39 per cent (\$138.0 million) in 2017. In 2018, critical funding gaps inside Syria included a 36 per cent funding gap in Health and Nutrition, a 28 per cent funding gap in Early Recovery and a 23 per cent gap in Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, respectively.

In terms of the 3RP, requirements increased from \$933.7 million in 2017 to \$951.8 million in 2018. The 2018 3RP appeal was 21 per cent underfunded (\$198.9 million) compared to 11 per cent (\$114.9 million) in 2017. Among 3RP countries the highest shortfalls were in Social Protection (41 per cent), Education (24 per cent), and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (21 per cent). Meanwhile, the combined HRP and 3RP appeal in 2018 was 21 per cent less funded against the \$1.272 billion appeal compared to 18 per cent against the \$1.398 billion appeal in 2017.¹⁴⁶

Funding received in 2018 was ensured thanks to generous contributions from governments, national committees, foundations, private sector partners and individuals, enabling country offices to respond to the needs of Syria's children both inside Syria and in the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Flexible humanitarian thematic funding was critical in balancing shortfalls in funding across the sub-region while allowing for an immediate and timely response to urgent humanitarian needs.

The funding tables in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 provide details of funding received against the 2018 Syria Crisis appeals by sector, donor, country and thematic funds.

¹⁴⁶ Available funds include funds carried from the previous year. Source: 2018 year-end Syria crisis Humanitarian Situation report.

FUNDING STATUS US\$ MILLION (AS OF 15 JANUARY 2019)

[illegible]

- » Funds available include carry-forward from 2017.
- » Lebanon: \$55.6 M related to 2017 due payment has been deducted from carry-forward education.
- » For Syria HRP total requirement for Health US\$ 55.4 M and total funds available US\$ 3771 M.
- » For Syria HRP total requirement for Nutrition US\$ 25.1 M and total funds available US\$ 14.08 M.
- » The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total HAC requirements as there is a surplus under H&N, Youth and Adolescents (Jordan); H&N, Basic needs and winter response (Iraq 3RP); Basic needs and winter response (Turkey); Education and social protection (Egypt); Youth and adolescents (3RP); Youth and adolescents (HRP and 3RP).

To improve the table readability, please open the 2018 year-end Syria crisis SitRep on page 34 : https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Syria_Crisis_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_December_2018.pdf

SYRIA

In 2018, UNICEF requested US\$319,823,351 for the Whole of Syria response. A total of US\$ 179,666,350 was received in the year, and US\$ 69,203,234 carry over from 2017, which constituted 78 per cent of the required amount (22 per cent gap).

However, the funding for Syria became more restricted and earmarked geographically or programmatically. The humanitarian thematic funds from Governments and UNICEF National Committees ensured the provision of services to all children in need of assistance regardless of their geographic location or the area of control under which they lived. Flexible thematic funds constituted 13 per cent of UNICEF funding and provided a much needed lifeline for underfunded programmes and to children in areas where funding conditions did not UNICEF to intervene during the course of the year.

In Syria, UNICEF continued to link its humanitarian action with resilience building and focused on stopping the degradation of basic services by restoring basic WASH services, strengthening Health and Nutrition services as well as focusing on quality of education. UNICEF invested in system strengthening through teacher training in education and training social workers in child protection in order to reach the most vulnerable children and their families with specialized services. Ensuring that systems delivering basic services remain functional is instrumental to ensure that services such as education, protection, health and water do not fully collapse leaving children more vulnerable, especially children and families who remain displaced and those who have started returning to their homes.

In line with 'Grand Bargain' commitment to provide 25 per cent of global humanitarian funding to local and national responders by 2020, UNICEF Syria continued its support to local actors including NGOs, community-based organizations as well as technical directorates with 45 per cent of the humanitarian funds in 2018 used with local actors.

TURKEY

Under the 3RP for Turkey, UNICEF appealed for US \$229.2 million in humanitarian funding for 2018, of which US \$100.44 million was received¹⁴⁷ (including US \$450,300 from thematic humanitarian funding), resulting in a funding gap of 27 per cent. UNICEF expended all resources in accordance with internal regulations and donor requirements, and efforts were made across the board to identify the most efficient and effective way to implement the humanitarian response.

A key factor in UNICEF's ability to implement efficiently and at scale is the programmatic strategy of working through existing national systems and capacities (including local authorities and NGO partners) to meet the needs of vulnerable refugee children. Turkey is an upper-middle income country with a strong national capacity and relatively robust civil society; in 2018, over 90% of UNICEF's NGO partners in Turkey were local or national.

Another strategy has been to strengthen and expand multi-sectoral programming – particularly with local municipalities such as Kilis – which has enabled UNICEF to leverage and maximize the expertise of partners toward shared outcomes, while serving the needs of children who suffer from multiple deprivations.

These systems strengthening approach has also helped to build the resilience of national actors as well as the refugee and host communities themselves, while further enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of programming.

The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme for refugee children, which is implemented jointly with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of National Education, and the Turkish Red Crescent Society, is a concrete example of this approach. An extension of an already existing national programme for Turkish children, the CCTE Programme did not have to build up its systems from scratch and was able to leverage the long experience and technical capacity of partners. The programme also integrates a strategic child protection component, implemented by TRCS, which has strengthened UNICEF's ability to more quickly identify and respond to child protection concerns negatively affecting refugee students' school attendance.

Achieving economy, efficiency and effectiveness of implementation is dependent on availability of predictable flexible funding for humanitarian and development programming. The flexibility and predictability of thematic funds give UNICEF the space to plan better and more long-term, while enabling UNICEF to respond quickly to new challenges or emerging needs.

LEBANON

In 2018, UNICEF requested US\$ 456,000,000 for the Syrian refugee response. A total of US\$ 238,833,873 was received in the year, and US\$ 135,287,776 carry over from 2017, which constituted 82 per cent of the required amount (18 per cent gap).

utilized through 533 contracts/POs, financial engagement with 80 CSOs through 90 PDs, DCT arrangements with 4 government entities and

¹⁴⁷ This excludes funds carried from 2017.

AWPs with 9 ministries. Despite the recent progress, extensive humanitarian needs still prevail. The humanitarian response faces low visibility on longer-term commitments, with a stark need for flexible multi-year support to Lebanon, particularly to strengthen national capacities. Lack of predictability hampers all actors' ability to plan for more sustainable and effective solutions addressing critical humanitarian and system strengthening needs

During the last years, international funding brought about by the refugee crisis, opened both operational and policy opportunities to strengthen national and local systems. UNICEF has contributed to strengthening the capacity of five-line ministries to expand access to and quality of basic services. Despite these achievements, a key lesson learned is the need for a strategic and shift towards the adoption of systematic capacity development of these line ministries. While focusing on system strengthening and capacity building, UNICEF is gradually shifting away from direct service delivery by UNICEF to more sustainable, effective and inclusive child focused systems (including budgeting, policy and planning). At national and decentralized level and to allow a cost-effective approach, Lebanon Country Office maintains support to direct programme implementation where needed but will focus more and more on leveraging results for children with formal structures – e.g. line ministries and local governments (such as municipalities) – and informal structures (e.g. religious bodies and communities), as well as other UN agencies, the World Bank and national CSOs.

Third, a strengthened focus on integration of equitable and accessible services (including referral) is key and allows for an efficient and all-encompassing response system. As the majority of most disadvantaged children are living in the 263 most vulnerable localities in Lebanon, (local) integrated programming is an opportunity to accelerate the equity agenda through strengthening government social services, referrals and community engagement at the local level for the most disadvantaged children, both Lebanese and non-Lebanese.

While focusing on these key shifts, UNICEF Lebanon ensures its response through the approach of economy, effective and efficiency.

JORDAN

In 2018, UNICEF requested US\$ 208,695,000 for the Syrian refugee response. A total of US\$141,408,407 was received in the year, and US\$ 42,731,451 carry over from 2017, which constituted 88 per cent of the required amount (12 per cent gap).

UNICEF conducted a rationalization exercise to

reduce the number of centres and to optimize their geographical location for a more widespread reach of its services. In Za'atari, which had 27 centres, UNICEF decided to maintain one centre per each of the camp's 12 districts, except for district 8, which benefitted from two centres, resulting in a total of 13 centres. In Azraq, previously with 15 centres, the total of centres came down to nine. From January 2018, on average 750 Syrians have been managing the day-to-day running of the Makani centres in camps as cash-for-work volunteers. A dedicated team of UNICEF staff have ensured the overall management of Makanis in the camps, programmatically and logistically, and collected beneficiaries' data, ensuring its quality. UNICEF also contracted a third-party company to undertake all human resources, maintenance and logistics responsibilities. By the end of 2018, 22 Makani centres located in Azraq and Za'atari camps reached 24,843 children, 2,346 youth and 11,559 parents, with a cost per child approximately 43% lower than in 2017 when the centres were run through INGOS. As a result of in-kind donations from other implementing partners or external donors, UNICEF received hundreds of items such as ICT equipment and furniture, representing more than USD 263,000 saved during the year. Overall, the strategic shift to direct implementation in the camps has proven to be more cost-effective and responsive to the needs of those we serve.

In the area of child protection in Jordan, UNICEF's continued involvement in strengthening the national child protection system is supporting a transition to less costly and more sustainable interventions. The focus has been to increase the quality of the services so that the children served are treated in their best interest. UNICEF also continued to build the capacity of the national case management system in partnership with Family Protection Department, Ministry of Social Development and others as well as the national family violence tracking system which is now operational in Amman, to be scaled up to 2 other locations in 2019. This is an attempt towards sustainability and cost saving as it builds on the national system for better value for money. UNICEF interventions are almost exclusively at-scale, which allows UNICEF to reach the most vulnerable children across the entire nation with a cadre of interventions and ensures that the cost per child remains low. In addition, UNICEF continues to work at scale, bringing the cost per child lower.

Regarding the construction of kindergartens and classrooms, UNICEF ensured a competitive tendering process which allowed UNICEF to identify the most cost-efficient partner. UNICEF's long-standing presence in Jordan coupled with its technical expertise on issues of child protection make it uniquely placed to tackle the challenging issues facing children in Jordan today. UNICEF's

technical experts have decades of experience engaging with the Jordanian government at policy and legislative levels, which has allowed UNICEF – from the early stages of the Syria emergency – to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus effectively and efficiently. UNICEF is increasingly withdrawing from partnering with international NGOs through using the current agreements to further build national capacities, as with child protection case management. Thus, UNICEF has leveraged humanitarian funding to build key national systems for the protection of children – foster care, the juvenile police, family protection department, and educational system that combats violence have all been established or strengthened – and important legislation for the protection of children has been advanced that promotes the rights of both Jordanian and non-Jordanian children in the country. UNICEF interventions are almost exclusively at-scale, which allows UNICEF to reach the most vulnerable children across the entire nation with a cadre of interventions and ensures that the cost per child remains low.

UNICEF Jordan is promoting inclusive education (IE) in an attempt to gradually hand over to the MOE through training and supervision, shifting support towards the operationalization of the IE national strategy rather than input-driven interventions.

In Za'atari UNICEF implemented the Water and Wastewater Network project directly, instead of using NGO partners, as planned. This has reduced the cost of the implementation by an estimated 18 Per cent. In 2018, UNICEF transitioned away from international NGO to local ones in many programs. In Informal Tented settlements, UNICEF ended its partnership with one international NGO for the implementation of services at temporary settlements and entered a partnership with a few local NGOs. UNICEF ensured a comprehensive training and capacity building program to local NGOS to ensure delivery of high quality results and sustainability of its programs. In Za'tari camp, UNICEF consolidated all solid waste management activities to one partner, OXFAM, hence reducing expenses and any overlap or disparities between partners' activities. Furthermore, UNICEF issued bid for bulk orders to ensure competitive prices. This resulted in a two-thirds reduction in the cost of procurement of WASH materials including mobile latrines. Additional works were carried out at the Za'atari Wastewater Treatment Plant – additional works in the Za'atari Wastewater Treatment plan were carried out to increase the treatment efficiency of the plant by 10 per cent. UNICEF has supported the Water Authority of Jordan in engaging a new contractor and undertake key maintenance activities. Currently, 85 per cent of generated wastewater is treated at the Za'atari wastewater plant. Moreover, UNICEF awarded

the operation and maintenance of networks to the same contractor undertaking construction works through direct implementation. With the gradual operation of the water and wastewater network during 2018, volume of water trucking was gradually reduced reaching a 99 per cent reduction by the end of 2018. This has significantly reduced cost and risks associated with the frequent transportation within and outside of camp. This effort has also improved the equitable and sustainable access to water and wastewater services for all Za'atari camp residents.

UNICEF launched a new system "WANDI"; UNICEF developed an in-house complaints system dedicated to recording and following up on all complaints received related to the networks on the hotline. With the help of partners and the network operator, the system has optimized the complaint mechanism by being able to categorize and prioritize the complaints and refer the competent authority to take action and provide feedback for closing the complaint. Development and operation of the application in-house has provided significant saving compared to out-sourcing services.

As part of the long-term outlook for service provision, UNICEF and its partners have also trained a number of youth in plumbing maintenance through life skills and vocational courses to work as 'community plumbers' within the camp. Through the community hotline system, these community plumbers can be employed by householders who require a plumber to undertake minor maintenance work hence reducing maintenance cost and increase sense of ownership and responsibility towards the networks. To date, four youth plumbers are involved in the program which has been found to be the optimal number for the level of maintenance requests coming from the community.

In temporary settlements, UNICEF entered partnerships with local NGOs to implement WASH interventions, moving away from international NGOs. This has significantly reduced the cost of implementation. In 2018 UNICEF also re-bid for materials provided in temporary settlements including mobile latrines, reducing cost to one third of the original price.

Also, network rehabilitation and school connection works in host communities during 2018 were directly implemented by UNICEF, reducing costs by approximately 20 per cent and saving on administrative costs associated with implementing through a partner.

In health and nutrition interventions, UNICEF Jordan takes advantage of economy of scale leveraged through bulk purchasing of commodities with the help of its supply division in Copenhagen and distributing to individual programs. For example, UNICEF procures globally near a mill-

lion doses of a specific vaccine and its supplies. Jordan benefits from this purchasing system to procure vaccines at a lower cost and offer it free of charge to Jordanians and Syrian refugees living in Jordan to protect children from deadly vaccine-preventable diseases.

IRAQ

UNICEF Iraq continues to identify and leverage opportunities for increased cost-efficiency where possible. In 2018, UNICEF requested \$25,127,002 for Syrian refugee response. A total of \$8,622,628 was received in the year, and \$2,629,742 carry over from 2017, which constituted 45 per cent of the required amount (55 per cent gap). In an environment of prolonged underfunding against Syrian refugee humanitarian response plans in 2017 and 2018, implementing strategies have had to be refined and adapted as needed to ensure that the most essential services can continue in UNICEF-supported camps, and through UNICEF-supported partners focusing on services for children. Economical approaches have been supported through these adjustments, including a focus on technical support given to government counterparts, which have in turn supported more coherent programming – for example, focus on technical support to Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs social workers in the KRI encouraged the inclusion of Syrian refugee children's protection needs into the main tasks of staff, and thereby the cases of these children being tracked as part of main child protection data. Community-based structures have supported more effective programming that is, in part, steered by the local communities – for child protection, local structures have started supporting activities in their respective areas in the KRI, focusing on issues that affect their communities, including initiatives to prevent child marriage and violence against children, and encourage school enrolment and attendance.

Thematic flexible humanitarian funding totalled around 25 per cent of total resources received for the Syrian refugee response, and has helped UNICEF Iraq to fill some of the most critical programming gaps, most notably in relation to the incentives support needed for Syrian refugee teachers in the KRI on 'voluntary' contracts, as well as ensuring adequate technical capacity within UNICEF to guide and support government counterparts on specific issues, such as child protection case management.

UNICEF Iraq efficiency and cost reduction has been supported through the 'Delivery as One' framework under UNCT in Iraq as well as other internal measures. Total operations cost was US\$9.8 million (as per 10/12/2018), reduced from US\$10.4 million in 2017.

Most significant cost efficiencies in 2018 were achieved in rent and lease of premises. UNICEF shares offices and accommodation with UNCT members in Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk and Erbil, which has decreased security and rental cost. Supported by cost-effective in-country logistics efforts, cargo costs decreased by 21 per cent compared to 2017. US\$81,200 was saved in warehousing by more efficient inventory managements (from US\$10,000 to US\$3,600 in Dahuk and from US\$8,500 to US\$5,500 in Erbil per month).

Efforts to reduce travel costs continued, with regular meetings held on online. Accommodation rates for MOSS-compliant hotels in Baghdad and Erbil were negotiated down, as were rates for domestic air tickets. UNICEF contracted local suppliers for maintenance of armoured vehicles and provision of spare parts, further increasing cost-efficiency and supporting the local market.

In compliance, the August 2018 audit noted UNICEF Iraq had strengthened its standard operating procedures (SOP) to outline workflow processes and assign accountabilities and had enabled re-structuring of certain business processes through elimination of routine works, consolidation of duplicate tasks, fair distribution of workload and empowering staff in each post/location. Regular monitoring and reporting of key efficiency indicators was maintained through monthly Country Management Team (CMT) meetings and weekly Chief of Section (CoS) meetings.

EGYPT

Egypt is a strategic country of transit and destination for refugees, and a total of USD 25.755 million was required in 2018 to meet their multi-sectoral needs. Despite continued support from several key donors, as well as carrying forward more than USD 8.5 million from the previous year, the funding gap at the end of the year was still more than 40 percent of the total requirement.

UNICEF Egypt will continue to manage its existing funds as closely as possible to enable programmes to continue into 2019, and thematic funding has played a crucial role in this respect, freeing up other funds for more targeted and defined activities.

8.0

FUTURE WORK PLAN

SYRIA

In 2019, the overall emergency response will be underpinned by the Humanitarian Response Plan which is being finalized and expected to be finalized around March 2019. The 2019 HAC will be revised, including updated targets and indicators to align with the HRP. UNICEF Syria is also expected to prioritize the following programmatic strategies in 2019:

Increased focus on demand aspects. All UNICEF sectors have clearly identified the need to invest in awareness promotion activities to promote a shift towards positive attitudes and practices and to increase the use of services, by restoring the trust and confidence in the service providers that was eroded during the crisis. The need for increased demand side interventions strongly emerged in Infant and Young Child Feeding, Immunization (additional funding from GAVI was received and it will allow to expand the intervention more on the demand side), child protection, education (further expansion of the successful Back to Learning Campaign to promote children enrolment in schools through the country) and community engagement.

More emphasis on the second decade (children aged 10-18). The need to mainstream the Adolescent Development and Participation at national and decentralized level emerged as a priority for education (to provide adolescents with vocational training and 21st Century Skills in response to the high levels of children out of schools and young people unemployed), child protection (to ensure the protection of adolescents boys and girls, through awareness raising and advocacy to minimize their exposure to violence and to the risks of child marriage and child recruitment), as well as WASH and Health (where adolescents will be specifically targeted by community engagement initiatives to empower them becoming agents of change in their community).

Adapt the Programme to the specific sensitivities and complexities of the various geographical areas. A specific geographical focus on the North East of the Country (NES) clearly emerged during the discussions. It should be noted that most of the communicable disease outbreaks started in this area (such as Polio and measles for Health and acute bloody diarrhoea for WASH) and therefore a scaled-up response is needed.

System strengthening and investing in national talent. A key programmatic focus that emerged in

all the major intervention areas (Education, IYCF, Immunization, Child Protection, WASH) was the investment in system strengthening to improve the quality of service delivery and supporting national ownership, inclusion investing in capacity building in a post-emergency scenario.

TURKEY

UNICEF is appealing for US \$239.7 million under the 2019 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). Given the protracted nature of the Syria Crisis, and the growing need to build resilience within host communities while promoting social cohesion between refugees and Turkish citizens, the priority in 2019 will remain to scale-up multi-sectoral services and strengthen existing national systems to provide much-needed assistance to those vulnerable children who remain underserved.

In Education, UNICEF will continue to increase access to quality, inclusive ECE and formal education for Syrian refugee children, while redoubling efforts to expand alternative educational opportunities for the estimated 400,000 Syrian children who remain out of school.

In Child Protection, UNICEF will focus on scaling-up the provision of comprehensive services and strengthening and harmonizing case management procedures to improve the identification and referral of at-risk children.

In Health, UNICEF plans to expand the refugee health response in Turkey beyond immunization support, with a focus on building the capacity of Syrian health care providers increasing information and access to maternal and child health.

In Basic Needs, during the 2019-2020 winter, UNICEF plans to target 10,000 vulnerable refugee and Turkish households with cash-based assistance.

LEBANON

In 2019, UNICEF will be focusing on the following strategic programme areas:

Child Protection: Recognizing the many unmet survival, developmental and protection needs that still confront refugee children and their families and the need to thus not only accelerate accessibility of services and support but to ensure these services are becoming more effective and efficient, UNICEF Lebanon's priority is to advance a more integrated programme response with the potential to address multiple deprivations in selected areas targeting more carefully the most vulnerable. Through strategies of local level partnership and municipal engagement, stronger engagement with local resources such as community leaders and caregivers, resources are expected

to be leveraged for enhanced sustainability, risk mitigation and greater efficiencies in the long run.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: To mitigate the risk of sudden reduction of WASH temporary services and being cost effective, UNICEF is implementing technical solutions that would reduce the dependence on provision of daily services through water trucks or desludging trucks. Projects ongoing include extension of water networks or identification of innovative wastewater treatment on site. Nonetheless the implementation of these alternative will be limited due to restriction from National and local authorities, space and approval from landowners. Other alternative involving local authorities are being investigating.

UNICEF has started strengthening the Ministry of Energy and Water decision making based on evidence through the implementation of a Water Quality Monitoring Plan and a Groundwater Management Plan. In addition, UNICEF identified the financial sustainability to be a major bottleneck that impedes government's ability to maintain the provided services. It's against that backdrop that UNICEF supports the government in implementing the communication strategy developed by UNICEF in 2016 and aiming to strengthen the relationship between the Ministry of Energy and Water/Water Establishments and customers. The objective is to boost customer confidence and, hence, improve revenue collection.

UNICEF has also started implementing 33 WASH projects aiming to create 2,680 jobs for the most vulnerable youth and families.

Social Policy: Building on the successful implementation of the Min Ila cash transfer programme in Lebanon, the new multi-year programme starting in 2019 will take a more fully integrated approach for targeting the most vulnerable children out-of-learning and facing child protection risks, thereby concretely connecting LCO education, child protection, youth and social policy programming.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF's Health and Nutrition Programme will focus on the reinforcement of the EPI system, thereby ensuring that immunization services are available and affordable for every child in Lebanon. However, facing major unpredictability of funding, UNICEF will prioritize immunization programming, while other key primary health care services, such as adolescent or maternal and newborn health (including mental health) may be on hold until further funds are secured.

Adolescents and Youth Development: Since 2017, the youth and adolescent programme has supported over 46,497 adolescents and youth to increase their employability through increased access to competency-based skills training and innovation courses, with up to 20,000 youth ben-

efiting from employment support services. In addition, the program has established 8 Innovation Labs and has reached over 12,000 youth all over Lebanon with Digital Skills, Social Entrepreneurship, Design Thinking and Tech Woodwork courses. Lastly, up to 1,500 projects and/or social enterprises have been incubated and mentored. These initiatives will continue to be strengthened with a focus on putting life skills at the core of learning in order to promote multiple pathways to learning which aligns educational skills with skills required in the work force. These efforts will be further supported with increased investments in supporting the transition between employability and income generation activities through business mentorship, apprenticeship and paid on the job training.

Education: UNICEF, in partnership with MEHE, will continue its practice of extending access to education to all children, regardless of status or nationality, and seek to increase enrolment in formal and non-formal learning. UNICEF will continue collaborating with sector stakeholders on outreach that targets the most marginalized out of school children focusing on geographical areas where inequities of access to services are most prevalent. It will also feature provision of subsidies, covering fees, fuel, and basic education supplies. UNICEF, in line with MEHE's NFE framework, will continue to offer a range of non-formal learning pathways for children who have missed education and are in need of extra help for getting back into the formal system. School construction and rehabilitation will continue as key interventions in support to MEHE to attract and retain children in the public system.

In parallel, UNICEF will continue its pivot into a more technical partnership with MEHE transitioning from emergency response to programming for the complex challenges of a protracted crisis of significant magnitude. Within this context, equity and inclusion will continue to be the two main strategic goals of UNICEF and the MEHE in Lebanon for 2019, to improve the capacity and efficiency of the Lebanese public system. To this end, the MEHE and UNICEF will emphasis efforts in two key projects. The first project is the continuous support to the Inclusive Schools project, with additional features such as some rolling lessons learned documentation and inter-sectoral research that will inform a draft policy for inclusive education in Lebanon. The second is the expanded rollout of MEHE's child protection policy into 600 public schools which will rebuild the credibility of public schools as protective, inclusive, spaces for child-centered learning. These projects will also aim to strengthen technical expertise of MEHE's institutions at central, regional and school level with respect to protection and inclusiveness of children.

JORDAN

The Makani programme was redesigned at the end of 2018 to develop a more integrated curriculum to be delivered in Makani centers, focusing on the specific needs of pre-defined age groups. As preparation for this work, UNICEF carried out focus group discussions with beneficiaries, parents and facilitators in Makani centers in camps in October 2018, involving around 400 persons, who shared their feedback and suggestions for improvement of Makani services. The redesign process will be concluded in 2019 and will ensure that the programme is more attractive to youth and adolescents while increasing the cost-efficiency and sustainability of the centers.

Jordan has made considerable improvements over the last decades in the realization of children's health and nutrition. In spite of the progress made, a number of systemic challenges remain, i.e. epidemiological transition and high burden of non-communicable disease (NCD), the influx of Syrian refugees and underutilization of Primary Health Care (PHC).

PHC service with a strong focus on families and communities is one of the most cost effective and efficient ways to respond to the challenges described above. Therefore, MOH has adopted a Family Medicine Model as a priority under its National Health Strategy (2015-2019). In line with the government's strategy for health, as outlined in the country program document (2018 – 2022), UNICEF Jordan will strengthen the capacity of national health systems to respond to all children in need and prioritize actions that will have the most impact for vulnerable children using the equity approach. As such, expansion of community-oriented primary health care services to the marginalized and most vulnerable as well as strengthening the health system, using the PHC platform as an entry point, will build the major core areas of focus for health and nutrition and will be prioritized. In addition, the country office will also be engaged in efforts to reaching every child with a life-saving vaccination through reducing the missed opportunities for vaccination and while also focusing on supporting the operationalization of the National School Health Strategy

In spite of funding constraints, the country office will continue to fulfil its humanitarian obligation and continue supporting the life-saving, curative and preventive nutrition and health interventions in Azraq and Za'atari camps as well as for refugees living in scattered informal shelters at Jordan's northeastern border with Syria. UNICEF will work continuously with UN operational agencies and the international community to advocate for continued support.

IRAQ

UNICEF will continue to support education, child protection, WASH, health and nutrition, and seasonal (winter) interventions, in coordination with government and NGO partners. The central drive of the response in Iraq for the 2019 and 2020 period of the 3RP will include community-based approaches and increasing the capacity-building and technical support to government partners as part of resilience-building efforts and as part of planned handover strategies.

Working with government partners, and the multi-year structure of the 3RP will help to continue UNICEF Iraq's commitments to meet Grand Bargain agreements. These elements have proven to support continued programming in 2018 and will be continued into the coming year.

Key planned results of UNICEF interventions under the Iraq chapter of the 3RP are outlined in the 2019 HAC appeal as follows:

75,000 Syrian refugees, at least 43 per cent of them children under 18, accessing adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems.

30,700 Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education that supports future access to opportunities.

15,000 children vaccinated against polio through routine services.

12,370 children accessing child protection services that include structured, sustained, resilience-focused psychosocial support interventions and specialised protection services as needed, including legal aid and family tracing, among others.

10,500 households with children better protected from the risks of winter by in-kind assistance (winter clothing).

6,000 primary caregivers participating in infant and young child feeding counselling (IYCF) in support of children's nutrition and growth.

EGYPT

UNICEF will continue to focus on Child Protection systems strengthening through scaling-up of EVAC in schools and the PHU-Family Club model, in conjunction with continued partnership with NCCM and activities related to the Children on the Move National Task force.

In addition, UNICEF will focus on the following priority areas going forward:

UASC – Given the peak numbers of UASC in Egypt currently, UNICEF will provide increased assistance to UASC in 2019. In supporting UASC, UNICEF and partners will work with commu-

nity-based protection mechanisms, including community child protection networks and community-based supervised alternative care and fostering arrangements.

Continuum of care – UNICEF seeks to provide a continuum of care to children on the move across all stages of their migration journey. Currently UNICEF is the only agency present in Aswan, which is the key entry point for children entering Egypt. UNICEF will continue to access detention centres, providing assistance and advocating for the release of children.

Cross-Border Coordination – UNICEF's work in cross-border coordination focuses on refugees and migrants, as well as the specific group, UASC. It consists of strategic activities in the following key areas: Cross border cooperation and inter country policies; Human resources and capacity building; International case management; System strengthening and access to services; and Advocacy.

In 2019, UNICEF and partners will continue to work towards ensuring inclusive access to early learning and education through the provision of cash grants to 4,500 pre-primary school aged refugee children and support to kindergartens. UNICEF will also provide support to improve the quality of teaching and learning in refugee community and public schools (e.g. 10,000 children benefitting from education supplies and supplementary materials, training of 1,000 teachers) and to create a safe learning environment through the establishment of safeguarding mechanisms. The provision of life skills trainings aims at enhancing the resilience and strengthening of social cohesion among 7,100 refugee and host community children. Furthermore, UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely and coordinated evidence-based education response by training 500 education actors.

SPME is mainly concerned with providing socio-economic support to 4,200 unaccompanied and separated refugee children (UASC) in Egypt and works on providing them with cash grants to cover their basic needs such as food, clothes, rent, etc. UNICEF is planning in 2019 to provide the most vulnerable 2000 UASC with a USD 56 (1000 EGP) per month to cover their basic needs on regular basis and to provide the 4,200 UASC with a USD 56 (1000 EGP) winterization grant to help them face the cold and the harsh conditions in the winter and cover their basic additional needs for personal clothing, heating and electricity bills in winter period.

The social protection assistance for the UASC is becoming more essential, especially that refugees in Egypt continue to have increasing pressures to meet their basic needs as the socio-economic transformations in the country have further worsened the economic well-being

of the poor. The floating of the Egyptian pound at the end of 2016 has also resulted in increasing the prices and caused economic hardships. Therefore, providing funding for those programs is very crucial for those children, who are alone in the country with no families to support them. Without this funding, we will put at risk the well-being of UASC in Egypt as they might be unable to get food, clothes, or pay their rent and end up in the streets, where they can face major protection issues such as different kind of violence, exploitation, and harassment.

9.0

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

On behalf of Syria's children, the internally displaced inside the country and refugees –UNICEF expresses sincere gratitude to all donor government, UNICEF National Committees, Foundations and private individuals for their generous and sustained support. Only through such support, joint efforts and coordination is it possible to respond to an emergency of such a scale and through the generous contributions of donors, UNICEF has been delivering life-saving assistance to Syrian women, children and families both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries while also extending relief to vulnerable host communities impacted by the crisis.

UNICEF would also like to extend thanks to partners across all countries for their tireless efforts in achieving results for children and focusing on saving lives, alleviating suffering and ensuring respect for children's rights.



Children fetch water for their families from UNICEF-supported water tanks at the electricity complex in Adra, used to shelter families fleeing east Ghouta after four years of siege.

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Annex 1: 2018 Funding Tables against the Appeals by Sector (in USD)

Syria

Sector	Requirement	Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	Funds Available in 2018	% Funding Gap
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	85,049,630	48,902,233	16,560,939	65,463,172	23%
Education	79,075,014	41,640,613	19,611,863	61,252,477	23%
Child Protection	28,262,170	16,365,823	9,089,249	25,455,072	10%
Health	55,376,506	31,485,205	6,224,403	37,709,608	32%
Nutrition	25,149,060	11,777,747	2,305,211	14,082,958	44%
NFIs	30,893,162	16,735,694	11,478,065	28,213,759	9%
ERL	16,017,809	8,157,017	3,387,696	11,544,713	28%
Being Allocated	0	4,602,011	545,810	5,147,821	
Total	319,823,351	179,666,344	69,203,234	248,869,578	22%

*Funded amount represents total contribution, including recovery cost.

Lebanon

Sector	Requirement	Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	Funds Available in 2018	% Funding Gap
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	86,000,000	63,500,369	5,200,754	68,701,122	20%
Health & Nutrition	21,000,000	15,421,053	295,169	15,716,222	25%
Education	233,000,000	109,935,080	80,130,007	190,065,087	18%
Child Protection	40,000,000	18,380,078	20,608,067	38,988,145	3%
Social Policy	17,000,000	8,990,925	895,110	9,886,035	42%
Youth/adolescents	48,000,000	18,833,158	27,767,787	46,600,944	3%
Palestinian	11,000,000	3,588,892	390,884	3,979,776	64%
Being allocated		184,318	200,000	384,318	
Total	456,000,000	238,833,873	135,487,776	374,321,649	18%

*Funded amount represents total contribution, including recovery cost.

Iraq

Sector	Requirement	Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	Funds Available in 2018	% Funding Gap
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,400,000	2,587,626	200,000	2,787,626	48%
Health & Nutrition	1,495,000	2,063,949	29,323	2,093,272	-40%
Education	13,497,318	2,447,552	1,732,975	4,180,527	69%
Child Protection	4,234,684	744,000	616,553	1,360,553	68%
Basic Needs	500,000	779,500	50,892	830,392	-66%
Total	25,127,002	8,622,628	2,629,742	11,252,371	55%

*Funded amount represents total contribution, including recovery cost.

Jordan

Sector	Requirement	Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	Funds Available in 2018	% Funding Gap
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	50,925,000	31,716,122	9,494,196	41,210,318	19%
Health & Nutrition	8,300,000	5,539,294	4,373,623	9,912,918	-19%
Education	75,400,000	52,509,853	14,970,170	67,480,022	11%
Child Protection	28,200,000	16,575,119	4,885,840	21,460,959	24%
Social Protection	30,770,000	11,480,460	6,131,953	17,612,413	43%
Youth/adolescents	15,100,000	21,837,843	2,875,668	24,713,511	-64%
Being allocated		1,749,715	-	1,749,715	
Total	208,695,000	141,408,407	42,731,451	184,139,858	12%

*Funded amount represents total contribution, including recovery cost.

Turkey

Sector	Requirement	Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	Funds Available in 2018	% Funding Gap
Health & Nutrition	\$1,000,000	\$4,437	\$275,422	279,860	72%
Education	\$194,370,000	\$71,319,366	\$58,585,456	129,904,823	33%
Child Protection	\$30,850,000	\$23,953,353	\$4,510,889	28,464,243	8%
Basic Needs	\$3,000,000	\$5,160,737	\$3,257,700	8,418,437	-181%
Total	229,220,000	100,437,894	66,629,468	167,067,362	27%

Egypt

Sector	Requirement	Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	Funds Available in 2018	% Funding Gap
Health & Nutrition	2,250,000	533,640	491,260	1,024,900	54%
Education	5,955,000	1,808,568	4,919,850	6,728,418	-13%
Child protection	10,250,000	2,018,907	1,995,183	4,014,089	61%
Basic Needs	7,300,000	615,363	951,204	1,566,566	79%
Social Policy		517,234	171,390	688,624	
Youth and Adolescents		513,626		513,626	
Being Allocated		610,525		610,525	
Total	25,755,000	6,617,862	8,528,886	15,146,748	41%

MENA REGIONAL OFFICE

Sector	Requirement	Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	Funds Available in 2018	% Funding Gap
Cross Sectoral Coordination	7,000,000	1.1842		1,184,200	83%
Total	7,000,000	1,184,200	0	1,184,200	83%

Annex 2: 2018 Funding received and available by donor and Funding Type (Prepared by Country) *

* data as per InSight/Management Reports/Income: UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal Funding Summary (Figures are in line with the Payment Schedule in the Agreement)

Syria

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total contribution	Overall Amount* Programmable amount
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018			
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
See details in Table 3	SM189910****	17,309,718	16,583,434
The United Kingdom	SM170531	12,759,340	11,814,204
Canada	SM170112	10,305,344	9,541,985
Norway	SM180185	10,239,275	9,480,810
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM180335	10,000,000	9,259,259
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM180401	9,500,000	8,796,296
European Commission / ECHO	SM180411	8,772,145	8,122,356
Germany	SM170622	8,293,839	7,679,481
The United Kingdom	SM180495	7,342,272	6,798,400
Japan	SM180075	6,530,933	6,047,160
The United Kingdom	SM180412	6,501,951	6,020,325
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM160443	6,427,692	5,951,567
Germany	SM180576	5,503,982	5,096,280
The United Kingdom	SM170531	4,961,966	4,594,413
Canada	SM170146	4,460,967	4,130,525
Japan	SM180074	3,840,195	3,555,736
Germany	SM170570	3,554,502	3,291,206
Germany	SM180004	3,484,321	3,226,223
Norway	SM180189	2,513,731	2,327,529
Germany	SM160600	2,326,329	2,154,008
SIDA - Sweden	SM180176	1,504,212	1,392,789
SIDA - Sweden	SM180176	1,504,212	1,392,789
Switzerland	SM170542	1,501,502	1,390,280
Austria	SM180300	1,157,407	1,071,673
Germany	SM150628	1,136,364	1,052,189

Norway	SM180185	1,071,525	992,153
European Commission / ECHO	SM180411	920,455	860,238
Germany	SM160600	908,278	840,998
France	SM180533	727,765	673,856
Spain	SM180329	578,704	535,837
Mexico	SM180216	500,000	462,963
France	SM180533	409,892	379,530
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM180037	298,686	276,561
Germany	SM180576	184,300	170,648
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	SM180518	92,150	85,324
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	SM180277	83,284	77,115
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		139,897,520	129,542,706
c) Pooled Funding			
(i) CERF Grants			
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.			
CERF	SM180197	2,000,000	1,869,159
	SM180026	1,499,534	1,401,433
	SM180196	1,450,699	1,355,794
	SM170676	1,064,991	995,319
	SM180206	1,002,472	936,890
	SM180208	999,954	934,536
	SM180153	551,266	515,202
	SM180200	500,000	467,290
	SM180481	499,787	467,090
	SM180486	399,995	373,827
	SM180008	500,000	467,290
	SM180009	249,961	233,608
Humanitarian Response Fund			
d) Other types of humanitarian funds			
Example: In-kind assistance (include both GRANTS for supplies & cash)		KM/18/xxxx	
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		167,925,897	156,143,578
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018			
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Thematic Humanitarian	SM149910	-	8,341,360
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
European Commission / ECHO	SM170624		6,258,135

DFID United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SM170531	5,773,174
Germany	SM170570	4,082,921
Norway	SM170265	2,928,028
Japan	SM170048	2,784,902
Germany	SM170622	2,696,506
Canada	SM170112	2,679,389
Germany	SM150628	2,525,914
United States Fund for UNICEF EAC	SM170507	2,500,228
Germany	SM170570	2,470,948
Germany	SM180004	2,286,645
Luxembourg	SM160614	2,258,549
Kuwait	SM170640	2,000,000
OFDA	SM170471	1,562,929
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM160443	1,554,233
Canada	SM170146	1,453,874
Switzerland	SM170542	1,359,791
Germany	SM160600	1,299,495
Canada	SM170112	1,260,335
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM170468	1,105,297
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170507	1,050,400
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170479	1,028,809
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM170471	1,008,077
UNOCHA	SM170676	995,319
UNICEF-QATAR	SM170543	796,442
Norway	SM170264	777,421
United States Fund for UNICEF EAC	SM170479	709,806
Norway	SM170643	674,955
Luxembourg	SM160614	597,372
France	SM170646	592,417
OFDA	SM170468	576,640
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM170473	291,550
Italy	SM170444	218,155
OFDA	SM170473	210,243
Finland	SM170003	122,808
UNICEF-United Arab Emirates	SM170564	95,291
Kuwait	SM170640	92,167
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	SM170375	78,187
Switzerland	KM170050	56,250

Japan	SM170049	24,231	
Finland	SM170003	24,040	
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		60,861,874	
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		69,203,234	
III. Other sources (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR - if applicable)			
Example: Regular resources diverted to emergency	GC/xx/6xxx-	2,267,736	2,267,736
Example: Regular resources set-aside or RR for unfunded OR used for emergency	GP/18/xxxx or GS/18/xxxx	0	0
Example: EPF if not reimbursed by 31 Dec 2018**	GE180011	4,000,000	4,000,000
	GE180030	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total other resources		9,267,736	9,267,736

Lebanon

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total contribution	Overall Program-mable Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018			
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
See details in Table 3	SM189910****	1,030,153	980,268
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
USA (State) BPRM	SM180234	91,200,000	84,444,444
Germany	SM180548	35,267,349	32,654,953
The United Kingdom	SM160431	30,558,067	28,294,506
Germany	SM170621	29,620,853	27,426,716
USAID	SM170229	13,076,168	12,107,563
Netherlands	SM180504	11,695,906	10,829,543
Netherlands	SM160539	11,146,299	10,320,647
Norway	SM180186	10,079,728	9,333,081
France	SM180317	8,467,933	7,840,679
Germany	SM180562	7,963,595	7,373,699
Australia	SM170281	7,558,579	6,998,684
Canada	SM160523	5,979,073	5,536,179
Germany	SM160604	5,307,856	4,914,681
Norway	SM180189	4,425,853	4,098,012
Finland	SM180541	4,209,329	3,897,527
Germany	SM150605	3,174,603	2,939,447
Italy	SM180198	3,086,420	2,857,796
UNICEF-Kuwait	SM180250	1,732,500	1,604,167
Japan	SM180072	1,500,000	1,388,889

Republic of Korea	SM180325	1,500,000	1,388,889
Canada	SM160525	1,494,768	1,384,044
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180393	1,000,000	925,926
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SM180339	454,516	420,848
UNTFHS	SM160633	429,284	397,485
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180053	14,286	13,228
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		290,942,965	269,391,634
c) Pooled Funding			
CERF	SM180231	1,127,942	1,044,391
d) Other types of humanitarian funds (in Kind Assistance)			N/A
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		293,101,060	271,416,293
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018			
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM149910		2,440,935
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
EU	SC180009		45,892,103
Germany	SM170621		35,236,868
Germany	SM170556		15,403,688
Germany	SM170405		9,789,743
France	SM170649		9,393,016
Norway	SM170266		2,997,224
USAID	SM160412		2,880,500
Germany	SM160391		2,544,936
Italy	SC160620		1,791,179
United States Fund for UNICEF (Clooney)	SM170389		1,727,534
Australia	SM170281		1,653,002
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170547		1,264,382
UNICEF-Kuwait	SM170228		540,000
UNTFHS	SM160633		506,200
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170544		462,000
Republic of Korea	SM170460		368,795
Norway	SM170264		179,409
Spain	SM170397		165,316
USAID	SM170229		36,204
France	SM170650		14,741
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			132,846,841
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)			135,287,776
III. Other sources			

Example: Regular resources set-aside or RR for unfunded OR used for emergency

GP180001*

3,000,000

3,000,000

Total other resources	3,000,000	3,000,000
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Iraq

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)			
Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total contribution	Overall Program-mable Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018			
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
See details in Table 3	SM189910****	2,080,600	1,973,699
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
USA (State) BPRM	SM180236	5,000,000	4,629,630
Norway	SM180189	402,350	372,547
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		5,402,350	5,002,176
c) Pooled Funding			N/A
d) Other types of humanitarian funds (In-Kind Assistance)			N/A
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		7,482,950	6,975,875
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018			
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM149910		280,215
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Norway	SM170264		1,138,203
Norway	SM170268		594,772
Norway	SM170529		616,553
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		0	2,349,528
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		0	2,629,742
III. Other sources (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR)			N/A

Jordan

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)			
Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total contribution	Overall Program-mable Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018			
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
See details in Table 3	SM189910*	5,088,596	4,798,172
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
USA (State) BPRM	SM180233	46,200,000	42,777,778

The United Kingdom	SM160595	12,004,476	11,115,256
Germany	SM180556	9,101,251	8,427,084
Netherlands	SM160512	8,196,721	7,589,556
Australia	SM170282	7,420,950	6,871,250
The United Kingdom	SM160374	4,262,394	3,946,661
Norway	SM180188	3,831,907	3,548,062
Canada	SM160523	3,512,706	3,252,506
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180024	2,339,750	2,166,435
Japan	SM180071	2,000,000	1,851,852
Norway	SM180189	1,910,844	1,769,300
Italy	SM170644	1,777,251	1,645,603
Italy	SM180523	1,706,485	1,580,079
UNICEF-Kuwait	SM180150	1,498,500	1,387,500
European Commission / ECHO	SM180275	1,179,245	1,091,894
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM180505	1,122,800	1,039,630
UNICEF-Kuwait	SM180371	1,000,000	925,926
Japan	SM180220	1,000,000	925,926
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180373	800,000	740,741
Republic of Korea	SM180324	600,000	555,556
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM180083	584,405	541,116
Ireland	SM180378	582,751	539,584
Spain	SM180330	578,704	535,837
Netherlands	SM180151	454,545	420,875
UNICEF Ireland	SM180242	426,100	394,537
Italy	SM180205	370,370	342,935
German Committee for UNICEF	SM180217	364,508	337,507
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180131	251,749	233,101
Croatia	SM180543	227,531	210,677
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM180567	179,777	166,460
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM180488	150,000	138,889
Belgian Committee for UNICEF	SM180310	104,167	96,451
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180564	14,700	13,611
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180565	12,799	11,851
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		115,767,386	107,192,024
c) Pooled Funding			N/A
d) Other types of humanitarian funds (In-Kind Assistance)			N/A
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		120,855,982	111,990,196
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018			

e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Thematic Humanitarian Response	SM149910		1,456,973
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Germany	SM170614		6,825,058
European Union/ Madad	SC180009		6,253,118
Germany	SM170613		5,125,950
Netherlands	SM160512		5,035,679
The United Kingdom	SM160595		2,877,739
Germany	SM160390		2,863,731
Canada	SM160257		1,893,697
Italy	SM170644		1,668,790
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170548		1,585,825
Japan	SM170433		1,320,918
European Commission / ECHO	SM170336		1,068,453
Australia	SM170282		1,039,551
Canada	SM160523		957,036
UNICEF-Kuwait	SM170320		572,398
Norway	SM170267		371,052
Finland	SM170010		360,248
Spain	SM170396		350,115
Japan	SM170045		270,574
German Committee for UNICEF	SM160195		197,059
Belgium	SM160514		89,593
UNICEF Ireland	SM170369		55,474
Canada	SM160525		7,895
Swiss Committee for UNICEF	SM150374		3
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		0	40,789,957
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		0	42,246,930
III. Other sources			
EPF	GE180017	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total other resources		3,000,000	3,000,000

Turkey

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total contribution	Overall Program-mable Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018			
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds			

See details in Table 3	SM189910****	236,339	225,085
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Germany	SM160469	50,277,838	46,553,554
USA (State) BPRM	SM180235	48,600,000	45,000,000
Norway	SM180189	3,318,431	3,072,622
Norway	SM180187	1,277,302	1,182,687
Japan	SM180076	1,000,000	925,926
Luxembourg	SM180006	296,209	274,267
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		104,769,780	97,009,056
c) Pooled Funding			N/A
d) Other types of humanitarian funds (In-Kind Assistance)			N/A
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		105,006,119	97,234,141
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018			
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Thematic Humanitarian	SM149910		1,565,149
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Germany	SM160469		44,572,295
European Commission / ECHO	SM170041		11,671,272
USA (State) BPRM	SM170166		5,644,487
Norway	SM170264		1,476,642
Norway	SM170269		1,039,699
Japan	SM170050		406,831
European Commission / ECHO	SM170041		253,092
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		0	65,064,319
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		0	66,629,468
III. Other sources			N/A

Egypt

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total contribution	Overall Program-mable Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018			
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
See details in Table 3	SM189910****	585,880	550,000
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
USA (State) BPRM	SM180237	3,900,000	3,611,111
Italy	SM170183	1,067,236	988,181

Netherlands	SM180309	954,599	883,888
Norway	SM180189	100,907	93,432
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		6,022,742	5,576,613
c) Pooled Funding			N/A
d) Other types of humanitarian funds			N/A
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		6,608,622	6,126,613
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018			
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response	SM149910		1,028,073
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
USA USAID	SM170145		4,474,079
Italy	SM170183		1,072,380
Norway	SM170264		871,384
Danish Committee for UNICEF	KM170042		451,200
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		0	6,869,043
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		0	7,897,116
III. Other sources			N/A

MENA REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)			
Donor Name/Type of funding	Grant Reference	Total contribution	Overall Program-mable Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018			
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
See details in Table 3	SM189910**	6,852,393	6,526,090
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180152	2,820,831	2,611,881
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180081	1,313,000	1,215,741
Italy	SM180433	1,169,591	1,082,954
Norway	SM180189	100,907	93,432
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		5,404,329	5,004,008
c) Pooled Funding			N/A
d) Other types of humanitarian funds			N/A
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		12,256,722	11,530,098
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018			
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds			N/A
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds			

Ireland	SM160639		10,445
Italy	SM170444		612,847
Italy	SM180433		156,793
Kuwait	SM160607		13,239
Kuwait	SM170640		1,502,338
Norway	SM170264		111,040
Norway	SM180189		436,685
SIDA - Sweden	SM160053		4,229
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170479		516,897
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170507		318,456
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180081		331,441
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180152		428,652
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		0	4,443,061
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		0	4,443,061
III. Other sources			
EPF	GE180030	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total other resources		3,000,000	3,000,000

Annex 3: 2018 Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018

Syria

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable amount	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100009	2,032,086	2,133,690
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100078	1,904,762	2,000,000
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100062	1,101,888	1,156,983
Finnish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100060	704,978	724,719
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100141	703,465	738,638
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100175	696,825	731,666
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100286	533,728	560,414
Swiss Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100221	513,505	539,180
French Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100210	487,194	511,554
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100087	471,516	495,092
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100090	447,853	470,245
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100088	363,232	381,394
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100135	332,812	349,453
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100069	320,375	336,394
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100071	295,770	310,559
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100152	284,430	298,652
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100092	276,214	290,024
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100256	271,429	285,000
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100052	263,931	277,128
Iceland	SM1899100145	256,439	274,390
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100141	247,163	259,522
Japan Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100056	239,734	160,951
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100067	211,429	222,000
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100275	205,350	215,618
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100257	184,166	193,374
Swiss Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100221	180,421	189,442
French Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100210	171,176	179,735
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100360	160,355	168,373
UNICEF Ireland	SM1899100396	160,355	168,373
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100337	158,007	165,907
Portuguese Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100230	146,355	153,673
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100136	140,952	148,000

German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100089	122,699	128,834
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100175	118,080	123,984
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100135	116,934	122,781
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100223	106,446	111,769
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100062	103,175	108,333
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100152	99,935	104,932
Italian National Committee	SM1899100216	95,539	100,316
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100019	93,873	98,566
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100088	84,512	88,737
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100067	74,286	78,000
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100052	72,813	76,454
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100275	72,150	75,758
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100092	62,091	65,196
UNICEF-THAILAND	SM1899100074	56,615	59,445
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100360	56,341	59,158
UNICEF Ireland	SM1899100396	56,341	59,158
UNICEF-United Arab Emirates	SM1899100036	55,858	58,651
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100337	55,516	58,291
Japan Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100056	55,516	56,551
Portuguese Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100230	51,101	53,656
Finnish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100060	50,909	53,454
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100136	49,524	52,000
Canadian UNICEF Committee	SM1899100026	48,938	51,385
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100395	48,277	50,691
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100272	47,995	50,395
UNICEF-Argentina	SM1899100294	47,434	49,806
UNICEF-Uruguay	SM1899100399	41,405	43,475
UNICEF-Brazil	SM1899100198	36,444	38,266
Czech Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100355	28,001	29,401
Belgian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100367	18,785	19,725
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100395	16,962	17,810
International On-line Donations	SM1899100209	15,739	16,526
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100228	15,585	16,365
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100081	13,228	13,889
UNICEF-China	SM1899100405	11,724	12,310
UNICEF-Chile	SM1899100397	10,004	10,504
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100338	3,526	3,702
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100338	1,239	1,301
Total		16,583,434	17,309,718

Jordan

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable amount	Total Contribu- tion Amount (in USD)
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	1,684,259	1,819,000
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100233	1,095,364	1,150,132
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100284	285,714	300,000
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100261	272,109	285,714
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100038	269,233	282,694
Japan Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100123	191,027	200,578
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100311	151,955	159,553
French Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100124	137,197	143,173
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100326	128,455	134,878
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100122	117,791	123,681
Korean Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100120	89,967	94,465
Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100119	72,818	76,459
French Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100266	69,950	73,448
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100268	62,476	65,600
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100121	49,080	51,534
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100254	45,238	47,500
Estonia	SM1899100058	43,536	46,584
Canadian UNICEF Committee	SM1899100211	21,168	22,226
Andorran National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100363	10,835	11,377
Total		4,798,172	5,088,596

Egypt

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable amount	Total Contribu- tion Amount (in USD)
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM149910	150,000.00	157,880.37
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	400,000	428,000
Total		550,000	585,880

Lebanon

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable amount	Total Contribu- tion Amount (in USD)
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100070	591,541	621,118
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100341	175,541	184,318
Swedish Committee for UNICEF		90,645	95,178
SM1899100065			
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100258	49,999	52,499
Estonia	SM1899100058	43,536	46,584
Iceland National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100206	29,006	30,456
Total		980,268	1,030,153

Turkey

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable amount	Total Contribu- tion Amount (in USD)
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100160	179,809	188,800
Turkish National Comm for UNICEF	SM1899100165	45,275	47,539
Total		225,085	236,339

Iraq

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribu- tion Amount (in USD)
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM149910	700,000	737,202
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM149910	400,000	421,014
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF		295,770	310,559
SM1899100073			
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100274	277,500	291,375
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	250,000	267,500
Italian National Committee	SM1899100202	28,205	29,615
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100238	22,223	23,334
Total		1,973,699	2,080,600

MENA Regional Office

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable amount	Total Contribu- tion Amount (in USD)
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100010	2,114,574	2,220,302
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100174	2,009,620	2,110,101
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100022	894,219	938,930
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100093	335,880	352,674
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100083	315,513	331,288
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100063	236,616	248,447
Italian National Committee	SM1899100204	193,835	203,527
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100263	188,342	197,759
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100142	121,891	127,985
Australian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100189	104,466	109,689
Australian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100190	11,135	11,691
Total		6,526,090	6,852,393

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