



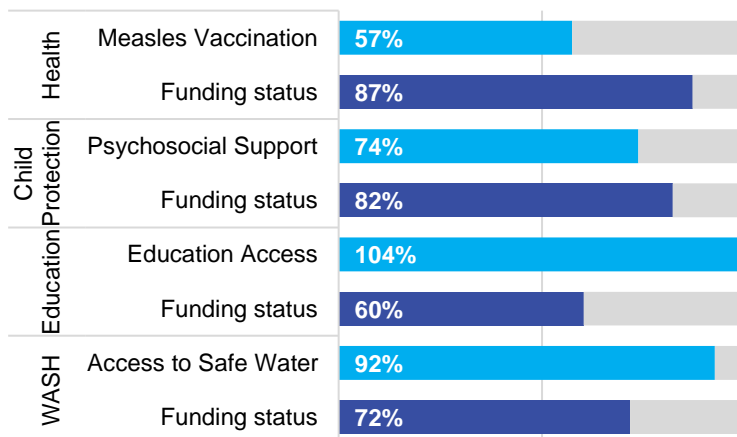
Muhammed (14) and Meryem (8) continue their education in Turkey thanks to Support for School Enrolment Programme supported by UNICEF.

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2021

Highlights

- In Turkey, since the reopening of schools in September 2021, 854,839 Syrian children are enrolled in formal education in Turkish Public Schools.
- In Lebanon, UNICEF supported 58,980 youths and adolescents with formal and non-formal education opportunities and employment support services.
- With UNICEF Jordan’s technical support, the National Aid Fund, which provides financial aid to vulnerable families, implemented and concluded cash-based programmes reaching nearly 350,000 households and over 640,000 children.
- UNICEF Iraq through its implementing partners vaccinated a total of 27,833 under five children (13,638 girls) against polio as part of routine immunization activities.
- UNICEF Egypt supported 13,904 refugee children accessing formal or non-formal education through the provision of education cash grants for pre-primary education.

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status¹



¹ Measles vaccination activities are for Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. No WASH activities for Turkey and Egypt.

UNICEF Syria Crisis

Humanitarian Situation
Report
January-December
2021

unicef 
for every child

Situation in Numbers*

6,106,947

children in need (Syrian Refugees
HAC 2021)

20,579,829

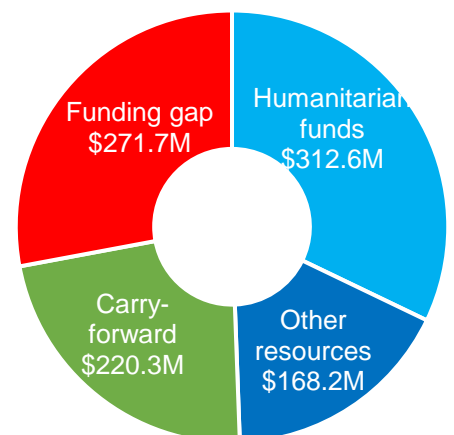
people in need (Syrian Refugees
HAC 2021)

5,659,480

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

In 2021 UNICEF appealed for **US\$ 242.8 million** to sustain the provision of critical services to four million refugees and migrants, and vulnerable host community families in Turkey, responding to both the impact of the prolonged Syria refugee crisis and the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. As of end of 2021, the European Commission **Humanitarian Aid Office** (ECHO), the governments of Germany, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, the United States of America, as well as the NGO partner “Qatar Charity” have contributed to UNICEF Turkey’s humanitarian response.

Despite generous contributions from UNICEF public and private sector donors and partners, some programme areas remained significantly under-funded, leaving essential services, mainly in the sectors of child protection and basic needs, unmet. Turkey continues to require financial support from the international community to maintain delivery of life-saving interventions and supplies targeting most vulnerable children in a timely and quality manner, particularly in the form of longer-term and predictable funding. This is critical for achieving the much-needed transition to a more sustainable development cooperation after more than 10 years of protracted crisis. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors and partners for their generous contributions in times of competing priorities and multiple global crises.

Situation in Numbers*

1,869,199

children in need

12,470,496

people in need

3,721,057

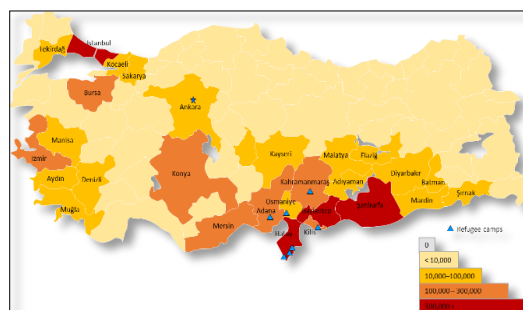
of pending and registered refugees (UNHCR)

* Source: 3RP Turkey Chapter 2021

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation for more than 3.7 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, including 1.27 million children, as well as 320,000 refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities, of whom at least 140,000 are children², remains challenging.

Turkey also remains a leading transit country for registered and unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. By the end of December 2021, over 18,000 people - 26 per cent of whom are from Afghanistan - successfully crossed by sea and land from Turkey into the EU. In addition, 163,000 people were rescued or apprehended by Turkish authorities, amongst them more than 70,000 Afghan nationals. Recent developments in the sub-region neighbouring Turkey, especially in Afghanistan, are posing increased risks of new population movements towards Turkey.



Syrian Refugees by province Map June 2021

COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey continues to have profound and far-reaching socio-economic consequences, beyond its immediate health impacts, on already vulnerable groups, including refugees. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have marked effect on school enrolment, attendance, and retention - 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.

Over 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, continued interruptions in face-to-face learning, limited interaction with peers and a reported increase in the level of domestic violence are likely to result in reversed learning gains and increased protection risks for vulnerable children, including refugee and migrant children.

2 According to official statistics of the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and 3RP chapter for Turkey.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to ensure access to quality maternal and child health and nutrition services for the most vulnerable children, including refugees and migrants, also supporting the MOH in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, including COVID-19 testing, treatment and vaccination available to refugee and migrant populations in Turkey.

UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO provided support to MOH on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities, which included vaccines deployment programme for refugee population as well as dissemination of messages on preventions measures on COVID-19 via social media. Three COVID-19 related pages have been created and five COVID-19 articles were published, engaging 125,305 and generating 127,328,772 reactions to posted materials on social media.

In 2021 a total of 79,572 (83%) 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' (EPI) and UNICEF continues supporting the MoH to facilitate inclusion of refugee and migrant children into the EPI programme.

UNICEF also supported the MoH to conduct “Baby Friendly Health facility” trainings of trainers, reaching a total of 134 medical professionals nation-wide, including 58 medical professionals of Syrian nationality working in Migrant Health Centres (MHCs). These trainings will continue in 2022, aiming to include all medical professionals working in MHCs throughout Turkey and supporting all MHCs to achieve the “baby-friendly health facility” status by end 2022.

Child Protection

In 2021 UNICEF continued to work closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), PMM, local authorities and NGO partners to improve the coverage and quality of child protection (CP) systems and services for vulnerable refugees, migrant and Turkish children, adolescents, and their families.

The Child Protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) programme with Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and MoFSS, identified and assessed 34,522 children. MoFSS outreach efforts of both SSCs and 'Children are Safe' Teams have reached 9,269 including in provinces with high concentration of refugee families.

A total of 269,711 individuals, including 193,792 children, benefitted from a range of protection services offered by a network of over 83 UNICEF-supported child and adolescent-friendly spaces across Turkey. Partners' outreach teams made household visits and provided services for high-risk children and families, along with remote referral to services and follow-up 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 18,689 individuals, of whom 11,390 were children.

In 2021, 117,154 children and 14,348 caregivers benefitted from structured and sustained mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, including child rights/child protection messaging, provided by UNICEF and its partners. In addition, using the same structured approach, a total of 16,717 caregivers received information/support on positive parenting practices and positive coping mechanisms within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A total of 2,679 government staff, including domestic violence responders at Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers and Women's Shelters, and other social service workers of MoFSS, MoYS and municipalities have increased their knowledge, skills and competencies required to support Gender-based violence GBV survivors following the completion of training provided by UNICEF. A total of 59,648 individuals nationwide benefitted from GBV-related risk mitigation, prevention and/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. Among them, 8,616 GBV survivors were assessed for their needs, with 4,539 of them provided with GBV-specialized services through different NGOs and Government channels.

UNICEF provided technical advice and support to 22 NGO partners to ensure full compliance with Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related aspects of UNICEF's partnership standards. PSEA IEC materials were developed and disseminated to all UNICEF's NGO and CSO partners and more broadly across 3RP

coordination mechanisms for further distribution to populations of concern, including through social media and other online communication channels.

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 children alongside Turkish children. UNICEF continues to support MoNE in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. On September 6th the new 2021/2022 school year started with children attending face-to-face education in all schools, at all levels.

The response in 2021 focused on the following critical areas:

Formal Education: Since the reopening of schools in Turkey in September 2021, 854,839 Syrian children 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.

Early Childhood Education: In partnership with the Development Foundation of Turkey (DFT), the Southeast Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration, and Municipalities of Gaziantep, Kilis, Sanliurfa, and Yüreğir, UNICEF supported Early Childhood Education (ECE) services, reaching 25,987 children, including 14,054 Syrian children in 12 provinces and trained 285 teachers (277 female; 8 male). Children were reached through the diverse home and community-based service models such as community playrooms, mobile play trucks, neighbouring mothers learning groups, and toy libraries.

In partnership with the LEGO Foundation, UNICEF distributed LEGO DUPLO Play Boxes and Six-Bricks sets to support guided play sessions for 3-6-year-olds. Approximately 22,000 vulnerable Turkish and Syrian children in 85 double shifted schools and playrooms across 20 pilot provinces benefitted from this support. The LEGO Foundation conducted training of trainers (ToT) for 48 pre-school teachers in October 2021, which have further reached over 1,073 pre-school/playroom teachers (996 female; 77 male) in the pilot provinces to implement guided play sessions through cascade training.



Two girls sitting on an ECE MyPlayBox at their home in Mutki, Bitlis. @UNICEF/UN0577832/Karacan

Back to Learning Campaign (BTL) and safe school reopening: UNICEF, in close collaboration with MoNE and Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) members, implemented two national Back-to-School (BTS) campaigns in 2021. Followed by a comprehensive social media campaign that reached over 10 million viewers, the second BTS campaign focused on safe reopening of schools for face-to-face education. complemented with advocacy efforts to promote enrolment of vulnerable refugee and migrant children in refugee-dense provinces. Online problem log surveys have been conducted involving 2,800 families and survey results have been shared with ESWG members in December 2021. This translated to corrective measures and advocacy messages targeting relevant stakeholders to address challenges experienced by children and families related to school registration and accessing distance learning.

Education institutions demonstrated compliance to health and safety protocols related to COVID-19 infection prevention and control measures, ensuring nation-wide safe school reopening. UNICEF supported provincial directorates to procure the necessary cleaning, safety and hygiene supplies for 1,166 education institutions (715 public schools and 451 public education centres) through (cleaning materials, masks, disinfectants etc.) attended by 257,579 children, 51 per cent of them girls.

SVEP Incentives Programme and Transition to Livelihood and Employment Opportunities

July 2021 marked the end of the Syrian Volunteer Education Personnel (SVEP) programme implemented since 2014. SVEP have been instrumental in supporting the transition of Syrian children and their retention into the public education system. A total of 12,009 SVEP have received monthly incentives as well as two COVID-19 top-up payments. An exit and transition strategy for the SVEP programme, developed by MoNE and UNICEF, started with its implementation in second half of 2021 and it focused on skills development and livelihood transition opportunities for 3,691 SVEP as well as Turkish language courses for 4,942 SVEP across 23 provinces.

MHPSS/Other system-strengthening initiatives

With UNICEF's support to MHPSS Programme as a COVID-19 response and recovery priority a comprehensive training and skills development programme has been developed³ reaching a total of 38,378 school counsellors and 787,319 teachers, who were trained to work with students, teachers, and families on their mental health and psycho-social well-being during the pandemic. The programme also targeted 127 SVEP. By end 2021 653,397 Syrian children in Turkish public schools have indirectly benefitted from this programme.

As part of the Remedial Education Programme (REP), UNICEF supported the development and distribution of 1,788,495 assessment tools and 427,190 teacher books to all primary schools in order to identify, support, and close the learning gaps in third-grade literacy and numeracy achievement levels. An estimated 152,904 3rd grade students in Turkish public schools enrolled in the REP in 2021-2022 school year, of which 10% are estimated to be refugee students. A total of 164,107 ECE and primary school teachers' capacities were built on teaching basic literacy and numeracy in hybrid/blended settings. 180,889 teachers were trained on online teaching to strengthen their pedagogical knowledge and skills to offer high-quality distance learning to vulnerable student populations, reaching in total 660,041 Syrian children in their classrooms.

Skills development programmes: In 2021, 7,394 out-of-school refugee children participated in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) to make up for their lost years of learning and to ensure successful transition into formal education. UNICEF is supporting MoNE to develop an online version of the ALP to ensure programme continuity during emergencies, and to reach children who may otherwise not be reached.

In 2021, Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and TRC identified and referred 30,813 vulnerable refugee children to education opportunities. Furthermore, through partnerships with MoYS, TRC, Kilis and Sanliurfa Municipalities, and NGO partner Support to Life (STL), 7,403 refugee children⁴ benefitted from certified Turkish Language Courses, while 9,569 children⁵ benefitted from homework support programmes.

UNICEF widened its scope of activities with NGO partner "Maya Foundation" to implement a more comprehensive skills and social cohesion programme. As of December 2021, the programme has engaged 11,567 children⁶ in activities focusing on life skills, social and emotional skills, awareness-raising on social cohesion, bullying at school and cyberbullying. 360 school staff were trained on bullying, cyberbullying, prevention, detection, and classroom management skills to tackle social tensions and promote positive life skills for children. Up to 2,441 parents enhanced their engagement and awareness of bullying. Twelve additional schools were engaged during the last quarter of 2021. At the sub-national level, as part of the partnership with Kilis municipality, school-based social cohesion activities were undertaken in five lower-secondary schools, benefitting 451 children⁷.

Outreach activities, support for school enrolment and alternative learning pathways

To address the challenges of vulnerable Turkish and out-of-school refugee children and adolescents and help them access quality education opportunities, UNICEF expanded two of its programmes (i) Support for School Enrolment (SSE) Programme and (ii) Schooling Adolescents through Vocational Education (SAVE) Programme.

Through the SSE programme, in 2021, 73,088 refugee children were screened to identify educational status and needs and provided with case management support for school enrolment – 41,411 children received counselling and were referred to education opportunities, and 28,490 were enrolled in relevant, age-appropriate formal and non-formal education opportunities. Additionally, with



Mohamed (15, right) and his brother Husam (13, left) continue their education in Adana thanks to UNICEF-supported SSE Programme. @UNICEF/UN0533247

3 Training programme included following topics: psychological first aid, psychoeducation for challenging life events, psychological resilience, cyberbullying, peer bullying and post-trauma advanced intervention programmes

4 4,070 girls, 3,333 boys

5 5,058 girls, 4,511 boys

6 5,774 girls, 5,793 boys

7 264 girls; 187 boys

UNICEF and STL partnership 2,554 children⁸ were reached of whom 383 children were referred to relevant education institutions. Similarly, in partnership with the Kilis Municipality, UNICEF succeeded to refer 563 vulnerable children⁹ to appropriate education services.

Likewise, UNICEF and MoNE Vocational Education and Training (TVET) DG collaborated to implement the SAVE Programme to support out-of-school adolescents' transition back to formal schooling, especially those at risk of child labour. With the programme's expansion in September, a total of 11,311 children have been reached through outreach activities, and 3,521 were identified as being out of school in 2021. In addition, children aged between 14-17 were encouraged to enrol in TVET schools to enhance their job-readiness skills and 1,550 Turkish and refugee adolescents¹⁰ enrolled in Vocational Education Centres in 2021.

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.

In 2021, the CTE programme reached 625,901 refugee children (311,110 girls, 314,791 boys); increasing the cumulative number of targeted children to 760,858 (377,286 girls; 383,572 boys) since 2017. CTE payments in the last quarter of 2021 also included additional and motivational top-up payments, benefitting 564,403 children (280,958 girls, 283,445 boys), targeting older children and supporting their back-to-school expenses. Synergies between the CTE for Refugees programme and national social protection have been strengthened.

UNICEF and MoFSS increased technical dialogue on shock-responsive and child sensitive social protection under Cash plus (+) framework across the humanitarian / developmental nexus. Through cross-sectoral workshops UNICEF increased the capacities of the provincial units of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) tasked with combating child labour among host and refugee populations. With UNICEF support, inspection teams of the MoLSS and the Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Craftsmen conducted 1,350 workplace visits to monitor and address issues of child labour.

Child Poverty: UNICEF continued disseminating its econometric study analysing the impact of Covid-19 on household poverty and child poverty and simulating the poverty-mitigation results of alternative cash-transfer scenarios in response to socio-economics shocks induced by Covid-19. Building on the simulations in the Report, UNICEF continues its technical assistance and policy advocacy engagements for increased cash transfer payment values, child grants, and strengthened social protection in Turkey.

Basic Needs

Since the beginning of 2021, a total of 22,924 people including 11,010 children¹¹ in the districts of Kirikhan, Altınözü, 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. The 2021/2022 winter cash-assistance programme targeting additional 1,100 vulnerable households commenced in the last quarter of 2021 in Kirikhan district of Hatay province in South-eastern Turkey.

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 468 youth volunteers who have reached 99,429 vulnerable adolescents and their families in 25 provinces in Turkey. UNICEF is also collaborating with ICHILD to equip young people with civic engagement skills through volunteering, children's rights and human rights engagement, social innovation, and entrepreneurship, reaching 759 adolescents and young people.

8 1,218 girls; 1,336 boys

9 277 girls; 286 boys

10 139 girls, 1,411 boys

11 (5,560 boys and 5,450 girls)

Youth-centered communications: MOYS and Youth and Sports Foundation provided a variety of community-based adolescent and youth engagement activities reaching in total 240,387 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 the Child Protection WG, including 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.

UNICEF's work in Turkey, in close partnership with the Turkish government, is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action as well as 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 Syrian refugee response in Turkey.

These included the ECHO Media Field Visit covering SSE and CCTE programmes, update of the [CCTE](#), [SSE](#) and [Non-formal education](#) resource pages, a [press release](#) announcing the CCTE's third phase, CCTE HIS video of [Sena and Sera](#) and [Halid](#), multimedia Digi Stories ([Fatma](#), [Hanin-Kerem](#) and [Mohamed](#)), adaptation of the Poems for Peace [video](#), production of the "World Happiness Day" [video](#), Marking 10 years of crisis in Syria with a [video](#) and an animation [video](#), "A Day With A Star" [video](#), SSE [video](#), HIS of [Muhammed-Meryem](#), [Fatma](#), [Zahraa](#), [Muhammed](#), the collective SSE [story](#), the [cash support programme](#), the [online music lessons](#) story, SSE Youth Tales programme [video](#) and social media [live sessions](#). Additionally, TCO produced [videos](#) on home-based activities for children during COVID-19 and [tips](#) for [parents](#), [teachers](#) and [students](#) on going back to school during COVID-19 in English, Turkish and Arabic.

Summary of Programme Results

TURKEY	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response		
	Sector	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep	2021 target	Total results
Health						
# of children (0-12 mos.) receiving routine vaccinations	100,000	79,522 ¹²	23,707	100,000	79,522	23,707
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA						
# of children (and caregivers) provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support	70,000	131,502 ¹³	44,316	76,165	147,006	46,812
# of children assessed for protection needs	75,000	148,110 ¹⁴	45,839	86,519	194,016	61,997
# of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	200,000	313,608 ¹⁵	97,538	N/A	313,608	97,538
# of individuals (men, women, children) provided with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions	30,000	59,648 ¹⁶	8,910	88,495	253,708	108,169
Education						
# of children enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	52,000	68,183 ¹⁷	13,514	74,796	68,614	13,532
# of children enrolled in formal education (grade1 to grade 12)	800,000	854,839 ¹⁸	83,381	800,000	854,839	83,381
# of refugee children benefiting from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)	660,000	760,858 ¹⁹	54,791	662,500	761,695	53,189
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	20,000	14,797 ²⁰	4,884	39,010	22,107	9,027
# of teachers and education personnel trained, including on remote learning	150,000	180,889 ²¹	180,889	152,405	181,054	180,993
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	12,200	12,009 ²²	0	12,200	12,009	0

12 Total 79,522 (Girls 38,887, Boys 40,635)

13 Total 131,502 (Girls 58,461; Boys 58,671 and 22 non-binary below 18); (Women 9,803; Men 4,540; 5 non-binary above 18). The protection risks had increased due to COVID-19. UNICEF invested in partners' capacity to respond to the increased needs, and partners were also able to reach out to the larger number of the vulnerable groups through remote working modality.

14 Total 148,110 (Girls 72,370; Boys 75,727 boys; 13 non-binary) The protection risks had increased due to COVID-19. UNICEF invested in partners' capacity to respond to the increased needs, and partners were also able to reach out to the larger number of the vulnerable groups through remote working modality.

15 Total 313,608 (Girls 117,234; Boys 120,331; 18 non-binary below 18); (Women 48,694; Men 27,318 and 13 non-binary above 18) The protection risks had increased due to COVID-19. UNICEF invested in partners' capacity to respond to the increased needs, and partners were also able to reach out to the larger number of the vulnerable groups through remote working modality.

16 Total 59,648 (Girls 15,283; Boys 13,130; 12 non-binary below 18) (Women 24,813; Men 6,395 and 15 non-binary (adult) The protection risks had increased due to COVID-19. UNICEF invested in partners' capacity to respond to the increased needs, and partners were also able to reach out to the larger number of the vulnerable groups through remote working modality.

17 Total 68,183 (Female: 34,406 – Male: 33,777) After the decision of MoNE to open schools for face-to-face education had positive impact on enrolment.

18 Total 854,839 (Female: 418,854 & Male: 435,985). This is a cumulative indicator and reported according to Turkey's Ministry of Education (MoNE) statistics as of Nov 2021. After the decision of MoNE to open schools for face-to-face education and with the positive effects of the Back to Learning campaigns throughout Turkey in the first months of the 2021-2022 school year, the number of children enrolled in formal education has reached 854,839.

19 Total 760,858 (Female: 377,286 – Male: 383,572). This indicator shows cumulative numbers for CCTE beneficiaries since the start of the program

20 Total 14,797 (Female: 7,591 – Male: 7,206)

21 Total 180,889 (Female: 112,491 Male: 68,398) is the maximum number of education personnel trained. The reason why the target is exceeded is linked to the fact that the trainings were offered online and not face-to-face, hence more teachers could benefit.

22 12,009 (Female 6,433; & Male: 5,576) is the maximum number of education personnel who received incentives during the first quarter of 2021.

# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	72,000	65,326 ²³	21,868	72,530	73,105	25,031
Basic Needs						
# of individuals reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	60,000	41,613 ²⁴	4,674	780,119	41,613	4,674
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) for Covid-19 IPC	300,000	0 ²⁵	N/A	727,850	0	N/A
Adolescent & Youth						
# of adolescents and youth benefitting from community-based social cohesion activities	64,600	240,387 ²⁶	110,959	75,106	240,387	110,959

23 Total 65,326 (Female: 32,872 & Male: 32,454)

24 Total 41,613 (Female: 21,733 & Male: 19,872 and Binary 8) Emergency cash transfers have reached smaller number of targeted population than planned due to insufficient available funding and referrals of most vulnerable families to other available assistance programmes.

25 No distribution of wash supplies carried out in 2021.

26 Total 240,387 (Female: 124,696, Male: 115,550 and Binary 141). Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) increased the number of "Neighborhood support teams" to reach the most disadvantaged Syrian population through ongoing Social Cohesion activities. This resulted in an overachievement of results.

LEBANON

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for \$479 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 contributions from key donors and other resources in 2021 including carryover from 2020, totalling \$341 million. This leaves a funding gap of \$138 million (29 per cent of total funding requirements). This appeal is in addition to and complements the humanitarian response to the Lebanon socio-economic crisis and Beirut Port explosions (the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for Lebanon 2021-2022), which covers the needs of Lebanese, Palestinian and migrant communities.

Despite overall generous funding, short-term and heavily earmarked funding is limiting UNICEF's ability to implement critical initiatives to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable refugee and host populations. UNICEF requires urgent funding to ensure that no child in Lebanon is left behind.

Situation in Numbers

1,334,629
children in need (HAC 2021)

3,207,700
people in need (HAC 2021)

851,717
of registered Syrian
refugees (UNHCR)

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The Syrian refugee crisis means Lebanon continues to host the highest number of displaced per capita in the world. The situation of approximately 1.5 million Syrian refugees, 207,000 Palestinian refugees, and host communities in Lebanon has dramatically deteriorated due to the economic crisis. Three million people need assistance, including 1.3 million children. An estimated 91 per cent of refugees live below the extreme poverty line, up from 73 per cent in 2019.²⁷ Inflation and the removal of subsidies on fuel, bread and other basic goods have left families struggling to survive - resulting in desperate measures, including sending children to work, marrying off young girls, skipping meals and incurring debt.

Delivery of basic services is breaking down, including for water, power and fuel. Budgetary constraints are impacting the Government's capacity to provide essential services including health, education, welfare, law enforcement and the justice system, leaving vulnerable women and children more exposed and less protected.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In 2021, UNICEF procured urgent medical supplies including maternal and newborn medical kits and provided essential maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health and nutrition (MNCAHN) services, supporting more than 10,000 women and children in three primary healthcare centres (PHCs). Twenty midwives were trained to provide community-based antenatal care and 59 private midwives to facilitate access to quality sexual and reproductive health services.

Capacity building was provided to 2,492 frontline community workers on health, nutrition and UNICEF integrated messages, 236 health workers on the Mobile EPI Registry, 1,067 vaccinators on Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) and 434,568 caregivers were reached with integrated MNCAHN messages.

COVID-19 response was supported through procurement of 1.9 million vaccine doses, contributing to fully vaccinating 1.8 million individuals. UNICEF reached 99,902 caregivers with preventive COVID-19 packages, and provided 196 PHCs with personal protective equipment for safe continuation of MNCAHN services.

Nutrition

To address the compromised nutritional situation of children and women due to increasing food costs, UNICEF screened 285,741 children under five for malnutrition, supporting treatment of 1,664 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 721 children with severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF procured all nutrition supplies and facilitated consultations and transportation fees for the most vulnerable. To address deteriorating dietary diversity, UNICEF supported 33,832 children under 5 years of age (64 per cent Syrian, 55 per cent girls) with micronutrient supplements. UNICEF also enhanced the knowledge of over 530,000 caregivers (43 per cent Syrian, 69 per cent women) on optimum infant and young child feeding through systematic messaging and nutrition counselling (as well as 4.1 million through social media). UNICEF provided essential commodities to

²⁷ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2021

improve the nutritional status of over 65,832 children (64 per cent Syrian, 54 per cent girls). As a result, the prevalence of child wasting remained below 2 per cent and exclusive breastfeeding doubled from 15 per cent in 2009 to 32 per cent in 2021.

Child Protection

Utilising integrated programming to address the increasing multiple vulnerabilities of children, UNICEF worked with other programmes and service providers to holistically address the drivers of child protection and GBV manifestations. In 2021, 7,067 children (35 per cent girls) were reached with case management and specialised services. Up to 28,366 children (50 per cent girls) and 8,028 caregivers were reached with community-based PSS.

In total, 20,184 women and girls accessed women and girls' safe spaces. Many beneficiaries received simultaneous support from other programmes, including cash transfers, NFE and youth skills-building.

Despite many external challenges faced by the Government, UNICEF advanced initiatives to strengthen political commitment and national capacity, contributing to an enabling environment for protection of women and children. Technical advice and support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and other ministries ensured progress on national policies and strategies, including the MoSA Strategic Plan and the Child Marriage Strategy and Clinical Management of Rape Strategy, launched by the Ministry of Public Health.

Education

UNICEF subsidized school fees of children aged 3 to 14 years into public schools, reaching 191,398 refugee children (47 per cent of the corresponding age group) and 272,515 Lebanese children. Additional targeted interventions to increase access, attendance and retention in formal education included the provision of learning supplies and textbooks, hygiene and PPE, fuel for school winterization and cash assistance for transportation.

Retention support reached 20,604 children at risk of dropping out of formal education. A further 47,857 out-of-school children (49 per cent girls) were supported in NFE programmes. UNICEF supported inclusion of 1,298 children with disabilities in NFE programmes through capacity-building of partners and delivering specialized services and assistive devices.

To further UNICEF's vision towards quality and inclusive education for all, UNICEF rolled out the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) Child Protection Policy to an additional 50 schools, reaching 485 public schools in total. UNICEF supported the MEHE's Inclusive Schools project, assisting 1,547 children (41 per cent girls) with special educational needs in 30 public schools.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Throughout 2021, UNICEF ensured the continuity of water and wastewater services to more than 240,000 Syrian refugees, including 120,000 children, living in informal settlements all over Lebanon. This exceeded targets, due to increased population movement to informal settlements.

UNICEF actively sought alternative solutions to optimize the use of water trucking and desludging. Fourteen public water points were installed in five municipalities hosting a high number of informal settlements, to enable access to other sources of domestic water. Forty-nine on-site wastewater treatment systems were installed and are being tested for potential scaling up. These systems reduce environmental degradation and reduce up to 90 per cent of the quantity desludged.

UNICEF co-led pillar six of the COVID-19 response with WHO and distributed infection, prevention and control (IPC) kits and disinfection kits to over 700,000 people either infected with or in contact with COVID-19. This provided key barriers to transmission at the community level and allowed for positive cases to safely home isolate when needed.

Adolescent Development and Participation

In 2021, UNICEF reached 58,980 vulnerable adolescents and youth with formal and NFE opportunities, employment support services, empowerment, and engagement activities. This includes support for formal technical and vocational education and training for 7,892 youths, basic literacy and numeracy for 4,849 (69 per cent female) and non-formal technical and vocational competency-based skills trainings for 13,644 adolescents and youth (56 per cent female). A total of 4,619 trained youths (54 per cent female) were supported with employment services and 1,789 youths (33 per cent female) completed on-the-job training,

internships, or apprenticeships. Further, 5,325 youths (43 per cent female) accessed employment or income generation opportunities including 4,871 youths (41 per cent female) through cash for work.

Life skills development modules helped 20,327 beneficiaries (50 per cent female) to maximize physical and social well-being, empowerment and civic engagement, with 2,324 young people designing and implementing 171 youth-led initiatives.

UNICEF developed a Code of Conduct for employers and implemented a Youth Protection Policy with ILO to ensure protection of youth, gender sensitivity, inclusion and prevention of exploitation and abuse. Work-based learning guidance was developed with ILO for livelihoods sector partners to standardize approaches and improve quality of internships, on-the-job training and cash for work interventions.

Social Protection and Social Policy

In 2021, UNICEF reached over 5,500 (mainly) refugee children through the Integrated Child Wellbeing Programme (ICWP) with a regular monthly cash grant of 500,000 Lebanese pounds per child up to a cap of three, as well as complementary services. Given worsening household vulnerabilities due to the economic crisis, UNICEF launched a new integrated social assistance programme in June 2021 which replaced the ICWP, which ceased by end of 2021. The new programme – known as Haddi – reached 100,000 children (over 60,000 households) with monthly cash grants of USD40 for households with one child, USD60 for two children and USD80 for three or more children. The programme includes Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian children, and links cash grants to service delivery and information services. Given the advantages of the Haddi approach over the ICWP, all ICWP children (including Syrian refugee children) were moved to Haddi.

Extensive policy analysis, advocacy and communication by UNICEF highlighted the severity of the economic crisis, removal of price subsidies, worsening of the financial crisis, and the deepening of child poverty. UNICEF led national coordination on social protection and provided technical support to draft Lebanon’s first National Social Protection Strategy.

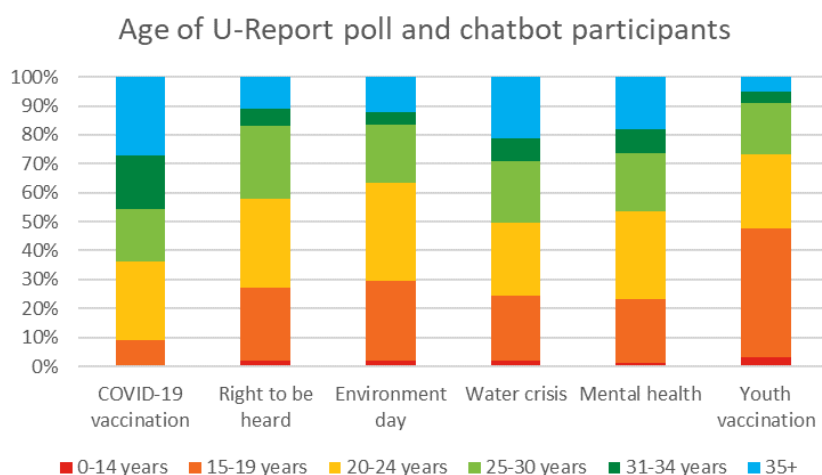
Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF reached 26,927 priority people in need through COVID-19 vaccination campaigns and walk-in events, supporting registration on the Government’s IMPACT vaccine platform and access to vaccination sites.

To systematically monitor the impact of community engagement through COVID-19 interventions, five qualitative and quantitative tools were developed, and 25 staff from 11 organisations received training. Interviews were conducted with seven RCCE partners to document best practices, lessons learned and to explore innovative, new and contextualized community engagement interventions for future replication.

Behavioural messages covering PSEA, child protection, education, disability, WASH and immunization were developed for 50,000 caregivers in the Haddi program. Families received an SMS after each payment to influence their use of the unconditional cash to cover their children’s needs.

The digital U-report platform counts 2,470 U-Reporters (47 per cent female; 52 per cent Lebanese, 27 per cent Syrian, 14 per cent Palestinian) and engaged 5,955 followers on its U-Report Lebanon Facebook page, with regular polls regarding mental health, COVID-19, world environment, access to water and world youth skills days. Poll and chatbot participants tended to be female, ranging from the Right to be Heard poll with 51 per cent female respondents, to the COVID-19 vaccination poll with 73 per cent female respondents. The age breakdown of respondents is illustrated in the chart to the right.



Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

New humanitarian crises since 2020 (the socioeconomic crisis, COVID-19 and the Beirut explosion) resulted in multiple humanitarian coordination frameworks in Lebanon, while the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-

2020 (LCRP, extended to 2021) remains a key humanitarian architecture to respond to Syrian Crisis. UNICEF leads the WASH and education sectors, and the child protection sub-sector across all the emergencies and ensures over-arching strategies to respond to the needs of all children. As the lead of the nutrition sector that was established under the Humanitarian Country Team/Emergency Operations Centre, UNICEF is putting in place strategies to strengthen Nutrition response across frameworks. UNICEF remains an active member in Health, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) sectors. 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 and child protection.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Highlights from 2021 include content production and campaigning for the [COVID-19 national vaccination plan](#), with multimedia packages developed on preventive measures, especially in schools. The importance of routine immunization was emphasised during [World Immunization Week](#), and a campaign to advocate for the rights of every child to access safe and clean water was launched on [World Water Week](#). [U-Report Lebanon](#) was launched in March for youth engagement and community participation to create positive change. Special content was developed for [International Woman's Day](#) and 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 adolescents was launched in May, while a campaign advocating on the [importance of education](#) and schools opening was published in September. The [Generation of Innovation Leaders mentorship programme](#) was launched, providing entrepreneurs with opportunities to learn from experienced professionals.

Summary of programme results

LEBANON		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Change since last SitRep	Change since last quarter	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep
Health & Nutrition							
# of children vaccinated against Measles Under 1 and Under 5	343,258	170,000	66,198 ²⁸	42,558			
# of under five children vaccinated against Penta 1	299,603	85,000	65,779 ²⁹	26,340			
# of under five children vaccinated against Penta 3	299,603	81,000	52,452 ³⁰	16,748			
# children U5 receiving micronutrient supplements	N/A	60,000	33,832 ³¹	11,853			
# of PLWs of children 0-23 months who received one on one counselling and awareness on IYCF	N/A	44,500	51,774 ³²	33,073			
# of children between the age of 0 and 5 attending the PHC who are screened for malnutrition	N/A	130,000	285,741 ³³	209,821 ³⁴			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS	3,207,700 ³⁵	51,954	28,366 ³⁶	9,071	25,000	36,347	11,628
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services		5,000	7,067 ³⁷	2,213	10,500	13,099	6,554

28 Despite community mobilisation efforts, demand for routine immunization has declined this year due to fears about COVID-19 transmission and difficulties accessing healthcare due to the economic crisis. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31 Due to the lockdown imposed at the start of 2021, staff were unable to commute to the field, resulting in the underachievement of this indicator. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting

32 This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting

33 Screening for malnutrition was increased due to growing concerns about the impact of the socio-economic crisis on children's diets. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

34 The previous situation report only included results up to May 2021, as MOPH data was not available in time for publication. The large increase this quarter reflects reporting from June until the end of 2021.

35 This is the need for the whole protection sector.

36 UNICEF and partners faced challenges in delivering interventions due to the shortage of fuel and electricity. This is being addressed through a blended (remote and face-to-face) approach to implementation. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

37 The socio-economic crisis and the impacts of COVID-19 substantially increased the vulnerability of women and girls, resulting in greater needs for case management and specialized services. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

# women and girls accessing mobile and static-safe spaces		20,000	30,187 ³⁸	11,665	140,000	58,627	31,165
# of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse		35,000	20,184 ³⁹	24,996	-	-	-
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	460,000	463,913	0	463,913	553,047	89,134
# of (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE)		39,000	47,857 ⁴⁰	28,151	80,000	73,487	32,699
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	184,774	280,134 ⁴¹	36,056	377,842	302,263	37,750
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use		230,000	236,318	236,318 ⁴²	1,433,000	330,879	287,109
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations		164,438	268,064 ⁴³	28,042	285,035	291,782	51,625
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity		80,173	131,624 ⁴⁴	32,00	419,000	157,191	37,200
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with adequate access to improved wastewater services		100,000	261,544 ⁴⁵	261,544 ⁴⁶	378,000	303,683	261,683
Social Policy							

38 After several months of isolation and disruption to social relationships due to COVID-19 lockdowns, women and girls were enthusiastic to re-join PSS activities taking place in person, in safe spaces. This resulted in this target being exceeded.

39 Partners have had difficulty accessing this indicator due to not having access to the GBV database, resulting in lower than planned results.

40 NFE targets were set based on face-to-face learning. Remote learning, implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions, resulted in a lower cost per student, and allowed more children to be reached.

41 Beneficiary numbers have exceeded targets due to increased population movement to informal settlements as a result of the economic crisis. This has meant that the needs for temporary services are higher than initially anticipated. WASH results have increased since the publication of the Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to partner inputs received after publication.

42 Activities for this indicator were ongoing throughout 2021, but were completed in the final quarter. Hence the large increase in beneficiaries in a single quarter.

43 Beneficiary numbers have exceeded targets due to increased population movement to informal settlements as a result of the economic crisis. This has meant that the needs for temporary services are higher than initially anticipated. WASH results have increased since the publication of the Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to partner inputs received after publication.

44 Additional hygiene awareness sessions were implemented in response to high COVID-19 cases, resulting in this target being exceeded. WASH results have increased since the publication of the Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to partner inputs received after publication.

45 In 2021, the Ministry of Energy and Water approached UNICEF to assist with Government projects that had ceased due to the economic crisis and currency devaluation. Projects within the 251 most vulnerable localities were completed, resulting in higher beneficiary numbers than planned.

46 Activities for this indicator were ongoing throughout 2021, with beneficiaries recorded at the completion of large projects in the final quarter of the year. Hence the large increase in a single quarter.

# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance	1,800,246	10,500	7,515 ⁴⁷	2			
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		10,844	4,849 ⁴⁸	844			
# of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme		13,189	13,644	6,044			
# of youth supported with employment support services		934	4,619 ⁴⁹	2,956			
# of adolescents and youth who access employment or income generation opportunities		3,956	5,325 ⁵⁰	2,981			
# of male and female youth trained on the Life Skills programme packages		16,445	20,327	9,383			
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		1,000	1,346	484			
# of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages		10,000 ⁵¹	58,497	56,021 ⁵²			

47 Given the advantages of the Haddi approach over the ICWP, all ICWP children supported under the Syrian Refugee Response Appeal were moved to the Haddi programme, which is funded through the Lebanon Response Appeal.

48 Implementation of these activities was disrupted due to COVID-19 restrictions.

49 The unit cost for cash for work was revised in May 2021 and payments were moved to US dollars. This allowed more beneficiaries to be reached than initially targeted.

50 Ibid.

51 At mid-year, target was revised to 50 000 by LCO

52 Activities under this indicator increased substantially in the second half of 2021, due to support for the IYCF campaign to provide key messages to around 20,000 caregivers, and the SMS messages sent to caregivers receiving support through the Haddi programme which launched in June.

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. By the end of December 2021, UNICEF Jordan had received \$103 million in contributions. With a carry forward sum of \$54 million, UNICEF Jordan's year end funding gap totalled \$50 million. The impact of this funding gap meant that some of the programmes initially planned, could not be implemented.

In 2021, UNICEF was generously supported by the following donors: Australia, Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the European Union (EU), Germany (KfW), Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Estonia, Korea, Italy, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the US (BRPM and USAID). UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

Situation in Numbers

1,589,532
children in need (HAC 2021)

2,352,733
people in need (HAC 2021)

670,364
registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR)

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2021, the Syria crisis continued into its tenth consecutive year. Jordan hosts and offers protection and assistance to more than 2.7 million refugees, including 1.3 million Syrians, of whom 672,952 (50 per cent children) are registered with UNHCR. Currently, 131,410 Syrian refugees live in camps: 80,809 refugees in Za'atari camp, 43,934 in Azraq camp and 6,667 in the Emirati Jordanian camp.⁵³ The majority of refugees have been welcomed into host communities, located primarily in the northern governorates and in Amman.⁵⁴

The protracted nature of the Syria crisis is increasing vulnerabilities of refugees in Jordan and has contributed to an environment of prolonged vulnerability for children and young people affected by the Syria crisis face multiple deprivations – poverty, profound stress, limited access to quality education and some 20 per cent of children in the country being multidimensionally poor.⁵⁵

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

In Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps, UNICEF provides life-saving health and nutrition interventions to children under five and women of childbearing age women. During the reporting period, UNICEF screened a total of 71,068 children (50 per cent female), and 7,335 women for malnutrition. Thirty-three children (73 per cent female) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 237 children (58 per cent female) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 148 women with malnutrition were identified. All were successfully treated.

UNICEF supports the Ministry of Health (MOH) with technical assistance, donation of vaccines and cold chain equipment to ensure that the routine immunization programme serves every child nationwide. During the reporting period, 21,260 Syrian refugee children (48 per cent female) were vaccinated against measles and 21,939 Syrian refugee children (48 per cent female) were vaccinated against Polio, respectively (HAC targets achieved). Additionally, 201,155 children (48 per cent female) were provided with Vitamin A supplementation (HAC target achieved). In 2021, UNICEF began an immunization coverage and equity analysis, and Jordan's first national cold chain equipment inventory (CCEI), which includes a routine electronic data collection system and planning dashboard.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, a total of 8,587 women, girls and boys (62 per cent female) benefited from UNICEF supported child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response intervention services in Syrian refugee camps and host communities (HAC target achieved). In cooperation with the Ministry of Labour (MOL) and partners, UNICEF continued monitoring child labour while supporting the provision of case management services for refugee children involved in the worst forms of child labour.

53 UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response Portal, as of December 2021

54 UNHCR "Syria Regional Refugee Response Portal," Accessed December 2021.

55 UNICEF (2019), Factsheet January 2019.

UNICEF implemented interactive, community-based child protection activities, reaching 95,138 individuals (58 per cent female; 49 per cent of HAC target achieved)⁵⁶ with psychosocial support, and offering painting and drawing activities for children and parenting programmes for the caregivers.⁵⁷ UNICEF introduced a new parenting programme called “Our Happy Home”.⁵⁸ This programme will focus on positive parenting and child-rearing practices for parents of children from newborn till 18 years of age. In cooperation with Jordan River Foundation, UNICEF launched the second phase of a campaign on protection from online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in December, through several activities and awareness-raising sessions.

Education

By the end of December, the Ministry of Education (MOE) - UNICEF Learning Bridges programme⁵⁹ had reached 499,765 students (65 per cent female) from Grades 4 to 9; providing learning support through printed activity packs, with additional resources available online. At the request of the MOE and in coordination with the MOE’s curriculum department, UNICEF supported the development of Grade 10 material for Learning Bridges. The Learning Bridges materials will help Grade 10 students think through academic and career opportunities, sustainable environment issues, human rights and develop their own electronic portfolio.⁶⁰ Grade 10 materials will be introduced in schools in the second semester of the 2021/2022 academic year.

UNICEF has technically supported a National Diagnostic Assessment in Maths and Arabic for Grades 4 to 11 which will be conducted by the MOE in the camps, as well as all public schools nationwide in the beginning of the second semester. This will help teachers identify learning gaps and support children in their learning recovery. A new accelerated learning programme for teaching Maths and Arabic to students in the Makani centres will be implemented from February 2022.

At the end of December, the UNICEF-supported non-formal education (NFE) Drop-Out programme was successfully handed over to the MOE as planned. To support the transition plan, UNICEF supported a Participatory Learning Methodology Training of Trainers (ToT) between 10-27 October, and cascade training between 30 October - 16 November. A total of 51 (33 per cent female) MOE personnel were trained through the ToT and 647 (47 per cent female) MOE personnel through the cascade training.

Youth and Adolescent Development and Participation

UNICEF continued work on promoting the youth volunteering ecosystem, through the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Platform, Nahno, featuring 252,426 volunteering activities for 79,738 young people (71 per cent female), with over two million hours of volunteering. The Crown Prince, Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, launched the Al Hussein bin Abdullah II Award for Voluntary Service and the Jordanian Volunteerism Charter on International Volunteer Day at a ceremony organized by the Ministry of Youth (MOY), in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation (CPF), Nahno and UNICEF. The award will be linked to Nahno as the basis for eligibility to apply for the award. The charter will promote a culture of volunteerism, stimulate entrepreneurship and innovation, and consolidate the efforts of volunteers around Jordan to advance this field.

In 2021, the Learning to Earning programme enabled 5,328 young people (61 per cent female) to enrol in demand-driven quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) courses and digital skills which may lead to paid internships and livelihoods opportunities (HAC target achieved). The programme, through its entrepreneurship and self-employment initiatives focusing on establishing and supporting home-based businesses, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and social enterprises, has also supported 1,438 vulnerable young women and men (60 per cent female) through financial and technical assistance and job creation (HAC achieved).

56 As communicated in previous SitRep, the reason for underachievement: Makani centres reopened for in-person activities in June 2021. Due to the social distancing requirement, a lower number of children can be present at the centre. In addition, there was a delay in receiving approval from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) for some Child Protection partners to implement the community-based activities. The approval was granted in September 2021.

57 The parenting programmes, (benefitting 90 per cent female in 2021), are 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 in 2021 to include parents of children of all ages (0–18 years).

58 The ‘Our Happy Home’ programme will be replacing 0 to 8 the Better Parenting programme, targeting parents of children 0 to 18 years of age.

59 A national blended learning programme that is supporting children enrolled in Grades 4-9 in recovering lost learning.

60 A portfolio of their Learning Bridges work developed as a Padlet (a free online tool that functions like an online notice board, allowing students and teachers to post notes on a page).

WASH

UNICEF continued the provision of life-saving water services, prioritizing the most vulnerable people in camps and host communities, reaching 178,362 individuals (75 per cent female; 20 per cent with disability; 52 per cent of HAC target achieved).⁶¹ With the increase in demand for water, particularly during summer, UNICEF continued exploring alternative water sources to satisfy water demand as the country witnessed significant water shortages. In 2021, 798,419 people, 500,000 of whom being students, were reached with critical WASH items, essential to maintain a high level of hygiene and reduce risk against disease.

With schools reopening in September, 46,559 children (53 per cent female) benefitted from a range of WASH infrastructure upgrades, greywater reuse systems, water and sanitation services, and hygiene and climate change awareness sessions. In total, 123,899 people (50 per cent female; 21 per cent with disability; 88 per cent of HAC target achieved)⁶² were reached with hygiene promotion during the year, with emphasis on hand-washing practices, complementing the distribution of hygiene items and soap bars.

Social Protection and Social Policy

With UNICEF's technical support, the National Aid Fund (NAF), which provides financial aid to vulnerable families, implemented, and concluded the Takaful 1 and 3⁶³ programmes in 2021, reaching nearly 350,000 households and over 640,000 children (50 percent were girls) in 2021. With UNICEF Jordan's technical and operational support, new registration and targeting of households has been completed for the Takaful 1 programme; a total of 412,063 applications were received – of those, 90,000 eligible households will be covered in 2022.

UNICEF's Hajati programme⁶⁴ benefitted around 23,000 children (50 per cent female; 10.8 per cent with disability) from 7,915 vulnerable households (83 per cent Syrian; 28 per cent female-headed) throughout the year, reaching 79 per cent of the HAC target.⁶⁵ To mitigate against increased COVID-19 related poverty and negative coping mechanisms, UNICEF launched a cash programme in 2021 targeting older children who face increased risks of dropping out of school, engaging in the labour market or becoming victims of child marriage, benefitting 2,935 adolescents between the ages of 13 -18 (51 per cent female; 7 per cent with disability).

Makani Programme

UNICEF's Makani programme continued providing an age-appropriate integrated package of services through 140 Makani centres nationwide, reaching over 136,000 beneficiaries, of whom around 107,000 are children (55 per cent female; 1.5 per cent with disability) through both in-person and remote modalities. In July, NAF and UNICEF officially launched the Takaful *Plus* initiative, aiming to couple Makani services to vulnerable Jordanians receiving NAF support⁶⁶.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF, in coordination with partners, developed and disseminated WASH-related Educational Communication Materials and critical messaging regarding the importance of handwashing, personal appropriate hygiene practices, and the importance of COVID-19 prevention measures in both host community and refugee camps' schools to protect children from COVID-19 and ensure schools remain open.

The MOH and UNICEF, in partnership with the World Health Organization, Royal Health Awareness Society and the National Council for Family Affairs, continued to lead a collaborative effort to unify messaging through the national Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) campaign on COVID-19. Reliable information, countering misinformation and rumours, and promoting proper health practices and procedures were focused upon. Since the beginning of the year, the national campaign reached an estimated 10 million impressions by individuals per month, through UNICEF partners' social media platforms (overachieving the HAC target).

UNICEF also implemented RCCE activities that aimed at increasing awareness and uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine. Among these activities to address vaccine hesitancy in host communities, an interactive theatre play

61 The reason for underachievement is due to lack of funding. UNICEF had expected to receive additional funding, particularly for host community activities.

62. UNICEF was unable to achieve the target due to overestimation in the number of targeted students returning to schools and attending hygiene promotion sessions.

63 Takaful, "Solidarity", in Arabic

64 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.

65 The underachievement is due to limited funding for the programme. UNICEF indicated in Q3 SitRep that it will not reach target by end of 2021.

66 The most vulnerable Jordanians are identified by the National Aid Fund NAF through a poverty-based criterion. This population group is supported with cash assistance through the different NAF programmes.

by famous Jordanian actors was performed in nine locations in Jordan. After the play, a health professional facilitated a discussion and addressed the audience's questions and concerns regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. A mobile vaccination team was available on site to vaccinate individuals right after the play. Of the 800 individuals attending the plays, 14 per cent elected to receive the COVID-19 vaccine after the play. The MOH has requested for the play to be performed in five other locations.

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), Education, WASH and Social Protection.

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 is co-chair of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG). In December, UNICEF facilitated the country visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children (SRSG-VAC), Najat Maalla M'jid. The SRSG met with key governmental entities, protection and humanitarian actors and children, and visited Za'atari refugee camp, where she met with children and caregivers benefiting from child protection interventions implemented by UNICEF. The Child Protection and SGBV Sub-Working Groups organized a joint meeting with the SRSG-VAC, as part of her visit. The meeting included briefings on the most recent and relevant Child Protection concerns and trends, with a focus on child labour, alternative care arrangements, Gender-based Violence (GBV) and child marriage.

In addition, UNICEF played a key role in mobilizing and enabling coordinated and collective action by governmental and non-governmental actors regarding the issue of child marriage. This led to the development of a multi-sectoral action plan to mitigate child marriage and the establishment of a Child Marriage Task Force (led by UNHCR) in Za'atari refugee camp.

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).

WASH

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI), led the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) process, coordinating and providing technical support to partners and authorities to update planned interventions across the WASH sector, while ensuring that COVID-19-related activities were highlighted and addressed. Discussions with sector partners on laying the groundwork for 2022 activities were initiated, with support from MOWI. UNICEF also continued high-level discussions with MOWI in regard to the transition of the operation of the water and wastewater systems in all Syrian refugee camps to the Government of Jordan in the future.

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. The committee has completed the technical evaluation, and the recommended financial service providers are currently undergoing the financial evaluation.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

<https://www.unicef.org/jordan/reports/national-study-violence-against-children-jordan>

<https://www.unicef.org/jordan/stories/road-my-dream>
https://almashareq.com/en_GB/articles/cnmi_am/features/2021/12/20/feature-03
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/11/18/child-labour-on-rise-among-jordans-most-vulnerable>
<https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/despite-progress-equitable-access-education-remains-challenge-%E2%80%94%94%C2%A0unicef>
<https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/unicef-study-highlights-socioeconomic-aspirations-experiences-jordans-youth>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1471132942873280523>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1465334742337961991>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1465078049217683462>
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UNICEF Jordan official website: <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/>

Summary of programme results

JORDAN		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep
Health							
# children under 5 vaccinated against measles	22,000	20,900	21,260 ⁶⁷	6,490			
# children under 5 vaccinated against polio	22,000	20,900	21,939 ⁶⁸	6,334			
Nutrition							
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	15,000	15,000	6,489 ⁶⁹	1,933			
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	250,000	187,500	201,155 ⁷⁰	38,067			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	195,000	195,000	95,138 ⁷¹	21,724			
# women, girls and boys accessing CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	8,000	8,000	8,587 ⁷²	3,031			
# individuals demonstrating enhanced knowledge on child protection	N/A	3,000	3,334 ⁷³	320			
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	195,000	195,000	136,859 ⁷⁴	60,039			
Education							

67 47% female; Location: 82% Host 82/18% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.

68 49% female; Location: 83% Host, 29% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.

69 44% female; Location: 0% Host, 100% Camps; Nationality: 100% Syrian. Error in overestimation of target.

70 48% female; Location: 96% Host, 4% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.

71 26% women, 3% men, 32% girls and 39% boys / Host: 66% / Zaatari: 17% / Azraq: 14% / ITS: 3% Reason for underachievement: Makani centres reopened for in-person activities in June 2021. Due to the social distancing requirement, a lower number of children are allowed to be present at the centre. In addition, there was a delay in receiving approval from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) for some Child Protection partners to implement the community-based activities.

72 32% women, 30% girls & 38% boys / Host: 75% / Zaatari: 13% / Azraq: 12%

73 60% Women and 40% Men / Host: 41% / Zaatari: 25% / Azraq: 34%. The main reason for overachievement under this indicator was the fact that some trainings were delivered online - this gave a chance to the trainers to increase the number of participants in each session, thereby increasing the number of people reached overall.

74 62% female and 38% male / Host: 75% / Zaatari: 12% / Azraq: 10% / ITS: 3% Underachievement is due to Makani centres (which are used as an entry point for this service) being closed for in-person services until June 2021. In addition, there was a delay in receiving approval from the MOPIC for some Child Protection partners to implement this activity. The approval was granted in September 2021.

# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	291,742 ⁷⁵	195,000 ⁷⁶	186,876 ⁷⁷	1,734	195,000	186,876	1,734
# children receiving individual learning materials	850,000	637,500	499,765 ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹	0	850,000	499,765	0

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	200,600	340,000	178,362 ⁸⁰	32,211			
# people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	1,395,000	800,000	798,419 ⁸¹	649,000			
# people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	27,000	140,000	123,899 ⁸²	66,675			
# children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	30,000	30,000	46,559 ⁸³	24,296			

Social Protection & Cash Transfer

# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding	300,000	300,000	349,537 ⁸⁴	6,495	100,000	349,537	6,495
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75 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.

76 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.

77 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 November 2021) Total: 5,286 (46% female); Location: 83% Host/ 17% Camp (7% Azraq / 10% Za'atari); Nationality: 46% Jordanian / 49% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. NFE (Dropout) cumulative total (from 2018): Total: 14,042 (55% female); Nationality: 44% Jordanian / 51% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. LSS Sector Total; 37,825 (55% female); Location: 68% Host / 27% Camps (11% Azraq / 16% Za'atari) / 5% ITS; Nationality: 43% Jordanian / 53% Syrian / 4% Other Nationality. Attendance: 96% In school / 4% out of school; children with disabilities 1.7%. Due to double counting (in the Q3 report) some children enrolled in formal education in refugee camps that also benefit from Learning Support Services (LSS) were double counted. UNICEF has corrected the number of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning within this report. This correction ensures that the number of children reported as reached represents a unique number of children. In Q3, the number should have been 185,142, hence there is an increase of 1,734 from Q3 to Q4.

78 The target of 637,500 children to receive individual Learning Bridges materials was an ambitious one, based on working with and through the Ministry of Education (MOE) to reach 75 per cent of all students in Jordan in Grades 4 to 9 in the 2020/2021 academic year. UNICEF, in partnership with the MOE, achieved 78 per cent of the agreed target, with 499,765 children benefitting from the Learning Bridges blended learning programme (printed and online materials). Over 70 per cent of schools nationally participated in Learning Bridges, a major achievement given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and extended school closures. It should be noted that some of the most vulnerable children in Grades 4 to 9 without internet access were reached through printed materials, whilst online resources were widely disseminated through schools, MOE, and UNICEF websites. The major challenge faced preventing full achievement of this target included: survey data in semester one found that engagement of male students was less than that of female students, due to the lower participation of teachers in boy's schools in the programme. This reflects the lower engagement of boys' schools overall in remote learning during school closures – and poorer learning outcomes of boys' schools nationally compared to girls. To address this challenge, Learning Bridges Champions have been engaged across all districts to promote participation of the principals of boy's schools in Learning Bridges. District and governorate level electronic notice boards (Padlets) have been developed where schools can post student's work. The notice boards visually present the level of participation of girls' and boys' schools – which has incentivized greater contributions by male teachers in boys' schools. As a result, participation of boys had increased by the end of semester two by 11 per cent.

79 65% female. As of the end of Q3, 499,765 students have been provided with Learning Bridges activities materials.

80 49% female/ Location: 27% Host, 73% Camps; Nationality: 27% Jordanian, 73% Syrian, 20% with disability. The reason for underachievement is due to lack of funding. UNICEF had expected to receive more funding, particularly for host community activities, but that was not the case.

81 49% female/ Location: 2% ITSs, 16% Camps, 82% HC; Nationality: 18% Syrian, 82% Jordanian, 15% with disability.

82 50% female/ Location: 8% ITSs, 11% HC, 81% Camps; 11% Jordanian, 89% Syrian, 21% with disability. UNICEF was unable to achieve the target due to overestimation in the number of targeted students returning to schools and attending hygiene promotion sessions.

83 53% female/ Location: 28% Host, 72% Camps; Nationality: 28% Jordanian, 72% Syrian 20% children with disability. The reason for overachievement is due to additional funds received in 2021 to upgrade WASH facilities in vulnerable schools in Jordan.

84 There is no UNICEF-specific result. This is UNICEF support to Government Social Protection and Cash Transfer programmes, through the National Aid Fund. 26% female-headed households, 3 per cent with disability. The overachievement is due to the Government's temporary expansion of the recovery of programme Takaful 3 (over 155,000 household during 2021) to support households impacted by COVID-19.

# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	50,000	10,000	7,915 ⁸⁵	2,161	50,000	0 ⁸⁶	N/A
Adolescents & Youth							
# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes		200,000	49,372 ⁸⁷	4,825			
# children/adolescents and youth involved in civic engagement initiatives		200,000	73,259 ⁸⁸	40,886			
# adolescents and youth engaged in certified vocational trainings		3,000	5,328 ⁸⁹	2,336			
# women and youth engaged in Home Based Business or social enterprises		200	1,438 ⁹⁰	29			
C4D, Community Engagement & AAP							
# people reached through messaging on access to services	7,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000 ₉₁	0			
# people participating in engagement action	N/A	2,000,000	2,060,996 ⁹²	0			

85 7915 vulnerable households (27 per cent female-headed); over 23,000 children (51 per cent girls; 10.8 per cent with disability; 82 per cent Syrian); The underachievement is due to funding constraints. UNICEF does not expect to achieve the target by the end of the year.

86 UNICEF cannot report on the sector.

87 65% female, 2% with disability, Location; 72%Host/28% Camps (11% Azraq/ 14% Za'atari). Nationality; 78% Jordanian, 21% Syrians, 1% other nationalities. Underachievement is due to limited funding secured for this component. Underachievement is due to limited funding secured for this component. UNICEF had previously highlighted that target will not be achieved by the end of the year.

88 63% female, 2% with disability, Location; 92%Host% 8Camps (4% Azraq/ 5% Za'atari). Nationality; 86% Jordanian, 13% Syrians, 1% other nationalities. 59% Underachievement is due to limited funding secured for this component. UNICEF had previously highlighted that the target will not be achieved by the end of the year.

89 61% female Nationality: 49% Jordanian, 44% Syrians, and 7% Palestinian. Reason for overachievement: Given the context in Jordan (the high percentage of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)), donor interest continues to lie in equipping young people with technical and vocational skills that lead to securing employment and livelihoods opportunities as a result, funding was received to support this area of work which enabled implementation at a bigger scale.

90 60%female. Nationality; 84% Jordanians, 3% Syrians, 12% Palestinians, 1% Iraqi. Reason for overachievement: Given the context in Jordan (the high unemployment rates among youth), donor interest continues to lie in the area of social enterprises and entrepreneurship and as a result, funding was received to support this area of work which enabled implementation at a bigger scale

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

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

IRAQ

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2021, UNICEF received \$ 2.82 million against its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the Syrian refugee response in Iraq. The available funds during the year – \$ 1.55 million of which were carried over from 2020 – amount to nearly \$ 4.4 million against a requirement of nearly \$ 11 million. UNICEF's response to Syrian refugees in Iraq during 2021 was thus 60 per cent underfunded; the sectors presenting major funding gaps are Education (72 per cent), Child Protection (68 per cent) and Health and Nutrition (66 per cent).

Due to shortage of funding, some key targets, notably those related to the provision of specialized child protection and GBV risk mitigation and response services, access to formal and non-formal education as well as provision of WASH services, could not be met.

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.

Funding continues to be a challenge; additional advocacy is needed to solicit funding for refugee response. Since the humanitarian situation in Iraq has, for a number of 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 and to reach the most vulnerable children and groups with essential, life-saving interventions such as immunization, WASH and child protection/GBV prevention and response services

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to data from UNHCR, as of December 2021, nearly 255,000 Syrian refugees are registered in Iraq, the vast majority living in the Kurdistan Region. On 31 December 2021, a new wave of over 1,446 refugees from North East Syria arrived in Iraq following the reopening of the Sahela border crossing by the Kurdistan Regional Government. Around 90 percent of the new refugees first arrived at Al-Waleed border crossing, near Rabeea, and were then moved to Sahela for screening by the Assayish authorities. The reasons behind this movement included resettlement to a third country, search for livelihood opportunities as well as small scale attacks in some areas of North East Syria.

As of December 2021, only 200 COVID-19 cases were confirmed amongst Syrian refugees in Iraq, including 5 fatalities. However, these figures are definitely under-reported because of the limited testing capacity, especially during the last 5-6 months of 2021. In coordination with UNHCR and WHO, UNICEF advocated 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 31 December, 31,204 Syrian refugees (60 per cent female) have been vaccinated in Iraq.

Prolonged displacement and reduced livelihood opportunities continued to exert pressure on the coping ability of refugee families, with their situation being further impacted by COVID-19 and related socio-economic consequences. 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 widely. This situation has exacerbated humanitarian needs, especially for the most vulnerable.

The public financing challenges that Iraq and Kurdistan went through due to the economic downturn and the COVID-19-related economic impact, along with low resource allocation by the government to respective directorates, have reduced the capacity of local authorities to provide basic services and respond to the needs of 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).

Situation in Numbers

107,487

children in need (HAC 2021)

243,000

people in need (HAC 2021)

249,733

of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR)

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF sustained the continuation of health and nutrition services in all refugee camps in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah without interruption throughout 2021, thereby reducing morbidity and mortality rates among vulnerable children and their mothers.

Through its implementing partners, UNICEF vaccinated a total of 27,833 under five (U5) children (13,638 girls) against polio as part of routine immunization activities at fixed sites, against the planned target of 33,669 U5 children. Of these, 4,709 (2,307 girls) were reached in quarter 4. Routine immunization also included Bacille-Calmet-Guerin (BCG), measles or measles-mumps-rubella and other vaccines. During routine immunization interventions, 2,089 children were also reached with administration of vitamin A.

UNICEF and partners also conducted community-based outreach and advocacy activities focusing on health promotion and hygiene, reaching 15,939 individuals (9,908 females). In collaboration with UNICEF, Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) was included in all PHC (Primary Health Care) training courses as a standalone session and 1,377 healthcare facility staff and community health workers (963 women) were reached with orientation on the use and disposal of PPEs throughout the year, against a planned target of 1,257.

37,901 U5 children and women (18,571 females) accessed primary healthcare and correct health messages and information in UNICEF supported facilities throughout 2021 – 7,723 (3,784 females) of whom accessed during quarter 4 – against a target of 35,785 individuals. This was a result of different health promotion activities such as distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, individual consultations, outreach visits by health promoters and focus group sessions.

Although Health and Nutrition interventions were underfunded in terms of funding specified for humanitarian support, UNICEF managed to sustain the achievement of the targets through complementary funding and integration of services as opportunities arise. However, we urge partners to provide the needed funding in advance to prevent interruptions in services.

Nutrition

In 2021, UNICEF-supported health teams provided growth monitoring services to a total of 13,848 refugees children (6,784 girls) against a target of 14,107; of these, 5,322 Refugee children (2,607 girls) were reached during quarter 4. Amongst those screened, 116 children (57 girls) with severe acute malnutrition were identified and admitted for treatment against a target of 141. UNICEF also supported the Directorates of Health with required supplies to manage malnourished children, including plumpy nuts supplements, micronutrients powder and therapeutic milk. Throughout 2021, 13,106 U5 children (6,784 girls) received micronutrient powder – of which 4,066 U5 children (1,993 girls) were reached during quarter 4 – against a target of 14,107.

Nutrition services also included the provision of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling to 9,190 mothers throughout 2021 – 4,760 of whom were reached in quarter 4 – against a target of 5,642.

Child Protection

Throughout 2021, UNICEF supported the Directorate of Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Kurdistan to deliver child protection services for refugee children and families residing both inside and outside refugee camps. UNICEF-supported child protection interventions are intended to enhance the protection of vulnerable children and families, with strong focus on resilience building, knowledge enhancement and strengthening of a community-based support network. Additionally, UNICEF supported delivery of adolescent girls' life education aimed at preventing Gender-based Violence (GBV).

As a result of the above-mentioned interventions, UNICEF and implementing partners reached a total of 13,919 children (7,174 girls) with structured psychosocial support services to enhance resilience and psychosocial wellbeing, against a planned target of 12,626 of these, 2,252 children (51 percent girls) were reached during quarter 4. In addition, a total of 7,776 children (3,816 girls) received family based psychosocial support kits in combination with by face-to-face or remote online support sessions. Furthermore, a total of 1,737 children (768 girls) were reached with specialized child protection services, including case management and legal support, against a planned target of 2,470 children, of these, 363 children were reached during the reporting period.

Overall, 53,239 individuals (28,487 females) were reached with awareness raising and parenting education on the prevention of violence against children against a planned target of 12,480. Of these, 17,579 (968 females) were reached during the fourth quarter. Key prevention messages included child labour, child marriage and child abuse. Of the above-mentioned total beneficiaries reached through awareness-raising, 2,517 women and adolescent girls were reached with life skills education aimed at enhancing the skills and capacity of adolescents to protect themselves. Finally, 2,517 women and girls accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions against a planned target of 12,480 individuals. Of these, 214 women and girls were reached in quarter 4.

While two of the targets (provision of psychosocial support and awareness-raising on prevention of violence against children) were exceeded through enhancing the skills and competencies of a higher number of social workers, the target for delivery specialized child protection services was not met due to budget constraints.

As part of UNICEF strategy to strengthen child protection systems, under UNICEF-UNHCR Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children, UNICEF also supported training and capacity building of 86 (39 female) government and civil society organization social workers on core child protection competencies including case management, MHPSS and adolescent girls' life skills education. Furthermore, UNICEF lead the review and development of the Child Rights Act for the Kurdistan Region, which also incorporated provisions on protecting the rights of refugee children in Kurdistan.

Education

According to the E-Parwarda system (the Education Management Information System in place in the Kurdistan region), thanks to UNICEF support, 32,013 Syrian refugee children (15,687 girls) are enrolled in formal schools in Kurdistan, against a planned target of 39,000 children. Of these, 7,616 (3,732 girls) were reached during the last quarter of 2021.

Out of the overall number of beneficiaries reached in 2021, 7,953 refugee children (3,980 girls) gained access to improved learning environments as a result of the provision of 24 prefabricated classrooms along with student desks and whiteboards in both in and out-of-camp schools within Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates as well as through the rehabilitation of nine refugee schools in Domiz 1 and 2, Akre and Bardarash camps in Dohuk governorate. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education and General Directorates of Education in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk governorates to lead and conduct Back-to-Learning (B2L) campaigns to identify out-of-school children and adolescents and support them to enrol in formal and non-formal educations. The campaigns were conducted through 215 trained school counsellors (84 females) who were able to identify 4,060 out-of-school children (2,439 girls). Of these, 182 children (103 girls) were supported to enrol in schools and non-formal education centres.

As a response to school closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic and to teachers' strikes, UNICEF supported the general Directorates of Education in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah to provide blended learning services to 7,300 refugee camp children (3,580 girls) from grades (1-6). These were provided through both offline and distance (online and TV) learning.

Furthermore, a total of 27,852 children (13,664 girls) – against a planned target of 39,000 children – received individual learning materials to ensure continuity of learning throughout 2021. Of these, 310 vulnerable children (168 girls) in Dohuk governorate – mainly orphans and children with disabilities – were provided with tablets to access the online learning platforms during the last quarter of the year.

Finally, to ensure safe school operations, a total of 54 schools have been enabled to implement safe school protocols (infection prevention and control) through a series of interventions including training of teachers on hygiene promotion and safe school protocol as well as provision of hygiene supplies, hand sanitizers, and hand sanitization station/boxes. Of these, 32 Syrian refugee schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates were reached in quarter 4 with the provision of the aforementioned items as well as with the training of 355 teachers (232 females).

In November 2021, as a result of UNICEF and UNHCR advocacy efforts within the context of the Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children, the Kurdistan Regional Government approved the Refugee Integration Policy, which promotes the inclusion of refugee children in the education system in Kurdistan.

WASH

In 2021, UNICEF enabled a total of 75,360 refugees (37,941 females) in seven refugee camps in Erbil and Duhok – against a planned target of 78,163 refugees - to access sufficient affordable, equitable and safe water. These include 3,340 individuals (2,177 females) reached in Quarter 4. The mentioned beneficiaries

were reached through a full package of WASH services, including through operation and maintenance of water provision and distribution systems (boreholes, Reverse Osmosis units pumping systems, elevated tanks, solar system, networks, etc.) as well as through provision of purification materials (including chlorine) and water quality assurance and control/testing.

UNICEF also enabled 45,411 refugee children and their families (23,160 females) – against a planned target of 48,131 – to access adequate sanitation facilities and to benefit from solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week. Of the above-mentioned beneficiaries, 3,473 individuals (1,770 females) were reached during quarter 4. These were reached through a series of interventions including operation and maintenance of existing WASH facilities, upgrading of WASH services in one public health care facility as well as hygiene promotion and awareness raising activities.

Throughout the year, UNICEF also enabled a total of 12,500 students (6,650 girls) – against a planned target of 25,772 children – to have access to WASH facilities in 20 schools (13 schools in Dohuk and 7 in Zakho districts). Of these, 2,000 students (1,505 girls) were reached during quarter 4.

UNICEF also contributed to improving infection prevention and control by providing 59,079 camp residents (30,130 females) with COVID-19 kits against a planned target of 71,355. The kits included soap bars, toothpaste and brushes, shampoo, sanitary napkins and laundry detergent. In addition to that, 7,010 hygiene kits were distributed to 35,000 individuals (17,800 females) in the four camps Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa) within Erbil during the month of November 2021.

The planned targets could not be reached due to shortage of funding as well as to the ongoing dynamic movement of refugees to other informal settlements.

Communications for Development (C4D), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

UNICEF supported hygiene promotion and COVID-19 RCCE interventions in refugee camps in Dohuk and Erbil. In 2021, 85,788 individuals (an estimated 42,465 females), against a planned target of 82,000, were reached with messages on access to services as a result of, *inter alia*, community-based sessions as well as tent-to-tent mobilization, community gathering and information sharing activities conducted by trained community mobilizers. Additionally, 76 youth and adolescents (40 per cent girls) were trained on how to plan and deliver awareness-raising and outreach campaigns, including on COVID-19 pandemic, personal hygiene and water conservation behaviors.

Finally, as a result of UNICEF interventions, a total of 17,944 individuals (an estimated 10,080 females), against a planned target of 18,000, participated in engagement actions for social and behavioral change in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaimaniyah. These included, *inter alia*, individuals reached through health and hygiene promotion, back to learning, child protection issues and COVID-19 preventive measures. Of the above-mentioned beneficiaries reached, 6,539 individuals were reached during the fourth quarter. Additionally, 2,381 children (1,195 females) in and out-of-camps have benefitted from face-to-face and remote sessions using PSS kits developed. Lastly, a total of 1,921 refugee children and adolescents (752 girls) who were either out of school or dropped out were identified and then targeted through awareness and behavior change sessions and with additional administrative support from education mobilizers; the process led to the return of 1,550 (604 girls) to formal and non-formal education systems.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In 2021, UNICEF continued to lead the WASH, Education and Child Protection sectors, in collaboration with Mercy Corps (WASH) and Save the Children (Education and Child Protection). UNICEF also led sub-national Child Protection Working Groups which were established across the Kurdistan Region to strengthen coordination and minimize duplication of child protection services. As a result, the Child Protection sector, in close collaboration with UNICEF, initiated the roll out of the child protection information management system (CPIMS) to ensure harmonization of quality service delivery in Iraq.

In the last quarter of 2021, UNICEF and partners focused on planning the 2022 refugee response. In collaboration with UNHCR and other partners, the targets, activities and budget for the coming year were revised and submitted to the UNHCR focal point for inclusion in the upcoming 2022 Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) chapter for Iraq. Also, as mentioned above, increased collaboration between UNICEF and UNHCR within the context of the Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children led to the approval of the Refugee Integration Policy by the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Funding continues to be a challenge for UNICEF and partners. In Bardarash refugee camp within Dohuk governorate, for instance, due to the lack of funding, UNICEF took over the provision of WASH services as of November 2021. Advocacy with the government is needed to encourage the adoption of longer-term solutions for refugees, including direct support from the government and inclusion of refugees in governmental policies, plans and budget.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

- **UNICEF Iraq press release:**
 - 24 November 2021 – 16 Days of Activism: UN calls for justice for women and girls' survivors of gender-based violence. [Arabic](#) / [English](#)
 - 25 November 2021 – Youth Engagement: EIIP and Green Works, ILO and UNICEF joint initiative supports young engineers to play a key role in promoting Green Works in Iraq. [Arabic](#) / [English](#)
 - 07 December 2021 – UNICEF launches globally a US\$9.4 billion emergency funding appeal for children affected by conflict, the climate crisis and COVID-19. [Arabic](#) / [English](#)
 - 08 December 2021 – Iraq's first National Youth Volunteering Platform is Launched. [Arabic](#) / [English](#)

- **Blog**
 - 7 October 2021 - Germany and UNICEF work together to support most vulnerable children. [English](#)

- **Article**
 - 10 October 2021 - Chasing a dream – the story of Haya. [Arabic](#) / [English](#)

- **Social media**
 - [FB Post](#) - UNICEF in partnership with Dohuk Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) joined the international campaign on 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, with the support from the Government of the United States of America. Refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities came together to raise awareness on prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls.

- **UNICEF Iraq photo essay:**
 - UNICEF Iraq Facebook post: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq/posts/2180065218802356>
 - UNICEF Iraq Facebook post: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq/photos/a.141751325967099/2186170391525172>

Summary of Programme Results

IRAQ		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep
Health							
# children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio in crisis affected areas through routine immunization	33,669	33,669	34,853 ⁹³	11,729	33,669	34,853	11,729
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	41,427	35,785	37,901 ⁹⁴	7,723	35,785	37,901	37,901
# healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)	1,257	1,257	1,377 ⁹⁵	0	1,257	1,377	0
# children and women accessing correct information on primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	41,427	35,785	37,901 ⁹⁶	7,723	35,785	37,901	7,723
Nutrition							
# children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	141	141	116 ⁹⁷	41	141	116	41
# children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	14,107	14,107	13,106 ⁹⁸	4,066	14,107	13,106	4,066
# U5s in camps provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, screening).	14,107	14,107	13,848 ⁹⁹	5,322	14,107	13,848	5,322
# primary caregivers of in camps children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	5,642	5,642	9,190 ¹⁰⁰	4,670	5,642	9,190	4,670
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	229,739	12,626	13,919 ¹⁰¹	2,252	24,280	17,232	1,262
# of boys and girls who received specialized child protection services	8,065	2,470	1,737 ¹⁰²	363	4,750	4,551	799
# of children and caretakers reached with awareness on prevention of violence against children	30,245	12,480	53,239 ¹⁰³	17,579	24,959	90,832	28,757

93 UNICEF and IP response: 13,638 females; Cluster response: 13,638 females. UNICEF conducted a boosting campaign to revitalize the services, and this was one reason for having slightly more vaccinated children.

94 UNICEF and IP response: 18,571 females; Cluster response: 18,571 females

95 UNICEF and IP response: 645 females; Cluster response: 645 females

96 UNICEF and IP response: 18,571 females; Cluster response: 18,571 females

97 UNICEF and IP response: 57 females; Cluster response: 57 females

98 UNICEF and IP response: 6,423 females; Cluster response: 6,423 females.

99 UNICEF and IP response: 6,784 females; Cluster response: 6,784 females

100 UNICEF and IP response: 9,190 females; Cluster response: 9,190 females

101 UNICEF and IP response: 7,174 females; Cluster response: 7,977 females

102 UNICEF and IP response: 768 females; Cluster response: 1,715 females. The target was not met due to budget constraints.

103 UNICEF and IP response: 28,487 females; Cluster response: 32,810 females. Overachievement is attributed to the use of remote awareness and working with Government. Working with the Government costs significantly much less than working with NGOs since Government is covering the salary of staff.

# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	30,245	12,480	2,517 ¹⁰⁴	214			
Education¹⁰⁵							
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	66,970	39,000	32,013 ¹⁰⁶	7,616	60,300	57,369	11,342
# of children receiving individual learning materials	66,970	39,000	27,852 ¹⁰⁷	310	67,740	60,198	19,703
# of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	N/A	50	54 ¹⁰⁸	32			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	102,000	78,163	75,360 ¹⁰⁹	3,340	195,590	97,249	0
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	102,000	48,131	45,411 ¹¹⁰	3,473	39,304	45,411	3,473
# 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	45,411 ¹¹¹	3,473	94,831	94,577	0
# of camp residents with access to COVID-19 kits	102,000	71,355	59,079 ¹¹²	0 ¹¹³	71,355	59,079	0
# of children accessing WASH facilities in learning environments (M/F)	66,970	25,772	12,500 ¹¹⁴	2,000	N/A	12,500	2,000
C4D, Community Engagement & AAP							
# of people reached with messages on access to services	245,000	82,000	85,788	0			
# of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	39,285	18,000	17,944	6,539			

104 UNICEF and IP response: 2,517 women and girls. GBV space in the refugee camp is covered by other organizations. Therefore, UNICEF focused on out-of-camp.

105 Some education related targets could not be reached due to, inter alia, shortage of funding, which negatively affected the capacity of education cluster partners, including UNICEF, to respond to the needs of refugee children. Other factors that prevented UNICEF and partners from reaching the planned targets are the delay of the Kurdistan government in implementing the Refugee Integration Policy as well as the suspension of education activities in refugee camp schools due to teachers' strikes, which were caused – in turn – by the government's delay in paying teachers' incentives.

106 UNICEF and IP response: 15,687 females; Cluster response: 29,448 females. The planned targets could not be reached due to a shortage of funding as well as to the ongoing dynamic movement of refugees to other informal settlements.

107 UNICEF and IP response: 13,664 females; Cluster response: 30,416 females. The planned targets could not be reached due to a shortage of funding as well as to the ongoing dynamic movement of refugees to other informal settlements.

108 UNICEF and IP response: 32 schools / 16,876 children (8,175 girls).

109 UNICEF and IP response: 37,941 females

110 UNICEF and IP response: 23,160 females

111 UNICEF and IP response: 23,160 females

112 UNICEF and IP response: 28,949 females. Underachievement for subject indicator due to UNICEF and cluster partners are facing a shortage of humanitarian funds to cover the needs and growing demands of WASH services under the current water scarcity and COVID pandemic, this had a significant impact on the planned interventions and the progress of the ongoing activities, hence the focus was to cover the needs at minimum levels, in parallel, UNICEF keeps advocating to support humanitarian-development nexus for the safe and dignified return of the IDPs and hand over the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in camps to local government.

113 No progress due to lack of funding under Covid19 response.

114 UNICEF and IP response: 6,650 females

EGYPT

Funding Overview and Partnerships

The fundraising environment for UNICEF's refugee response in Egypt is still facing limited attention compared to other countries in the region. At the end of the year, Egypt's appeal of US\$ 28.6 million remained 79% unfunded with US\$ 4.7 million received and US\$ 1.4 million carried over. UNICEF is making every effort to include the targets of Syrian refugee children in its development programme. The funding table reflects all emergency funding received directly against the 3RP; however it does not include other funding sources which include Syrian refugees in their programming. This additional funding has been essential to support to ongoing humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Egypt. The Government of Egypt adopts inclusion policy, which entails free access to schools and health services to Syrian migrants and refugees. The growing number of Syrians in Egypt put more burden on the health facilities and public schools. This requires more support from UNICEF to secure access and maintain a good quality of the services provided to Syrian children as well as children of other nationalities.

Situation in Numbers

1,206,100
children in need (HAC 2021)

2,305,900
people in need (HAC 2021)

266,726
registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, Sep 2021)

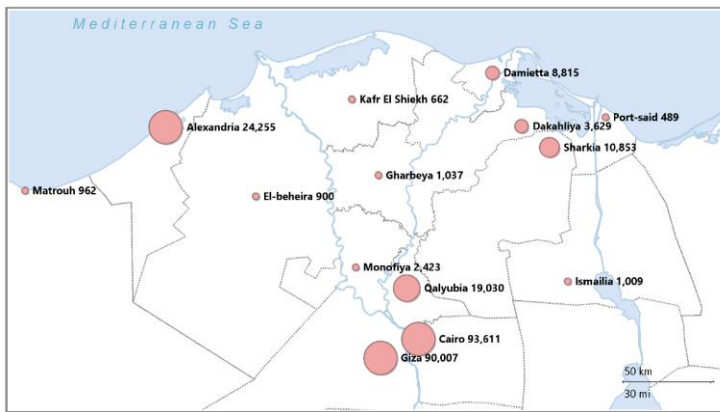
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Egypt is a destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. As of 30 September 2021, 266,726 refugees and asylum seekers were registered in Egypt (81,955 refugees and 184,711 asylum-seekers); 134,952 are Syrians (51 per cent). Around 98,458 (38 per cent) of all refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt are children. Out of this figure, 31,200 boys (31.7 per cent) and 29,300 (29.8 per cent) girls are Syrian.¹¹⁵ 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.

By 27 September 2021, the number of confirmed cases had reached 301,625, with 17,187 deaths. This date also marked the arrival of the first vaccines delivered through the COVAX Facility, and vulnerable refugees and migrant who meet the WHO eligibility criteria are guaranteed vaccines if they complete their registration details with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP).

The pandemic has placed the national health system under unprecedented stress and made many people hesitant or unable to use the services. The combined effect exacerbates existing vulnerabilities and threatens to reverse the progress Egypt has made in improving child survival over the last couple of decades.

The past quarter has witnessed increase in the number of arrivals of Syrian single men, who try to evade the military service. Information reported that Syrian citizens can obtain a Tourist Visa to Egypt for \$1,500. It is expected that the number of Syrian asylum seekers will grow in the coming few months.



Egypt is expected to face a downward trend in economic growth in the coming months¹¹⁶, though it is too early to determine the exact magnitude. Nevertheless, it is clear that in the coming year economic performance will be weaker than expected and the speed and scale of the recovery will be based on stimulus efforts and the duration of the crisis. In a socio-economic analysis conducted by the UN Country Team in Egypt, ‘Leaving No-One Behind’, refugees and migrants have been identified as particularly vulnerable groups likely to suffer the deepest and most immediate impacts of the economic

downturn. UNICEF conducts ongoing monitoring of the socioeconomic consequences of COVID for refugees on a quarterly basis through phone surveys, the findings of which are share with UNHCR and other key stakeholders in the refugee response. These surveys highlight the specific vulnerabilities of refugees, the majority of whom cannot afford the associated costs of healthcare, or access to internet for online learning, and refugee children are more likely to display distress due to the repeated lockdowns. Negative coping mechanisms are therefore expected to be higher amongst this population.

Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside local communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. As per the 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health public facilities at an equal level with Egyptian nationals. While considerable progress has been made towards improving school enrolment rates¹¹⁷, some barriers related to access to education remain. Poverty is the main reason for Syrian refugee children not being enrolled or attending school. The steady increase of commodity prices makes it more difficult for parents from refugee communities to cover the direct and indirect costs of education and consequently leads to an increased number of children not being enrolled in schools, at-risk of dropping out or being engaged in child labour. Overcrowded classrooms, lack of supplies, language barriers, violence and discrimination in schools remain major constraints to education, particularly in refugee-dense areas.

The vulnerability and needs of the host community are no lesser than those of the refugees, with Egypt’s economy likely to face continued challenges throughout the remainder of this year. The secondary impacts are expected to affect poor host communities and refugees considerably, given their pre-existing vulnerabilities. The first national curfew began on 19 March 2020, limited to the closure of restaurants and entertainment businesses from 7 pm until dawn. The secondary impacts therefore only began to take hold once more stringent curfew measures were in place and informal labour opportunities started to disappear.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

As continuation of the support UNICEF is providing to Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) Syrian families utilization to essential maternal and child health and nutrition services at primary health care level is increased and UNICEF cooperated with MoHP in referring them to secondary health care when needed as well. UNICEF and MoHP conducted a training for 200 Syrian Community Health workers CHWs on the Monitoring and Management Information System, as a first step towards digitalization of the monitoring and reporting system related to refugee population. 27,321 refugee children under-five years of age received essential health care services (immunization, growth monitoring and promotion, care of a sick child) and 8,231 refugee women have benefited from antenatal care service in UNICEF-supported facilities.

Child Protection

Child protection interventions were mainstreamed in 77 family clubs in eight governorates. Total of 6,370 Syrian children, A&Y participated in structured, sustained Psychosocial Support (PSS), life skills and CP programmes. Also, 3,904 Syrian parents participated in positive parenting programmes. Multi-sectoral case

¹¹⁶ “Leaving No One Behind in the Time of COVID-19: Preliminary mapping of potential socio-economic impacts of Covid-19 and guidance for policy responses in Egypt through a vulnerability lens”, United Nations Country Team, April 2020.

¹¹⁷ Reaching 89 per cent per latest UNHCR internal survey in 2018.

management services to 2,045 children. 2,500 blankets and 5,000 winterization kits were distributed to refugee children in five governorates. In coordination with NCCM, UNHCR and IOM, the simplified referral pathway was finalized aligned with the CoTM SoPs. An action plan to train officials in four boarder governorates was drafted as well. In partnership with UNHCR, [Kidzania](#), NCCM and MoSS, UNICEF celebrated WCD with 300 Egyptian and Syrian children in Cairo. Children received hygiene kits, water flasks, UNICEF-branded jackets and face masks.

Education

UNICEF supported 13,904 refugee children accessing formal or non-formal education through the provision of education cash grants for pre-primary education (Boys: 6,998 and Girls: 6,906) . A total of 27,993 Syrian children have benefitted from education learning materials and 4,382 children were reached with life skills education. In addition, 1,135 teachers were trained on various topics such as play-based learning, life skills, online teaching amongst others. Furthermore, MoETE, in collaboration with UNICEF, has completed the minor rehabilitation work of 402 public schools, benefitting 428,503 host community children and 9,825 refugee children, mainly Syrians. In addition, UNICEF supported 66 refugee community schools with 125,000 hygiene supplies. In partnership with Ain Shams University, UNICEF conducted a rapid mapping exercise, identifying existing learning assessments tools focusing on foundational literacy, numeracy skills and remediation programmes, that will be used to assess and address learning loss of refugee and host community children in Egypt.

Social Protection

UNICEF did not yet receive 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, in addition to relying heavily on informal labour which has several inconsistencies. Lack of regular cash grants puts these children and their families vulnerable to more poverty, which can result in negative coping mechanisms that would affect the child's wellbeing. 2021 witnessed remarkable cuts in regular cash grants for refugees due to underfunding. Provision of cash support to most vulnerable Syrian children is crucial to the families of children. UNICEF has undertaken a regular, real-time telephone-based survey to assess COVID-19 impact on children regarding access to services such as education and health.

Social and Behavioural Change - Accountability to Affected Population, Localization

UNICEF took the lead into developing weekly social listening reports using TalkWalker on COVID-19 vaccine, which took place on UNICEF, MoHP and WHO platforms reaching 106 million users. Under the leadership of MoPED and in partnership with Ministry of Social Solidarity and MoHP. Integration of RapidPro with the national registry system completed. It reached 4,729,845 households and engaged with 3,194,122 with SMS on COVID-19 prevention and response, registration of newborn children, immunization reminders, cash transfer conditionalities and tracking positive parenting behaviors among trained parents. The service supported also the MoHP Polio campaign to address the polio outbreak. UNICEF supported the launch of Waqtana, to support parents during COVID-19 and beyond. UNICEF supported the development of SBC Model on acceptance to enhance coexistence between migrants and host communities. The model to be launched during Q1 of 2022. Overall, approximately 4,970,944 people have been engaged in feedback mechanisms established by the government with UNICEF support.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is chairing and co-chairing two working groups that are used as coordination platforms with UNHCR and IOM; 1) The Education Working Group, and 2) The Child Protection Working Group. It has also been co-leading with WHO on the RCCE National Response. In coordination with relevant members of the RCCE Committee UNICEF contributed to developing the National COVID-19 Vaccine Deployment Plan and in producing a tested and digitalized COVID-19 prevention and response training package for community-based workers and service providers. The ECO's humanitarian strategy is still in progress since the RO's scoping mission to Cairo in October in order to support in this regard. In close coordination with UNICEF MENARO, UNICEF Egypt 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.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

<https://www.unicef.org/egypt/stories/primary-healthcare-units-new-damietta>

<https://www.unicef.org/egypt/stories/day-children-children>

Summary of Programme Results

EGYPT		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep	2021 target	Total results	Change since last SitRep
Health							
# children under 5 vaccinated against polio	N/A	16,000,000	16,535,878 ¹¹⁸	0			
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities		677,286	35,552 ¹¹⁹	15,416			
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services		7,500	0 ¹²⁰	0			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	N/A	70,000	25,490 ¹²¹	12,572			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions		5,000	0 ¹²²	0			
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs		20,000	9,761 ¹²³	3,101			
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management		15,000	3,209 ¹²⁴	563			
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support		500	84 ¹²⁵	28			
Education							
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	N/A	9,000	7,115	1,684			

118 The results based on the Ministry of Health and Population MoHP report after the Polio Campaign. The target was an estimated figure based on the statistical evidences for the age group. The result based on the actual outreach for the Polio Campaign that included the Egyptian and Non-Egyptian Children.

119 Based on the Central Department of Motherhood and Children hood in Ministry of Health and Population MoHP. The figures (35,552) for the refugees because, the beneficiaries from the host community the figure are (546,098) UNICEF Egypt County Office reporting on the Refugees only in this indicator.

120 Due to the funding gap no interventions in critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services.

121 The low figure due to the funding gap in Child Protection Section (85 per cent) the Child Protection section requested to change the target in Quarter 2.

122 The low figure due to the funding gap in Child Protection Section (85 per cent) the Child Protection section requested to change the target in Quarter 2.

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124 The low figure due to the funding gap in Child Protection Section (85 per cent) the Child Protection section requested to change the target in Quarter 2

125 This is the total number of the children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support, the section provided the service to 25,490 only 84 with specific needs.

# children receiving individual learning materials		46,000	27,993 ¹²⁶	165			
# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes		183,000	4,382 ¹²⁷	4,246			
# of teachers and education personnel trained		17,500	1,179 ¹²⁸	894			
Social Protection & Cash Transfer							
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across the sector		21,370	0 ¹²⁹	0			
C4D, Community engagement & AAP							
# people participating in engagement actions (for a social and behavioural change)		250,000	0 ¹³⁰	0			

126 In 2021, a total of 27,993 children (12,078 Syrians, 15,915 Africans and other nationalities) directly or indirectly benefitted from education learning materials. Out of the 27,993 children, a total of 21,693 refugee children (10,850 Syrians, 9,821 Africans and 1,022 other nationalities) have indirectly benefitted from LEGO/DUPLO kits and in-kind donations of books to schools, whereas 6,300 refugee children (1,228 Syrians, 4,964 Africans and 108 other nationalities) have received tablets.

127 A total of 4,382 children (2,488 Syrians, 1,212 Africans, 580 Egyptians and 102 other nationalities) benefitted from life skills education, out of which 3,774 children (2,249 Syrians, 941 African, 498 Egyptians and 86 other nationalities) were reached with the LSCE extra-curricular toolkit; 167 children (109 Syrians, 54 Egyptians, 1 Africans and 3 other nationalities) through the Learning Hub and 441 children (130 Syrians, 270 Africans, 28 Egyptians, 13 other nationalities) through the LEGO summer festival. The low result due to the funding gap (68 per cent) The Low figures due to the funding gap it is (76 per cent)

128 A total of 1,179 teachers (333 Syrians, 783 Africans, 48 Egyptians and 15 other nationalities) were trained, out of which 286 teachers (219 Syrians, 121 Africans, 44 Egyptians and 2 other) were trained on LSCE toolkit and COM manuals, 138 teachers (91 Africans, 3 other) on integrating LP in teaching and 655 teachers (106 Syrian, 539 Africans, 10 other) on TPTP and/or LEGO (235 out of 655 were trained on both topics). The low result due to the funding gap (76 per cent)

129 Due to the funding gap no interventions in Social Protection and Cash transfer (100 per cent) funding gap

130 No interventions in 2021 due to the funding gap

UNICEF Syria Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

UNICEF Syria and Syrian Refugees Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

Next SitRep: 31 April 2022.

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