



An internally displaced girl in north-east Syria.
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Reporting Period: 1-28 February 2022

Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report

February 2022




Highlights

- On 5 February 2022, [the UNICEF Representative met with children detained in the Ghwayran detention centre](#), in Al-Hasakeh, north-east Syria and called for their immediate release and sustainable solutions for them and the thousands of children languishing in detention and camps in the north-east. UNICEF reaffirmed its readiness to step up life-saving support and capacity for individual child assessments, and called on the States, where the children originate from, to repatriate them.
- Children remain at risk across Syria. In February, six children were killed and others injured during heavy violence in Atmeh. Two other children were killed, and two children injured by shelling. Twelve children were killed and 36 injured by explosive ordnance. A series of fires in IDP camps, meanwhile, burned tents and injured women and children due to the misuse of local heating stoves. One girl died in a fire in Al-Hol camp.
- The 2022 [Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), published on 22 February, showed that 14.6 million people are now in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria, an increase of 1.2 million people from 2021. This includes 6,500,000 children, up from 6,080,000 in 2021. In 2022, UNICEF requires \$334,430,071 to provide life-saving assistance to 9.1 million people (including 5.5 million children) across Syria according to the [Humanitarian Action for Children](#). \$84,457,762 has been made available so far, leaving a \$249,972,310 (75 per cent) gap.

Situation in Numbers

 **6,500,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance









 **14,600,000**
people in need

 **6,900,000**
internally displaced persons (IDPs)

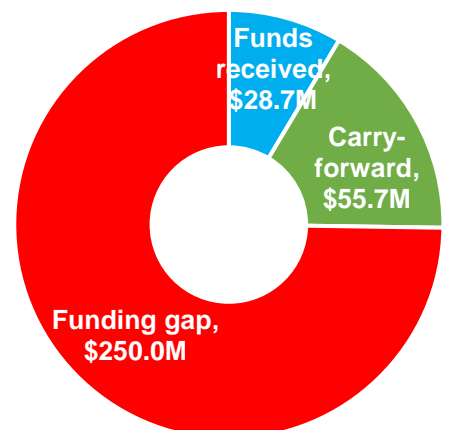
 **2,730,000**
children in difficult to access areas

(source: OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2022)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

	Health	Polio vaccination	0%
		Funding status	13%
	Nutrition	SAM admissions	4%
		Funding status	9%
	Child Protection	Psychosocial support	7%
		Funding status	33%
	Education	Formal education access	6%
		Funding status	38%
	WASH	Safe water access	13%
		Funding status	27%
	Cash Transfer	Cash transfers	11%
		Funding status	22%
	ADAP	Employability skills	16%
		Funding status	22%
	C4D	Engagement activities	5%
		Funding status	0%

UNICEF Appeal: \$334.4 million



Note: Polio vaccination is undertaken in a campaign modality; the first results will be reported after the first campaign is completed. C4D results achieved with funds from other programmes.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF requires \$334,430,071 to provide lifesaving assistance to 9.1 million people (including 5.5 million children) across Syria according to the [Humanitarian Action for Children](#) (HAC). Of the total funding requirements, \$84,457,762 have been made available, leaving a \$249,972,310 (75 per cent) gap. This year, the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States as well as GAVI, ECHO, the Syria Humanitarian Fund and UNICEF national committees generously contributed to the UNICEF humanitarian response across Syria. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private partners for this critical support.

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

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

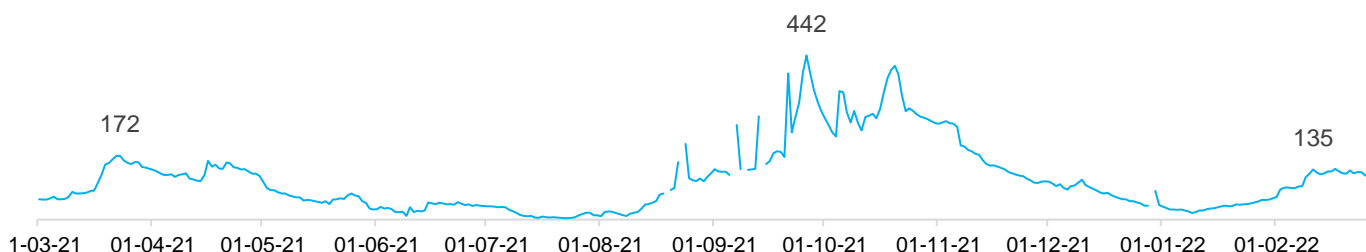
The 2022 [Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) (HNO), published on 22 February, showed that 14.6 million people are now in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria, an increase of 1.2 million from 2021. This includes 6,500,000 children, up from 6,080,000 in 2021. IDPs increased from 6.7 to 6.9 million, of whom 5.3 million are in need of assistance.

North-west Syria (NW Syria): On 2 February, six children were killed and others injured during heavy violence in Atmeh. The reporting period also witnessed continuation of artillery shelling: On 23 February, two children and two women were killed, and two children and a civilian man were injured. A series of fires in IDP camps, meanwhile, burned tents and injured women and children due to the misuse of local heating stoves. Several demonstrations were reported, the majority due to the increase in electricity costs. Other demonstrations were due to the deterioration of the education situation, non-payment of teachers and water supply interruptions.

Al-Hol Camp: On 7 February, a 10-year-old child was reportedly killed and three others injured in a shooting in the Annex area of Al-Hol Camp.¹ A 6-year-old girl died in a fire in the camp on 17 February. All activities were halted in the camp for one week starting 12 February, for security reasons. On 28 February, two different shootings wounded five camp residents.

COVID-19: Since the start of the pandemic, 188,528 cases of COVID-19 including 7,008 deaths have been confirmed including 95,754 in NW Syria and 38,398 in NE Syria. New cases tripled in February compared to January 2022, in line with the regional increase in cases due to the omicron variant².

Figure 1: New cases in government-controlled areas, March 2021 to February 2022



Al-Hasakeh City: As a result of the attack on the Ghwayran detention centre in Al-Hasakah on 20 January, violence in and around the centre forced tens of thousands of people to flee their homes. On 5 February 2022, UNICEF met with some of the child survivors of the attack in the detention centre, [renewing calls to release them](#) and get them to safety so they can overcome trauma and receive support. UNICEF also provided lifesaving assistance to the displaced children and families. As of 8 February, over 90 per cent (42,000) out of the 45,000 people displaced by hostilities in Al-Hasakeh City have returned home. One collective centre continues to host around 100 people, with a further 2,000 people still living in host communities. The main obstacles to return include the destruction of homes, shortage of basic services and food, and restrictions on movement due to ongoing security operations.³

¹ Save the Children, [At least one child killed in shooting incident in north-east Syria](#), posted: 7 February 2022.

² WHO, [Monthly COVID-19 Bulletin](#), February 2022

³ OCHA, [Syria: Displacement in Al-Hasakeh Governorate Situation Report No. 2](#), posted: 14 February 2022.

Alouk Water Station: Alouk water station remains operational, with 18 out of 30 boreholes and 3 out of 8 horizontal pumps in service. Several disruptions were recorded on 25 and 26 February, and there have been systematic power cuts from Derbasiya power station between 22:00 and 08:00 each day. The technical team was not able to visit the station between 25 and 28 February, during which time the water flow was reportedly very limited, most likely due to low levels of power received. Water supply to 960,000 people is regularly affected by these interruptions.

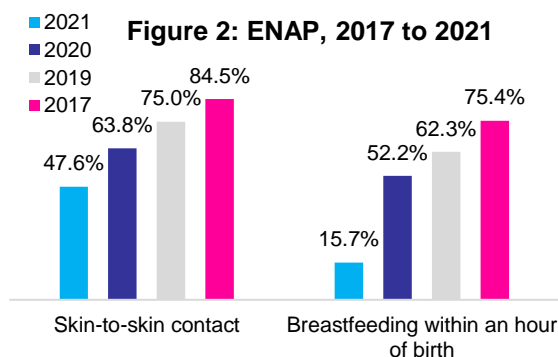
Socioeconomic situation: The national average price of WFP’s standard reference food basket⁴ increased by two per cent in February compared with January. This is the highest recorded average price since monitoring started in 2013.⁵ Eligibility criteria for Syrian households receiving subsidies were updated, with 600,000 or 15 per cent of all households no longer receiving subsidies. For example, households with cars made after 2007 will lose gas subsidies. Electricity, water and fuel shortages also continues. During a UNICEF monitoring exercise of 706 beneficiaries in February, 63 per cent reported have two hours of electricity or less per day while 62 per cent reported not receiving water on a daily basis including 16 per cent who get water once a week or less and 19 per cent were reliant on water trucking or other sources.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

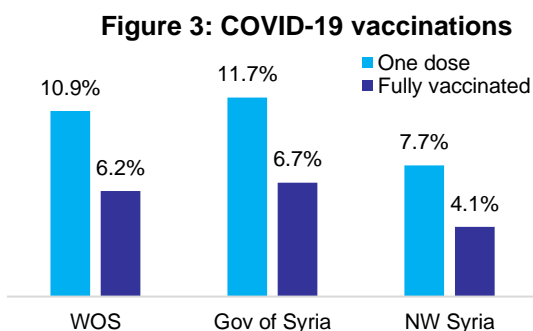
In February, 176,149 **free medical consultations** (75,485 for boys, 74,366 for girls, 2,874 for men and 25,424 for women) were provided by UNICEF implementing partners through fixed centres and mobile teams in 14 governorates. This includes 44,405 in NE Syria (7,180 in Al-Hol Camp) and 18,038 in NW Syria. Health promotion activities reached 80,871 caregivers (48,283 women), 14,429 of them in NE Syria and 59,272 in NW Syria.

Trained community volunteers conducted 2,559 home visits to 775 pregnant women and 395 newborns (183 boys) through the **newborn care at-home programme** in 12 governorates. Since the beginning of 2022, 185 (154 females) health workers have been trained to improve the quality of care for newborns in hospitals, public health centres and communities. Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) 2021 results from five hospitals were shared covering 5,575 newborns (see Figure 2). Of these newborns, 15 per cent were premature (down from 27 per cent in 2017) and there was a 17.3 neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births.



Immunization services were delivered through 84 centres in NW Syria reaching 9,247 children under 1 with their third dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) vaccine, as well as other routine vaccines. UNICEF also continued to support routine immunization in government-controlled areas; results are expected in March. In response to the **measles outbreak** in Al-Bab District, the measles campaign launched on 28 January continued in February with 50,948 children vaccinated, 78 per cent of the campaign target. UNICEF led social mobilization efforts, with 203,728 people reached through awareness sessions, household visits and social media among others.

Across the country, 2,232,080 or 10.9 per cent of the population, have received at least one dose of **COVID-19 vaccine**, and 1,264,907 or 6.2 per cent are fully vaccinated. This includes 177,072 people fully vaccinated in NW Syria, 4.1 per cent of the population. Seventeen solar direct drives, 73 ice-lined refrigerators and 4 ultra-cold chain freezers have reached Latakia port and are under custom clearances to support the cold chain.



Nutrition

UNICEF implementing partners screened 72,579 children under 5 (36,479 girls) for acute malnutrition. Of these, 258 (145 girls)⁶ were identified with **severe acute malnutrition (SAM)** and admitted for treatment including 202 in NW Syria. To prevent malnutrition, UNICEF partners provided 33,469 children under 5 (16,642 girls, 1,152 in NW Syria) and 30,055 pregnant and lactating women (4,765 in NW Syria) with multiple **micronutrient supplementation**. Logistical delays in

⁴ The standard food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is set at a group of dry goods providing 2,060 kcal a day for a family of five during a month. The basket includes 37 kg bread, 19 kg rice, 19 kg lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 litres of vegetable oil.

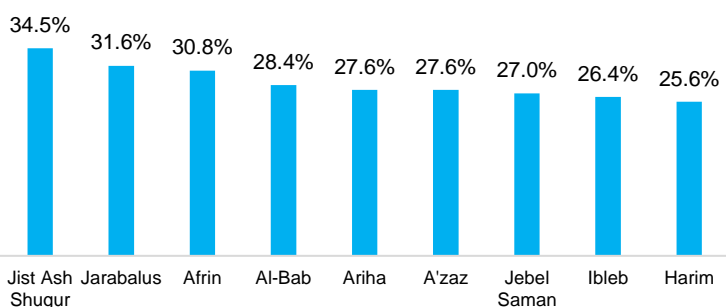
⁵ WFP, [Market Price Watch Bulletin Issue 87, February 2022](#), posted: 16 March 2022.

⁶ Data from one implementing partner is missing; a desk review showed an issue with February reporting figures and the section is working with the relevant implementing partners to improve data quality.

receiving multiple micronutrients have delayed progress; the first shipment of micronutrients was received in early March, with improvements in progress expected in April.

To promote and protect optimal maternal, infant and young child nutrition, UNICEF provided skilled counselling and support to 56,735 primary caregivers (1,780 males) of children aged below 2 years, including 10,074 in NW Syria.

Figure 4: Stunting rates by district, NW Syria



UNICEF and Physicians Across Continents undertake **regular surveillance of the nutrition situation** in NW Syria. Rapid response teams (RRTs) are deployed in areas showing increased malnutrition. In February, surveillance teams screened 5,167 children (2,554 girls) and 1,522 pregnant and lactating women. The highest global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among children was in Jisr Ash Shugur District (6.3 per cent), with a 2.2 per cent GAM rate across NW Syria, including 0.5 per cent SAM. Stunting rates between 25.6 and 34.5 per cent were recorded, indicating the need to strengthen the inter-sectoral response.

The surveillance also indicated sub-optimal IYCF practices: 9 per cent of children consumed nutritionally balanced diets appropriate for their age (Minimum Dietary Diversity); 33 per cent consumed adequate diets (Minimum Meal Frequency); and 4 per cent consumed adequate and nutritionally balanced diets (Minimum Acceptable Diet). These findings can be likely explained by the deteriorating economic situation and impacts of COVID-19. UNICEF formalized four more NGO partnerships to deliver nutrition services, for a total of seven. Three more partnerships are required for full coverage; they will be finalized contingent to funding.

Nutrition Sector

During January, the Nutrition Sector-HCT reached 138,241 children under 5 (73,183 girls) and 97,178 women. This includes 57,136 children under 5 (28,664 girls) and 15,634 pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition. Out of these, 2,134 children (605 girls) and 1,305 women with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 323 children (208 girls) with SAM were enrolled for treatment. To prevent micronutrient deficiencies and malnutrition, 33,366 children under 5 (16,736 girls) and 8,593 pregnant and lactating women received micronutrients; 39,528 women were counselled on IYCF; and 104,134 children under 5 (56,191 girls) received lipid-based nutrition supplements.

In NW Syria, the 32 Nutrition Cluster partners and 111 RRTs reached 178,401 people including 95,033 pregnant and lactating women, 40,455 boys and 42,913 girls. The Family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) approach, initiated in 2021 to enable caregivers to screen and refer their as necessary, was expanded to 4,068 additional caregivers. Overall, 1,095 children (639 girls) were treated for SAM and 2,583 children (1,576 girls) for MAM. IYCF counselling reached 95,033 women while 25,807 pregnant and lactating women and 5,539 children (2,987 girls) received micronutrient supplementation. Blanket supplementary feeding reached 72,822 children (36,842 girls). The inability of cluster partners to reach their full targets was related to the suspension of services (due to inadequate funding) as well as delays in signing partnerships.

Child Protection

In February, UNICEF through partners delivered life-saving messages to mitigate the **risk of explosive devices** to 143,578 children (72,430 girls) and 50,044 caregivers (20,513 women) in schools and community centres and through mobile teams in 12 governorates. This includes 2,541 children and 790 men in NW Syria. One boy who survived an unexploded ordnance incident received assistance.

To help children cope with stress and regain a sense of normalcy, 3,427 children (1,954 girls) including 2,344 (1,389) in NW Syria were reached with structured and sustained child protection and **psychosocial support services** in February. Meanwhile, 697 parents and primary caregivers (644 females) completed **parenting programmes**. UNICEF continued strengthening the **case management system** with a focus on violence and abuse against children, including gender-based violence (GBV), reaching 377 children (195 girls) and 20 women, while the case management files of 16 children (8 girls) were closed upon case completion.



A psychosocial support session in Htaetet Al Jerish ©UNICEF 2022

This includes 53 girls, 30 boys and 18 women in NW Syria. **Referrals** to education, GBV support, cash assistance, health, legal and mental health and psychosocial support services were provided for 258 children (112 girls) in February for an overall total of 1,035 children (464 girls) since January.

Implementing partners carried out **awareness-raising** sessions on child rights along with recreational activities through Open Days, reaching 3,564 children (1,775 girls) and 838 caregivers (722 women). GBV awareness raising, meanwhile, was provided to 1,278 children (595 girls) and 772 caregivers (563 women) in February, including 326 children (214 girls) and 730 caregivers (212 women) in NW Syria.

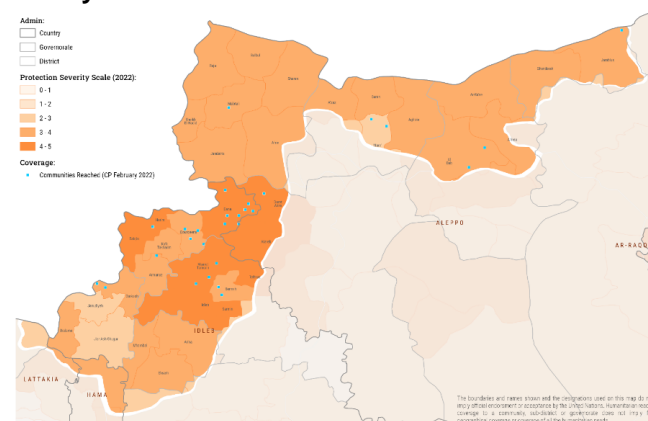
In February, **capacity building** of implementing partners on GBV, minimum child protection standards and case management reached 149 staff (98 women) and overall, 428 (286 women) have been trained since January. Ninety-seven implementing partner staff and volunteers were trained on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for a total of 120 staff (89 women) trained since January.

Fifty-two unaccompanied and separated children (16 girls) were provided with 24/7 caregiving services in the interim care centres (ICCs) of **Al-Hol Camp** in February. Case management services and family tracing support were provided to all 52 children, while other services were provided as needed. Although reunification efforts were partially interrupted due to the lockdown and restricted movement in Al-Hol camp, two brothers were reunified with their grandmother in Aleppo; a 7-year-old boy was supported with family tracing in Aleppo; and three siblings (two girls) were reunified with their aunt in rural Ar-Raqqa. These children will be monitored and assisted by local child protection teams to ensure they are not exposed to additional child protection risks. Two Russian boys left the ICC for repatriation. As the security situation in the camp remains tense, UNICEF and partners plan to move the unaccompanied and separated children to new ICCs in phase 1 as soon as they are completed (expected in May 2022).

UNICEF and partners continued to respond to the child protection needs of 917 recently displaced children and 422 caregivers in Al-Hasakeh. Psychosocial support services were offered to 563 children, parental programmes to 369 caregivers and risk education to 250 children and 73 caregivers. UNICEF, through its implementing partner identified one unaccompanied child who was assisted for family tracing and reunification services.

With operational challenges as well as insufficient funding in NW Syria, the highest severity locations have been prioritized. Partners provided child protection services to 4,370 children (2,399 girls) and 2,055 caregivers (1,421 women) in February. Ninety-three per cent of all child protection interventions took place in high severity areas.

Figure 5: Child Protection reach and severity scale, NW Syria



Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR)

In January, across Whole of Syria, 23,686 children were reached with psychosocial support by AOR partners. A three-day training on mainstreaming GBV within other sectors took place and an action plan was developed to reflect GBV. UNICEF continued to assess the PSEA capacity of implementing partners in NE Syria and to provide technical support. A detailed training on the requirements of the PSEA assessment as per the PSEA toolkit will be organized in March.

To improve access to services as well as identification and referral of child protection concerns from all Clusters, a dashboard for referrals building on a NW Syria service mapping has been completed and launched. The AOR team also engaged in contingency planning towards the tabling of the UN Security Council Resolution 2585 allowing for cross-border humanitarian operations in NW Syria. The Child Protection AOR coordination team with the support of extensive web of collaborators in the field has continued to monitor key child protection concerns; the outcomes of this on-going child protection monitoring can be viewed [here](#).

Education

In February 2022, UNICEF newly supported 75,872 children (40,047 girls) in **formal settings**, including 6,979 children in NW Syria. This included the distribution of school bags, stationery and other school supplies as well as cleaning supplies to ensure COVID-19 protocols are observed. In **non-formal education (NFE) settings**, 39,922 children (26,599 girls) received educational services including 14,731 children in NW Syria. More than 900 children (600 girls) at risk of dropping out received remedial classes in Integrated Learning Centres in where child protection and adolescent

participation services are also available. A further 700 out-of-school children (360 girls) participated in the supportive-learning programme⁷ in the same centres.



School children in NE Syria ©UNICEF/2022

To improve access to education in newly accessible sub-districts of Ar-Raqqa, UNICEF rehabilitated 69 classrooms, including gender-sensitive WASH facilities benefitting 1,100 students (551 girls). An early childhood education classroom was also rehabilitated for 30 young children. In NW Syria, temporary learning spaces were established in NFE settings benefitting 9,860 children (4,865 girls) while gender-sensitive WASH facilities benefitted 4,609 children (1,289 girls). **School environments** were also improved through the provision of school furniture for 3,294 children (1,788 girls) in formal schools in NW Syria.

Under a Joint UN Programme, 300 out-of-school children (185 girls) in Dara'a (including in Dara'a Al-Balad) participated in the supportive-learning programme including children with hearing, visual and mental disabilities who received tailored education sessions based on their needs. UNICEF in collaboration with WFP, started the registration of children with disabilities with the aim of allowing them to benefit from WFP e-vouchers. The WFP e-voucher ensures that school meals are provided to the most vulnerable children.

UNICEF through its implementing partners provided 21,318 children (9,816 girls) in NW Syria with school-based psychosocial support and 58 children (24 girls) were referred for child protection case management. Life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings supported 6,863 children and youth (5- 24 years) (3,339 girls) in NW Syria to build up their resilience and positive coping mechanisms.

Education Sector

As of 26 February, since the start of the current academic year, 7,643 COVID-19 tests of teachers and students have identified 3,215 positive cases (2,674 teachers/education administrators, 541 students). The highest numbers of cases have been in Homs (668), Lattakia (450) and Tartous (417). Fourteen teachers who tested positive have died and 48 classrooms closed. Since 16 February, six schools in Hama Governorate were closed due to the unavailability of teachers due to the shortage of fuel for transportation. The schools reopened on 27 February.

The results of the Education Sector Learning Assessment Survey (February 2022) and the Out-of-School Children Survey by INTERSOS (August 2021) were presented to Sector partners. Recommendations from the Learning Assessment Survey included: 1) the need to standardize learning assessments and 2) the need to develop partner capacities to implement learning assessments. From the Out-of-School Children Survey, recommendations to bring children back to school include the need to provide school supplies to families; the need to integrate protection, health and nutrition interventions; and the importance of inclusive education for children with disabilities.

In January, 104 Education Cluster members in NW Syria reached 739,706 beneficiaries including 351,605 boys, 371,671 girls and 8,717 male and 7,713 female education personnel. In early February, the Education Cluster presented at the Humanitarian Leadership Group (HLG) meeting on key education issues including the sector's growing funding gap. The HLG agreed to make education a funding priority for 2022 and beyond. The Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund has also agreed to increase its funding allocation for education.

At the end of January, nearly 300 teachers in 21 schools in NW Syria went on strike, as some had not been paid for over four years. By February, 1,820 teachers from 107 schools were on strike affecting more than 42,000 children. Although there was no report of a concrete solution, the strike ended on 26 February, with the strike coordination committee and education authorities agreeing to continue providing education. The Education Cluster continues to advocate for the need for teachers being supported.

WASH

In terms of **safe sanitation**, UNICEF replaced sewerage networks in two towns in rural Aleppo to reduce community-level health risks. As a result, 246,600 people (65,760 boys, 63,100 girls, 56,090 men, 61,650 women) are now accessing adequate sanitation services. UNICEF also supported **access to safe water** for 1,000 people (192 boys, 195 girls, 288 men, 325 women) in Eheimer Village in Al-Hasakeh through the rehabilitation of a water system network.

⁷ The supportive learning programme supports out-of-school children to return to learning through self-learning materials that help them transition to formal or vocational schools, or to advance to higher NFE grades to compete more effectively in the struggling Syrian labour market.

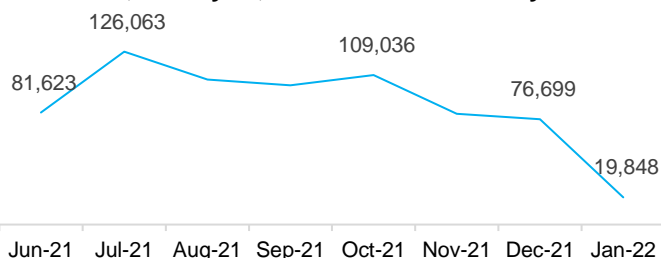
UNICEF continued the provision of **emergency life-saving WASH services** for 538,321 people in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Idleb and Rural Damascus. This includes water trucking for 293,679 people (76,242 boys, 78,036 girls, 65,336 men, 74,065 women) in IDP camps and collective shelters in NE Syria, Idleb and Rural Aleppo as well as for returnees in Rural Damascus. It also includes 236,212 IDPs in NW Syria. UNICEF provided 51,241 IDPs (5,012 boys, 5,246 girls, 16,912 men, 24,071 women) in Dara'a, Al-Hasakeh and Areesha Camp with hygiene supplies, including 5,250 family hygiene kits, 6,696 diapers, 8,000 sanitary napkins and 250 jerry cans. In terms of **WASH in schools**, UNICEF provided 40 schools in Rural Damascus with water trucking, reaching 15,160 school children (8,414 girls).

The Arshani water station in NW Syria was hit by an airstrike on 2 January. The attack temporarily disrupted water supply for 241,133 people in Idleb City. Immediate repairs were completed at the time. A detailed assessment of the damage has now also been completed, and resources are being mobilized to replace the damaged components of water stations, transmission main and civil infrastructure. The work is expected to be completed within March.

WASH Sector

Based on data received from 12 out of 26 sector partners⁸, in January 2022, the WASH Sector-HCT reached 636,873 people (328,437 female). This includes 338,440 people (175,869 female) supported with resilience-focused interventions including the repair and rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage systems and 298,433 people (152,567 female) with humanitarian life-saving services and supplies.

Figure 6: Trend of waterborne disease cases, NW Syria, June 2021 to January 2022



In NW Syria, the 107 WASH Cluster partners reached 5,369,522 people including 2,840,038 people supported with water trucking and 2,595,678 through water systems. WASH services were extended to 104 health facilities including safe water, hygiene kits and hygiene promotion benefitting 173,000 people. Efforts by WASH Cluster partners have contributed to a steady decline in cases of waterborne diseases as reported by health units (see Figure 6).

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

In February, 48,381 young people (26,812 female) including 2,585 with disabilities (1,660 females) were reached with a package of age-appropriate services and opportunities in 13 governorates. This included 25,666 young people (15,104 females) reached with **life skills and citizenship education as well as their employability skills** to support their transition from learning to earning. UNICEF supported the **civic engagement and participation** of 22,554 young people (11,708 females) through youth-led initiatives, sports for development and youth volunteering to support other UNICEF work. For example, 50 young people (35 females) designed and led a “vaccination is your safety” initiative in Areesha Camp, with the technical support from UNICEF ADAP and C4D teams. The young volunteers disseminated awareness-raising messages on COVID-19 prevention measures and distributed 1,800 face masks and brochures to raise awareness on COVID-19 vaccination.



A Sports for Development participant in Tartous ©UNICEF/2021

Considering the rare opportunities young people with disabilities have to engage with their peers, UNICEF supported an integrated fitness activity. This activity targeted 22 young people with disabilities (10 female) together with 21 of their peers (15 females). The families of the participating youth reported improvements in their physical and social development.

Social Protection and Cash Transfers

UNICEF reached over 50,000 children through its humanitarian social protection interventions. The **Integrated Social Protection Programme for children with disabilities** combines regular and unconditional cash transfers with case management services to refer children with disabilities to available social services and increase their social inclusion. During February, 1,022 children with severe mental and/or physical disabilities (421 girls) were reached with cash

⁸ After a review of reporting rates in 2020 and 2021 and the 2022–2023 HRP WASH Sector partner submissions, the number of reporting Sector partners have been revised to 26 while retaining 36 partners overall in the WASH sector partners contact and mailing list.

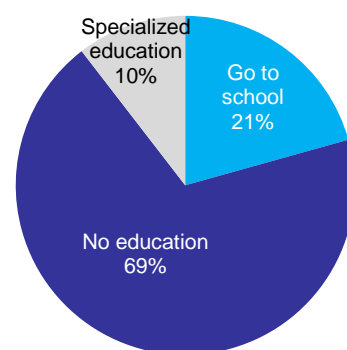
transfers and case management services in Rural Damascus, Al-Hasakeh, Homs and Hama Governorates. More than half of children reached were affected by mental disabilities (severe/profound mental disability, autism, Down's syndrome). Among school-aged participants, 69 per cent were out of school (Figure 7). Through the case management component, the priority during 2022 will be to increase their access to formal or non-formal education.

Findings from a post-distribution monitoring ([PDM survey](#)) conducted in September 2021 in Al-Hasakeh show the **strong positive impact of the programme to help children with disabilities access health care and disability cards**. A large share of the cash transfer was spent on health (35 per cent), with half of beneficiaries receiving support from case managers to access health services. As a result, 40 per cent and 31 per cent of children received specialized health care and basic health care for the first time respectively. Thanks to referrals from case managers, the percentage of participating children with a disability card increased from 21 to 48 per cent.

An estimated 20,000 people in 3,969 families were provided with an **unconditional cash transfers** in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo and Hama to support them to cover the basic needs of their children during winter. There were 10,514 children (5,240 girls) among the families reached. This brings the total number of families reached this winter season 2021-2022 with an unconditional humanitarian cash transfer to 33,749 families, or about 170,000 people. Due to the limited absorption capacity of financial service providers and the security situation in NE Syria, cash could not be distributed to more 8,000 families; reaching them in March will be a top priority.

In February, UNICEF also distributed **winter clothing kits** to 43,228 children (21,449 girls), bringing the total number of children reached with winter clothes during the 2021-2022 winter season to 75,241 children in Idlib, Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, Homs, Hama and Ar-Raqqa.

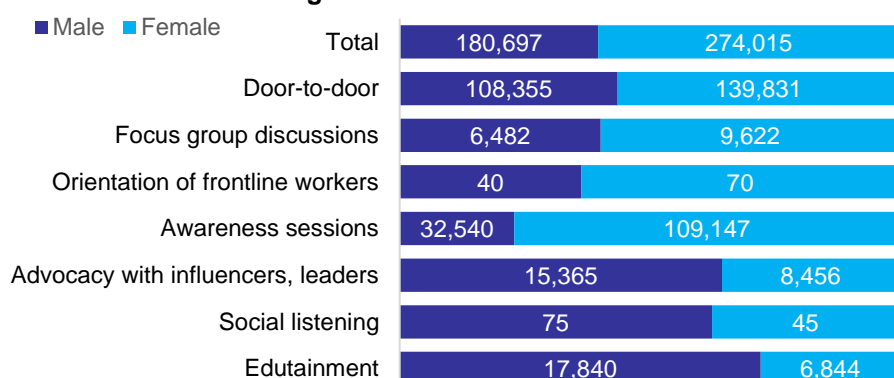
Figure 7: Education Status of children with disabilities reached in February



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

UNICEF Syria leads the COVID-19 RCCE Pillar, helping partners to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF coordinates with the Ministry of Health to roll out demand generation micro-plans in 14 governorates. In February, 974,772 people (401,122 female) were reached with messaging. With 15 NGO partners, 454,712 people (274,015 female) were engaged in two-way communication.

Figure 8: COVID-19 engagement activities in government-controlled areas



Key achievements in engagement in February include working with the Departments of Health and Awkaf in Dier-ez-Zor to engage with 687 Imams and community leaders to gain their support to encourage people to get their COVID-19 vaccine. Community dialogues and door-to-door visits by SARC engaged 49,725 people (28,880 female) in 14 governorates. Meanwhile, in NE Syria, a variety of community engagement activities were held in 563 communities in Al-Hasakeh and 250 communities in Ar-Raqqa.

In NW Syria, 21,219 caregivers, 5,289 students and 23,236 others were involved in RCCE for COVID-19 prevention and response while 35,391 people were visits and 1,246 religious leaders oriented on COVID-19 vaccination; 19,423 people reluctant to take the vaccine were specifically targeted.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to highlight its [winter support](#) to children in Syria. UNICEF also underlined its efforts to help people in Syria keep safe from COVID-19, through [vaccination](#) and [awareness](#) support. Syria Country Office also acknowledged [Italy's](#) recent COVID-19 vaccine [donation](#) via COVAX. As part of its continued advocacy efforts, UNICEF issued a [statement](#), calling for the release of [children detained](#) in facilities as well as for the repatriation and reintegration of foreign children in camps in NE Syria. The UNICEF Syria Representative renewed these calls following the [death of a child in Al-Hol](#). The Representative also highlighted the need for action to [protect children from explosive ordnance](#) of war after another incident.

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall Needs	UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
		2022 target ⁹	Total results	Change since last report	2022 target ¹⁰	Total results ¹¹	Change since last report
Health							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio	12.4M	3,200,000	0 ¹²	0			
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		1,820,000	346,108	176,149			
Number of health care facility staff trained on infection prevention and control		550	25	25			
Nutrition							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	4.9M	18,400	735	258	17,447	1,452	1,452
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling		1,245,000	101,922	56,735	915,063	142,618	142,618
Number of children and pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrients		1,970,000	110,806	63,524	2,563,000	73,731	73,731
Child Protection, GBVIE & PESA							
Number of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	5.9M	384,000	27,035	3,427	880,000	23,686	23,686
Number of girls, boys and women benefiting from case management for child protection and/or GBV		24,300	2,298	397			
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions		120,000	28,028	2,050			
Number of children and caregivers accessing explosive weapons-related risk education and survivor assistance interventions		1,947,300	218,532	193,622			
Education							
Number of children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings	6.9M	2,250,000	132,785	75,872	3,300,000		
Number of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services		430,000	89,845	39,922	1,256,530		
Number of teachers and education personnel trained		44,000	876	482	76,524		
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	12.2M	3,600,000	468,421	1,000	8,000,000	486,490	486,490
Number of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes		600,000	28,810	0 ¹³	5,500,000	311,585	311,585
Number of people have improved access to sanitation services		1,950,000	339,300	246,600	4,000,000	87,401	87,401

⁹ Targets will reflect the 2021 HRP until the 2022 HRP has been finalized and approved.

¹⁰ Targets will reflect the 2021 HRP until the 2022 HRP has been finalized and approved.

¹¹ Sector results reflect January 2022 data.

¹² Based on campaign modality; results pending first round of campaign.

¹³ Delayed reporting from partner level; results will be included in the March sitrep.

Social Protection & Cash Transfers							
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors		86,000	9,405	3,969			
Number of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers		14,000	4,142	1,022			
Adolescents & Youth							
Number of adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at the community level		300,000	24,365	22,554			
Number of affected adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills		200,000	32,929	25,666			
C4D, RCCE & AAP							
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		25,611,884	920,795	841,008			
Number of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change		8,725,728	466,656	389,985			

Annex B

Funding Status

Section	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received in 2022	Carry-Over	\$	%
Health	\$44,030,777	\$2,010,106	\$3,906,065	\$38,114,606	87%
Nutrition	\$33,923,083	\$1,195,473	\$1,747,892	\$30,979,718	91%
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA	\$31,472,313	\$1,567,715	\$8,719,155	\$21,185,443	67%
Education	\$82,513,164	\$11,851,053	\$19,888,066	\$50,774,044	62%
WASH	\$87,438,477	\$9,665,865	\$13,535,781	\$64,236,831	73%
Social Protection & Cash Transfers	\$35,100,698	\$2,430,528	\$5,412,199	\$27,257,972	78%
Adolescents & Youth	\$11,729,219	-	\$2,527,862	\$9,201,357	78%
C4D, RCCE & AAP	\$1,246,154	-	-	\$1,246,154	100%
Coordination	\$6,976,186	-	-	\$6,976,186	100%
Total	\$334,430,071	\$28,720,741	\$55,737,021	\$249,972,310	75%

*Funding for COVAX demand generation has been made available as part of health, and C4D funds have also been integrated into relevant sector funds.

Next SitRep: 20 April 2022

UNICEF Syria Crisis: <https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/syrian-crisis>

UNICEF Syria Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/>

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