Highlights

- In Turkey, more than 50,000 children and 6,500 caregivers benefited from Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services provided by UNICEF and its partners.
- UNICEF Lebanon ensured the continuity of water and wastewater services to more than 150,000 Syrian refugees, including 75,000 children, living in informal settlements across the country whilst simultaneously implementing alternative and innovative solutions to optimize the use of water trucking and desludging.
- Syrian children in Jordan continued to receive comprehensive 21st-century skill training, totalling more than 17,000 adolescents of which 60 per cent were female, including entrepreneurship, technical or vocational training.
- Despite an overall funding gap of 69 per cent, UNICEF Iraq managed to vaccinate more than 15,000 children and provide almost 72,000 people with access to a sufficient quantity of safe water.
- UNICEF Egypt supported 78 primary health centres (PHC) serving the poorest communities, to maintain essential maternal, new-born and child health services in five governorates with high refugee communities to more than 1.1 million women and children.
- Lack of funding at 57 per cent continues to undermine UNICEF’s integrated response for one of the world’s largest humanitarian crises.

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Child Protection</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>WASH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measles vaccination</td>
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<td></td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<td>MHPSS access</td>
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<td>Safe water access</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Situation in Numbers*

6,106,947 children in need (Syrian Refugees HAC 2021)
20,579,829 people in need (Syrian Refugees HAC 2021)
5,635,067 # of registered refugees (HNO/UNCHR)

* numbers reflect actual figures residing in countries at mid-year

UNICEF Appeal 2021
$ 972.8 million
TURKEY

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF’s requirement in 2021 to sustain the response to the needs of almost four million refugees and migrants, and vulnerable host community families in Turkey is estimated at $242.8 million. To date, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the governments of Germany, Japan, Norway, and the United States of America have contributed to UNICEF Turkey’s humanitarian response in 2021. UNICEF has received $136.6 million, which, together with funding carried forward from 2020, leaves a 34 per cent funding gap for 2021. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions. Nevertheless, the funding gap remains significantly high.

Ensuring that all children return safely back to school at the start of the school year remains a top priority. In addition, the perpetuation of the COVID-19 pandemic aggravates child protection concerns. Thus, additional funding is required to continue essential services for more than 1.8 million vulnerable children at risk of school drop-out, exploitation, and abuse.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation for more than 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.7 million children, as well as 320,000 refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities, of whom at least 140,000 are children\(^1\), remains challenging and protracted. Turkey also remains a leading transit country for registered and unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. By the end of June 2021, nearly 4,000 people - primarily Afghans, Somalis, and Congolese - successfully crossed by sea and land from Turkey into the EU. In addition, more than 62,500 people were rescued or apprehended by Turkish authorities by the end of June 2021. Compared to the same period last year, this is a downward trend mainly caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. In 2020 the Government of Turkey (GoT) had to rapidly mobilize a national health response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had profound and far-reaching socio-economic consequences, beyond its immediate health impacts, on already vulnerable groups, including refugees. The COVID-19 pandemic continuously has a marked effect on school enrolment, attendance, and retention, making it harder for children in Turkey to continue their education - affecting the learning of 19 million children in Turkey, from pre-primary to upper secondary age, including Syrian refugee children registered in the public education system.

More than 400,000 school-aged refugee children are still out of school and do not have any access to education opportunities. They are one of the most vulnerable groups in Turkey, facing multiple child protection risks, including psychosocial distress, child labour, child marriage, and other forms of exploitation and abuse. The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, discontinuation of face-to-face learning, lack of interaction with peers, and a reported increase in the level of domestic violence is likely to result in reversed learning gains and increased protection risks for vulnerable children including refugees.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to ensure access to quality maternal and child health services for the most vulnerable, including supporting MoH in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. UNICEF supports the MoH to tackle vaccine hesitancy through messaging and awareness-raising aimed at promoting the importance of COVID-19 vaccination and monitoring and advocating to ensure the sustentation of routine vaccination. Since the beginning of 2021, a total of 32,672 under 1-year old refugee and migrant children were vaccinated with diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP-3) through the national ‘Expanded Programme on Immunization’.

\(^1\) According to official statistics of the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and 3RP chapter for Turkey.
Child Protection

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), local authorities and NGO partners to improve the coverage and quality of child protection systems and services for vulnerable refugees, migrant and Turkish children, and adolescents. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF partners continued to ensure that vulnerable children and their families have access to child protection services and GBV services through a blended approach of face-to-face and online modalities for continuity of essential child protection services through the continuum of care.

The response in the first half of 2021 (January to June) focused on the following critical areas:

**Community-based Child Protection Services:** During the reporting period, a total of 152,389 individuals, including 107,930 children (53,581 girls; 54,067 boys; 12 non-binary), benefitted from a range of protection services offered by a network of 70 UNICEF-supported child and adolescent-friendly spaces and social service centres across Turkey. UNICEF and partners assessed 65,020 children (31,576 girls; 33,438 boys; 6 non-binary) for protection needs, of which it referred 27,884 children (13,635 girls; 14,266 boys; 6 non-binary) to specialized Government and NGO services. Despite continued confinement measures in place during the pandemic, partners’ outreach teams continued with household visits and limited face-to-face centred-based services for high-risk children and families, also ensuring remote follow-up and referral to services for medium and low-risk cases. As part of the social service response, UNICEF provided emergency cash assistance, along with referral to longer-term specialized support to 9,612 individuals, of whom 5,657 are children.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):** A total of 50,531 children (25,977 girls; 24,538 boys; 16 non-binary) and 6,551 caregivers (4,426 women; 2,125 men) benefited from MHPSS structured and sustained services, also including child rights/child protection messaging, provided by UNICEF and its partners. Services have been delivered using a blended community-based, face-to-face, and remote structured counselling (using digital and mobile phone applications for individual and group consultations). Pre-post-impact assessment surveys conducted by UNICEF partners have shown preliminary positive results in terms of improvement in children and adolescent’s resilience and overall wellbeing as a result of MHPSS structured and sustained interventions. This area will continue to be prioritized for documentation moving forward. In addition, using the same structured approach, a total of 8,457 caregivers (7,191 women; 1,266 men) received information/support on positive parenting practices and positive coping mechanisms within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** A total of 1,659 government staff working in Domestic Violence Services have increased their knowledge, skills, and competencies required to support GBV survivors following the completion of GBV and remote PSS training provided by UNICEF and partners in Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres and Women’s Shelters. Furthermore, a total of 35,294 individuals (15,663 women; 3,898 men, 8,823 girls, 6,899 boys; 11 non-binary) nationwide benefited from GBV-related risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions in community-based settings and via online platforms. Activities included awareness-raising seminars, structured life-skills activities, and communication for social and behavioural change (including role model and mentorship programmes) to promote gender equality and prevent child marriage. During the reporting period, by assessing 4,567 GBV survivors, UNICEF provided 2,496 of them (1,176 women; 196 men, 675 girls; 444 boys; 5 non-binary) with GBV-specific services through either NGO or Government channels.

**Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):** UNICEF provided technical advice and support to 19 NGO partners to ensure full compliance with Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related aspects of UNICEF’s partnership standards. UNICEF assessed its partners according to its core standards and accompanying indicators to help organizations identify the areas to strengthen their organizational policies and programmatic approaches related to PSEA.

UNICEF conducted three PSEA training for its partners: a) basic PSEA training for all staff members, b) in-depth PSEA training for PSEA focal points, and training for partners’ PSEA focal points on how to raise awareness on PSEA in the communities they serve. In addition, UNICEF supported all partners with the development of its PSEA, integration of PSEA into their Human Resource policies, survivors’ assistance protocols, secure reporting channels, and investigation mechanisms. Complemented by increased investments in PSEA awareness raising in communities in the coming months, these capacity-building efforts aim to ensure that children and beneficiaries are protected from SEA.

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2 Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), The Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), ACEV, TKV/GAP, Youth Sports Foundations (YSF), Association for Combatting Poverty and Unemployment in Kilis (ACPU/KILIS), Support to Life (STL).

3 18,982 children (9,662 girls; 8,890 boys) and 1,640 caregivers (1,145 women; 495 men) benefitted from structured and sustained MHPSS sessions.
**Education**

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other partners to expand access to all forms of education and improve the quality and inclusiveness of education services for vulnerable refugee and Turkish children. UNICEF continues to support MoNE in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.

The response in the second quarter of 2021 focused on the following critical areas:

**Safe-school reopening during the COVID-19 pandemic**

With a COVID-19 vaccination campaign being successfully rolled out and implemented in Turkey, UNICEF is continuing to support the Ministry of National Education's efforts to prepare schools for face-to-face teaching and learning. UNICEF provided essential hygiene and infection prevention supplies to 715 Turkish public schools in 51 provinces and 452 public education centres in 81 provincial districts, expected to benefit more than 250,000 children (including 60,000 refugee children).

**Formal Education:** As of June 2021, 771,458 Syrian children (49 per cent girls) are enrolled in formal education (pre-primary to Grade 12) in Turkish Public Schools (TPSs). UNICEF continues to support MoNE in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, underpinned by an inclusive and equity-focused approach that targets the most vulnerable groups, including Syrian refugees.

**Home- and Community-based Early Childhood Education:** UNICEF education programmes have been adapted to best support young children (ages 0-5) to continue learning and developing during the pandemic. Since January 2021, 12,451 young children (50 per cent girls) benefitted from UNICEF-supported home and community-based ECE programmes, implemented by Government and NGO partners in 12 provinces in south-east Turkey hosting a large number of refugees.

**Life skills development programmes:** Since January 2021, UNICEF collaborated with MoNE to identify and encourage children to enrol in TVET schools and enhance their job-readiness skills, reaching out to date a total of 6,820 children (2,898 girls; 3,922 boys). Furthermore, 1,403 children (459 girls; 944 boys) were identified as being out of school (OOS). To date, 242 adolescent children (24 girls; 218 boys) have been enrolled in the Vocational Education Centres (VECs) and transitioned back to formal education.

UNICEF is partnering with Maya Foundation to implement a social cohesion programme to foster improved social cohesion between Syrian and Turkish children in Turkish education institutions. In 2021, the programme has engaged 1,541 children (30 per cent girls) in activities focusing on social and emotional skills, awareness-raising on social cohesion, and bullying at school. In addition, 313 school staff were provided with online training on bullying, prevention, detection, and classroom management skills to tackle social tensions. Furthermore, to date, 137 parents participated in online sessions to enhance their engagement and raise awareness on bullying.

UNICEF and its partner (Development Foundation of Turkey) implemented digital skills-development activities through the ‘Social Cohesion Programme’ that reached 3,602 adolescents and young people (59 per cent girls) through the **Innoba and Maker** initiative and **UPSHIFT** social entrepreneurship programme. The participants had the opportunity to learn skills related to visual design, blockchain literacy, and algorithmic thinking. UNICEF delivered additional skills-building activities in collaboration with the International Child Rights Ambassadors Association (ICHILD) and Child Rights Volunteers Association (COHAG) youth associations focusing on the skills-development initiatives related to effective communication, social innovation & social entrepreneurship, empathy, and teamwork.

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4 14 – 17 years of age.
ICHILD has reached 682 young people from 14 different provinces through 39 master trainers in Turkey. COHAG provided training on life skills and reached 513 young people in the reporting period.

Outreach activities, support for school enrolment and alternative learning pathways:
In close collaboration with its implementing partners, UNICEF continues to support the delivery of outreach activities, education assessments, and education-focused case management services to identify, support and enrol refugee children in age-appropriate relevant educational opportunities, despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Through a range of strategic outreach activities between January and June 2021, UNICEF and partners provided case management support for school enrolment to 55,868 children (27,011 girls, 28,855 boys, and 2 non-binary), while 21,287 have been identified as being out-of-school (9,620 girls, 11,666 boys, and 1 non-conforming) and identified for further support within the framework of this activity.

As of June 2021, the number of out-of-school children was 21,287 (9,620 girls, 11,666 boys, and 1 non-conforming).

To date, 4,062 out-of-school refugee children (52 per cent girls) have been enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme, and 3,258 refugee children (55 per cent girls) enrolled in certified Turkish Language Classes provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), STL, Kilis and Sanliurfa Municipalities. In addition, 4,201 vulnerable refugee children (2,232 girls, 1,969 boys) benefitted from the homework support programme by Kilis and Sanliurfa Municipalities and NGO partners such as TRC and STL.

New sub-national partnerships:
In line with the strategic intent in the UNICEF Country Programme Document in Turkey (CPD 2021-2025) to scale up integrated sub-national programming approaches to address gaps in policy implementation for the most vulnerable groups, a new work plan has been signed with Sanliurfa Metropolitan Municipality. The plan aims to support vulnerable refugee and host community children and provide a range of services and activities, including Turkish Language Courses to refugees, homework support activities and early childhood education (ECE) services. In addition, another partnership was established with NGO partner Support to Life (STL) to support non-formal and informal education activities in Sanliurfa province.

Social Protection
UNICEF works closely with MoFSS, civil society, and the private sector partners to strengthen existing social protection programmes to ensure vulnerable refugee and Turkish children have increased access to social protection services and benefit from COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.

Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE): By the end of the reporting period, the CCTE programme has reached 535,612 children (50 per cent girls), thus increasing the cumulative number of beneficiary refugee children to 695,556 (50 per cent girls). The CCTE call centre system, managed by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), continued providing services in Turkish, English, Arabic, Farsi, and Pashto. In addition, messaging on COVID-19 has been integrated to the call centre waiting in line, informing callers of recommended hygiene and social distancing measures, potential symptoms, and access to health facilities.

Child Poverty: UNICEF continued disseminating its econometric study aimed at analysing the impact of COVID-19 on household poverty and child poverty simulating the mitigative function of alternative cash-transfer scenarios in alleviating poverty shocks induced by COVID-19. Also, as part of its efforts, UNICEF developed an online tool allowing users to choose economic parameters and see the poverty-mitigating results of various cash transfers. Building on the report’s calculations that COVID-19 is likely to increase poverty, UNICEF integrated the findings and tools of the Report into its more comprehensive technical assistance and policy advocacy work with the relevant partners aiming at increased and better integrated social protection in Turkey.

Basic Needs
A total of 22,924 people including 11,010 children (50 per cent girls) in the districts of Kirikhan, Altinözü, Antakya, Reyhanli, and Yayladagi in Hatay province benefited from UNICEF’s 2020/21 winter cash-assistance programme, implemented in partnership with the district Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF), targeting vulnerable Syrian refugee and host community households.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)
UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS), the MoFSS, NGO partners and private sector to expand opportunities for meaningful engagement and life skills education for Syrian and Turkish
adolescents and youth, and also continues to support the engagement of adolescents and young people in the COVID-19 response. MOYS continues to mobilize ‘Mahalle Support Mechanism’ Volunteers to assess the situation of Turkish and Syrian young people, their parents and elderly citizens in their communities.

Youth engagement: The ‘Mahalle Support Mechanism’ initiative engaged 405 youth volunteers who have reached 58,453 vulnerable adolescents and their families in 25 provinces in Turkey. UNICEF is also collaborating with ICHILD and COHAG youth associations to equip young people with civic engagement skills through volunteering, children's rights and human rights engagement, social innovation, and entrepreneurship. Both associations have reached 1,195 young people in the last quarter.

Youth-centered communications: UNICEF continued to support MOYS in conducting live broadcasts on COVID-19 related topics, mobilizing public figures, including health specialists, artists, and sports figures, to influence positive behaviours among young people. A total of 8,130 people has been engaged through 13 live “Eşit Ağırlık” (Equal Weight) YouTube sessions delivered by MOYS with UNICEF support. In addition, MOYS and Youth and Sports Foundation provided a variety of community-based adolescent and youth engagement activities reaching in total 106,033 adolescents and young people.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy
The Government of Turkey leads the overall response to the Syrian refugee crisis as it continues to shoulder the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee response in Turkey. The United Nations support the Government efforts within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). The leadership of the UN inter-agency response takes place via the Syria Response Group and technical coordination via the Syria Task Force.

As part of the 3RP coordination efforts in Turkey, UNICEF is leading the Education Working Group (WG), including its sub-WG in South-East Turkey, and co-leading the Child Protection WG and its South-East Turkey Sub-WG. UNICEF is also contributing to 3RP Basic Needs and Health sector WGs at national and sub-regional levels. In addition, UNICEF is an active member of the interagency PSEA Network and 3RP Working Groups on Gender and Gender-based Violence, Accountability to Affected Populations, and Contingency Planning.

The Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action guides UNICEF's work in Turkey and is in partnership with the Turkish government. In addition, under the frameworks of the 3RP and the “No Lost Generation” Initiative, UNICEF focuses on six priority areas—Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Social Protection, 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 across Turkey.

Mitigating the secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on refugee children, maintaining coverage of essential services, and strengthening the national systems remains a top priority for UNICEF in 2021. As part of this strategy, UNICEF continues to build the capacity of national actors at the national and sub-national level, aiming to increase multi-sectoral programming with municipalities and enhancing the inclusivity and gender sensitivity of coverage and care to reach the most vulnerable children.

Media and Communications
UNICEF in Turkey produced a range of media content to highlight humanitarian needs and response in Turkey. These included the ECHO Media Field Visit covering SSE and CCTE programmes, update of the CCTE and SSE landing pages, production of two Digi Stories (Hanin-Kerem and Mohamed), adaptation of the Poems for Peace video, production of the World Happiness Day video with children in ASAM, production of HIS stories of Zahraa, Muhammed and his daughter, the cash support programme in Kirikhan, the refugee children taking online music lessons from ASA.
### TURKEY

#### Annex A

**Summary of Programme Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs Response</th>
<th>Sector Response</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021 target</td>
<td>Total results</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td># of children (0-12 months) receiving routine vaccinations</td>
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<td>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PSEA</td>
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<tr>
<td># of children (and caregivers) provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support</td>
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<td># of children assessed for protection needs</td>
<td>75,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,783⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individuals (men, women, children) provided with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>35,294⁹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td># of children enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education</td>
<td>52,000</td>
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<td># of children enrolled in formal education (grade 1 to grade 12)</td>
<td>800,000</td>
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<td># of refugee children benefiting from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)</td>
<td>660,000</td>
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<td># of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<td># of teachers and education personnel trained, including on remote learning</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>12,009¹⁵</td>
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<tr>
<td># of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>17,202¹⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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⁵ Total 32,672 (girls 15,780, boys 16,892).
⁶ Total 57,082 (Female:30,403 & Male:26,663 & Binary:16).
⁷ Total 65,020 (Female:31,576 & Male:33,438 & Binary: 6).
⁸ Total 150,783 (Female:81,319 & Male:69,443 & Binary: 21).
⁹ Total 35,294 (Female:24,486 & Male:10,797 & Binary: 11); Over-achievement on this indicator is a result of intensified programmatic activities of UNICEF as well as other 3RP partners.
¹⁰ Total 48,158 (Female:23,573 & Male:24,585).
¹¹ Total 771,458 (Female:379,218 & Male:393,240). Since this is a cumulative indicator, the decrease compared to the previous SitRep has been reported. Official MoNE statistics June 2021.
¹² Total 695,556 (Female:345,279 & Male:350,277). Since this is a cumulative indicator, therefore the increase as compared to previous SitRep has been reported.
¹³ Total 7,320 (Female:3,733; Male:3,587).
¹⁴ Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the related shifts in the planning of this programme component, UNICEF scheduled teacher training activities to take place in the second half of 2021.
¹⁵ 12,009 (Female 6,433: & Male:7,566) is the maximum number of education personnel who received incentives during the first quarter of 2021.
¹⁶ Total 17,202 (Female: 9,286 & Male: 7,916). Results achieved within the framework of the ADAP programme will be reported in the next SitRep.
| **Adolescent & Youth** | # of adolescents and youth benefitting from community-based social cohesion activities | 64,600 | 65,885\(^{\text{18}}\) | 26,594 | 75,106 | 65,885 | 26,594 |

| **# of individuals reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors** | 60,000 | 32,536\(^{\text{17}}\) | 12,292 | 780,119 | 32,536 | 12,292 |

| **# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) for Covid-19 IPC** | 300,000 | N/A\(^{\text{14,18}}\) | - | 727,850 | - | N/A |

\(^{17}\) Total 32,536 (Female: 16,685 & Male: 15,849 and Binary 2). The number of individuals reached with cash-assistance programmes includes 22,924 individuals benefitting from the winter cash assistance programme and 9,612 individuals benefitting from the emergency protection cash assistance programme.

\(^{18}\) No distribution of supplies has been planned for the second quarter of 2021.

\(^{19}\) Total 65,855 (Female: 34,531 & Male: 31,354); reaching the annual target for UNICEF at the end of Q2 is a reflection of greater ability to reach the targeted population using the online digital platforms for communication and engagement.
LEBANON

Funding Overview and Partnerships
UNICEF appealed for $207 million to support Syrian refugees in Lebanon and vulnerable Lebanese under the framework of the Regional Refugee and Response Plan (3RP). UNICEF Lebanon has received generous new contributions from donors (United States BPRM, Germany, Norway, Finland, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, French, and Estonia,) in 2021 amounting to $61.3 million.

Despite overall generous funding, short-term and heavily earmarked funding is limiting the office's ability to implement critical initiatives to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable refugee and host populations.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs
Ten years into the Syrian crisis, the compounding impacts of the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic are creating conditions worse than during Lebanon's 1975-1990 civil war. The economic situation and COVID-19 pandemic affect everyone, regardless of nationality. However, unemployment, inflation and illness are particularly devastating for the already precarious situation of Syrian and Palestinian refugees. With more than half of the population living below the poverty line, struggling families are resorting to negative coping mechanisms to survive.

With unemployment estimated to have reached 40 per cent in December 2020, families are resorting to sending children to work. A UNICEF rapid assessment in April 2021 found an estimated nine per cent of families have sent a child to work. Among Syrian households specifically, 22 per cent of families have sent their child to work. Children as young as six are working on the streets, in agricultural fields and garages or on construction sites, where they are exposed to risks of exploitation, violence and abuse.

A further cause for concern is that the gradual removal of price subsidies on basic goods has commenced. Fuel subsidies were partially lifted in July 2021 and subsidies on some food products and medicines were fully removed. Before the removal of subsidies, the assessment found that over 30 per cent of families (all nationalities) had at least one child who skipped a meal or went to bed hungry, and 77 per cent of households said they did not have enough food or enough money to buy food. For Syrian households, the figure was 99 per cent. In addition, one in five households did not have enough drinking water. Around 30 per cent of children in Lebanon are at risk of chronic malnutrition due to lack of access to food or an appropriately diversified diet.

After months of high COVID-19 transmission, there were 1,072 confirmed cases in the week to 30 June 2021 – down from weekly averages of around 20,000 in March 2021. Vaccinations against COVID-19 are underway, with 1.39 million doses administered as of 4 July 2021. The compounding impacts of the COVID-19 and economic crises are putting the health of already vulnerable children in further peril, with households reporting that 30 per cent of children were not receiving the primary health care they needed, and 76 per cent of households affected by the massive increase in medication prices.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response
Health
Despite UNICEF’s ongoing efforts, fear of COVID-19 contamination and rising poverty are impacting accessibility to routine immunisations. Through ongoing community mobilization efforts for routine immunization from April to June, 9,343 children under the age of one year were vaccinated against measles, reaching a cumulative number of 17,899 since January out of 70,000 targeted for 2021. A total of 14,790 children received the first dose of the pentavalent vaccine and 13,801 children received the third dose of pentavalent at primary healthcare centres (PHCs), bringing the cumulative total to 29,689 and 27,839, respectively. The number of children vaccinated in PHCs and dispensaries decreased to 40,077 in May, compared to the 42,225 in April. This is below the average of over 60,000 throughout 2020, with the impacts of the economic crisis and fear of COVID-19 driving reduced demand for routine immunizations.

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20 World Food Programme.
21 2020 UN Lebanon Annual Results Report.
22 UNICEF Rapid Assessment.
Children arriving at borders and UNHCR facilities also received vaccinations, with 730 children vaccinated against measles, 4,317 receiving the oral polio vaccine, 503 receiving the inactivated polio vaccine and 2,554 vaccinated against measles, mumps, and rubella.

In the latest quarter, a total of 54,547 beneficiaries were reached with health integrated messages, including messages on routine immunization and reproductive health bringing the cumulative total to 132,356 for 2021. UNICEF provided essential healthcare to 4,141 children and women (including 764 Syrians), referred 31,083 children and adolescents (including 5,234 Syrians) for enhanced immunization and maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services. In the vulnerable areas of North Lebanon, 12 pregnant adolescents benefited from subsidized fees at PHCs, 10 of whom were Syrian.

During the reporting period, UNICEF contributed to the capacity building of implementing partners by providing blended training on infection and prevention control (IPC) and health and nutrition integrated messages to 260 service providers and 246 community front line workers. UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to finalize the community outreach plan by integrating education information communication (IEC) materials developed on immunization, maternal and newborn health and nutrition.

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the COVID-19 response of 196 PHCs and 24 Qadaa (district) offices through the distribution of 200 cold boxes, 31,550 boxes of medical masks, 69,080 N95 masks, 36,280 boxes of rubber gloves, 1,147 face shields, 698 infrared thermometers, 73,028 disposable gowns, 30,000 medical gowns, 875,700 fabric masks, 3,000 4-litre bleach, 1,680 5-litre liquid soap and 31,640 bottles of hand sanitiser.

UNICEF’s ‘Long-Term Protocol Support Package’ commenced this quarter in three PHCs in Beirut, in coordination with the MoPH, where 4,343 people (four per cent Syrian) benefited from subsidised services, including paediatric consultations, antenatal and postnatal care, mental health and diagnostic services.

UNICEF supported MoPH in planning for a Pfizer marathon for all above 53 years of age which preliminary reports indicate has reached 46,286 people, including 4,079 people with disabilities; and an AstraZeneca marathon with preliminary reports indicating 10,628 beneficiaries reached (63 per cent Lebanese, 26 per cent other nationalities and 10 per cent Syrian). UNICEF is supporting MoPH in planning for the Pfizer mass vaccination campaign and has secured PPE, IPC kits, cold chain, vaccine commodities, tablets and waste management for all seven functional mega centres and hospitals.

UNICEF, with the support of the MoPH-Epidemiological Surveillance Unit, updated the guidance documents for the safe reopening of schools and non-formal education centres to include identification of probable cases, testing and contact tracing to limit COVID-19 transmission in educational institutions.

To reduce the transmission of COVID-19 in densely populated informal settlements, in the last three months (the quarter which this report covers) UNICEF distributed fabric masks to 14,302 Syrian refugees along with an instruction leaflet on proper use, cleaning and disposal.

During the reporting period, at the border entry points, 47,614 people (64 per cent Syrian) were screened for COVID-19 and received guidance on prevention and home isolation. Overall, 4,838 children were screened, of whom 74 per cent are Syrian. A total of 49,312 fabric masks were distributed to Syrians crossing the borders to reduce the risks of COVID-19 transmission. Some people requested more than one mask, and while young children are not guided in prevention, their caregivers are. Thus, the number of masks provided is not exactly equal to the number of people receiving messaging at the borders.

**Nutrition**

In the most recent quarter, UNICEF supported the distribution of micronutrients supplements to 12,484 children under 5 years of age, out of whom 59 per cent are Syrian, bringing the cumulative total to 16,190 for 2021. Micronutrients increase children’s resilience to infection and support their physical and mental development. The delivery of micronutrients has improved compared to those reached during the first quarter when lockdowns to reduce the spread of COVID-19 disrupted community level distributions. The distribution of micronutrients remains behind target, as they are only being distributed at the community level through outreach. Distributions are not able to be delivered through PHCs, as they are not included as essential by the MoPH.

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23 Children arriving at UNHCR facilities have arrived in Lebanon earlier and were found to be missing vaccinations when they presented to UNHCR for refugee registration.
During this reporting period, UNICEF provided one-on-one counselling and awareness on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices to 5,559 pregnant and lactating women (of whom 86 per cent are Syrian), for a cumulative total of 10,341 beneficiaries in 2021.

In partnership with the Committee of Women and Child at the Lebanese Parliament and the MoPH, preparation for the infant and young child feeding campaign is almost complete, for launch with 513 frontline workers from 40 different stakeholders including UN agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations, the Lebanese Paediatric Society and the Order of Nurses and Midwives. Extensive holistic training was provided to the 513 frontline workers and 45 IYCF specialists for the three-month campaign.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, the child protection programme reached 1,418 children with child protection case management and specialized services, reaching 14,072 beneficiaries in 2021. During the last quarter, 4,703 (50 per cent girls) were reached with community-based psychosocial activities and 4,861 children (39 per cent girls) and caregivers (92 per cent female) with psychosocial support.

Due to the dire economic crisis combined with the COVID-19 outbreak, adolescent girls are facing a myriad of risks in the community, ranging from increased exposure to gender-based violence, particularly child marriage, to lack of access to learning and employment opportunities. UNICEF and the National Committee for Lebanese Women (NCLW)24 signed an annual work plan for collaboration in 2021/2022 that aims at a better understanding of the barriers for accessing education for adolescent girls in the current economic and COVID crisis. To support this collaboration, UNICEF will continue raising awareness through Qudwa25 initiatives on the importance of education for girls, risks of child marriage and on shifting negative social gender norms and traditional practices to positive social community behaviours.

In the reporting period, the child protection programme organized two webinars on child safeguarding for 15 partners on how to establish child-friendly community complaints and feedback mechanisms and how to safeguard children in informational and educational communication materials. This work will further strengthen the organizations’ accountability and their responsibility to minimize the harm they may be doing inadvertently as a result of their organisational activities.

Education

In April 2021, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) announced a gradual reopening of schools based on a hybrid modality starting end of April until the end of June for the first shift and the end of July for the second shift. While the majority of first shift schools followed the ministerial decision, most second shift schools opened based on a distance learning modality.

According to preliminary data from the MEHE, 465,000 children were enrolled in public formal education in 2020/21, of which 273,000 are Lebanese (Kindergarten to Grade 9) and 198,000 non-Lebanese (Kindergarten to Grade 12). UNICEF covered the registration fees of students26 in addition to the provision of school supplies, fuel for heating and hygiene equipment.

The first rounds of non-formal education (NFE) started in March 2021, reaching 19,704 children in various NFE programmes; 9,142 children in community-based early childhood education; 5,398 children in basic literacy and numeracy (BLN); and 5,164 children in adapted BLN. Additionally, 7,776 children received retention support. Provision of learning continued to be delivered remotely. However, partners moved to a blended implementation in some localities from May, bringing children to the learning centres once or twice per week.

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the inclusion of 1,292 children with disabilities in NFE programmes, along with the provision of assistive devices and specialized services through capacity-building of NFE partners. Of these children, 670 benefitted from assessments and specialized therapy services, and 190 were supported with assistive devices. In addition, 257 tablets were distributed to children with disabilities to facilitate their education and remote therapy sessions. Support was also provided remotely by the special educators, and when possible, face-to-face individual sessions were scheduled as needed with adequate COVID-19 precautionary measures. Seven NFE centres have also been rehabilitated to become accessible to children with disabilities with the partial return to blended learning.

24 The NCLW is an official institution affiliated to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; to promote women’s rights in the Lebanese society and enhance gender mainstreaming in public institutions, and to develop strategies and policies for women and girls
25 Launched by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Qudwa is the national national social behavioural change and communication plan to prevent child marriage, child labour and violence against girls, boys and women.
26 Final student numbers are pending confirmation from MEHE.
In June, five implementing partners that specialize in working with children with disabilities began implementation to provide an integrated package of education, rehabilitation, parental engagement, community engagement, and child protection services to 400 children with moderate to severe disabilities. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation will be through blended learning with partial or full inclusion integrated into all services.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

During the first half of 2021, UNICEF ensured the continuity of water and wastewater services to more than 150,000 Syrian refugees, including 75,000 children, living in informal settlements all over Lebanon. At the same time, UNICEF has been actively engaged in implementing alternative and innovative solutions to optimize the use of water trucking and desludging.

The devaluation of the Lebanese pound continues to jeopardise the viability of Lebanon’s Water Establishments, as they charge for water in Lebanese pounds (LBP), but must pay for inputs, such as fuel, in US dollars. To avoid the complete collapse of Water Establishments, UNICEF continues to provide direct support with supplies, consumables, and quick repairs to secure water services to more than three million refugees and host community members per month.

**Adolescent Development and Participation**

In the first half of 2021, UNICEF provided services to 22,146 vulnerable adolescents and youth accessing formal and non-formal education opportunities and employment support services. A total of 7,887 youth received enrolment support for formal technical and vocational education and training (30 per cent non-Lebanese). Additionally, 3,054 adolescents and youth (88 per cent non-Lebanese; 73 per cent female) received Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy support and 3,661 adolescents and youth (35 per cent non-Lebanese; 56 per cent female) enrolled in non-formal technical and vocational competency-based skills training, of whom 1,072 are youth focusing on innovation skills building (social entrepreneurship and digital skills).

In the second quarter, a total of 7,409 adolescents and youth (49 per cent non-Lebanese; 55 per cent female) benefitted from Life Skills development modules, helping to maximize physical and social well-being, empowerment and civic engagement, with 417 young people designing and implementing 31 youth-led initiatives across the country. A total of 798 trained youth (33 per cent non-Lebanese; 25 per cent female) completed on-the-job training and 830 (29 per cent non-Lebanese; 34 per cent female) accessed income through cash for work opportunities across a number of sectors.

The NFE Learning Passport was launched in May 2021 with ten local and international civil society organisations reaching children and youth with quality remote learning. Gender-sensitive/responsive services continue to be provided through seven women and girls’ safe spaces throughout Lebanon and within social development and community centres, reaching 1,797 adolescent girls and young women with age-appropriate, non-stigmatized training and gender-based violence services.

**Social Protection and Social Policy**

Economic assistance to vulnerable households is now essential on a large scale, as Lebanon’s total economic collapse becomes increasingly imminent. Of particular concern, the gradual removal of price subsidies has commenced on basic goods including bread and fuel. In response, UNICEF Lebanon launched a new social assistance programme, a child grant, known as “Haddi” (meaning ‘next to me’). Launched in May, and the first Haddi cash transfers were made to vulnerable children in June, with an aim to reach around 70,000 of the most vulnerable children in Lebanon – mostly Syrian refugees, as well as Lebanese and Palestinians. The children are particularly those at risk of child labour, child marriage, excluded from learning, and those with disabilities. They have already been identified as severely vulnerable in UNICEF databases through existing UNICEF services through current partnerships. Thus, Haddi is an integrated, or cash-plus, design, ensuring that vulnerable recipients and their households are receiving other essential services that they need beyond cash. The programme provides monthly cash transfers direct to recipient households through a money transfer agency, allowing the provision of grants in USD as well as risk mitigation (such as avoiding queuing at cash machines).

Furthermore, UNICEF advanced the design of a second national social grant, that of the National Disability Allowance, that will be launched toward the end of 2021 to reach recipients with disabilities with cash grants linked to services, including both Syrian and Lebanese beneficiaries.

The previously established integrated social assistance to children transferred through the common cash delivery platform (LOUISE) continued to reach more than 8,700 children (approximately 93 per cent Syrian)
each month. UNICEF continues to lead LOUISE alongside UNHCR and WFP to deliver cash assistance within the country. This assistance is currently delivered in the Lebanese pound (LBP). The devaluation of the LBP against the US dollar has massively reduced the value of cash assistance provided in LBP. The rate of the US dollar to the LBP rose to 12,000 in May and 15,000 in June 2021. Following extensive analysis, risk mitigation planning and consultation it was agreed to begin switching LBP programmes into US dollar, beginning with Haddi in May 2021.

In addition, partnerships with key civil society and think tank actors advanced in the second quarter of 2021, including with the Lebanon Centre for Policy Studies, the Institute of Finance, and Beyond Group. A new partnership with Lebanon Support was established to open space for a national dialogue on a social contract. Such partnerships have significantly opened policy dialogue space in Lebanon, including a continued collaboration that established an ‘Experts Collective’ on social protection in 2020 and a platform for organizations representing people with disabilities.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**

C4D contributed Child Protection to implement the Qadwa plan which promotes education, the wellbeing of adolescent girls and boys, and preventing child marriage, child labour and violence against children. A community theatre and puppet show guidance and scripts were designed, and training of trainers was conducted with 30 people on the engagement strategy for barbershops and beauty salons to promote healthy behaviours among young girls and boys.

UNICEF partnered with Balamand University to build the capacity of front-line workers on interpersonal communication skills, social behavioural change and community engagement to support key program priorities. Ninety-three Lebanese frontline workers from different sectors (WASH, child protection, and education) we trained to support the IYCF campaign.

**Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy**

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020 (LCRP, and extended to 2021) was the predominant humanitarian architecture until late 2020. New humanitarian crises in 2020 (the socioeconomic crisis, COVID-19 and the Beirut explosion) resulted in multiple coordination frameworks. Efforts to streamline the interagency humanitarian coordination structure are ongoing. UNICEF leads the WASH and education sectors, and the child protection sub-sector across all the emergencies. The nutrition sector was also established under the Humanitarian Country Team/Emergency Operations Centre with UNICEF as the lead. UNICEF remains an active member in the Health, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) sectors as well. Building on the already strong coordination with UNHCR, the collaboration was deepened during the year through the new global Blueprint partnership, resulting in strengthening the areas of WASH, education as well as child protection.

Aiming to support the socio-economic recovery of vulnerable people and businesses affected by the Beirut explosions, the World Bank Group, the European Union and the United Nations set up the Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) in December 2020. For the first year of operation, the Lebanese Financing Facility (LFF), a 5-year multi-donor trust fund, endorsed a work plan with a total allocation of $55 million. UNICEF is the lead agency for the social cohesion and protection pillar and co-led the education (with UNESCO), water, and municipal services pillar.

**Human Interest Stories and External Media**

The second quarter of 2021 was marked by the production of content and multimedia packages on the back of the world immunization week to advocate the importance of vaccines to improve the health of everyone, especially vulnerable children. On World Water Day, a campaign on the right of every child to access safe and clean water was launched including a UNICEF response package. A multimedia package was developed to launch the policy for the protection of youth and adolescents in the technical agricultural education environment. A campaign to reinforce sports development among children and young adolescents was also launched in May 2021.

There were 426 mentions of UNICEF in national, regional, and international media in the second quarter of 2021, reaching 196 million people, while the Country Office’s total social media (YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram) reach was 29,553,743 individuals.
Annex A:
Summary of programme results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs response</th>
<th>Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Overall Needs</td>
<td>2021 target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children vaccinated against Measles Under 1 and Under 5</td>
<td>343,258</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of under five children vaccinated against Penta 1</td>
<td>299,603</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of under five children vaccinated against Penta 3</td>
<td>299,603</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children U5 receiving micronutrient supplements</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of PLWs of children 0-23 months who received one on one counselling and awareness on IYCF</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>44,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children between the age of 0 and 5 attending the PHC who are screened for malnutrition</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PESA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS</td>
<td>51,954</td>
<td>14,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services</td>
<td>3,207,700&lt;sup&gt;29&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>27</sup> Despite community mobilisation efforts, demand for routine immunisation has declined this year due to fears about COVID-19 transmission and the economic crisis.

<sup>28</sup> Due to the lockdown that was imposed during the first quarter, field workers were not commuting to the field which resulted in the under achievement of micronutrient and IYCF indicators.

<sup>29</sup> This is the need for the whole protection sector.
| **# women and girls accessing mobile and static-safe spaces** | 20,000 | 13,873 | 8,574 | 140,000 | 27,462 | 15,552 |
| **# of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse** | 35,000 | 5,013<sup>30</sup> | 4,672 | - | -<sup>2</sup> | N/A |

### Education

| **# of (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education (2020/2021 scholastic year)** | 1,185,023 |
| **# of (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE)** | 39,000 | 19,704<sup>32</sup> | 19,704 | 80,000 | 36,729 | 22,582 |

### Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

| **# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use** | 2,688,071 |
| **# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity** | 230,000 | -<sup>34</sup> | N/A | 1,433,000 | 43,770 | - |

<sup>30</sup> The PSEA indicator was included in Activity Info in March 2021. Partners have faced challenges in the reporting on it. The indicator was included in the GBV database and some partners still have no access to it. Technical problems were solved in collaboration with PRIME (Planning, Research, Innovation, Monitoring and Evaluation). The reporting will be enhanced in the coming quarter.

<sup>31</sup> Beneficiary numbers have exceeded targets due to increased population movement to informal settlements as a result of the economic crisis. This has meant that needs for temporary water and wastewater services are higher than initially expected.

<sup>32</sup> This total is revised down from past quarter, due to an error in reporting from implementing partners.

<sup>33</sup> Beneficiary numbers have exceeded targets due to increased population movement to informal settlements as a result of the economic crisis. This has meant that needs for temporary water and wastewater services are higher than initially expected.

<sup>34</sup> Activities have commenced, but are not yet complete. Beneficiary numbers will be reported once the activities are complete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>of safe water for drinking and domestic use</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong># of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations</strong></td>
<td>164,438</td>
<td>221,662</td>
<td>24,602</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>240,157</td>
<td>36,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity</strong></td>
<td>80,173</td>
<td>65,224</td>
<td>53,671</td>
<td>419,000</td>
<td>70,510</td>
<td>55,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of affected men/women/girls/boys with adequate access to improved wastewater services</strong></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>378,000</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Social Policy**

| **# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance** | 1,800,246 | 10,500 | 7,513 | 59 |  |  |

**Adolescents & Youth**

| **# of male and female adolescents and youth (+14) who are supported for regulated Non-Formal Education under the Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy programme and Ministry of Agriculture certified skills training** | N/A | 10,844 | 2,366<sup>35</sup> | 2,230 |  |  |
| **# of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme** | N/A | 13,189 | 1,188<sup>4</sup> | 216 |  |  |
| **# of youth supported with employment support services** | N/A | 934 | 798 | 34 |  |  |

<sup>35</sup> Due to disruptions caused by COVID-19 and the Beirut explosion, regular programme implementation for Youth has experienced delays.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of adolescents and youth who access employment or income generation opportunities</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>3,956</th>
<th>830</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of male and female youth trained on the Life Skills programme packages</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16,445</td>
<td>7,409</td>
<td>4,373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C4D, Community Engagement and AAP**

| # of individuals (municipality, government staff, community stakeholders, UNICEF and partners) with strengthened community engagement capacity to implement SBCC and community-based interventions including child rights, gender, and disability | N/A | 1,000 | -36 | N/A |
| # of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages | N/A | 10,000 | 2,47637 | 2,476 |

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36 Training and capacity building activities were focused on COVID-19 response for the first half of 2021. Results against this target will be realised in the coming months through implementation of the wellbeing package and capacity building with partners providing services to people with disabilities.

37 C4D’s regular programme activities have been toned down due to the heavy COVID-19 response. A greater number of people will be reached in the second half of 2021, as C4D plan to reach household beneficiaries of Social Policy’s cash assistance with child rights messages.
JORDAN

Funding Overview and Partnerships
UNICEF appealed for $207 million to sustain the provision of life-saving services for women and children in Jordan in 2021. As of the end of June 2021, UNICEF Jordan had received $30 million. In 2021, UNICEF is generously supported by the following donors: Australia, Canada, ECHO, the EU, Germany (KfW), Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Estonia, Korea, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, the UAE, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the United States (BRPM and USAID). UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs
In 2021, the Syria crisis continued into its tenth consecutive year, with Jordan hosting an offering protection and assistance to more than 2.7 million refugees, including 1.3 million Syrians, of whom 668,332 (50 per cent children) are registered with UNHCR. Currently, 128,861 Syrian refugees live in camps (79,493 refugees in Za’atari camp, 42,763 in Azraq camp, 6,605 in the Emirati Jordanian camp). The majority of refugees have been welcomed into host communities, primarily in the northern governorates and in Amman.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionally impacted vulnerable children and their families, including refugees in the camps. Syrians are a particularly economically vulnerable group in Jordan. According to an International Labour Organization (ILO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) rapid impact assessment on COVID-19 impacts on workers in Jordan, 35 per cent of Syrians and more than 17 per cent of Jordanians who had been employed before the crisis has lost their jobs. Over 95 per cent of surveyed Syrian households reported a decrease in their income. UNICEF is urgently mobilizing to address their essential needs – such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, social protection and education.

UNICEF Jordan’s COVID-19 response aims to keep families safe, while minimizing the impact of secondary shocks caused by the pandemic, such as school closures, overburdened local health systems, increased protection risks and economic pressures, by providing cash assistance to the most vulnerable, supporting children’s distance learning and providing learning support services, ensuring that children are vaccinated, have access to adequate WASH services and are protected through child protection services.

From March 2019, the population in Rukban at the north-eastern Syrian border has significantly decreased due to population movements into Syria, with the humanitarian situation for the remaining estimated population of between 8,000 to 12,000 Syrians still precarious. In collaboration with the UN team in Syria, UNICEF Jordan continues to support the population with the daily provision of clean drinking water. Since the closure of the border due to the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the UN Clinic in Rukban remains closed.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition
In Azraq and Za’atari Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF provides life-saving health and nutrition interventions to children under five and women of childbearing age (WCBA). During the reporting period, a total of 20,425 children (50 per cent female), and 1,433 women were screened for malnutrition - 15 children (73 per cent female) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 75 children (61 per cent female) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 36 women with malnutrition were identified, all of whom were successfully treated. Additionally, 2,866 women received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, reaching 19 per cent of the Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal (HAC) target.

Across Jordan, UNICEF supports the routine immunization programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH). During the reporting period, 10,182 Syrian refugee children (48 per cent female) were vaccinated against measles and 10,873 Syrian refugee children (48 per cent female) were vaccinated against Polio, reaching 49 per cent and 52 per cent of the HAC target, respectively. Additionally, 120,634 children (48 per cent female) were provided with Vitamin A supplementation (64 per cent of the HAC target achieved).

38 UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response Portal, as of 30 June 2021.
As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF, in collaboration with other UN agencies and alignment with the National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan, continues supporting the MoH with the procurement of vaccine syringes, medical and personal protection equipment (PPE), providing technical support, while also ensuring continuity of health and nutrition services in the camps and hard-to-reach areas, including Informal Tented Settlements (ITSs).

**Child Protection**

During the reporting period, a total of 3,681 women, girls and boys (47 per cent female) benefited from UNICEF-supported case management services, including child protection and Gender-based Violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions, primarily related to violence, child labour, emotional stress, child marriage, being separated and unaccompanied, in conflict with the law, or out of school (46 per cent of HAC target reached). A total of 2,125 individuals (57 per cent female), including Life Skills and Child Protection facilitators in Makani centres, UNICEF contractors and partners, and Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBVS), were supported with various trainings on Psychological First Aid (PFA), behaviour modification methodologies, utilizing social and emotional learning approaches in facilitation, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, child protection referrals and online safety (71 per cent of HAC target achieved).

UNICEF continues running interactive community-based WhatsApp messaging groups, reaching 59,914 individuals (31 per cent of HAC target achieved), including children (40 per cent female), with psychosocial support, child protection, recycling, painting and drawing activities, and caregivers (21 per cent female) with three parenting programmes. With schools remaining closed, the Ma’An programme activities shifted to online delivery in the camps; during the reporting period, 6,869 students (100 per cent male) and 3,869 parents participated in the online activities.

**Education**

Schools in Jordan have been fully or partially closed since March 2020, one of the longest periods of closure globally. UNICEF conducted focus group discussions with school principals and teachers in 30 schools – the results revealed concerns that unequal engagement with Darsak, the national online learning platform, has resulted in the widening of education disparities and increased risk of dropout.

Learning Bridges, a national blended learning programme implemented by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in partnership with UNICEF, has enabled around 500,000 children in Grades 4 – 9 to continue to learn during the second semester. Learning Bridges materials were updated for the next academic year and an impact study for the programme is underway – results are expected at the end of July 2021. To inform the design of a Reading Recovery intervention, UNICEF and the MOE conducted reading assessments for 1,819 Grade 4 and 5 students (55 per cent female). Provisional results show that many children are not reading at grade level, with boys being further behind.

In June, UNICEF led a training on school leadership and development of school improvement plans for 51 principals (53 per cent female) and 47 supervisors (17 per cent female) in the refugee camps. To support the capacity building of MoE staff at the Directorate level, UNICEF held a two-day training for 38 (29 per cent female) Inclusive Education supervisors. These efforts contribute to increasing the capacity of the education system to provide quality education for all children, irrespective of nationality.

**Youth and Adolescent Development and Participation**

UNICEF continued delivering a comprehensive package of transferable 21st-century skills to 17,219 (62 per cent female) children and adolescents, including received life and employability skills training, social innovation, and entrepreneurship training, technical or vocational training (17 per cent of HAC target achieved). UNICEF also continued to work on promoting the youth volunteering ecosystem; the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Platform, Nahno, has offered over 203,915 volunteering activities for 64,403 young people (70 per cent female), with over 1.8 million hours of volunteering.

UNICEF supported a total of 1,063 young women and men through different interventions focused on home-based businesses and social enterprises (43 per cent of HAC target achieved) - 67 young people (96 per cent female) were supported through job creation and income-generating activities; 140 youth (79 per cent female) 40

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40 Psychological First Aid (PFA) is an approach that aims to reduce stress symptoms and assist in a healthy recovery following a traumatic event, natural disaster, public health emergency, or even a personal crisis.

41 The parenting programmes, designed to sensitize parents to the needs of children 0–8 years old, are the Better Parenting Programme, Parent and Child Education Programme and ZERO-to-THREE Programme. They are implemented in both refugee camps and host communities. UNICEF revised its parenting programmes to include parents of children of all ages (0–18 years).

42 UNESCO global monitoring of school closures caused by COVID-19. Link
were supported through UNICEF Jordan’s Hydroponics programme; 100 young women were supported through the establishment of a women-led embroidery centre in the Palestinian Refugee Camp; 688 young people (49 per cent female) were supported through a programme that enables the youth to establish their businesses; and 68 young people (77 per cent female) were allowed to sell 400 products (such as accessories, homemade food products, socks, decorations etc) on an online market, generating a total revenue of over 4,500 Jordanian dinars (USD 6,347). Additionally, 136 young people in the camps (41 per cent female) were supported to enrol in higher education and are now working towards their associate degrees in Business Administration. UNICEF supports their online learning by providing them with laptops and internet bundles.

WASH
UNICEF continued the provision of critical water and sanitation services to over 138,630 individuals (49 per cent female) in camps and vulnerable communities (69 per cent of HAC target achieved), escalating water trucking in the camps since late April to meet higher demand due to increased temperatures. Although the frequency of WASH supplies’ distribution in the camps is decreasing due to the lower number of cases of COVID-19 in Jordan, since January 2021, 149,419 individuals (50 per cent female) were provided with critical WASH and hygiene items and services (11 per cent of HAC target achieved).

UNICEF completed renovations of WASH facilities in 22 schools identified by a WASH in schools assessment, targeting 13,102 students (73 per cent female) in vulnerable communities who will benefit from upgraded WASH facilities and newly installed greywater systems upon schools reopening. UNICEF also continued the Cash for WASH initiative in selected ITSs, providing labelled-cash transfers for the installation of water tanks and latrines as well as the purchase of essential hygiene items in all ITSs, benefitting 434 (51 per cent female) and 9,789 (50 per cent female) beneficiaries, respectively.

Social Protection and Social Policy
Set by the government as a COVID-19 response to mitigate the financial impact on informal workers whose means of income were disrupted, the National Aid Fund (NAF) has launched the Takaful 3 (Recovery) programme aiming to cover 100,000 new informal workers’ households with monthly cash transfer amounts and later expanded to cover additional 60,000 informal workers’ households, identified based on the Takaful programme targeting methodology. With UNICEF Jordan’s support, registration, verification and targeting of households have been completed – to date, over 149,672 households have received their first payment (overachieving the HAC target).

As of June 2021, the number of beneficiaries supported with Hajati cash assistance is 16,546 children (51 per cent girls; 10 per cent children with disabilities) from 5,386 vulnerable households (90 per cent Syrian; 32 per cent female-headed), reaching 54 per cent of the HAC target. UNICEF evaluates and revises its targeting methodology every two years, to ensure that the most up-to-date and relevant vulnerability detection indicators are employed consistently for assessments and eligibility to the cash transfer programme. The revision of the targeting methodology is almost completed, and thereafter large-scale data collection will take place, to assess and finalize eligibility to the cash transfer programme for the upcoming school year/cash cycle.

Makani Programme
The Makani programme continued providing an age-appropriate integrated package of services through 140 Makani centres nationwide, reaching over 83,000 beneficiaries, of whom over 66,000 are children (55 per cent female; two per cent children with disabilities). Following government instructions, learning support services (LSS) shifted to remote delivery in March 2021 in host community settings, while other services (Early Childhood Development, parenting programmes, community-based child protection and skills building) continued to be delivered in-person at the centres. Makani centres in camps, however, have completely closed and shifted to remote delivery for all service provision. For Makani centres in ITSs, UNICEF has still been able to continue providing all services, including LSS, in-person.

UNICEF provided vulnerable children and adolescents with internet connection and devices (tablets with pre-installed applications) to enable them to access Makani remote LSS services, in addition to the MoE distance learning platform. To date, 9,240 tablets have been distributed to vulnerable Syrian households in refugee camps and host communities, reaching 38,191 children (52 per cent female).

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability
Alongside COVID-19 related messaging, UNICEF, in coordination with partners, disseminated WASH-related information on community ownership for provided services, water conservation and the importance of reuse

43 Hajati, “My Needs” in Arabic, is an education-labelled cash transfer that covers children from vulnerable families that are either at risk of dropping out of school or currently out of school, supporting their enrolment and retention in basic education, and mitigating negative coping mechanisms directly affecting children’s wellbeing, such as child labour and early marriage.
of water at a household level, as well as critical messaging regarding the importance of handwashing. This messaging has been reaching over 32,853 people monthly (50 per cent female). UNICEF has established a new youth community representative network of 33 youth (55 per cent female) in Azraq Camp, responsible for sharing information and messages with the community to ensure familiarity with WASH issues, particularly water conservation during summer, and implementation of the most appropriate hygiene practices.

The MoH and UNICEF, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) and the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), continued to lead a collaborative effort to unify messaging through the national COVID-19 campaign, which represents the most reliable source of information, countering misinformation and rumours, and promoting proper health practices and procedures. From January to June 2021, the national campaign reached an estimated 10 million people per month through UNICEF partners’ social media platforms (overachieving the HAC target). Overall, the campaign engaged more than 280,000 people each month via social media platforms.

Community engagement efforts were made to increase vaccine uptake, through the identification of different segments (youth, women, women community-based organizations (CBOs), frontline workers, etc), with specific objectives and targeted key messages for each. Trainings on COVID-19 awareness and vaccination were conducted for frontline and community workers from the identified segments, equipping participants with key scientific messages related to COVID-19, the importance of complying with precautionary measures and vaccination, vaccine portal registration steps and communication skills to disseminate key health messages to their communities. A total of 854 participants (41 per cent female) have been trained.

UNICEF also implemented interventions through existing networks and partners, such as vaccination awareness sessions for communities, reaching 2,542 (28 per cent female) individuals in the second quarter of 2021. For the Dom communities specifically, UNICEF reached 710 members with awareness-raising sessions, 92 per cent of whom have registered to receive the vaccine during the reporting period, a total of 230 individuals received at least one dose of the vaccine. Furthermore, CBOs and community champions reached 3,587 individuals through various activities such as educational sessions and peer discussions on the COVID-19 vaccine. A total of 506 youth actively engaged their communities with various activities to increase vaccine uptake and share key messages on COVID-19 prevention — they have helped 20,710 people register for the vaccine.

In Azraq and Za’atari camps, UNICEF continues to operate a 24/7 hotline for WASH-related issues, to collect feedback and develop community accountability. UNICEF continues to record complaints and to investigate and resolve issues through community mobilization and/or technical teams and typically responds within 24 hours (and up to 48 hours) of when a complaint is registered.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In 2021, sectoral coordination was achieved through working groups and the Jordan Response Plan Task Forces and Resilience Plan (3RP). UNICEF Jordan played a leading role in Nutrition, Child Protection (sub-group) and WASH.

Health and Nutrition:
UNICEF Jordan coordinates its support to the Government of Jordan with UN agencies and development partners. Under the umbrella of the Jordan Health Development Partners Forum, nine specialized working groups were created, including Planning and Coordination; Risk Communication; Technical Support; and Procurement etc. to support the government in scenario predictions, planning and response to the pandemic, and to better streamline the needs on the ground with support from the different partners.

Child Protection:
UNICEF has a leadership role as a co-chair of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG). During this reporting period, the CPSWG submitted proposals for priority interventions to the Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) allocation. The Child Protection priorities submitted by the working group were selected to receive the first JHF standard Allocation for 2021. Additionally, UNICEF started working with the CPSWG and the Gender-based Violence sub-working group on developing activities to help eliminate child labour and early marriage, including an advocacy campaign and activities plan.

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44 The national COVID-19 campaign is headed by the National Risk Communication and Community Engagement Taskforce, whose members include the World Health Organization, MOH, UNICEF, the National Council for Family Affairs and the Royal Health Awareness Society.
45 Being an online campaign, there is no limit as to how many users can be reached.
**Education:**
UNICEF, alongside the Norwegian Refugee Council and World Vision, co-chairs the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), ensuring that 40 UN, NGOs and other stakeholder members leverage expertise and resources in line with the MOE Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and the Jordan Response Plan (JRP). UNICEF also co-chairs the MOE’s ESP Committee. In the second quarter of 2021, UNICEF supported the MOE’s ESP mid-term review, coordinating support and inputs from the Education Development Partners Group and ESWG.

**WASH:**
UNICEF continued to lead the Humanitarian WASH Sector in 2021, coordinating the overall humanitarian WASH response, particularly during the COVID-19 response, and integrating climate and sustainability measures into WASH-related initiatives to support build climate resilience in communities and national systems. In collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI), UNICEF continues to monitor sector partners’ planned activities under the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for 2021-2023, in line with national priorities and the COVID-19 national response. UNICEF has also held high-level discussions with MoWI regarding the transition of the operation of the water and wastewater systems in all Syrian refugee camps to the Government of Jordan in the future. While still at early stages, UNICEF will work closely with MoWI to explore different modalities for a smooth and effective transition.

**Social Protection:**
UNICEF co-chairs the Common Cash Facility (CCF) with UNHCR. The CCF is a joint, interagency cash delivery platform with a common competitive tendering process, to ensure lower cash transfer fees through the combined scale of cash transfers of multiple agencies. During the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, the CCF focused on better coordination and alignment between different agencies, in addition to ensuring members are aware of regulatory changes in financing, mobile wallets and fees and the impact on beneficiaries. As the current financial service providers’ contracts expire at the end of 2021, UNICEF, UNHCR and International Rescue Committee have been nominated to serve on the technical evaluation committee on behalf of the CCF members. The committee drafted the terms of reference and the scope of the tendering process, taking into consideration members financial services needs and requirements. Currently, the committee is in the process of technical evaluation.

**Human Interest Stories and External Media**
UNICEF Jordan continues to integrate refugee children in education system
UNICEF Helps Refugees Get Their Fair Shot At COVID-19 Vaccines
For A Young Syrian Refugee, Dreams Of Space Flight And Family Reunions
Syrian refugee children left behind as education moves online
Maximizing Use Of The Technology to Support Vulnerable Children in Jordan
https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1382310193556520961
https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1381142391336370178
https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1380156484126904320

UNICEF Jordan Twitter: @UNICEFJordan
UNICEF Jordan Facebook: UNICEF Jordan
UNICEF Jordan YouTube: UNICEF Jordan
UNICEF Jordan official website: https://www.unicef.org/jordan/
### Annex A:
Summary of programme results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Overall Needs</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Change since the last report</th>
<th>Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 5 vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>20,900</td>
<td>10,182&lt;sup&gt;46&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5,146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 5 vaccinated against polio</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>20,900</td>
<td>10,873&lt;sup&gt;47&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5,609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2,866&lt;sup&gt;48&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>187,500</td>
<td>120,634&lt;sup&gt;49&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>73,094</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PESA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>59,914&lt;sup&gt;50&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>21,207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women, girls and boys accessing CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>3,681&lt;sup&gt;51&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>789</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals demonstrating enhanced knowledge on child protection</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,125&lt;sup&gt;52&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>758</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>67,827&lt;sup&gt;53&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>14,163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>291,742&lt;sup&gt;54&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>195,000&lt;sup&gt;55&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>177,256&lt;sup&gt;56&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>46</sup> 48% female; Location: 82% Host 82/18% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.
<sup>47</sup> 48% female; Location: 83% Host, 29% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.
<sup>48</sup> 43% female; Location: 0% Host, 100% Camps; Nationality: 100% Syrian.
<sup>49</sup> 48% female; Location: 96% Host, 4% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.
<sup>50</sup> 21% women, 40% girls; Location: 58% Host / 22% Za‘atari / 17% Azraq/3% ITS: 3%.
<sup>51</sup> 5% women, 42% girls; Location: 64%Host/ 18% Zaatari/ 18% Azraq.
<sup>52</sup> 57% female; Location: 19%Host: 19% / Zaatar: 39% / Azraq: 42%.
<sup>53</sup> 62% female; Location: 62%Host/20% Zaatari 20%/18% Azraq/ 3% ITS.
<sup>54</sup> Overall children in need includes 234,742 school-aged Syrian children aged 5-17 years (UNHCR 2020), 52,000 vulnerable Jordanians and 5,000 vulnerable children from other nationalities.
<sup>55</sup> The breakdown for 2021 target includes 131,000 registered Syrian refugee children in formal education, 3,500 children in non-formal education (1,900 Syrians, 1,450 Jordanians, 150 other nationalities); 3,500 Syrian out-of-school children from LSS; 52,000 vulnerable Jordanians covered through Makani Learning Support Services (LSS) and 5,000 other nationalities covered through LSS.
<sup>56</sup> Formal education: The figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in February 2021 for the academic year 2020/2021. Total: 143,765 (50 % female); Location: 75% Host/25% Camps (8% Azraq / 15% Za‘atari / 2% EJC); Nationality: 100% Syrian. NFE Dropout (as of June 2021) Total: 3,579 (44% female); Location: 79%Host/ 21% Camp (6% Azraq / 12% Za‘atari); Nationality: 51% Jordanian /
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># children receiving individual learning materials</th>
<th>850,000</th>
<th>637,500</th>
<th>392,284&lt;sup&gt;57&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>45,284</th>
<th>850,000</th>
<th>392,284</th>
<th>45,284</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>200,600</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>138,630&lt;sup&gt;58&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services</td>
<td>1,395,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>149,419&lt;sup&gt;60&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>11,668</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>50,795&lt;sup&gt;61&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>17,942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>5,621&lt;sup&gt;62&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Protection &amp; Cash Transfer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>149,672&lt;sup&gt;63&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>149,672</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>149,672</td>
<td>68,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5,386&lt;sup&gt;64&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0&lt;sup&gt;65&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adolescents &amp; Youth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,219&lt;sup&gt;66&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5,269</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children/adolescents and youth involved in civic engagement initiatives</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,038&lt;sup&gt;67&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>11,068</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># adolescents and youth engaged in certified vocational trainings</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>736&lt;sup&gt;68&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>57</sup> 44% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. NFE (Dropout) cumulative total (from 2018): Total: 12,550 (57% female); Nationality: 43% Jordanian / 52% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. LSS Sector Total: 29,912 (54% female); Location: 62% Host / 32% Camps (12% Azraq / 20% Za’atari) / 6% ITS; Nationality: 35% Jordanian / 61% Syrian / 4% Other Nationality. Attendance: 95% In school / 5% out of school; children with disabilities 2%.<br>
<sup>58</sup> 49% female; Location: 6% Host, 94% Camps; Nationality: 6% Jordanian, 94% Syrian.<br>
<sup>59</sup> There has been no increase since last quarter. This represents the entire population that UNICEF is reaching keeping in mind the refugee situation in Jordan remains static.<br>
<sup>60</sup> 50% female; Location: 87% Camps, 67% Host, % ITSs; Nationality: 7% Jordanian, 93% Syrian.<br>
<sup>61</sup> 50% female; Location: 82% Camps, 17% ITSs, 1% Host. Nationality: 1% Jordanian, 99% Syrian.<br>
<sup>62</sup> 58% female; Location: 100% Host; Nationality: 100% Jordanian.<br>
<sup>63</sup> There is no UNICEF-specific result. This is UNICEF support to Government Social Protection and Cash Transfer programmes, through the National Aid Fund. The national system result is 149,672 households (16.5% female-headed households, 253,082 children, 49 per cent female.<br>
<sup>64</sup> 5,386 households; 16,546 children (51 per cent girls; 9.8 per cent children with disabilities; 90 per cent Syrian, 3 per cent Jordanian, and 7 per cent from other nationalities; 32 per cent female-headed households).<br>
<sup>65</sup> This is a multisector UNICEF-response that includes several agencies. UNICEF’s activities are close to the targets. Future reports will have more approximate numbers.<br>
<sup>66</sup> 62% female, 2% with disability, Location; 72% Host / 28% Camps (11% Azraq/ 14% Za’atari). Nationality: 78% Jordanian, 21% Syrians, 1% other nationalities.<br>
<sup>67</sup> 59% female; Location: 98% Host/ 2% Camps. Nationality: 69% Jordanian, and 21% Syrians.<br>
<sup>68</sup> 55% female. Nationality: 25% Jordanian, 71% Syrians, 4% Palestinian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># women and youth engaged in Home Based Business or social enterprises</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>1,063(^{69})</th>
<th>796</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**C4D, Community Engagement & AAP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># people reached through messaging on access to services</th>
<th>7,000,000</th>
<th>4,000,000</th>
<th>10,000,000(^{70})</th>
<th>6,000,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># people participating in engagement action</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,060,996(^{71})</td>
<td>1,690,996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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69 60% female. Nationality: 84% Jordanians, 3% Syrians, 12% Palestinians, 1% Iraqi.

70 Please note that the reach figures are not unique. Disaggregation is not available.

71 Please note that the engagement number is not unique. Disaggregation is not available.
IRAQ

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In the second quarter of 2021, UNICEF received $1.8 million against its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the Syrian refugee response in Iraq. The available funds as of June 2021 is $1.55 million of which were carried over from 2020 – amount to nearly $3.37 million against a requirement of nearly $11 million. UNICEF’s response to Syrian refugees in Iraq during the second quarter of 2021 is thus 69 per cent underfunded; the sectors with major funding gaps are Health and Nutrition (84 per cent), Education (80 per cent) and Child Protection (78 per cent).

During the first half of 2021, UNICEF response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Iraq was mainly funded by Canada, the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), and the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM). In addition, UNICEF response has benefitted from flexible humanitarian thematic funding, including from the German National Committee for UNICEF; since the humanitarian situation in Iraq has, for several years, been evolving swiftly and unpredictably, the flexible and multi-year nature of thematic funding continues to be critical to allow UNICEF to support underfunded areas of programming.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to data from UNHCR, as of 30 June 2021, 245,952 Syrian refugees are registered in Iraq, the vast majority living in the Kurdistan Region72. Children represent around 44 per cent of the registered refugee population; 61 per cent reside in urban settings, while 39 per cent reside in camps. Erbil governorate hosts more than 50 per cent of Syrian refugees where the majority are out of camp within the host community. Dohuk hosts around 35 per cent of Syrian refugees where the majority are in refugee camps. Since the start of the pandemic, Iraq has conducted over 11.3 million PCR tests and confirmed over 1.2 million cases of COVID-19. There have been more than 16,000 fatalities. As of 30 June 2021, 480 COVID-19 cases had been confirmed amongst Syrian refugees in Iraq, including 20 fatalities73. In coordination with UNHCR and WHO, UNICEF continues advocating with the Federal Ministry of Health and the Kurdistan Regional Government for the inclusion of refugees in the country’s National Deployment and Vaccination Plan for COVID-19. According to WHO, as of 30 June, over 2,000 refugees (60 per cent female) have been vaccinated in Iraq74.

Prolonged displacement and reduced livelihood opportunities continue to exert pressure on the coping ability of refugee families, with their situation being further impacted by COVID-19 and related lockdown, curfews and restrictions on movement. The psychological impact of the pandemic is immeasurable; this has also translated into an increase in the number of individuals needing to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Psychological trauma, stress and anxiety, the halt of education activities, and the rise of domestic violence, among others, have also been raised widely75. This situation has exacerbated humanitarian needs, especially for the most vulnerable.

The public financing challenges that Iraq and Kurdistan are going through due to the economic downturn and the COVID-19-related economic impact, along with low resource allocation by the government to respective directorates, are reducing the capacity of local authorities to provide basic services and respond to the needs of the refugees and their host communities. The Health system in Iraq remains overstretched and in need of additional support, especially in camps, including those housing Syrian refugees. The health infrastructure in these locations is compromised due to financial gaps within the government, political instability and weak governance. These factors also impact host communities relying on Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs).

73 COVID-19 Dynamic Infographic Dashboard. Iraq 2020-2021. 18 July 2021: https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiNjljMDhiYmItZTlhMS00MDlhLTg3MjIhMDE5M2FlNjE5MiwiZGl2ZV9pZDNoaWNzNDc0MzIiLCJfX19zcm1hdGlvbl9pZDNoaWNzNDc0MzIiLCJfX190b2tlbiI6Ijg2OTBiMzFlZjUzMTYzNDQ2MzEwODc3MTY2MmRlN2IyODIiLCJfX190b2tlbl90b2tlbiI6IlhhbWUvMzI3NTg5Ni01NDAxLTEwNDQ5IjwiLCJfX190YWJsZWlkIjoiM2Q1YjJiZjU1ZTQ0NzY2MzIzYjNjZjU4ODVlNDUwOTIiLCJfX190YWJsZWlkY2xvc2l0ZSI6IjIiLCJfX19pZDNoaWNzNDc0MzIiLCJfX190b2tlbl90b2tlbiI6IlhhbWUvNjU1MDM4NzE4MmU1ZjViODU1MzQ5ZTc2MjE1MDkwYzQwIiwic2Vzc2l0aW9uIjpbIjEyMDI1MjYyIiwiaGVpZ2h0IjogODIzODgyNzY4Mw%3D%3D
74 WHO Dashboard doesn’t provide details nor disaggregation for this figure. On other hand, UNHCR reports much higher figure than WHO. In UNHCR Fact Sheet for the month of June, it’s reported more than 6,000 refugees have been vaccinated in Iraq.
On 4 June, a fire broke out in Sharya camp in Duhok, burning down 370 tents. The cause was reportedly an electrical fault. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) has provided IQD 500,000 (USD 340) per family affected, while the World Food Programme (WFP) distributed cash assistance, WHO deployed a medical team to provide equipment, supplies and treatment to those affected, and UNICEF deployed its partners to repair services and facilities and supported 360 affected school children with teaching and learning materials to enable them to continue their learning and perform their final exams successfully.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health**

During the second quarter of this year, UNICEF continued to support immunization services and Vitamin A supplementation, reaching 4,651 in-camp children (49 per cent girls) under five (U5) and 8,876 U5 out-of-camp children (49 per cent girls) with polio vaccination. In total, since January 2021, 15,563 (49 per cent girls) have been reached through routine immunization activities at fixed sites and outreach services against the planned target of 33,669.

UNICEF also supported community health workers to reach 3,953 women through tent-to-tent awareness sessions in the refugee camps. These teams were able to reach a total of 2,114 (49 per cent girls) newborns through regularly scheduled home visits, to detect danger signs and provide a referral to higher levels of care.

UNICEF has remained the main partner on procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) and according to the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic response, refreshment sessions for already trained health personnel (1,257 healthcare workers) were done and complemented the training received in Q1.

**Nutrition**

In the second quarter of this year, the following services were provided in five refugee camps in Duhok and all refugee camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah: home-based visiting of new-born babies and their mothers; breastfeeding and counselling of mothers on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF); and growth monitoring of children aged below 59 months. As a result of these interventions, 3,315 children (49 per cent girls) aged 0 to 59 months were assessed by fixed growth monitoring teams inside the camps’ clinics. The teams identified and managed 20 children with severe acute malnutrition and fifty more with moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, during quarter two, 3,499 children aged 6 to 59 months received multiple micronutrient powders, thereby reaching a total of 7,024 since January 2021 against a planned target of 14,107, while IYCF counselling was provided for 1,839 pregnant and lactating women with children aged less than 5 years.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF continues to support the Directorate of Social Affairs (DoLSA) in the Kurdistan region to deliver child protection services for refugee children and families residing both inside and outside the refugee camps. UNICEF-supported child protection interventions are intended to enhance the protection of vulnerable children and families, with a strong focus on resilience building, enhancing knowledge and a strong community-based support network. UNICEF continues to support capacity building of both governments child protection actors (DoLSA) and formal and non-formal community-based structures, as a strategic approach to promote sustainability of community-based child protection services.

During the second quarter of 2021, age-appropriate psychosocial support was provided to 4,287 refugee children (51 per cent girls) to support resilience and psychosocial wellbeing, reaching a total of 7,379 children (50 per cent girls) against a planned target of 12,626. Capacity building of 708 caregivers (64 per cent female) was supported through parenting education to help identify and handle their stress and improve parenting skills for better protection and care of children. DoLSA mobilised government social workers to respond to the protection needs of vulnerable children through a case management approach; during the reporting period, in Quarter 2, 502 children (46 per cent girls) were reached with specialized child protection services including case management and legal support, reaching a total of 840 children (46 per cent girls). The low achievement is attributed to the restriction of face-to-face meetings with children and families throughout many months due to COVID-19. The reach is expected to increase in the coming months as the infection rate decreases. In addition, awareness-raising sessions were conducted in targeted locations, resorting to key prevention messages on child protection, including child labour, child marriage, and child abuse, reaching 11,928 children and community members (52 per cent females) during the second quarter of 2021 and 22,349 beneficiaries since the beginning of the year. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, DoLSA child protection workers implemented awareness activities on the prevention of violence against children through remote means, in compliance with the Child Protection Sub Cluster COVID-19 guidelines.
During the reporting period, 289 women/girls (181 girls and 108 mothers) benefited from GBV prevention and risk mitigation interventions through structured learning sessions (adolescent girls toolkit) offering adolescents girls the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and life skills, reaching a total of 636 women/girls (423 girls and 213 mothers) since January 2021, against the planned target of 4,000. GBV initiatives for refugee response was underfunded since the beginning of 2021; UNICEF expects to receive additional resources to expand GBV activities in the coming months.

Education
In line with UNICEF-UNHCR Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children, UNICEF and UNHCR supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the Kurdistan region to review the draft integration policy for refugee education during a two-day workshop in Dohuk (16-17 June 2021). As a result, MoE developed an outline for the integration policy that was agreed upon by all participants of the workshop. MoE, in consultation with other line ministries, will further review and endorse the integration policy.

Furthermore, as of the second quarter, the 18 refugee camp schools in Dohuk Governorate were provided with school furniture items. Each school was provided with two metal lockers, two wooden tables and eight swivel chairs. Five refugee camp schools in Erbil governorate were renovated, improving the learning environment for 4,600 children (50 per cent girls).

WASH
UNICEF continued to provide 71,769 refugees (51 per cent females) in Erbil and Dohuk – against a planned target of 78,163 – with access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene through regular operation and maintenance of water provision and distribution systems (boreholes, reverse osmosis units pumping systems, elevated tanks, networks, etc.) in the 4 refugee camps in Erbil\(^{76}\) as well as through the provision of purification materials/chlorine and water quality assurance and control/testing.

To enable 38,850 refugees (51 per cent female) to have access to appropriate sanitation facilities, UNICEF supported out-of-camp refugees through rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 10 PHCs within Erbil. Of these, 20,000 refugees (51 per cent female) have gained access to appropriate sanitation facilities through the provision, installation and operation of a wastewater treatment unit within the Baharka health care facility in Erbil.

Furthermore, 41,737 refugee children and their families (51 per cent females) have gained access to WASH services thanks to the completion of a sanitation system (including the construction of 100 septic tanks and 100 cesspools as well as the rehabilitation of 150 existing holding tanks) in Domiz 1 and 2 camps within Dohuk. As of 1\(^{st}\) of April, to ensure the sustainability of services, garbage collection and desludging services were handed over to the General Directorate of Municipalities (GDoM) in both Domiz refugee camps as part of UNICEF’s WASH exit strategy.

Within the context of COVID-19 response, UNICEF supported a total of 44,032 refugees (51 per cent females) with awareness-raising on IPC measures in 4 camps in Erbil and 2 camps in Dohuk, along with the distribution of 100,000 soap bars (70,000 in Domiz 1 and 30,000 in Domiz 2). World Water Day and Menstrual Hygiene Management Day were celebrated, respectively, on 21 March and 28 May 2021 through the distribution of IEC materials on hand hygiene and COVID-19 infection prevention measures as well as through dissemination of key messages on menstrual hygiene for girls via social media and distribution of brochures and posters amongst school children.

Finally, 10,067 (50 per cent females) out of the total 41,737 refugees in Domiz 1 and 2 were also reached with WASH interventions in schools and health care facilities through the promotion of liquid waste management and upgrade of the sanitation system (including by constructing 100 septic tanks and 100 cesspools and rehabilitating 150 existing holding tanks) as well as through operation and maintenance of existing WASH facilities.

Communications for Development (C4D), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)
During the second quarter of 2021, UNICEF continued to deliver social behaviour change interventions and to disseminate key lifesaving behavioural messages on COVID-19, hygiene, health and child protection related topics. UNICEF also supported the design and implementation of a hygiene promotion intervention in five refugee camps in Duhok through the Duhok Directorate of Health and four refugee camps in Erbil through the Erbil Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (EDMCR). Community engagement interventions involved pre- and post-KAP assessments as well as on-ground hygiene promotion through local community members (24 in Duhok and 31 in Erbil, of whom 50 per cent were women); local mobilizers were trained to deliver key

\(^{76}\) Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa.
hygiene and COVID-19 messages through tent-to-tent mobilization, community awareness sessions and engagement with community stakeholders. In total, the intervention benefitted 55,932 (51 per cent females) refugees in Duhok and 29,856 (50 per cent females) refugees in Erbil. Also, a comparison between pre-and post-KAP assessments shows positive changes in the hygiene knowledge/behaviour and COVID-19 awareness of the beneficiaries; in particular: the percentage of individuals who believe the camp is clean increased from 70 to 99 per cent (knowledge); the percentage of individuals who know about COVID-19 preventive methods increased from 83 to 98 per cent (awareness); the lack of knowledge about handwashing duration decreased from 61 to 23 per cent. Also, almost 40 per cent of the respondents stated that they wash hands for 40 seconds, which is the minimum standard recommended by WHO (Practice).

Additionally, UNICEF has also enabled Child Protection partners (Mainly DOLSAs in Erbil and Duhok) to continue to raise awareness of the target populations on COVID-19 and engage with children/adolescents through PSS sessions, resorting to stories and games from the PSS toolkits for different age groups (0-6 years, 6-13 years, and 13-17 years).

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy
UNICEF’s co-leadership of WASH, Education and Child Protection Sectors/sub-Sectors continues in collaboration with Mercy Corps for WASH and Save the Children for Education and Child Protection. In the second quarter of 2021, UNICEF recruited a new WASH Cluster Coordinator to address the gap highlighted in Q1 in terms of coordination leadership; the new Cluster Coordinator was onboarded in June 2021 to support the cluster structure. Furthermore, due to concerns related to water scarcity, which were raised by OCHA and UNICEF, in June 2021 the WASH Cluster activated a Water Scarcity Task Force to monitor the situation, identify hot spot locations, and organize the response. The task force is set to meet regularly throughout quarter three to respond to any humanitarian needs, as well as to work towards a planned strategy for future instances of water scarcity in the years to come. This task force will address the situation of IDPs, Refugees and the general population in Iraq.

Human Interest Stories and External Media
UNICEF Iraq video: https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=319195863033704
UNICEF Iraq Facebook post: https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq/posts/2105202262955319
UNICEF Iraq Facebook post: https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq/posts/2101672486641630
### Annex A
### Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Overall Needs</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Change since the last report</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Change since the last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio in crisis affected areas through routine immunization</td>
<td>33,669</td>
<td>33,669</td>
<td>15,563&lt;sup&gt;77&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>13,527</td>
<td>33,669</td>
<td>15,563</td>
<td>13,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>41,427</td>
<td>35,785</td>
<td>14,037&lt;sup&gt;78&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>14,037</td>
<td>35,785</td>
<td>14,037</td>
<td>14,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1,257&lt;sup&gt;79&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and women accessing correct information on primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>41,427</td>
<td>35,785</td>
<td>14,037&lt;sup&gt;80&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>35,785</td>
<td>14,037</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>25&lt;sup&gt;83&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders</td>
<td>14,107</td>
<td>14,107</td>
<td>7,024&lt;sup&gt;84&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3,499</td>
<td>14,107</td>
<td>7,024</td>
<td>3,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># U5s in camps provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, screening).</td>
<td>14,107</td>
<td>14,107</td>
<td>5,870&lt;sup&gt;85&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3,315</td>
<td>14,107</td>
<td>5,870</td>
<td>3,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># primary caregivers of in camps children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling</td>
<td>5,642</td>
<td>5,642</td>
<td>3,059&lt;sup&gt;86&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,893</td>
<td>5,642</td>
<td>3,059</td>
<td>1,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PESA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>229,739</td>
<td>12,626</td>
<td>7,379&lt;sup&gt;87&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4287</td>
<td>24,280</td>
<td>8,749</td>
<td>4,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls who received specialized child protection services</td>
<td>8,065</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>840&lt;sup&gt;88&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>2,446</td>
<td>1,197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>77</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 7,626 females; Cluster response: 7,626 females. Under-achievement is due the human resources in health facilities (not full capacity) and the engagement in COVID-19.

<sup>78</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 6,878 females; Cluster response: 6,878 females. The slow progress is due fear of people to approach public facilities in particular hospitals.

<sup>79</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 616 females; Cluster response: 616 females

<sup>80</sup> Refreshment sessions for already trained health personnel. No progress due to the shortage of funding.

<sup>81</sup> No progress due to the shortage of funding.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 12 females; Cluster response: 12 females.

<sup>84</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 3,442 females; Cluster response: 3,442 females.

<sup>85</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 2,876 females; Cluster response: 2,876 females.

<sup>86</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 1,499 females; Cluster response: 1,499 females.

<sup>87</sup> UNICEF and IP response: 3,690 females; Cluster response: 4,457 females.

<sup>88</sup> UNICEF and IP response 385 females; cluster response; 1,121 females reached. The figures reported in Q1 is corrected from 1520 to 318.
| # of children and caretakers reached with awareness on prevention of violence against children | 30,245 | 12,480 | 22,349 | 11,928 | 24,959 | 36,372 | 20,937 |
| # women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions | 30,245 | 12,480 | 636 | 289 |
| Education | |
| # of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | 66,970 | 39,000 | 17,302 | 0 | 60,300 | 38,169 | 1,066 |
| # of children receiving individual learning materials | 66,970 | 39,000 | 17,302 | 0 | 67,740 | 32,729 | 762 |
| # of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control) | N/A | 50 | 22 | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | |
| # of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene | 102,000 | 78,163 | 71,769 | 109 | 195,590 | 71,769 | 109 |
| # of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities | 102,000 | 48,131 | 41,737 | 0 | 39,304 | 41,737 | 0 |
| # of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week in two camps in Duhok governorate | 102,000 | 48,131 | 41,737 | 0 | 94,831 | 41,737 | 0 |
| # of camp residents with access to COVID-19 kits | 102,000 | 48,131 | 44,032 | 14,109 | 71,355 | 44,032 | 14,109 |
| # of children accessing WASH facilities in learning environments (M/F) | 66,970 | 25,772 | 10,067 | 0 | N/A | 10,067 | 0 |
| C4D, Community Engagement & AAP | |
| # of people reached with messages on access to services | 245,000 | 82,000 | 85,788 | 39,518 |
| # of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change | 490 | 164 | 99 | 0 |

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89 UNICEF and IP response: 11,648 females; Cluster response: 19,247 females reached.
90 UNICEF and IP response: 41,252 females; Cluster response: 1,252. UNICEF planned response in the original HAC submission was not included in the cluster target thus it is now reduced from 12,480 to 4,000 to cover the gap from estimated needs.
91 UNICEF and IP response: 8,264 females; Cluster response: 19,633 females.
92 The project is continuous with interventions to the same targeted group.
93 UNICEF and IP response: 8,264 females; Cluster response: 15,925 females.
94 The project is continuous with interventions to the same targeted group.
95 There was duplication in reporting in Q1. The correct number of schools is 22 (14 schools in Dohuk, 7 schools in Erbil and 1 school in Sulai).
96 UNICEF and IP response: 36,627 females; Cluster response: 36,627 females.
97 UNICEF and IP response: 21,800 females; Cluster response: 21,800 females.
98 The project is continuous with interventions to the same targeted group.
99 UNICEF and IP response: 21,800 females; Cluster response: 21,800 females.
100 The project is continuous with interventions to the same targeted group.
101 UNICEF and IP response: 14,827 females; Cluster response: 14,827 females.
102 UNICEF and IP response: 5,131 females; Cluster response: 5,131 females.
103 The project is continuous with interventions to the same targeted group.
104 42,432 females. Refugee numbers are dynamic due to the direct link with the cities/host communities. The actual result hence, is higher than the estimated target.
105 82 females.
106 The same participants continue to provide the intervention.
Humanitarian situation and needs:
Egypt is a destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. Up to the end of May, 263,328 refugees and asylum seekers were registered in Egypt (81,591 refugees and 181,737 asylum-seekers); 132,748 are Syrians (50 per cent). Around 38 per cent of all refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt are children (98,458). Out of this figure, 31,200 boys and 29,300 girls are Syrian.\(^1\) There has been a drop in the number of separated Syrian children and increasing numbers of Syrian cases are closing their files to obtain residency from the Egyptian authorities; it is, therefore, difficult to calculate exactly how many Syrians are in the country.

The global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented. On 14 February 2020, Egypt reported its first case of COVID-19. By 30 June this year, just as a third ‘wave’ was announced by the Minister of Health and Population (MoHP), the number of confirmed cases had reached 281,031, with 16,148 deaths. This date also marked the arrival of the first vaccines delivered through the COVAX Facility, and vulnerable refugees and migrants who meet the WHO eligibility criteria are guaranteed vaccines if they complete their registration details with MoHP.

Syrian refugees remain highly vulnerable. While they share similar challenges with urban poor households from the host community, they encounter additional challenges because of their legal status, including timely access to residency permits due to centralized and lengthy administrative procedures, and limited livelihood opportunities. Access to basic services has been placed at further risk due to the pandemic, with increased costs and closure of non-critical public services the main causes. The number of visits to primary health care centres decreased by 46 per cent per cent in the second quarter of the year, due to curfew (as one of the government measures to mitigate the outbreak) and fear of getting infected in health centres. The regional analysis revealed that because of the disruption and drop in utilization of essential health services and decreased access to food, Egypt might face a growth in the total number of child deaths in the next six months. The utilization of primary health care services had been gradually increasing until the pandemic hit, with families now facing additional barriers to accessing primary health services.

Refugees were identified as a particularly vulnerable group in a socioeconomic analysis\(^4\) produced by the UN Country Team in April 2020 due to their precarious situation and relative lack of access to services in Egypt.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In close coordination with UNICEF MENARO, UNICEF Egypt has contributed to developing a cross-border coordination initiative between Egypt and Sudan to focus on strengthening cross-border cooperation among child protection authorities in both countries, aiming to provide a continuum of care, protection, support, and access to services for all children on the move across key migratory routes. On the other hand, UNICEF has been coordinating with governmental partners, including the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM&TIP), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), on the required arrangements to launch the initiative and to implement the planned activities.

Programme response
Health
As a continuation of the support, UNICEF is providing to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) Syrian families utilization of essential maternal and child health and nutrition services at the primary health care level.
is increased and UNICEF cooperated with MoHP in referring them to secondary health care when needed as well.

As of June a total of 16.5 million received polio vaccines including 12,102 refugee children under five years of age received essential health care services (immunization, growth monitoring and promotion, care of a sick child) and 1,541 refugee women have benefited from antenatal care services in UNICEF-supported facilities.

In total 51,320 consultations were provided to refugee children (on average each child had 4.24 contacts with primary health care services) and 5,390 consultations were provided to refugee women (1.6 contacts with primary health care per woman) in the reporting period.

As wild poliovirus type 2 was detected in 14 environmental samples nationwide, UNICEF, WHO, and MoHP are planning to conduct two rounds of NIDs against polio. UNICEF is engaging UNHCR, IOM and local civil society organizations in planning NIDs, to ensure that the refugee population, asylum seekers, and migrants are benefiting from the vaccination.

UNICEF and MoHP conducted training for 88 Syrian CHWs on the Monitoring and Management Information System, as the first step towards digitalization of the monitoring and reporting system related to the refugee population.

Education
UNICEF has reached children educational supplies 1,925 tablets were distributed to refugee and migrant children (1,173 Syrians, 718 Sub-Saharan Africans and 34 other nationalities) attending public and refugee community schools to access the online learning platforms provided by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education or the UNICEF-supported Learning Passport (LP) to continue their education and bridge the digital divide between refugee and host community children. To date, a total of 15,962 students have been reached through the LP platform, who can now access relevant educational materials online. To increase the registration and usage of the LP, a continuous follow-up system has been put in place by sending out SMSs to more than 18,800 refugees in both Arabic and English, which increased more than 940 registration during the first two days.

Furthermore, UNICEF and its implementing partner launched a Learning Hub in the outskirts of Alexandria, an area that is highly populated by Syrian refugees. The Learning Hub is equipped with devices and internet connectivity and provides both in-person and online activities for refugee children and parents. Refugee children can access the various online learning platforms, study for their exams in a conducive environment, but also participate in life skills activities artistic works, health awareness sessions and podiums, which are being offered by 13 trained facilitators and volunteers.

A total of 430 children (299 Syrians, 105 Egyptians, 14 Sub-Saharan Africans and 12 other nationalities) have been reached through life skills activities through the Learning Hub. The facilitators and volunteers benefitted from capacity building workshops focusing on positive discipline, gender mainstreaming, facilitation skills, life coaching, use of the different learning platforms and activities for children, which support enhancing the child’s learning and self-development. These educational and social events at the hub aim to break children’s social isolation, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Child Protection
Community-based child protection interventions: from April to June 2021, UNICEF continued to provide child protection services in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) through 54 family clubs in seven governorates (Cairo, Giza, Qalubia, Alexandria, Behera, Monofia and Damietta).

The COVID-19-related restrictions were lifted by the government, and accordingly, the operation of the family clubs re-opened partially. On the other hand, there have been limitations in implementing most of the face-to-face activities with children; instead, for many locations, necessary arrangements have been made to deliver PSS sessions online targeting children and their families.

From April to June 2021, 3,831 children participated in PSS, life skills and other child protection services, making a total of 9,018 since January 2021. Also, 2,665 parents attended positive parenting sessions (online and face to face), making a total of 5,478 this year. Furthermore, UNICEF, in cooperation with MOHP and partner NGOs, has delivered multi-sectoral case management services to 158 children and youth, making a total of 2,519 in 2021.

Support to children in detention: UNICEF played a significant role in addressing the needs of 81 detained children in six police facilities in the Aswan governorate. Such children are detained because of irregular
migration and have been at risk, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. They also continue to face issues, including a lack of alternatives to detention and deportation by the authority without coordination with relevant humanitarian actors. In addition to providing humanitarian support to those children through a partner NGO, UNICEF is currently advocating through NCCM and the prosecutor’s office to address such issues and constraints on access to detained children.

Simplified SOPs and referral pathway: As a result of UNICEF efforts as a task force member of children on the move in close cooperation with NCCM, UNHCR, and IOM, the simplified referral pathway in accordance with the COM SOPs have been finalized and approved by governmental authorities. UNICEF has also coordinated with the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM&TIP) to obtain their full understanding and support on the roll-out of the SOPs.

An action plan was drafted jointly with UNHCR and IOM to start capacity building in the third quarter of 2021. As a first phase, the stakeholder in the border governorates (e.g., Aswan, Red Sea, Matrouh and Alexandria) will be capacitated. The training will help everyone to be on the same page in terms of the implementation of the referral pathway.

Cross border cooperation: In close coordination with MENARO, UNICEF Egypt has contributed to developing the cross-border coordination initiative between Egypt and Sudan, especially by facilitating discussions with governmental partners, including NCCPIM&TIP, MOFA, and NCCM. The initiative focuses on strengthening cross-border cooperation among child protection authorities in both countries, aiming to provide a continuum of care, protection, support, and access to services for all children on the move across key migratory routes. UNICEF has been waiting to obtain approval from the Egyptian government to launch the initiative and to implement the planned activities.

Social Protection
UNICEF has not yet received sufficient funding to initiate its planned humanitarian cash distributions for child refugees through the social protection programme in 2021, either for regular cash grants or for winterization assistance.

While refugees share similar challenges with Egyptian urban poor households, the majority of them rely heavily on informal labour which has been hardest hit by the COVID-19 outbreak and the measures taken to curb its spread. If not provided with regular cash grants, these children and their families risk not being able to satisfy their basic needs, which may, in turn, mean that households will be forced into negative coping mechanisms such as compromising on the nutrition and health of their children by not sending to school or reducing expenditure on food and other essentials to get by; even more negative coping mechanisms lie in wait.

As of the end of June 2021, regular cash grants have been significantly reduced by all agencies in Egypt due to underfunding, and the COVID-19 response calls for a joint action to support all refugees but especially children’s refugees to be able to still meet their basic needs and get an education. Providing one-off cash support to Syrian vulnerable families with children would be key to sustain these populations during the crisis and providing for their basic needs, while jobs opportunities are scarce.
# Egypt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Over-all Need s</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs response</th>
<th>Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2021 target</td>
<td>Total results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 5 vaccinated against polio</td>
<td>16,000,000</td>
<td>16,535,878(^{107})</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>677,286</td>
<td>12,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>0(^{108})</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PESA(^{109})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>9,018(^{110})</td>
<td>3,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># women and men participating in positive parenting programs</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2,519</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{107}\) The figure based on the MoHP report after the campaign covering Egyptian children, refugees, and migrants. Health section identified the target based on the consultations with MoHP as well as previous campaign experience.

\(^{108}\) No funds available till the end of June 2021 for the WASH services.

\(^{109}\) 60,100 Syrian refugee children in need.

\(^{110}\) Child Protection section provides the mental health and PSS in the assisted primary health section family clubs has been closed due to the COVID-19 prevention measures until May 2021, the section team and MoHP provided the services remotely and out of the PHUs with COVID-19 prevention measures for the children and families. Also, the funding gap 87% until the end of June 2021. This is the same for all the CP indicators.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialized CP Support</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</th>
<th>9,000</th>
<th>9,561</th>
<th>5,196</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>25,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children/adults accessing skills development programmes</td>
<td>183,000</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and education personnel trained</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Protection & Cash Transfer

| # households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across the sector | 21,370 | - | N/A |

### C4D, Community Engagement & AAP

| # people participating in engagement actions (for a social and behavioural change) | 250,000 | - | N/A |

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111 60,100 Syrian refugee children in need,
112 A total of 9,561 refugee children (4,365 Syrians, 5,041 Sub-Saharan Africans and 155 from other nationalities) received education cash grants for the 2020-2021 academic year. UNICEF results in the table reflect the reach to Syrian refugees only
113 A total of 25,322 children (12,023 Syrians, 12,210 Sub-Saharan Africans and 1,089 other nationalities) directly and indirectly benefitted from education learning materials including tablets, LEGO, DUPLO kits and in-kind donation of books for the 2020-2021 academic year. Out of the 25,322 children, a total of 3,629 refugee children (1,173 Syrians, 2,389 Sub-Saharan Africans and 67 from other nationalities) have received tablets. UNICEF results in the table reflects the reach to Syrian refugees only.
114 A total of 430 children (299 Syrians, 105 Egyptians, 14 Sub-Saharan Africans and 12 other nationalities) have been reached through life skills activities through the Learning Hub. UNICEF results in the table reflects the reach to Syrian refugees only. Also, the Education section targeted the public schools and due to the COVID-19 prevention measures the schools been closed many times and opened few times and for exams only in May 2021 without any opportunity for the skills development or extra curriculums activities. The funding gab in Education section is 81% till the end of June 2021.
115 A total of 235 teachers (106 Syrians, 123 Sub-Saharan Africans, and 6 from other nationalities) who attended the Teacher’s preparedness training attended the LEGO training. In addition, 50 teachers (49 Sub-Saharan Africans and 1 other nationality) received a 5-day training on integrating the LP in teaching. UNICEF results in the table reflect the reach to Syrian refugees only.
### ANNEX B

#### Funding Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Jordan</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>FRM</th>
<th>PSF</th>
<th>JP</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Gap</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>68.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBV and PSA</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic Needs and winter response</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Protection and cash transfers</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescents and Youth</td>
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<td>Palestinian</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAD, Community engagement and IAP</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Being Allocated</strong></td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Themes</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Allocation to COs</strong></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Any allocation against unplanned or requirement amount is subtracted from the funding gap total.
** The above available funds also include carryovers from 2019.
UNICEF Syria Crisis: [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syrian危机_68134.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syrian危机_68134.html)
UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefmena](http://www.facebook.com/unicefmena)

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