Highlights

- In 2021, UNICEF reached 11.3 million people, including 7.3 million children (3.6 million girls) with humanitarian assistance. Families living in the most severely affected and inaccessible areas were prioritized, with 276,000 people reached in difficult to access and 1.8 million in moderately accessible areas.

- The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in Syria increased by 21 per cent from 11.1 million in 2020 to 13.4 million in 2021, with 6.08 million children affected. This increase was driven by an economic crisis, violence in the north-west and other parts of the country, mass displacement, devastated public services and COVID-19.

- Syria has registered 179,895 COVID-19 cases since the start of the pandemic, including 6,666 deaths. So far, at least 1.5 million people are recorded as receiving vaccines across Syria (1,260,427 in Government of Syria and north-east Syria areas and 246,258 in north-west Syria).

- In 2021, UNICEF required $334,430,071 to provide lifesaving assistance to 9.1 million people (including 5.5 million children) across Syria according to the Humanitarian Action for Children. $217,511,516 was made available, leaving a $116,918,555 (35 per cent) gap.

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status

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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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UNICEF Appeal: $334.4 million
Funding Status (in US$)

- Funding gap, $116.9M
- Funds received, $133.0M
- Carry-forward, $84.5M

Note on the C4D Indicator: Results include activities funded undertaken in coordination with, and funded by, programme sections.
Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2021, UNICEF required $334,430,071 to provide lifesaving assistance to 9.1 million people (including 5.5 million children) across Syria according to the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). Of the total funding requirements, $217,511,516 was made available, leaving a $116,918,554 (35 per cent) gap. Funding gaps for Nutrition (54 per cent) and Social Protection (49 per cent) remain particularly acute, with critical needs also seen in other sectors.

This year, the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States as well as ECHO, the Syria Humanitarian Fund and UNICEF national committees generously contributed to the UNICEF humanitarian response across Syria. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private partners for this critical support.

UNICEF continued to lead the Water and Sanitation, Education, Nutrition Sectors/Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Group. Further, UNICEF also co-leads, together with World Vision International, the No Lost Generation Initiative, bringing together 39 UN and NGO partners to advocate for the protection, education and development of Syrian children, adolescents and young people, within the umbrella of the Syria HRP and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in Syria increased by 21 per cent from 11.1 million in 2020 to 13.4 million in 2021, with 6.08 million children affected (up from 5 million in 2020). Humanitarian needs increased, driven by an economic crisis, continuing violence in the north-west and other parts of the country, mass displacement, devastated public services and COVID-19.

Humanitarian needs in north-west Syria (NW Syria) were among the worst in the country, with 3.4 out of 4.2 million people in need of assistance. Hostilities continued along the frontlines in Idleb and Aleppo, with the most significant increase in hostilities in October, since the ceasefire agreement of March 2020. Intermittent artillery fire and ground shelling affected northern Hama, Latakia and northern Aleppo. Security and military operations in different locations in north-east Syria (NE Syria) were intensified, including airstrikes.

Although no major military operations took place in the country throughout 2021, civilians continued to be heavily impacted by violence across the country, including by clashes among the conflicting parties, unexploded ordnance, improvised explosives and others. Children in Syria continue to face high levels of risk, the Syria Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism reported 2,271 grave violations against children in 2021, including 898 children killed or injured; 69 per cent of verified violations were in NW Syria.

Cross-border and crossline operations: On 9 July, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2585 extending the use of the Bab al-Hawa border crossing point in NW Syria. On 10 January, this access was confirmed to be in effect to 10 July 2022. In line with the Resolution 2585, which also calls for efforts to improve crossline deliveries of humanitarian assistance, UNICEF’s efforts to deliver aid crossline to complement cross-border operations, will also continue.

In 2021, UNICEF delivered $8.8 million in supplies from Damascus to NES and reached more than 983,000 people in the non-government-controlled areas in the Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor Governorates in NE Syria as well as 25,000 people reached crossline in Aleppo during December, who are supported with clean water in Al-Brij, Atareb, Babtu and Kafir Kamin.

COVID-19: Syria has registered 179,895 COVID-19 cases since the start of the pandemic, including 6,666 deaths. This includes 36,960 cases with 1,480 deaths in NE Syria and 92,884 cases with 2,315 deaths in NW Syria. The actual number of cases is assumed to be far higher due to limited testing capacity. There have been 2,682 cases identified in schools since the start of the school year in September: 469 students and 2,213 teachers/administrators, including 14 deaths.

Water crisis in northern Syria: Water flows in the Euphrates River from Turkey into Syria decreased by half from January to June 2021. As of October, water levels remained low, affected by limited and varying rainfall. By the end of August 2021, a third of the 200 water stations along the river remain significantly affected, impacting 4.5 million people across the region.

Alouk Water Station: During 2021, Alouk water station witnessed several disruptions, with 83 days out of service and 26 days with partial service. Since the end of 2019, over 460,000 people in Al-Hasakeh City and surrounding areas, and an additional half million in NE Syria, have been intermittently deprived of access to safe drinking water due to interruptions to the pumping of water and electricity provision.

Al-Hol Camp: IDPs in Al-Hol (57,000 people, 65 per cent children) and Al-Roj (2,600 people, 67 per cent children) Camps continue to face acute security threats. From January 2021 to January 2022, 90 murders of Syrian and Iraqi camp residents have been reported, including at least two humanitarian workers. Despite repatriation efforts, the population of Al-Hol Camp decreased by only 10 per cent in 2021, including 3 per cent of third-country national (TCN) children. As of October, 7,800 TCN children still require repatriation.

Dar’a Al-Balad: There were 850 reported security incidents resulting in at least 445 fatalities in southern Syria in 2021. Conflict broke out between government-allied forces and non-state armed groups in Dar’a Al-Balad (population: 55,000) on 24 June and continued until September. The fighting displaced 36,424 people. After a ceasefire agreement signed on 9 September, the situation began to stabilize. By November, the majority of those displaced had returned home, with an estimated 3,700 people unable to return due to the severity of damage to their homes.

Rukban: The UN continues to advocate for access to close to 12,000 people, mostly women and children, who are living in the Rukban area on the Jordanian border; the UN has remained without access since September 2019. UNICEF, through its collaboration with SARC, continues to support the spontaneous departures of women and children who require medical attention while at Al-Waha transit site. In December, UNICEF partners vaccinated 19 such children as well as screening them for malnutrition. Five children and three pregnant or lactating women were identified and began treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Socio-economic situation: In December, the national average price of the standard reference food basket reached its highest recorded level since monitoring started in 2013 at SYP 220,112. Fuel shortages contributed to this increase. Devaluation of the local currency against the US Dollar and volatility in the informal exchange rate continued. On 22 March, the Central Bank increased the exchange rate from SYP 1,256 to SYP 2,500 to the US Dollar. Meanwhile, Syrians living in NW Syria, and humanitarian assistance to this area, have been affected as the Turkish Lira lost 40 per cent of its value against the US Dollar in 2021.

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4 OCHA, Water Crisis in Northern and Northeast Syria, September 2021.
8 OCHA, Dara’a Flash Update: Hostilities in Dara’a Governorate, posted: 2 August 2021.
12 The standard food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is set at a group of dry goods providing 2,060 kcal a day for a family of five during a month. The basket includes 37 kg bread, 19 kg rice, 19 kg lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 litres of vegetable oil.
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF partners provided 1,901,262 free medical consultations (777,188 for boys, 782,523 for girls, 39,426 for men and 302,125 for women) through clinics and mobile teams. Out of these consultations, 350,940 were in NW Syria and 323,992 in NE Syria. Meanwhile, 2,455 health workers and community volunteers (2,344 females) were trained on newborn care. This was 123 per cent of the target, as UNICEF extended newborn care at home to highly-affected and newly accessible areas (East Ghouta and Douma in Rural Damascus, Idlib and Ar-Raqqa). The volunteers conducted 17,292 home visits (twice as many as 2020) to 6,025 pregnant women (three times as many as 2020) and 3,258 newborns (1,579 females).

The number of hospitals participating in the Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) increased from five to seven. Third-quarter reporting from five of these hospitals in Damascus, Hama, Tartous and Latakia is shown in Figure 2, based on 4,194 newborns. Among the newborns, there was a prematurity rate of 15 per cent and a neonatal mortality rate of 1.55 per cent, with prematurity and neonatal infection the most common causes of death.

In terms of routine immunization, 470,229 children under 5 received their third dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DTP3; 178,119 girls and 115,175 from NW Syria). In government-controlled areas, only 68 per cent of children received DPT3 as COVID-19 discouraged parents from bringing their children to health facilities and COVID-19 vaccination campaign put a high burden on the vaccination system. Two national routine immunization catch-up campaigns (April and November) reached 781,189 defaulter children to improve coverage rates. Polio vaccinations reached 3,415,489 children under 5 through four national campaigns. UNICEF procured all vaccines for the country, including $2.7 million in traditional vaccines, and supported a study on vaccination coverage to direct efforts to low-coverage districts, including Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor.

At least 1.5 million people are recorded as receiving vaccines across Syria (1,260,427 in Government of Syria and north-east Syria areas and 246,258 in north-west Syria). This is below the target of 20 per cent as Syria did not receive its first allocation of vaccines through COVAX until May 2021, with only 2,875,840 doses received by the end of the year. Vaccination uptake has been low in NW Syria, though it improved towards the end of the year with an increased the number of vaccination teams and intensified RCCE activities (see the C4D section below). UNICEF supported the cold chain in NW Syria with 365 vaccine carriers, 60 iceboxes, 100 temperature loggers and 35 fridge/freezers. In the rest of the country, UNICEF provided 180 solar refrigerators and 16 cold rooms and trained 2,000 health workers on the technical and managerial skills to operate the cold chain. Meanwhile, 767 healthcare providers were trained in detecting, referral and appropriate management of COVID-19 cases and 6,636 Ministry of Health (MOH) and NGO health and community workers received personal protective equipment, 133 per cent of the target.

Nutrition

While no SMART survey was conducted in 2021 in government-controlled areas, the Nutrition Sector, using the national nutrition surveillance system, reported a national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 1.85 per cent, including a 0.52 per cent severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate. This is higher than the 0.4 per cent SAM rate in the 2019 SMART Survey. This increase may be attributed to the worsening economic situation and the deteriorating of food security status among Syrian households, 50 per cent of whom are food insecure. In NE Syria, pockets of higher GAM were seen in Deir-ez-Zor (5.38 per cent) and Ar-Raqqa (4.3 per cent). The 2021 SMART survey in NW Syria showed an increase in GAM from 0.9 per cent in 2019 to 4.7 per cent in 2021.

UNICEF and partners screened 1,012,409 children (506,115 girls) and 284,344 pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition, including 281,963 children and 115,509 women in NE Syria. Of the children screened, 6,469 (3,659 girls) were admitted for SAM treatment, including 1,346 children in NE Syria. Sixty-nine per cent of those reached were in

15 The programme targets children and women.
16 Although this measure of association is not representative of the whole population of children under 5, it gives an insight into the trend of an increase of SAM admissions and the deterioration of nutrition status.
the highest severity communities. In NW Syria, 170 rapid response
teams (RRTs) screened 333,819 women, 463,545 boys and
462,277 girls for malnutrition and 8,543 children with SAM, 3,757
boys and 4,786 girls were admitted for treatment (77 per cent of
the target). This under-achievement is linked to gap in funding for Syria
and ready-to use therapeutic food pipeline in NW Syria.

To prevent micronutrient deficiencies, 344,310 boys, 347,855 girls
and 578,989 pregnant and lactating women received micronutrient supplementation, including 65,374 boys, 68,545
girls and 311,728 women in NW Syria. Only 65 per cent of
the annual target was reached due to challenges importing supplies.
After extensive discussions with MOH, the Government has
approved the shift from iron folic acid supplementation to multi-
micronutrient supplementation for pregnant and lactating women
from 2022, in line with global WHO guidance.

UNICEF, WHO and MOH updated the national infant and young child feeding (IYCF) training materials, with 1,250
MOH nutrition workers trained in 2021 along with 500 community newborn care volunteers, who reach mothers in hard-
to-reach and remote areas. These activities enabled UNICEF to exceed its annual target and reach 1,947,232 caregivers
(200,417 men) with skilled IYCF counselling. Since male caregivers are often breadwinners, it is important for them to
understand the basics of complementary feeding and which foods are essential for their children to develop and grow
as recommended by the gender programmatic review conducted by UNICEF during 2021. In NW Syria, annual targets
were exceeded through the scale up of RRTs to access women in the safety of their own homes in hard-to-reach areas.

Nutrition Sector

The 45 Nutrition Sector partners (Syria HCT coordinated) reached 1,298,248 children under 5 (641,072 girls) and
1,527,954 pregnant and lactating women with lifesaving preventive and curative nutrition services. This includes treating
16,265 children (9,215 girls) with MAM and 7,855 (4,390 girls) with SAM. The Sector provided 587,959 children under 5
(293,647 girls) and 278,999 pregnant and lactating women with micronutrients and 362,036 children (167,120 boys)
with supplementary foods. Partners also provided 1,622,612 women with IYCF messages and counselling. The Sector
established two technical working groups: IYCF chaired by UNICEF and MEDAIR, and community management of
acute malnutrition (CMAM) chaired by MEDAIR and WFP. The groups set standards and improved coordination and
quality of services.

In NW Syria, the Nutrition Cluster supported 170,867 boys, 192,582 girls and 363,823 pregnant and lactating women.
Cluster partners treated 9,560 children with SAM (4,587 girls) and 17,209 children (4,587 girls) and 17,178 women with
MAM. Other key support included 333,541 children under 5 (166,344 girls) reached with blanket supplementary feeding
and 110,494 children (56,413 girls) and 260,576 women who received micronutrients.

RRTs were scaled up to ensure families were reached with integrated (health, WASH, nutrition and COVID-19-related)
messages. Teams also taught mothers and caregivers to screen their children for malnutrition using mid-upper arm
circumference (i.e., the Family MUAC Approach). UNICEF supported a cash-voucher intervention based on the UNICEF
global Humanitarian Cash Transfer Programmatic Guidance. The intervention was piloted as a nutrition modality to
enhance dietary diversity in mothers and children under 2. Approximately 1,000 pregnant and lactating women in Afrin
(NW Syria) were targeted with $50/month over a three-month period. The activity has been monitored and results appear
positive, but UNICEF is currently waiting for the final report and will use the lessons learnt going forward. Inter-sector
coordination was established with the Food Security Sector on nutrition-sensitive interventions for improved dietary
diversity targeting pregnant and lactating women. A cascade training on CMAM reached 500 staff. CMAM and IYCF
guidelines were reviewed and contextualized for Syria as a supplement to the training.

Child Protection

From January to December 2021, 2,271 grave violations against children were recorded, including recruitment, deaths
and injuries – the majority in NW Syria. Although the security and political situations were more stable in 2021, this
figure represents only a slight decrease in grave violations when compared to 2020. A third of communities are
contaminated with explosive ordnance. Sixty-two per cent of surveyed communities reported child marriage (often

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17 Sector figures are as of end November 2021
18 2022 HNO, unpublished.
19 2021 HNO.
affecting girls) and 67 per cent that children are forced to work rather than study (often affecting boys). Against this backdrop, UNICEF reached 1,177,571 people (970,417 children) with child protection services and supplies in 2021, including 188,864 people (148,760 children) in NW Syria.

Key breakthroughs in 2021 include the piloting of a structured case management system in Rural Damascus in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MOSAL). Case management reached 22,014 at-risk children (9,455 girls) (above the initial target of 18,300, based on need). Separately, 1,141 girls, 1,187 boys and 273 women benefitted from child protection or gender-based violence (GBV) case management in NW Syria.

In NE Syria, UNICEF partners supported 114 unaccompanied and separated children (47 girls) with 24/7 care in the interim care centre of Al-Hol Camp. Key challenges facing child protection activities in NE Syria, other than the slow pace of repatriation of TCN children, include the security situation in Al-Hol camp, the lack of capacity of implementing partners and inflation in the local market, which affected the delivery of child protection services in a timely manner.

UNICEF partners provided 220,892 children (113,055 girls) with structured and sustained mental health and psychosocial support services (58 per cent of the target) through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams. This includes 32,879 children in NW Syria. Pre and post assessments indicate that 56 per cent of participating children showed an improvement in their wellbeing. Parenting programmes engaged 53,361 parents and caregivers (42,013 women), including 7,232 in NW Syria. One of the lessons learned for 2022 will be including more men in parenting programmes as involving fathers and male caregivers can reduce child abuse, exploitation and GBV. A national positive parenting campaign done in coordination with MOSAL had over 27 million views while parenting videos disseminated by UNICEF partner SARC had 3,030,480 views on Facebook.

Explosive ordnance risk education reached 874,444 children (453,516 girls) and 176,316 caregivers (100,042 women) through immunization campaigns and face-to-face sessions in schools and community centres in 14 governorates. This includes 14,082 people in Dara’a and 111,955 people in NW Syria. Psychosocial support, parenting and EORE programming were under-achieved due to the lack of funding and prevention measures against COVID-19 allowing fewer people per session.

In response to the prevalence of GBV, 318,966 people (48,973 women, 18,799 men, 131,136 girls and 120,058 boys) were reached with protection and violence prevention information. GBV interventions in NW Syria include psychosocial support, awareness raising and vocational training such as sewing and English lessons delivered through three Women and Girls’ Safe Spaces. GBV prevention and empowerment activities reached 4,744 girls, 3,534 boys, 5,002 women and 1,655 men in NW Syria. UNICEF finalized protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) assessments of its 48 partners in government-controlled areas, which form 40 per cent of all UN agency partners in the country. NW Syria partners are all already assessed and new partners have been assessed as they come on board.

During the summer of 2021, a Child Protection Strategic Review was conducted the UNICEF Global Child Protection Associate Director and Regional Office Child Protection Advisor that assessed the child protection needs and gaps in Syria and systematically analysed existing evidence to inform recommendations for further strengthening an effective child protection system able to respond to child protection issues based on UNICEF comparative advantage, and potential opportunities to build a multi-sectoral, holistic approach that can be taken to scale.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR)

The Child Protection AOR (Syria HCT) has 31 partners who supported awareness raising, psychosocial support, recreational activities, parenting programmes, case management, referrals and training to improve the quality of services. There was an increase in inter-cluster coordination especially with the GBV AOR, which led to the development of a joint workplan and CP APR participation in activities for the 16 Days of Activism. A joint referral mechanism was developed for the NE Syria forum.

UNICEF also led the NW Syria cross-border CP AOR, coordinating over 70 agencies. Key capacity building efforts included case management training for 150 frontline staff and training on child protection identification and referrals for
400 field staff from other clusters, including Health, Education and Livelihoods. A workshop series on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for practitioners and programme managers reached 100 staff based in NW Syria and Turkey.

Guidance developed included the Child Protection Emergency Case Fund Guidance Note. SOPs on Humanitarian Cash Transfers for Child Protection Outcomes are in their final stages and aim to support NW Syria Child Protection partners undertaking cash and voucher assistance. A monthly child protection situation monitoring dashboard captured key child protection concerns across NW Syria collected from an extensive web of collaborators. The CP AOR also published a report on “Alternative Care in North West Syria” with extensive recommendations for Child Protection actors.

**Education**

An estimated 2.45 million children are out-of-school due to the cumulative effects of the conflict, worsening economic conditions, damaged learning facilities and reduced learning hours due to COVID-19. The number of out-of-school children in NW Syria has reached over one million, or 60 per cent of school-age children. Out-of-school children face elevated protection risks including, among others, child marriage and engagement in child labour.

Since the beginning of 2021, UNICEF has supported 1,832,439 children (917,136) girls) with educational services and supplies. For formal education, UNICEF reached 1,348,817 children (674,000 girls), including 29,340 children (14,935 girls) in NW Syria. Support for formal education was constrained by funding received, as well as delayed reporting by some stakeholders, may result in higher final figures.

For non-formal education (NFE), out of a target of 430,000, UNICEF reached 668,465 children (314,175 girls), including 155,503 children in NW Syria. The overreach is due to supplies ordered in the first quarter of 2021. Of the children reached with NFE, 3,338 (1,284 girls) transitioned to formal education. UNICEF rolled out a Child-Level Monitoring System (CMS), which tracked the attendance, retention, learning and transition of 38,213 children. UNICEF distributed Self-Learning Materials (SLMs) to 369,821 children (186,999 girls). Out of the children reached with textbooks and SLMs, 397,938 (200,171 girls) were in NE Syria. The SLMs coupled with the NFE programme keep out-of-school children and children at risk of dropping out engaged in meaningful learning. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the National Center for Curriculum Development to align Curriculum B and Self-Learning Programme materials with the recently upgraded National Curriculum. The curricula were assessed and adopted to reflect child-rights and gender sensitive learning and promotes child friendly approaches and initiatives, children’s psychosocial wellbeing and resilience and gender equality. This alignment will help students more easily re-integrate, catch-up and prepare for year-end exams.

UNICEF rehabilitated 115 schools supporting 51,670 students (25,232 girls). UNICEF had a target of 148 schools, however, due to the economic crisis, the cost of rehabilitation increased sharply, with available funding unable to cover the difference. An additional 168 schools were rehabilitated in NW Syria where UNICEF also provided 404 schools with fuel for heating, diesel heaters, fuel tanks and tent insulation benefitting 118,499 children (60,828 girls). To mitigate the risk of COVID-19, 903,430 children (418,475 females) benefited from sanitization materials, including chlorine and cleaning kits.

To contribute to quality learning outcomes, UNICEF trained 29,388 temporary teachers (22,431 women) on child-centred pedagogy and positive classroom management. This includes 1,638 teachers in NW Syria. UNICEF also provided incentives to 2,156 teachers (902 female).

An innovative mobile education modality in NW Syria used buses and mobile teachers to reach 25 remote areas and informal settlements. This allowed 1,430 children (690 girls) to participate in learning. Though a second innovation, the families of 1,527 children were provided with $25 per child to cover the child's basic needs for three months. Participating families indicated that the support lowered the risk of their children dropping out, allowed families to purchase school supplies and clothing and that the project was more efficient than other distribution processes.
Education Sector

UNICEF co-led the Education Sector (Syria HCT) with the Ministry of Education, coordinating 93 partners who reached 2,394,124 children (1,184,206 girls), including 1,692,525 children (817,018 girls) supported with formal education and 701,599 children (364,345 girls) with NFE. Meanwhile, 437,700 children (209,521 girls) have benefitted from school feeding programmes and 1,410 classrooms have been rehabilitated for 64,120 students (32,267 girls).

The Education Sector supported 15,131 crossline and cross-border students to sit the Grade 9 and 12 National Certificate Exams, to allow them to access official credentials for their education. Accommodation centres were operated for 5,826 of these students, while the rest crossed lines only on their exam days. Twenty-two UN, international and national inter-sectoral partners rehabilitated the accommodation centres; transported students from crossing points to accommodation centres; and provided daily hot meals, remedial lessons, psychosocial support, case management and recreational activities. COVID-19 prevention measures and feedback mechanisms were also ensured.

A Cash-Voucher Assistance (CVA) in Education Task Force was operationalized and produced CVA in Education Guidelines. CVA interventions were piloted by Sector members with Syria Humanitarian Fund allocations. Meanwhile, the School Reopening Framework, developed in 2020, was updated with national and global lessons learned, along with concerns related to new COVID-19 variants.

The over 100 members of the Education Cluster in NW Syria reached 1,242,151 people including 1,135,887 children (576,368 girls) and 106,264 adults (94,575 teachers and education personnel and 11,689 parents/caregivers). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some schools were operating partially, and others used a combination of physical and distance learning. Partners supported teachers and education personnel through provision of incentives, internet access and training while providing additional learning spaces, sterilization of learning spaces and awareness raising to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The Cluster developed a tracker to report the COVID-19 cases in their supported schools in real time. This allowed the Education Cluster to monitor the situation and better coordinate school health protocols and advocacy for vaccination for teachers with the Health Cluster.

Following suggestions made by Cluster members, UNICEF, together with Save the Children, published two advocacy letters and one video to raise awareness on critical issues in education. This includes the issue of unpaid teachers, a key challenge to education in NW Syria. These advocacy efforts contributed to an increase in the First Syria Common Humanitarian Fund Standard Allocation in 2021.

WASH

In 2021, the reliability and efficiency of water systems decreased sharply for the first time since 2016, due in large part to severe electricity cuts. Forty-eight per cent of the population now relies on alternative and often unsafe water sources to meet or complement their water needs. Seventy per cent of discharged sewage is untreated. In Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor, untreated sewage is discharged into the Euphrates River, which also serves as a main source of drinking water. In NE Syria, there is no wastewater treatment for IDP sites, resulting in increased disease prevalence.

UNICEF supported the repair and rehabilitation of water supply systems and infrastructure, guided by a needs-based vulnerability mapping and the principle of “Minimum reliable services for all – rather than all services for some”. This included 3,801,411 people (1,033,406 boys, 975,361 girls, 871,111 men, 921,533 women) provided access to a “Basic +” coverage through the rehabilitation of water networks, pumping stations, treatment plants and water tanks. This includes 832,285 people in NW Syria.

In terms of sanitation, UNICEF reached 1,237,432 people (334,298 boys, 323,755 girls, 277,503 men, 301,876 women) out of 1.95 million targeted with “Basic +” coverage through the rehabilitation and extension of sewage networks. This includes 407,212 people served in NW Syria. Several challenges contribute to not reaching the target, including difficulties importing required equipment as well as increasing delays in importing equipment through Lebanon. The lack of fuel and depreciation of the Syrian currency have also affected the timely completion of projects.

To ensure that the rehabilitated systems are sustainable, shock resistant and climate-resilient, UNICEF ‘solarized’ one water system in Dara’a and is conducting studies to solarize two more in 2022. In addition, UNICEF is now

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22 Sector data covers January to November 2021.
23 Sector figures are as of end November 2021
24 HNO 2022.
conducting Social and Environmental Screenings and implementing Social and Environmental Management Plans in all rehabilitation projects.

**Life-saving WASH services** in IDP camps and collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh, Dara’a and NW Syria reached 910,391 people (232,865 boys, 239,515 girls, 197,835 men, 240,176 girls) including 424,176 IDPs in NW Syria. WASH supplies were provided to 794,630 IDPs (208,485 boys, 216,032 girls, 174,550 men, 195,563 women). In NW Syria, hygiene promotion reached 542,382 people, including messages related to social distancing and use of masks to prevent COVID-19.

In September, UNICEF conducted a **post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise** for family hygiene kits in Al-Hol Camp. Of the 420 heads of household (87 per cent female, noting that Al-Hol is 81 per cent female) surveyed, 57 per cent requested increased quantities, especially soap, garbage bags and detergent. UNICEF is planning to increase these amounts in the next new long-term agreements with the suppliers.

UNICEF provided the **sodium hypochlorite** needed to ensure the chlorination of water distribution systems for 13.6 million people, which contributed to preventing any major water borne diseases outbreak. UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Water Resources, has assessed options for an exit strategy from import of sodium hypochlorite and towards local production. UNICEF constructed one factory for sodium hypochlorite in Rural Damascus in 2021, which is producing the chlorine used to disinfect water for 1.8 million people in Damascus and Rural Damascus. UNICEF also conducted a feasibility study for the construction of two additional factories in Aleppo and Rural Damascus, with the aim to locally produce the total quantity needed to chlorinate all drinking water in the country.

The UNICEF WASH and Education teams supported 213,336 school children (102,929 female) out of 205,000 students through water trucking, supplies, hygiene promotion or rehabilitation of WASH facilities. Schools were selected based in areas ranked as 4 or 5 on the sector severity scale. In 195 schools, UNICEF provided 107,955 students (51,818 girls) with gender-responsive water and/or sanitation facilities that also addressed the needs of children with disabilities.

**WASH Sector**

The 36-partner WASH Sector (Syria HCT), under the leadership of UNICEF, continued to shift to a more resilient, equitable and sustainable delivery of quality WASH services. UNICEF as the Sector lead ensured that the sector coordination architecture is fully operational at both the national level (Damascus), and replicated at the sub national /decentralized level through the six sub sector coordination platforms: Damascus, Aleppo, Tartous, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs/Hama and Qamishli. The Sector reached 4.6 million people (2,300,784 female) through resilience-focused interventions including the repair, rehabilitation and improvement of water supply and sewerage systems. Humanitarian life-saving interventions reached 2.1 million people (1,068,146 female). As part of COVID-19 infection prevention and control measures, the Sector supported the rehabilitation of gender-responsive, accessible WASH facilities in 160 schools, benefitting 109,519 students (51,474 girls)²⁵.

In response to the water crises affecting northern and NE Syria, the WASH Sector helped to develop the Syria Humanitarian Country Team paper on “Reduced Flows in the Euphrates River and its Potential Humanitarian Impact in Northern and Northeast of Syria”. So far, the light rehabilitation of 51 drinking water stations in Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh is being undertaken for 998,000 people. With the repeated shutdowns and diminished operational capacity of Alouk water station, the WASH Sector advocated for safe, unhindered humanitarian access to the water station and the electricity network that supports it.

In collaboration with Accountability to Affected Population Task Force, two rounds of training were conducted for 36 Sector/Sub-Sector participants (10 female). In partnership with the GBV Task Force, a one-day orientation on gender mainstreaming in WASH benefited 20 Sector participants. A GBV Mainstreaming in WASH Sector Action Plan was developed to mainstream GBV concerns within the Sector going forward. To promote renewable energies, in partnership

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²⁵ Sector figures are as of end November 2021
with OXFAM, a three-day training was conducted on solar technologies for drinking water supply systems, attended by 26 participants from INGOs, local Water Authorities and practitioners from both national and district levels.

The 86 active cluster members of the NW Syria WASH Cluster supported 4.3 million people, with emphasis on 3.25 million people with acute humanitarian needs. In addition, 800,000 children benefited from improved WASH services in child-friendly spaces, schools and health care facilities. The WASH Cluster supports decentralized coordination at district-level and carries out field-level surveys to identify critical gaps and enhance quality of services. Field facilitators visited 80 per cent of all informal settlements and camps to assess the quality of WASH services and fed back to the Cluster to enhance the quality of services. This effort helped ensure the rehabilitation of over half of public latrines and enhanced water quality management for the 80 per cent people dependent on water trucking.

The WASH Cluster established strategic partnerships with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Early Recovery and Livelihood (ERL), Education and Shelter Clusters/Sectors. These partnerships helped improve the quality of WASH services from the planning stage including a focus on resiliency, an important component of the ERL agenda.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

In 2021, UNICEF supported 298,156 youth and adolescents (154,735 females) in 13 governorates with skills building and social cohesion opportunities through 55 youth-friendly spaces with local NGOs, 90 spaces in coordination with the Ministry of Culture, six technical and vocational education and training centres in coordination with MOSAL and more than 70 youth mobile teams. This includes 12 Integrated Learning Centres operated with the UNICEF Education Team in coordination with the Ministry of Culture in 11 governorates to provide children (6-9 years old) and young people (10-24 years) with multiple pathways to learn, connect, play and develop foundational competencies in a safe place.

Out of the total reach, UNICEF provided 92,364 young people (52,708 females) including 353 with disabilities (170 females) with life skills and citizenship education (such as communications and problem-solving skills). Additionally, 27,412 youth (16,847 females) including 391 with disabilities (166 females) received community-based vocational training and 1,582 (885 females) received entrepreneurship training to prepare them for a better future and access to decent job opportunities. The under-reach in the skills development component was related to a lack of flexible funds to scale up the intervention as well as logistical considerations for both the NGO service providers and participants including COVID-19 prevention measures, power cuts, limited internet access and poor public transportation. UNICEF will be prioritizing interventions through mobile teams as well as providing the adolescents friendly spaces with alternative power sources, such as solar power systems, in 2021.

Technical support was provided for adolescents and youth to design and implement their own initiatives on the issues that affect them, such as employability, climate change, COVID-19 and gender equality. Through this support, 35,022 young people (18,405 females) including 673 with disabilities (368 female) led 600 initiatives and awareness-raising campaigns, including celebrations for International Women's Day, Youth Skills Day, Day of Peace and Day of Youth as well as participation in the Ada Lovelace 2021 Hackathon and TEDxYouth@HananoSt. UNICEF also supported 34,983 young people (14,790 females) including 557 with disabilities (123 females) to participate in Sports for Development programmes, which tackled issues related to gender equality, abuse, drugs, health and nutrition, poverty, and violence.

Social Protection and Cash Transfers

Over 360,000 vulnerable people benefited from social protection interventions in 11 governorates. The Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities programme addresses both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families by combining regular unconditional cash transfer and case management services to facilitate the referral of children with disabilities to available social services and increase their social inclusion. In 2021, 11,639 children with disabilities (4,751 girls) were provided with quarterly cash transfers (equivalent to US$ 120 per quarter) and case management services. Case management was provided by 323 case managers, who facilitated the referral of children to social services, including access to obtain a disability card.

The results of PDM surveys indicated the positive impact of the programme. For example, a PDM in Homs noted increased spending on the child (education by 57 per cent, health by 48 per cent). Eighty-two

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**Figure 4: Disability profile of children reached in 2021**

- Spinal Cord Diseases: 3%
- Other: 6%
- Quadriplegia: 9%
- Autism: 9%
- Severe and Profound Intellectual Disabilities: 24%
- Cerebral Palsy: 26%
- Monoplegia: 14%
- Down Syndrome: 9%
per cent of affected people were satisfied with their case managers and nine per cent of children without a disability card were issued one. Surveys also indicated challenges, including low enrollment in education for children with disabilities (in Homs, over 70 per cent of participating children are out of school) and the need to increase the frequency and size of transfers, accelerate the issuance of disability cards and strengthen the quality and frequency of case management.

Challenges affected the timely delivery of cash. Thirty-eight per cent of planned quarterly distributions did not take place on time, with high level of delays in Al-Hassakeh and Hama. The main reason for this was the limited absorption capacity of the Financial Service Providers.

UNICEF reached over 87 per cent of its annual target with the distribution of winter clothes to 109,178 children in IDP camps, collective shelters and vulnerable communities: 84,525 children (43,463 girls) in January-April 2021 and 19,933 (11,356 girls) in October-December 2021. All children’s clothes were gender neutral and locally procured. Challenges to a quality and timely in-kind winter response included the late receipt of donor funding and limited capacity of local suppliers. PDM surveys in Rural Damascus highlighted that only 62 per cent of those surveyed felt all items in the winter kits were of good quality and only 46 per cent were fully satisfied with their sizes. In 2022, UNICEF will fully shift its winter NFI response from in-kind to cash assistance to allow households to choose the size of the winter clothes for their children.

In terms of cash for basic needs (a one-off unconditional cash transfer of $60), only 49 per cent of the annual target was met due to a lack of funding and low absorption capacity of financial service providers. In total, 42,431 families with 108,143 children (52,267 girls) were reached. The results of the PDM survey conducted in Rural Damascus indicated that the top expenditures included: 42 per cent using the funds for food, 29 per cent for clothing and 7 per cent for medical expenses. PDM surveys provided valuable evidence to improve the design of the programme. For example, the survey indicated much higher socio-economic vulnerability among female-headed families than male-headed ones. In Rural Damascus, over 40 per cent of female-headed households were relying on charity, remittances or borrowing, compared to only four per cent among male-headed households. The survey also indicated that over 40 per cent of families reported that the money helped them cover children's needs only “slightly” or “not at all”. There is a need to increase the frequency of transfers; international best practice indicates that a minimum of three transfers is required, especially if cash is meant to support families during winter.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP)

UNICEF led the national COVID-19 RCCE Pillar. UNICEF conducted a situation analysis on COVID-19 prevention and response, identifying behavioural influences, including the enabling environment and social norms, across preventive practices and vaccine demand. This analysis informed the National Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy on COVID-19 Prevention. A UNICEF-supported MOH demand generation assessment in October revealed that 98 per cent of respondents had heard of the COVID-19 vaccine from TV (28 per cent), health care workers (25 per cent), social media (16 per cent) and friends (14 per cent). Seventy-four per cent of respondents expressed trust in the vaccine and 87 per cent in health care providers. The findings helped UNICEF, MOH and partners focus on areas with high levels of vaccine safety concern: Idleb, Qunietra, Dara'a and Deir-ez-Zor.

In line with National SBCC COVID-19 Prevention Strategy, UNICEF reinforced health seeking practices, reaching 12,463,171 people (6,059,942 female) through messaging and 1,982,481 people (1,180,646 female) with two-way engagement. UNICEF and its partners equipped 1,388 health care workers and health educators with interpersonal communication skills and engaged 5,084 religious and community leaders to undertake engagement activities to increase vaccine uptake. Since August 25, mass media campaigns have reached six million people through 2 public TV channels, 10 radio stations and social media platforms. As per a phone-based post-assessment of 608 people, 21 per cent of people had heard of the mass media campaign.

Separately, in NW Syria, 1,380,308 people were reached with messages, and 23,472 people engaged in RCCE activities, with an average of 500,000 people reached through social media every month. Specific interventions included:

- 67,176 awareness session held for 664,908 people

“I didn’t wish to take the vaccine only to protect myself. I got it to help keep everyone around me safe,” says Adnan, 59, in Alnairab Camp, Aleppo. UNICEF/Syria/2021
• 566,924 household visits conducted by mobilizers
• 16,236 religious leaders attended awareness sessions on their support in mosque announcements and community mobilization
• 54,384 reluctant people identified and sensitized for the vaccination

UNICEF partners explored social listening through Facebook and WhatsApp. In NE Syria, 118 comments (rumours, positive feedback, misinformation) about COVID-19 and the vaccine were analyzed and allowed partners to take immediate actions. A ‘Your vaccine is your safety’ Facebook page was developed to raise awareness and allow health professionals to respond to the enquiries on vaccine safety in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa.

Community engagement platforms were used to encourage 1,743,273 parents and caregivers (784,473 females) to bring their children for vaccination during four rounds of polio campaign and two national routine immunization days in 14 governorates. UNICEF also promoted handwashing with soap to prevent spread of COVID-19, reaching 50,217 people (30,886 females) with key messages on hygiene promotion.

UNICEF will scale up effective, evidence-based RCCE interventions, including an interactive mass media campaign and community engagement with influential people, including health care providers, to encourage people to take the vaccine in low performing governorates. UNICEF also aims to strengthen social listening and implementation monitoring and assessment of the RCCE COVID-19 prevention, including vaccination and coordination with UN agencies and its partners to address gaps in demand generation at national and sub-national level.

Human Interest Stories and External Media
UNICEF highlighted the dire winter situation and urgent needs of vulnerable children, including those displaced in makeshift camps, shelters and informal settlements, including in Idlib, northern rural Aleppo, Al-Hol, rural Dara’a and rural Homs. UNICEF also documented its winter support to children in East Ghouta in Rural Damascus, Idlib, rural Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor as well as Al-Hol and Roj in NE Syria.

UNICEF pursued its advocacy for children’s rights through statements calling for the protection of children during the conflict from violence and emphasizing their right to safety. Ten years of conflict Syria was marked with a virtual field visit to Aleppo and through multimedia packages and stories of children, including ones as old as the conflict.

Besides announcing the arrival of the first shipment of COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX facility in Syria, UNICEF underlined the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines to priority groups and its support to Risk Communication and Community Engagement efforts through campaigns. UNICEF also highlighted its continuing support to Grades 9 and 12 students crossing conflict lines to sit for their national exams, including in Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo.

UNICEF marked the International Day for Mine Awareness, Girls in ICT day, World Day Against Child Labour, World Youth Skills Day, World Water Week, the Day of the Girl Child, World Children’s Day through video and stories from Rural Damascus and Aleppo and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities with stories. The office continued to document its various programmes and services throughout the year including Cash for Children with Disabilities, case management, IYCF, ‘Curriculum B’ accelerated learning programme, ‘Self-Learning’, youth skill-building, the national immunization campaign, water, sanitation and hygiene support and explosive ordnance education.
**Annex A**

**Summary of Programme Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs response</th>
<th>Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall Needs</td>
<td>2021 target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio</td>
<td>12.4M</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,820,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of health care facility staff trained on infection prevention and control</td>
<td></td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment</td>
<td>4.9M</td>
<td>18,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrients</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,970,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PESA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>5.9M</td>
<td>384,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions</td>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and caregivers accessing explosive weapons-related risk education and survivor assistance interventions</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings</td>
<td>6.9M</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services</td>
<td></td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and education personnel trained</td>
<td></td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>12.2M</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people have improved access to sanitation services</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,950,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 Sector results reflect November data.
27 Over-reach due, in part, to an underestimation of the target and possible inclusion errors due to a lack of civil registration and population shifts.
28 Over-reach due to the multiple waves of COVID-19 requiring extensive training efforts.
29 Underachievement due to data gaps and fewer children identified with SAM during screening (noting that screening levels have not declined).
30 Overachievement is focused largely on NW Syria, with reasons including under-targeting, expanded geographic reach and combining IYCF counselling with other interventions such as COVID-19 RCCE.
31 Overachievement is focused largely on NW Syria, with reasons including under-targeting, expanded geographic reach and combining IYCF counselling with other interventions such as COVID-19 RCCE.
32 UNICEF has a 54 per cent funding gap for Nutrition in 2021.
33 UNICEF has a 43 per cent funding gap for Child Protection in 2021.
34 Over-achievement due to several factors including lockdowns increasing the stressors on families creating a greater need for a GBV response; UNICEF partners in Aleppo working with girls previously married to ISIL fighters; and the need to services among new returnees in Homs.
35 UNICEF has a 43 per cent funding gap for Child Protection in 2021.
36 UNICEF has a 24 per cent funding gap for Education in 2021.
37 The significant over-reach is due to Self-Learning Materials that were purchased late in 2020 and distributed in mid-2021.
38 Data correction as part of end-year data cleaning and analysis.
39 Teacher training activities remain critically under-funded and the per-unit cost increased dramatically in 2021.
40 Over-reach due to the completion of two large-scale rehabilitations in December: a water system in Aleppo city benefiting 628,500 people and another in Deir-ez-Zor City for 330,000 people.
41 UNICEF has a 27 per cent funding gap for WASH in 2021.
### Social Protection & Cash Transfers

| # of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors | 86,000 | 42,431<sup>42</sup> | 6,790 |
| # of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through the provision of non-food items | 250,000 | 109,178<sup>43</sup> | 0 |

### Adolescents & Youth

| # of adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at the community level | 300,000 | 224,563<sup>44</sup> | 10,909 |
| # of affected adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills | 200,000 | 100,405<sup>45</sup> | 15,100 |

### C4D, Community Engagement & AAP

| # of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change | 1,002,500 | 2,707,688<sup>46</sup> | 213,366 |

## Annex B

### Funding Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Received in 2021</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$44,030,777</td>
<td>$16,660,366</td>
<td>$9,467,669</td>
<td>$17,902,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>$35,322,929</td>
<td>$14,873,119</td>
<td>$1,217,835</td>
<td>$19,231,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PSEA</td>
<td>$33,409,390</td>
<td>$8,876,286</td>
<td>$10,252,488</td>
<td>$14,280,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$83,728,121</td>
<td>$39,929,293</td>
<td>$24,028,514</td>
<td>$19,770,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$89,862,782</td>
<td>$40,082,672</td>
<td>$25,921,629</td>
<td>$23,858,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection &amp; Cash Transfers</td>
<td>$35,100,698</td>
<td>$8,874,064</td>
<td>$8,936,998</td>
<td>$17,289,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents &amp; Youth</td>
<td>$11,729,219</td>
<td>$3,281,744</td>
<td>$4,653,181</td>
<td>$3,794,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4D, Community Engagement &amp; AAP</td>
<td>$1,246,154</td>
<td>$247,394</td>
<td>$998,760</td>
<td>$3,794,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being allocated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$208,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$334,430,071</td>
<td>$133,033,202</td>
<td>$84,478,314</td>
<td>$116,918,555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funding for COVAX demand generation has been made available as part of health, and C4D funds have also been integrated into relevant sector funds. Funding levels are lower than reported in the previous sitrep as payment schedules were changed, resulting in funds shifting forward to 2022 and 2023.

Next SitRep: 20 February 2021

UNICEF Syria Crisis: [https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/syrian-crisis](https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/syrian-crisis)


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<sup>42</sup> Under-reach due to a funding gap of 49 per cent for Social Protection and Cash Transfers along with volatile economic circumstances in the country.

<sup>43</sup> Under-reach due to a funding gap of 49 per cent for Social Protection and Cash Transfers along with volatile economic circumstances in the country.

<sup>44</sup> Programming faces underfunding and delayed approvals.

<sup>45</sup> Programming faces underfunding and delayed approvals.

<sup>46</sup> Over-reach due to increased coordination and support of programme-based C4D activities as well as increased needs in response to the multiple waves of COVID-19.