Context and what it means for children

• Impact of 11 years of crisis
• Impact of socioeconomic crisis and COVID-19 pandemic
• Impact of climate change
• Rising multidimensional poverty and humanitarian needs
• Increasing inequality and gender exclusion

KEY FACTS

6.08 million children are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021 (27% increase compared to 2020)

2.5 million children are out of school

More than 1.5 million children are living with disabilities

12 million people (54% of the population, are food insecure, an increase of 51% since 2019)

90% of the population live in poverty

36% of households are relying on alternative, often unsafe, water sources (over 95% had access to clean drinking water before the conflict)
Evidence and data-driven development process, including through comprehensive evaluations and programmatic reviews

Parallel development of the United Nations Syria Strategic Framework and UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP country programme documents (CPDs) to ensure alignment and complementarity

Inclusive, participatory and transparent development process through multiple rounds of consultations with children, key stakeholders and with both the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and Member States
Lessons learned

- Need to ensure the cost-effective delivery of basic services at scale, given the protracted nature of the crisis.

- Strengthen linkages between the needs-based response and essential service restoration, socioeconomic resilience and social cohesion to achieve lasting results for children.

- Need to scale up integrated, convergent social and behaviour change communication to empower people to adopt improved household practices and awareness on the risk of mines, and to increase the demand for basic services.
Guiding principles

- Humanitarian principles – needs based; neutrality and impartiality
- Human rights and community-based participation; prevent violations
- Do no harm
- Risk-informed programming (analysis at all levels – from planning to delivery)
- Leave no one behind; equity
- Aligned with United Nations Strategic Framework and complementary to Humanitarian Response Plan
- Comparative advantage of United Nations, coordination, convening role
### UNICEF CPD results & strategies

**Health and nutrition**
- Child-friendly and gender-responsive health and nutrition policies and strategies are adopted.
- Primary and referral health and nutrition services provide equitable, high impact and high quality child services across the continuum of care.
- Parents and other caregivers have the required knowledge and motivation to seek health and nutrition services.
- Children and women in humanitarian situations have access to health and nutrition services.

**Education**
- Educational systems and institutional capacity are strengthened for improved evidence and risk-informed legislation, policies, partnerships and stakeholder support networks.
- Children’s learning outcomes are improved in more effective learning environments.
- Out-of-school children and children affected by emergencies participate in additional learning platforms for non-formal education and life-skills development.

**Child protection**
- Legislative, policy and administrative frameworks, accountability and national institutional capacity are strengthened to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect among children.
- Girls, boys, and women at risk of violence and exploitation have equitable access to quality integrated child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services.
- Children, parents and communities have increased knowledge, motivation and capacity to promote and apply practices to protect themselves and reduce violence.
- Girls, boys and women affected by humanitarian crisis are protected from all forms of violence and receive quality child protection and GBV services.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**
- Mechanisms and systems are strengthened to plan, budget, coordinate and implement gender-responsive, equitable, inclusive, resilient and safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.
- Gender-responsive and resilient water and sanitation systems are restored, giving improved, inclusive access to children and families.
- Water and sanitation operators have strengthened capacity for sustainable, shock-resilient and climate-resilient water and sanitation systems.
- Children and families in humanitarian situations have equitable access to basic inclusive WASH services and supplies.

**Adolescent development and participation**
- Adolescent-focused, evidence-based policies and strategies are in place to support adolescent development.
- Adolescents have access to age- and gender-sensitive learning and skills-building opportunities for improved learning, capacities and employability.
- Adolescents are increasingly aware of their right to participate and have opportunities for meaningful engagement and systematized participation.
- Young people are protected, supported and mobilized in humanitarian settings and participate in resilience-building programmes.

**Social inclusion**
- National capacities are strengthened for regular measuring, monitoring and reporting on child poverty.
- National and subnational capacities for designing and implementing integrated and child-sensitive social protection programmes and public finance management are strengthened.
- The most vulnerable children are reached by equitable humanitarian social protection schemes.

**Cross-cutting programme focus:** Gender, Disability, Climate adaptation

- Evidence-based policy analysis & advocacy
- Social and behaviour change communication
- Leveraging partnerships
- Risk management Monitoring and evaluation
Monitoring and risk management

Ongoing needs assessments and monitoring of the situation of children to determine vulnerabilities (groups and geographic locations)

Comprehensive monitoring framework includes those of UNICEF and its partners, independent third-party systems, community feedback and accountability to affected populations.

Risk management procedures will be regularly peer reviewed. Mitigation measures combine capacity strengthening with programme monitoring, oversight and corrective actions. A risk mitigation plan will be implemented through the enterprise risk management system and the emergency preparedness platform, taking into account the 2021 audit recommendations.

PSEA will continue to be strengthened, and Environmental and Social Standards and child safeguarding standards and protocols will be introduced and monitored.

Inter-agency due diligence will be conducted in case of credible allegations of violations of human rights.
### Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme component</th>
<th>(In thousands of United States dollars)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>709</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent development and participation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social inclusion</td>
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<td>Programme effectiveness</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,442</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$453 million emergency funding is not included in this table.
Thank you
Shukran