

# Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report

End of Year 2022



UNICEF-supported volunteers, testing chlorine levels to ensure water safety as part of the cholera response in Yawnani informal settlement, Raqqa City. ©UNICEF2022/ Souleiman

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2022

## Highlights

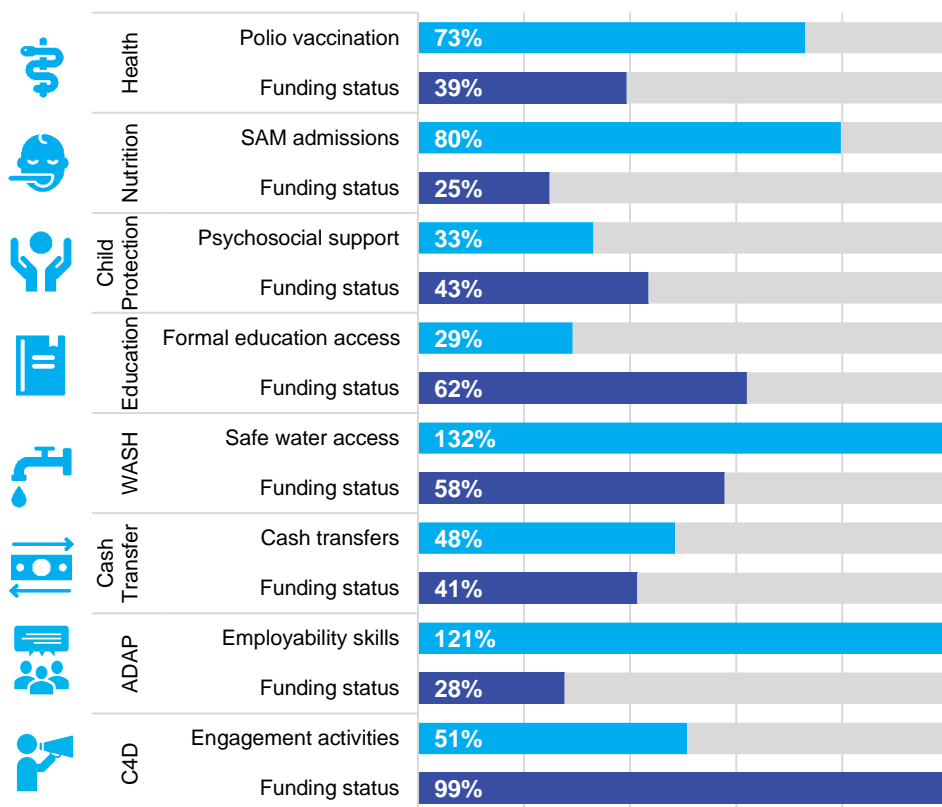
- UNICEF reached over 12.5 million people in 2022, including 3.9 million boys and 4.3 million girls. Families in the most severely affected and inaccessible areas were prioritized, with 220,000 people reached in difficult to access areas (45 per cent of this population) and 4.4 million in moderately accessible areas (63 per cent of this population).
- A cholera outbreak saw 70,220 cases reported by the end of the year (including 98 deaths). UNICEF and partners actively coordinated the cholera response, holding lead roles on WASH and Risk Communication and Community Engagement through the incident management teams in Amman (Whole of Syria level), Damascus and Gaziantep as well as contributing to the Case Management Pillar and co-leading the Operations, Supply and Logistics pillar. UNICEF procured 2 million doses of oral cholera vaccine used to vaccinate 1.9 million people in Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zour, Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa as well as providing supplies to 52 treatment centres to treat 11,700 severe cholera cases.
- 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](#). \$170,561,851 has been made available so far, leaving a \$163,868,221 (51 per cent) gap.

## Situation in Numbers

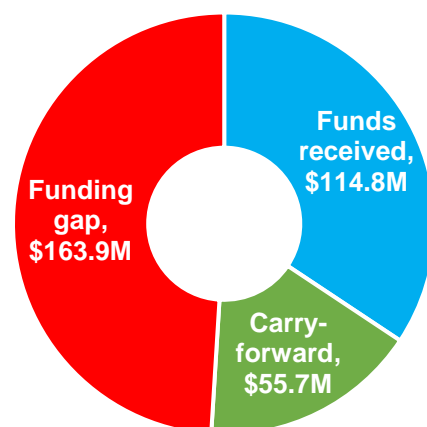
- 6,500,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 14,600,000** people in need
- 6,900,000** internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- 2,730,000** children in difficult to access areas

(source: OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2022)

## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



## UNICEF Appeal: \$334.4 million



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF required \$334,430,071 to provide lifesaving assistance to 9.1 million people (including 5.5 million children) across Syria according to the [Humanitarian Action for Children](#) (HAC). Of the total funding requirements, \$170,561,851 were made available, leaving a \$163,868,221 (51 per cent) gap. This year, the Governments of Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom 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. As part of the cholera response, UNICEF and partners actively coordinated the cholera response, holding key roles in the incident management teams in Amman (Whole of Syria level), Damascus and Gaziantep. UNICEF led the WASH and RCCE pillars, as well as contributing to the Case Management Pillar and co-leading the Operations, Supply and Logistics pillar. 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).

Whole of Syria (WOS) Coordination was led/co-led by UNICEF in the Education, Nutrition, Child Protection and WASH Clusters/Areas of Responsibility (AOR) to ensure overall coordination of the response among the three coordination hubs (Humanitarian Country Team-HCT, Humanitarian Liaison Group-HLG and north-east Syria). WOS Coordinators lead the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan process and ensure overall information management, including through the organization of regular meetings and in-person workshops with the participation of all hubs. Active participation and contribution to the Inter-Sector Group and other intersectoral activities have also been a critical aspect of the WOS Coordination role, as has the publication of products such as the Syria Water Scarcity Crisis Response Plan by the WASH Cluster. The WOS WASH Cluster also played a key role in the Incident management system established in Amman for cholera response, contributing to the preparation of the cholera response plan, reporting products and donor briefings.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

**Cholera:** A cholera/AWD outbreak was declared on 10 September, and quickly spread across the country threatening children, especially in crowded informal settlements.<sup>1</sup> Across Syria, 70,220 cases were reported by the end of the year (including 98 deaths).<sup>2</sup> The outbreak is associated with the large-scale destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure, electricity outages and prolonged drought as well as population movements.

**COVID-19:** From the beginning of the outbreak to date, 200,776 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported in Syria including 7,246 deaths. Of these cases, 104,160 cases were reported from north-west Syria (NW Syria) and 39,258 from north-east Syria (NE Syria).<sup>3</sup>

**Socio-economic situation:** Ninety per cent of families live in poverty and 55 per cent are food insecure.<sup>4</sup> The national average price of WFP's standard reference food basket<sup>5</sup> in October 2022 was SYP 357,593 (\$119 at the official exchange rate of SYP 3,015),<sup>6</sup> 91 per cent higher than October 2021. The Syrian Pound continued to lose value against the US Dollar with the informal market reaching SYP 5,069 (the official exchange rate being SYP 3,015).<sup>7</sup>

**NW Syria:** Of a population of 4.6 million, 4.1 million people in NW Syria are in need of assistance including 3.3 million who are food insecure and 2.9 million IDPs. Armed incidents were regularly reported in frontline areas, causing civilian casualties and temporarily suspending humanitarian activities. On 12 July 2022, the Security Council extended the use of the Bab al-Hawa border crossing for humanitarian aid for six months, extending it again on 9 January 2023 for six months.<sup>8</sup> In 2022, in addition to its programming work, UNICEF delivered 72 trucks cross-border carrying \$7 million

<sup>1</sup> UN News, [Syria: Cholera outbreak is 'serious threat' to whole Middle East](#), 13 September 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Humanitarian Country Team Update.

<sup>3</sup> WHO, [Monthly COVID-19 Bulletin](#), 31 October 2022 (published 4 December).

<sup>4</sup> OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 2022.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> [WFP Syria Market Price Watch Bulletin, October 2022](#), posted: 30 November 2022.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> UN News, [Security Council unanimously agrees to extend Syria cross-border aid lifeline](#), 9 January 2023.

worth of supplies and reached 1,865,000 people in NW Syria. Supplies provided through five crossline convoys to NW Syria benefited 76,480 people.

**Al-Hol and other camps in NE Syria:** There are 53,000 IDPs living in Al-Hol (64 per cent children) and 2,500 in Al-Roj (66 per cent children) Camps. Of the 35,000 children living in these detention-like camps, 12,000 are Syrians, 16,200 are Iraqis and 6,800 are from 60 other nationalities. UNICEF provided extensive support in 2022 to the people in the camps, specifically for children and their mothers. During the year, 405 third-country national women and children have been repatriated, 2,367 Iraqis have voluntarily returned to Iraq and 564 Syrian IDPs have gone back to their place of origin. UNICEF continued its integrated Health and Nutrition, Education, WASH, Child Protection and Adolescent Development and Participation programming in Al-Hol, along with independent third-party monitoring, despite the unstable security situation. In 2022, there were 37 incidents of murder or attempted murder in the camp.

**Alouk Water Station:** Alouk water station was out of service for 128 days in 2022, with 54 days of only partial service. Since the end of 2019, over 460,000 people in Al Hasakeh City and surrounding areas, and an additional half million in NE Syria, have been intermittently deprived of safe drinking water due to these interruptions. Travel by the operations and maintenance team from Al-Hasakeh to Alouk has been denied frequently since October 2019. The last such denial continued from 22 August 2022 up to end of year. UNICEF led the development of a concept note for establishing a UN-led monitoring mechanism to ensure uninterrupted services, and to provide maintenance support as required, which is currently under discussion.

**Al-Bab water station:** The Ein El Bayda water station stopped functioning in 2017, affecting access to water for 148,000 people in Al-Bab Sub-District. UNICEF provides operations and maintenance support for the 17 available low-yield boreholes in the area; however, they supply only 35 litres of water per person per day. UNICEF also installed an additional borehole. Most families need to supplement their water through unsafe water trucking. The Syrian Recovery Trust Fund is supporting the on-going solarization of these boreholes, which should be completed by early 2023. UNICEF conducted a field assessment for the repair and rehabilitation of Ein El Bayda water station based on approval obtained from the Government of Syria and finalized the technical assessment and the bill of quantities. UNICEF will repair and rehabilitate the station once approval is obtained and the required funding become available.

**Rukban:** An estimated 8,000 people still live in Rukban on the Syrian-Jordanian border. Despite on-going advocacy efforts, the last crossline mission to Rukban was in 2019. UNICEF supported families arriving from Rukban, both at the transit centre and their secondary destinations. At the transit centre, 24 children were screened for malnutrition; 1 was identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and began treatment. In their secondary destinations, 1,579 children were screened and 34 children with MAM and 5 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treated. Sixty-nine children were vaccinated and hygiene supplies provided for 78 families in transit. Supportive learning is provided for 537 children returning from Rukban in formal and non-formal settings, including 393 out-of-school children (140 females) in Al-Zuhouria; 27 of them (8 females) have returned to formal school. Meanwhile, 144 new arrivals (51 girls) are enrolled in the accelerated formal learning programme Curriculum B (CB) in various schools. Child protection interventions reached 1,130 children and caregivers while 1,280 adolescents and youths (590 girls) participated in life skills and sports for development activities.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

The devastated health system in Syria has been further disrupted by the COVID-19 and cholera outbreaks. Forty-one per cent of public hospitals and 43 per cent of primary health care facilities are either partially or not functional.<sup>9</sup> This has been worsened by human resource shortages, supply chain disruption and socioeconomic decline. Of the 4,788 UNICEF beneficiaries interviewed as part of a Child Well-Being Monitoring exercise, 39 per cent could not afford health care for their children when they needed it.

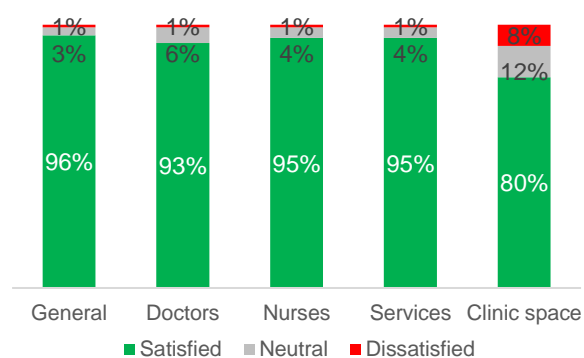
UNICEF was a key actor in the **cholera response** along with WHO and participated in eight of the nine response pillars.<sup>10</sup> This included procuring two million doses of oral cholera vaccine (OCV) and providing supplies to 52 cholera treatment centres to treat 11,700 severe cholera cases. OCV reached 1.9 million people (95 per cent of the target) in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh and Deir-ez-Zour. In NW Syria, UNICEF supported partners to establish a tool to monitor the vaccine arrival and temperature and provided health supplies to support 45,000 people.

<sup>9</sup> WHO, Whole of Syria Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System, 2022 Q2.

<sup>10</sup> Coordination and Leadership; Disease Surveillance; Case Management; OCV; WASH; Risk Communication and Community Engagement; Operational Research and Knowledge Management; and Logistics and Supplies.

UNICEF and its 15 NGO partners operated 86 fixed clinics and 62 mobile teams providing 9.5 per cent of community-level health across the 14 governorates of Syria. Specifically, UNICEF partners provided 2,104,506 free consultations (836,788 for boys, 847,216 for girls, 51,772 for men and 368,730 for women) in 2022. This is 116 per cent of the annual target, with fewer COVID-19 restrictions and the worsening socioeconomic situation driving families from private clinics to free, NGO-operated health care. Of these consultations, 466,780 were in NE Syria and 284,600 in NW Syria. Satisfaction was measured through third-party monitoring of all clinics and teams on a quarterly basis. Results in November-December showed that 96 per cent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the fixed centres and 92 per cent with the mobile teams. To increase the uptake of services, 3,159,066 caregivers and children (31,107 boys, 33,301 girls, 1,321,475 men and 1,773,183 women) were reached with health promotion messages, 110 per cent of the annual target.

**Figure 1: Static clinics: beneficiaries feedback**



**Newborn care** training was extended to 2,028 health workers and community volunteers (1,836 females), 101 per cent of the annual target. Newborn care at home continued in 125 villages in 13 governorates through 936 volunteers trained by UNICEF. These volunteers conducted 117,532 visits to 6,360 pregnant women and 2,776 newborns (1,380 females). The Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) was extended from five to eight hospitals (new hospitals joined in Aleppo, As-Sweida and Rural Damascus). A survey of 2,213 mothers in ENAP hospitals showed immediate skin-to-skin contact in 75 per cent of births and breastfeeding initiated in the first hour in 59 per cent. ENAP training was also provided in NW Syria for 50 health workers (27 women) and 170 staff and community volunteers (119 women).

In partnership with Aga Khan Health Services and coordination with MOH, UNICEF launched the **child-friendly health centres initiative** in Latakia to integrate child development services at health facility and community levels. The pilot was launched in April 2022 and includes immunization, integrated management of child illness, nutrition surveillance and detection of disabilities. The pilot reached 15,198 children under 5 (7,405 girls) with integrated primary health care including nurturing care and 26,071 caregivers (20,203 mothers) with sessions on responsive care and has trained 611 health workers (567 females) on Care for Child Development. In addition, 290 children (123 female) were detected as having developmental delays; out of them 50 children (23 female) were referred to the specialized health centres.



**©UNICEF/Syria/2022/Alaa Kanj**  
**Doctor Amal, in a UNICEF-supported health centre, assessing Ghassan, in Latakia, on 12 December 2022.**

Seventy-seven per cent of children under 1 (199,402 girls) received their third dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DTP3) **vaccine**, compared to 67 per cent of children who received DPT3 in 2021 and 80 per cent in 2020. To address the high number of unvaccinated children, UNICEF and WHO supported MOH defaulter campaigns (712,260 children screened for their vaccination status, and 180,202 children vaccinated). UNICEF procures three GAVI-funded childhood vaccines<sup>11</sup> for Syria, while procuring and also financing six traditional vaccines<sup>12</sup> (48 per cent of all vaccines costs); 17.8 million doses were procured in total in 2022. There was a measles vaccine stock in the last quarter of 2022 due to financing challenges. UNICEF successfully advocated with GAVI to waive the 2022 and 2023 co-financing and prepone 2023 doses to mitigate the stockout. Separately, in NW Syria, 124,508 children under 5 (62,044 girls) received DTP3, 93 per cent of the annual target of 133,500.

UNICEF and WHO supported **vaccination campaigns** with GAVI funding which vaccinated 2.3 million children (73 per cent of the target) against polio and 1.9 million children (87 per cent) against measles and rubella. This was 32 per cent lower than in 2021 when 3.4 million children were vaccinated against polio as the inclusion of measles and rubella – requiring injection – meant that house-to-house vaccination was not possible.

UNICEF and WHO supported the monthly MOH **COVID-19 vaccination** acceleration campaigns, and UNICEF provided 173 pieces of cold chain equipment and generated evidence to improve the cold chain for current and future outbreaks. This allowed 1.8 million people to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (11 per cent of the adult population) and 2.6 million were vaccinated with one dose (16 per cent of the adult population). Low risk perception due to the decline in

<sup>11</sup> This includes diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus; measles and rubella; and inactivated poliovirus vaccine

<sup>12</sup> Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG); hepatitis B; mumps; oral polio vaccine; tetanus diphtheria; and diphtheria tetanus.

reported COVID-19 cases and relaxing of control measures are affecting demand. Community engagement and social listening are being implemented to identify and address these challenges.

## Nutrition

According to the Joint Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JAN-FSA) 2022 the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women is deteriorating. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is now 4.5 per cent with a SAM rate of 0.9 per cent in government-controlled areas, while the 2022 SMART survey showed a 5 per cent GAM rate in NW Syria and a 12 per cent rate in NE Syria. The latter is classified as a critical situation.

UNICEF and partners reached 2,923,301 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women with essential nutrition services in 2022, including 647,797 in NW Syria. This includes 1,718,944 children under 5 (870,540 girls; including 460,073 children in NW Syria) and 1,205,301 pregnant and lactating women (including 171,425 in NW Syria) screened for acute malnutrition. This screening identified 14,674 children 6-59 months (8,435 girls) who were then admitted and **treated for SAM**, including 7,173 children in NW Syria, 80 per cent of the annual target.

To prevent malnutrition, UNICEF provided 546,244 children (274,140 girls) and 235,505 pregnant and lactating women with **multiple micronutrient supplementation**, including 99,396 children and 74,556 women in NW Syria. This was only 27 per cent of the annual target due to delays in the delivery of nutrition supplies caused by disruptions in the global supply chain, increased worldwide demand and concurrent emergencies. As this is likely to create disruption into 2023, UNICEF Syria is working closely with its global Supply Division for needs-based prioritization. Through the routine immunization programme, 554,147 children 6-23 months of age were reached with vitamin A and, in NW Syria, 58,306 children (28,878 girls) received supplementary foods. UNICEF exceeded its target for **infant and young child feeding** (IYCF) counselling, reaching 1,542,906 caregivers (1,288,472 females), including 163,559 in NW Syria.

## Nutrition Sector

The 46 Nutrition Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Sector partners reached 958,886 children under 5 (501,086 girls) and 1,432,689 pregnant and lactating women in 2022. This includes treating 25,853 children (14,493 girls) with MAM and 9,129 children (5,002 girls) with SAM and 13,597 women with MAM. 464,625 children under 5 (232,850 girls) and 150,758 pregnant and lactating women were provided with micronutrients; 404,918 children (240,980 girls) with supplementary foods; and 1,426,302 pregnant and lactating women with IYCF counselling.

The 41 Nutrition Cluster partners in NW Syria reached 1,438,723 people (344,581 boys, 364,157 girls, 729,985 pregnant and lactating women) including treating 14,031 children with SAM (8,358 girls) and 26,436 children (16,132 girls) and 28,454 women with MAM. Other key support included 658,523 children under 5 (339,193 girls) provided with blanket supplementary feeding and 225,606 children (113,736 girls) and 251,804 women who received micronutrients. Cash/voucher assistance was provided for 118,093 pregnant and lactating women and mothers with children under 2. To strengthen early detection and referral, 114,465 pregnant and lactating women and caregivers of children under 2 were trained to screen their children for malnutrition. Thirty-five partners were trained on Whole of Syria unified reporting tools and information management to improve the quality and accuracy of reporting.

## Child Protection

Protection concerns remain significant. The economic crisis is worsening negative coping mechanisms, especially affecting female-headed households.<sup>13</sup> Seventy-one per cent of communities surveyed reported child marriage (often affecting girls) and 84 per cent that children are working (often affecting boys).<sup>14</sup> Over 2,400 grave violations against children were verified, including recruitment by armed groups and conflict-related deaths and injuries.<sup>15</sup>

**Case management** was initiated for 14,706 children (6,806 girls) at risk of or experiencing exploitation, abuse, neglect and/or gender-based violence (GBV) by 709 frontline workers (466 females) trained with the support of UNICEF. This work was guided by a standard operating procedure and tools to assess children and follow up with relevant service providers as required. In parallel, UNICEF concluded the piloting of a standardized case management system in Rural Damascus with the commitment of the key government authorities to scale it up in other governorates in 2023. This includes 3,148 affected individuals entered into case management in NW Syria, including 1,449 girls, 1,423 boys and 276 women. Finally, 44 separated and unaccompanied children (14 girls) in the Al-Hol Camp Interim Care Centres received children protection services and were supported with case management and family tracing throughout the year.

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<sup>13</sup> OCHA, HNO 2022.

<sup>14</sup> OCHA, HNO 2022.

<sup>15</sup> UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism.

UNICEF reached 127,108 children (67,170 girls) with community-based **mental health and psychosocial support** (MHPSS). This includes 39,807 children reached in NW Syria in line with the Child Protection AOR curriculum. To ensure the standardized, quality delivery of services, a national MHPSS Manual was developed with UNICEF support and endorsed by partners. Following this, 140 frontline staff (116 female) from implementing and sector partners in all governorates were trained. In the first six months of implementation, 60 per cent of participating children showed an increase in their psychosocial well-being, including better relations with their parents and being able to better cope with anger and everyday frustrations.

UNICEF continued **explosive ordnance risk education** (EORE) activities through partners, reaching 1,242,102 people (497,188 boys, 504,660 girls, 101,029 men and 139,225 women) while also revising all EORE materials to ensure quality implementation and alignment with the latest global guidance. This includes 47,822 boys, 49,667 girls, 8,843 men and 12,488 women in NW Syria. According to partners, children were engaged better with the new materials, especially the use of videos and animations.

GBV prevention and empowerment activities reached 149,235 people (87,196 female), including 10,283 people (7,459 female) in NW Syria. Core **child protection awareness messages** focused on reducing negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage and child recruitment as well as the prevention of family separation and violence against children were provided to 299,960 people including 115,263 boys, 121,937 girls, 39,259 women and 23,501 men.

During 2022, progress was made to ensure that all UNICEF partners adhere to **protection from sexual exploitation and abuse** (PSEA) standards. To achieve this, 772 implementing partner staff (50 women) were trained on PSEA and raised awareness among 91,772 children and adults. Through assessments and extensive follow-up, implementing partners developed action points to address outstanding issues. By the end of June, all UNICEF partners were rated as low risk. In NW Syria, 20 implementing partners were trained on PSEA and reporting channels. All partners provided affected populations with information on the UN-supported hotline operated by the in-country PSEA Network based in Gaziantep. UNICEF supports the in-country network and all its implementing partners are active members.

### Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR)

Child Protection AOR continued to provide leadership in coordination and delivery of services. The AOR provided strategic guidance and technical support to over 120 child protection agencies operating in all 14 governorates. 1,750,921 girls, boys and parents/caregivers were reached through prevention and response services including 769,838 children with mental health and psychosocial support.

The Child Protection AOR, Damascus under UNICEF leadership provided strategic guidance to its 48 member organizations reaching 895,517 people, including 347,339 boys, 389,522 girls, 31,729 men and 130,042 women in 2022. These efforts reached 608,874 people (231,737 boys, 261,399 girls, 24,248 men, 91,490 women) with awareness activities on issues such as violence, child labour and separation; 214,606 children (114,306 girls) with structured psychosocial support; 29,022 children (13,763 girls) with case management; and 37,841 parents and caregivers (32,077 women) with parenting programmes. To improve the quality of services provided by CP AOR members, 696 staff were trained on case management, 1,861 staff on psychosocial support and 1,202 staff on foundations of child protection. In addition to this training of CP AOR members, the CP AOR trained 21 protection staff (14 females) on child protection minimum standards.

The Child Protection AOR worked with the WASH and Health Sectors to respond to cholera. A guidance document was developed which considered risks such as psychosocial distress, as well as the potential for increased negative coping mechanisms, as families are affected by cholera. It also provided concrete actions for Child Protection actors, including reinforcing hygiene practices in child protection spaces, orientation of staff and provision of life-saving messages to attendees.

UNICEF co-led the NW Syria cross-border Child Protection AOR, coordinating 75 members to reach 368,654 children and parents/caregivers (167,869 girls, 164,525 boys, 22,567 women and 13,693 men). This included psychosocial

Figure 2: Gaziantep-based PSEA hotline materials

The figure shows two posters for the PSEA hotline. The left poster is in Arabic, titled "رسالة من الأمم المتحدة" (Message from the United Nations). It contains the following text: "هذه رسالة عامة مرسلة نيابة عن مركز الاتصال المشترك التابع للأمم المتحدة للاستجابة السورية عبر الحدود تهدف إلى نشر الوعي بالأمر المتعلقة بسوء السلوك المحتمل من قبل العاملين في المجال الإنساني وغيرهم من مقدمي المساعدات والخدمات العامة. نود أن نؤكد لكم أن جميع المساعدات والخدمات الإنسانية مجانية وبدون مقابل ولا يُسمح للعاملين في المجال الإنساني ومقدمي المساعدات والخدمات العامة أن يطلبوا أي أموال أو خدمات مقابل ذلك. في حال شاهدتم أو سمعتم أو واجهتم أي سوء سلوك من قبل العاملين في المجال الإنساني ومقدمي المساعدات والخدمات العامة، يرجى الاتصال بنا عن طريق الهاتف أو بإرسال رسالة إلى رقم الهاتف والواتساب التالي: +90 530 915 18 95. ستبقى المعلومات التي ستشاركونها معنا سرية، وإن تُوّز على حكّمكم في الحصول على المساعدات الإنسانية. لا تتسامح مع سوء السلوك من قبل العاملين الإنسانيين". It features the UN logo and a hand icon with a speech bubble. The right poster is in English, titled "Message from the United Nations". It contains the following text: "This is a general message sent on behalf of United Nations Syria Cross Border Response Interagency Call Center aiming to provide you with awareness raising information related to potential misconduct or misbehavior by humanitarian workers and other aid and public service providers. We would like to assure you that all aid and assistance is free. Humanitarian actors and aid providers are not allowed to ask for any money or any form of favors in exchange. In case you witnessed, heard or faced any misconduct or misbehavior by aid providers or humanitarian workers, please contact us through calling or sending a WhatsApp message to the following number: +90 530 915 18 95. The information you share will remain confidential and will not affect your right to access humanitarian aid. ZERO TOLERANCE FOR MISCONDUCT BY HUMANITARIAN STAFF". It features the UN logo and a hand icon with a speech bubble.

support cycles completed by 330,723 children; parenting programmes which reached 37,931 parents and caregivers; case management initiated for 18,328 children; and awareness sessions attended by 306,986 children and parents/caregivers. Funding shortages and delayed allocations had a direct impact on continuity of services. Associating funding with the Security Council resolution has led to a short-term cycle of aid that does not align with the community resilience building required for protection interventions.

A referrals [dashboard](#) was completed and launched in 2022, building on an earlier cross-cluster training on child protection identification and referrals for 400 field staff. The Child Protection and GBV AORs developed and led a multi-cluster response plan for the “widow camps” in NW Syria which resulted in increased visibility and advocacy, a better understanding of needs and an improved response in these locations. SOPs on Humanitarian Cash Transfers for Child Protection Outcomes have been completed and endorsed by members and are now being used. Community-based child protection training was provided for 368 frontline Child Protection staff (191 women) while case management training reached 165 staff (85 women). Monthly [child protection situation monitoring](#) continued with the support of a web of collaborators who undertook 4,017 key informant interviews in 129 communities. Additionally, the Child Protection AOR together with the Protection Cluster and other AORs concluded the [Protection Analysis Update](#) for NW Syria.

### Education

There are 6.1 million children in need of education assistance, up from 5.0 million in 2020. This includes more than 2 million children estimated to be out of school<sup>16</sup>. The risk of children dropping out, including for poverty-related reasons and child marriage, is on the rise. Supply-side barriers include damaged and destroyed schools; overcrowded classrooms; shortages of textbooks, stationery and learning equipment; and limited teacher training. More and more teachers are forced to leave the profession as their salaries no longer meet the basic needs of their families. Spending in education continues to fall dramatically with allocations to education by the Government of Syria have decreased by 78 per cent in real terms compared to 2011 and allocations declined by 15 per cent between 2021 and 2022. Meanwhile, only 15 per cent of \$350 million appealed for in the HRP was met in 2022.<sup>17</sup>



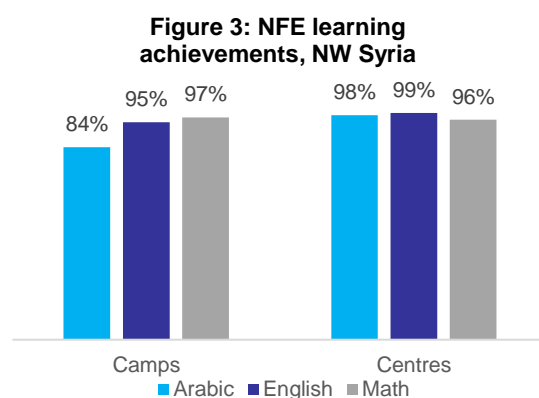
*Basel and Kareem, Grade 1 students in the NFE centre in Al-Hol © Samer Hamood, UNICEF.*

In 2022, UNICEF supported 1,601,421 children (800,719 girls) with learning opportunities in formal and non-formal settings, including 12,227 children (5,329 girls) with disabilities and 232,542 children in NW Syria. **Non-formal education** (NFE) reached 749,311 children (369,794 girls). This includes 130,520 children in NW Syria. This was twice the annual target of 300,000 as high levels of demand drove NFE centres to use more than one shift to reach more children. The Self-Learning Programme (SLP) is flexible and designed to meet the needs of out-of-school children. UNICEF uses the Child-Level Monitoring System to monitor attendance, retention and learning of the 40,465 SLP students (21,393 girls). In 2022, 7 per cent of SLP students transitioned to formal education, 48 per cent were newly enrolled, 7 per cent repeated a grade; 13 per cent dropped out; and 25 per cent moved up to the next SLP grade.

Self-Learning Materials (SLMs) were distributed to 449,956 (217,441 girls) children in NE Syria, including those enrolled in SLP. UNICEF piloted SLMs online to reach children in camps and crossline locations. Tablets were distributed to learning centres supporting 1,727 children (900 girls). In 2023, UNICEF will scale up digital learning to other areas. In response to the widespread electricity shortages, UNICEF provided a solar energy system to an Integrated Learning Centre in Deir-ez-Zour attended by 2,500 children and youth (1,375 girls). In 2023, UNICEF will also be scaling up this climate-resilient response in Syria.

A **learning assessment** of children attending NFE in NW Syria (see Figure 3 for results) showed high levels of progress in Arabic, English and Math. In interviews conducted in 25 centres with 258 children (152 girls), 99 per cent confirmed that they benefit from attending the services. Separately, 72 per cent of parents of children attending SLP expressed satisfaction, and 86 per cent felt their children had improved in at least three aspects of their learning (e.g., reading and writing, math, and English).

In terms of **formal education**, out of an annual target of 2,250,000 UNICEF reached 656,042 children (330,833 girls) including 45,517 in NW Syria.



<sup>16</sup> OCHA, HNO, 2023.

<sup>17</sup> UNICEF Budget Brief, 2022/

This is below the annual target due to limited funds for this purpose, as well as rising costs of commodities and school rehabilitation. UNICEF distributed 1,331,000 national textbooks to 446,872 children and rehabilitated 55 schools, including gender-sensitive WASH facilities for 24,447 children (12,794 girls). To link humanitarian education services with upstream efforts, CB was aligned with the national curriculum while using a research-based quality review tool to make the curriculum more socially progressive by promoting child rights and human rights, gender equality, social cohesion and child psychosocial well-being as well as being free from political and ideological content which may be unacceptable for some parts of the population. The improved CB was piloted and rolled out for 67,286 students.

In response to the lack of available teachers, the Ministry of Education (MOE) began contracting teachers in 2020. Many of these teachers are under-qualified (75 per cent had only a high school education). UNICEF trained the newly recruited teachers on basic pedagogical skills in two rounds in 2021-2022, with 1,521 teachers trained in 2022. In a follow up survey, 92 per cent of the teachers confirmed using the skills they learned in their daily teaching practices. An additional 1,085 teachers were trained in NW Syria.

In NW Syria, 4,389 displaced children were reached through **innovative mobile teacher services** targeting out-of-school children and 2,500 children received cash assistance to support their education. Considering their frequent exposure to violence and displacement, 49,962 children (23,670 girls) participated in school-based psychosocial support and 12,238 (5,797 girls) children and youth received life skills and citizenship education.

### Education Sector

UNICEF acted as HCT Education Sector lead, coordinating 38 partners. Thirty-seven partner staff (25 female) were trained and equipped with tools to engage, formulate and implement a crisis-sensitive education response reaching 1.06 million children in 2022. This includes 913,149 children (443,476 girls) supported with formal education and 146,659 (71,266 girls) through NFE. The Education Sector led support for Grade 9 and 12 students from crossline and cross-border areas to sit their certified national exams, a requirement for pursuing higher education as well as many career opportunities. UNICEF, Education Sector partners, ministerial and intersectoral partners organized 57 accommodation centres in government-controlled areas which hosted 17,414 crossline and cross-border students (7,655 girls) to sit for exams; of these, 8,010 passed and received a national exam certificate (46 per cent passing rate). The support included educational support (revision lessons and stationery) and providing students and accompanying persons with supplies, food and health services.

As Cluster co-lead agency, UNICEF provided technical support and coordination for 111 members (80 per cent national NGOs) in NW Syria. As of the end of November, 925,884 people (438,318 boys, 463,600 girls, 12,822 men and 11,145 women) were reached by Cluster members. Considering the short-term nature and lack of funding for education, the Cluster scaled up advocacy which resulted in the Humanitarian Liaison Group making education a funding priority for 2022 and beyond. Following this, 13 cluster partners received \$9.2 million from the Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund First Standard Allocation for 2022. A new pooled fund that has launched at the end of the year also prioritized integrated education and child protection in their first special allocation.

Political fragmentation with multiple education authorities creates a barrier to reliable enrolment data in NW Syria. To strengthen data collection and analysis, a first Joint Needs Assessment was conducted by the Education Cluster and the Child Protection AOR in September with the participation of children. The data is being analyzed and will be used for needs-based planning in 2023. The Cluster will build on this experience to continue to collect data in 2022.

During 2022, UNICEF advocated extensively with donors to address the challenges faced by the education sector, including the fragmentation of the current system and the need to improve access to and quality of education. These efforts led to the strong engagement of international education actors in collaboration with some key donors, the Global Partnership for Education and Education Cannot Wait. These actors aim to work together and address these challenges in a more effective, scalable, systematic and sustainable manner and prevent the types of project-based investments in education that have had limited outcomes. A meeting took place in Amman to discuss how to strengthen collective support for education in Syria and efforts are continuing for the development of a clearer vision to guide future investment and technical support facilitating humanitarian and development coherence for the early recovery of the Syrian Education system.

### WASH

Water supply and sanitation systems and infrastructure in Syria have been devastated by 11 years of conflict as well as wear from long-term functioning at high capacity, limited or no maintenance, the brain drain of technical staff and poor natural resource management. This has been further exacerbated by the effects of climate change and the economic downturn, putting 13.5 million people in need of WASH assistance.



In 2022, 4,752,572 people (1,223,446 boys, 1,295,984 girls, 999,904 men and 1,233,238 women) including 388,839 in NW Syria. benefitted from **access to safe water** as UNICEF rehabilitated wells, pumping stations and water distribution networks. This was over the target of 3,600,000, as projects started in 2021 were finalized during 2022. In addition, 1,617,209 people (435,599 boys, 456,758 girls, 321,305 men and 403,548 women) out of the target of 1,950,000 benefitted from the rehabilitation of sewage lines. This includes 226,678 people in NW Syria, where the concern over lack of treatment of wastewater before its reuse continues, especially with the cholera outbreak.

The change from water trucking to water network rehabilitation increases the effectiveness of safe water access. Previously, UNICEF spent \$810,000 per year on water trucking for 90,000 people in Rural Damascus. UNICEF, ICRC and NRC have now restored Jober water station in Rural Damascus, which is serving 300,000 people for \$4 million (the UNICEF contribution was \$1.8 million). This restoration is expected to support the population for 25 years after this initial investment.

UNICEF incorporated **climate resilience** including renewable energy approaches into its WASH programming, installing solar power systems at seven pumping stations and five wells used by 730,130 people in Aleppo, Quneitra and Dar'a. The stations were selected based on severity rating, frequency of electricity outage and shortage of fuel to run the stations. Water Safety Planning was also mainstreamed, including capacity building, identification of bottlenecks, developing plans to eliminate risk factors and then implementing the plans. One Plan was completed for Salhab water station in Hama covering 81,526 people (23,137 men, 30,670 women, 14,137 girls and 14,137 boys) while preparations are ongoing for Dar'a, As-Sweida and Quneitra.

**Emergency WASH services** focused on IDP camps and collective shelters in NE Syria, Homs, Rural Damascus and Aleppo. Out of 804,000 targeted IDPs, 911,093 IDPs (249,306 boys, 263,296 girls, 185,207 men and 213,284 women) received emergency services such as the installation of new toilets, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and water trucking. The over-reach was due to the prioritization of funds to the cholera response. As part of cholera response, UNICEF expanded water trucking to provide 200m<sup>3</sup>/day of safe drinking water for families in southern rural Aleppo who rely on alternative, unsafe water sources. Moreover, 1,074,851 IDPs (283,694 boys, 311,733 girls, 223,231 men and 256,194 women) received **hygiene supplies** which were critical to prevent and respond to the cholera outbreak. The close planning and coordination of WASH cholera response interventions with Health Sector to target affected and hot spot areas played an important role in protecting the health of camp residents. In addition, in NW Syria, 792,099 IDPs in informal settlements and camps were supported with water trucking, solid waste management, construction and maintenance of community latrines and WASH supplies.

Since the start of the **cholera outbreak** in August 2022, UNICEF has been providing safe drinking water to areas affected, supporting chlorine residual monitoring and providing the sodium hypochlorite needed to chlorinate drinking water in all governorates for 13,800,000 people (3,262,714 boys, 2,819,143 girls, 3,568,286 men and 4,149,857 women) to access to safe drinking water. UNICEF provided the Deir-ez-Zour and Latakia Water Establishments with equipment to test the safety of drinking water and delivered chlorination pumps to a water establishment in Al-Hasakeh as part of an effort to support the process of water chlorination throughout major supply stations. This will provide access to safe drinking water for around 14,000 individuals.



**Handwashing session in Al-Hasakeh**  
©UNICEF/2022

UNICEF supported 195,909 students (101,458 girls) out of a target of 155,000 by rehabilitating WASH facilities as well as water trucking and hygiene awareness-raising campaigns in their schools. This over-reach is in part linked to the cholera outbreak, which saw UNICEF increasing awareness campaigns and providing water trucking (225m<sup>3</sup>/day) to 56,783 students (30,290 girls) in 104 schools in affected areas such as Deir-ez-Zour and Rural Damascus. The total includes 114 schools with 67,854 students (34,545 girls) provided with accessible, gender-responsive WASH facilities. In addition, 27,577 students in NW Syria were supported with **WASH in schools** interventions.

In collaboration with the ADAP and Social and Behaviour Change sections, UNICEF reached 1,504,917 people (422,737 boys, 453,412 girls, 299,219 men and 329,549 women) in 13 governorates through awareness-raising campaigns. This was an over the target of 600,000 due to the need to increase cholera awareness across the country. Menstrual hygiene health sessions were provided to 15,793 women and girls (11,974 under 18) during which dignity kits were distributed. Based on third-party monitor interviews with 421 female participants, 92 per cent reported learning more about puberty and its physical and psychological effects.

## WASH Sector

In 2022, 22 out of the 28 reporting WASH Sector (HCT) partners, co-led by UNICEF, reached 8,091,841 people (2,029,932 men, 2,381,650 women, 1,917,122 boys, 1,691,637 girls). This includes 7,148,527 people (1,790,049 men, 2,113,469 women, 1,703,142 boys, 1,510,367 girls) supported through the repair, rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply and sewerage systems. Humanitarian interventions were provided for 1,194,571 people (307,857 men, 346,060 women, 270,383 boys, 230,271 girls). The Sector also supported the rehabilitation of accessible gender-responsive WASH facilities for 103,056 students (50,347 girls) in 62 schools, and 109,254 people in 11 health care facilities.

In response to the crisis in Al-Hasakeh in January, WASH Sector partners supported 414 households (2,335 individuals) in six displacement centres and surrounding communities with 39 m<sup>3</sup> of safe water each day; the distribution of buckets, garbage bins and 650 hygiene kits; 37 water storage tanks; and latrine maintenance. Partners also continued water trucking to neighbourhoods affected by Alouk water station disruptions, not operational for almost five months, and to Al-Hol Camp. Water trucking is an expensive, unsustainable alternative and only provides a fraction of water needs. Twenty RO units were established in Al-Hasakeh City as a backup system during Alouk disruptions, though they only have the capacity to cover 40,000 people. UNICEF, and in close coordination and collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's/Humanitarian Coordinator's Office, OCHA and ICRC continues to advocate for unhindered humanitarian access to Alouk station, and associated electricity infrastructure. WASH sector partners in close coordination with the Ministry of Water Resources have been providing safe drinking water to 124,620 people in cholera-affected areas through light rehabilitation of water systems and emergency water trucking; conducting chlorine residual monitoring; and jointly with the RCCE team, conducting hygiene promotion on cholera prevention.

As part of skills development and transfer, the Sector, in collaboration with OXFAM and UNICEF, conducted a two-day training on Hygiene Promotion Design and Programming in Damascus for 18 sector participants. The objective of the training was to increase participants' knowledge and capacity in developing hygiene promotion programming and communication strategies based on context-specific public health risks and priority needs in Syria.

The 97 active members of the NW Syria WASH Cluster supported 4.3 million people (1,290,000 women, 1,161,000 men, 817,000 girls and 1,032,000 boys) including 200,000 children who were supported with improved WASH services in 621 schools and 183,000 people who live in the catchment area of 66 health facilities also supported with WASH services. WASH Cluster efforts have seen the percentage of camps with access to water networks increase from 2 per cent to 25 per cent from 2021 to 2022, meaning half a million people now have access. It should also be noted that 115 systems are now using solar power.

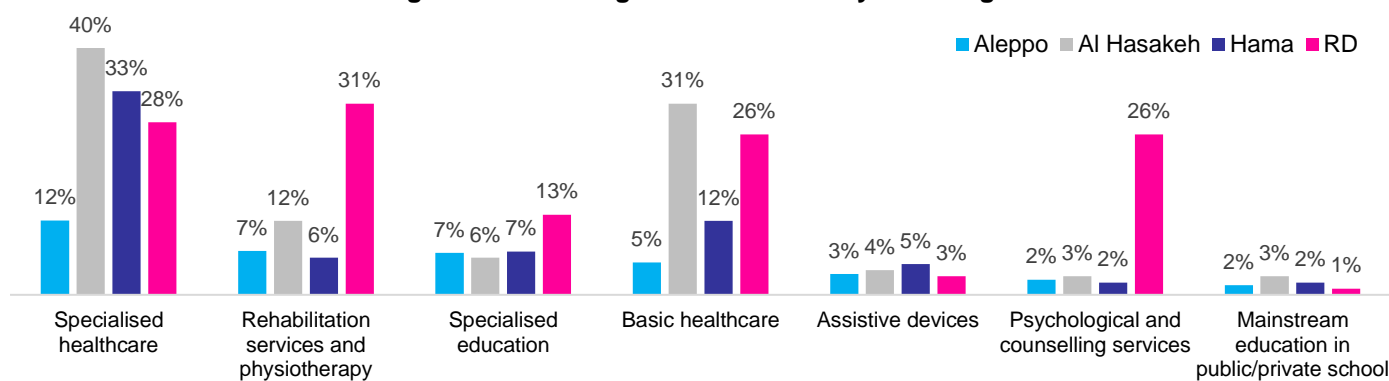
The WASH Cluster carried out field-level surveys and monitoring to identify critical gaps and enhance the quality of services. Eight field facilitators (two females) visited 41 per cent of all informal settlements and camps to assess the quality of WASH services and fed back to the Cluster members to enhance the quality of services. The field facilitators ensured appropriate corrective measures such as the rehabilitation of over half of public latrines and enhanced water quality management for the 80 per cent people dependent on water trucking. The WASH Cluster capacity building included 58 Cluster partners organizations which participated in cholera response and WASH trainings.

## Social Protection and Cash Transfers

Over 273,000 vulnerable people have benefited from two integrated social protection interventions in six governorates.

Through the **Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities**, 11,350 children with severe mental and/or physical disabilities (4,628 girls) were provided with regular quarterly cash assistance (SYP equivalent to \$120 per quarter) and case management services in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zour, Hama, Homs and Rural Damascus. This is 87 per cent of the annual target. [Findings](#) from household monitoring surveys confirm high levels of poverty and exclusion among beneficiaries. They also provide evidence about the importance of the integrated approach: For example, in Rural Damascus, following five months of enrolment in the programme, 24 per cent of children had received rehabilitation services and physiotherapy for the first time and another 22 per cent had received specialized health care for the first time. Several challenges have impeded the effective delivery of the programme including the limited availability of Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to deliver cash to beneficiaries; a lack funding leaving over 4,000 children with disabilities on the wait list; and the loss of value for money due to the high difference between formal and informal exchange rate.

**Figure 4: Percentage of children newly receiving**



Through the Basic Needs Support Programme for Winter, over 41,000 highly vulnerable families were supported with humanitarian cash assistance to help them cope with the economic hardship and meet the essential needs of their children during the harsh winter months.

In the 2021-2022 winter response, 20,941 families including 56,561 children (27,583 girls) were provided with a **one-off cash transfer** (SYP equivalent to \$60). As a result of lessons learned, the 2022/2023 winter response was redesigned, with more focus on the most vulnerable families, in particular female-headed families, and an increased amount and frequency of cash assistance (from one to three transfers). So far in winter 2022/2023, 20,748 families have received their first transfer, supporting 52,529 children (25,766 girls). The [rapid PDM](#) conducted in December in Rural Damascus shows that over 90 per cent of the cash was used for energy, food, health and clothes. The use of cash was also extremely quick: on average, it took families 3.3 days to use the cash they received. Delivering cash in a timely manner remains a critical challenge: limited progress was made to diversify the UNICEF network of FSPs due to operational restrictions.

### Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

In 2022, UNICEF supported 466,967 youth and adolescents (252,163 females) in 14 governorates with skills building and engagement opportunities through 59 youth-friendly spaces with local NGOs, 90 spaces in coordination with the Ministry of Culture (MOC), six technical and vocational education and training centres in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MOSAL) and 75 youth mobile teams. This includes 12 Integrated Learning Centres operated with the UNICEF Education Team in coordination with the MOC in 11 governorates to provide children (6-9 years old) and young people (10-24 years) with multiple pathways to learn, connect, play and develop in a safe place.

Out of the total reach, 241,532 young people (117,339 females) including 15,084 with disabilities (9,173 females) participated in **life skills and citizenship education**, learning important skills such as communication and problem-solving. In a survey of 289 life skills graduates, 80 per cent reported that the training enhanced their active engagement in the community. Additionally, 27,265 youth (16,371 females) including 2,013 with disabilities (1,256 females) received community-based vocational training and 6,339 (4,002 females) received entrepreneurship training to prepare them for a better future and access to decent job opportunities.

**Community engagement activities** reached 360,310 young people (189,813 female) including planning and implementing social initiatives and activities, Sports for Development and cultural activities. Technical support was provided for adolescents and youth to design and implement their own initiatives on the issues that affect them, such as employability, climate change, and gender equality. Through this support, 61,179 young people (16,752 females) including 2,926 with disabilities (1,545 female) led 810 initiatives and awareness-raising campaigns, including celebrations for International Women's Day and Youth Skills Day. UNICEF also supported 84,543 young people (39,112 females) including 8,206 with disabilities (3,640 females) to participate in Sports for Development programmes, which tackled issues related to gender equality, abuse, drugs and violence.

UNICEF and UNDP launched the imaGen Ventures Youth Challenge in Syria as part of a global initiative to equip young people with entrepreneurial skills to tackle issues facing them and their communities. Twenty ideas (77 participants including 42 females and 10 young people with disabilities) were selected out of 373 eligible submissions to participate in a four-day bootcamp on human-centred design, prototyping and pitching. Based on the pitches, five teams moved to the two-month incubation phase and received technical and financial support. UNICEF and UNDP then selected two projects to participate in the global competition. With submissions from 37 countries, 12 teams were selected, including

Techno Blind Team from Syria, to receive \$15,000 as seed funding in addition to a one-year incubation and mentorship in 2023 to transform their idea into a sustainable project.

## Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), RCCE and Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP)

Data collected in health centres, schools and mosques in 14 governorates in March-April 2022 revealed low COVID-19 risk perception, contributing to only half of those surveyed being interested in the **COVID-19 vaccine**. In pockets of very low coverage, UNICEF monitoring data showed that key reasons include availability, accessibility and affordability; fear of side effects; and the feeling that it is no longer necessary. To promote vaccine uptake, UNICEF engaged with 4,320,217 people (2,358,547 females), 50 per cent of the annual target. This underachievement is attributed to the identified need for frequent, repeated communication with the same priority communities. An analysis of vaccination trends identified best practices to increase vaccination uptake: availability of preferred vaccines and mobile vaccination teams, and a localized approach. UNICEF, MOH and partners identified person-types: vaccine hesitant, vaccinated and non-vaccinated by gender, age, education, employment and governorate based on which a national media campaign was launched in December. UNICEF also engaged with 3,163,488 individuals (1,809,018 females) parents and caregivers during vaccination campaigns, 126 per cent of the 2022 target.<sup>18</sup>

At the onset of the **cholera outbreak**, UNICEF supported MOH, MOE (in Government-held areas) and partners as part of its leading role in RCCE to engage 1,940,699 individuals (1,066,864 female) through community dialogues, advocacy meetings, school-based interventions and house-to-house visits. Support for the OCV campaign saw healthcare workers accompanying vaccination teams to explain the vaccine and answer questions; the campaign reached 98 per cent of its target. There was a significant reduction in cholera cases toward the end of November, which may be partly attributed to UNICEF and others' interventions. To prepare for a potential resurgence in 2023, UNICEF is working on a training package and updated communication materials.

The annual **Back to Learning campaign** reached 3,421,584 people (1,847,655 female) and engaged 59,552 parents, caregivers, teachers and children (32,158 females) through door-to-door visits and community dialogues. According to the post-campaign assessment, 98 per cent of respondents understood the importance of education and felt encouraged to send their kids to school. Three per cent reported that their economic situation prevents them from sending their children to school, despite understanding its benefits.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

As part of its advocacy endeavours, UNICEF called for the release of children held in detention in NE Syria, and highlighted its response for [children and families forced to flee](#) the violence during the Ghwayran detention centre attack in Al-Hasakeh City in January. Later in the year, UNICEF issued a [joint statement](#) with the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Syria and regional Humanitarian Coordinator about the protection of civilians in northern Syria. [Marking 11 years of conflict in Syria](#), UNICEF issued a [news note](#) and produced a [multimedia package](#). Social media posts were pushed on [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#) in [English](#) and [Arabic](#). Ahead of the [Brussels conference](#), titled "Supporting the Future of Syria", UNICEF Regional Director issued a [statement](#) renewing appeals for the sake of Syria's children. SCO issued 'Everyday Counts' flagship [report](#), introducing the shift towards early recovery.

After the cholera [outbreak](#) was declared, UNICEF published articles and [social media](#) posts on its [response](#) through [awareness raising](#) and [community engagement](#); [distribution](#) of [life-saving supplies](#); and [provision of safe water](#). UNICEF announced the [arrival of cholera vaccines](#), and published information [resources about the disease](#). UNICEF also continued to highlight its COVID-19 [vaccination](#) and [awareness](#) support. [Exam support](#) for [students crossing conflict lines](#) was highlighted along with a [social media campaign](#) on '[Curriculum B](#)' [remedial summer classes](#) and [support to education](#) through [self-learning](#) and school [rehabilitation](#). Other programmes highlighted include the [Integrated Social Protection Programme](#), [winter support](#) and [routine immunization](#) as well as a report on [infant and young child feeding](#).

Key global events were leveraged such as the [International Day for Mine Awareness](#), the [International Day of Sports for Development and Peace](#), [World Immunization Week](#), the [World Youth Skills Day](#), the [International Youth Day](#), the [International Day of the Girl Child](#), [World Children's Day](#) and [International Day for Persons with Disabilities](#) to highlight how UNICEF is working to respond to the needs of children and youth in Syria.

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<sup>18</sup> Overachievement may be attributed to the difficulty in removing double counting over several campaigns conducted throughout the year

## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall Needs	UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
		2022 target	Total results	Change since last report	2022 target	Total results	Change since last report
<b>Health</b>							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio	12.4M	3,200,000	2,337,945 <sup>19</sup>	0			
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		1,820,000	2,104,506 <sup>20</sup>	1,133,224			
Number of health care facility staff trained on infection prevention and control		550	760 <sup>21</sup>	415			
<b>Nutrition</b>							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	4.9M	18,400	14,674 <sup>22</sup>	11,238	17,447	25,064	19,877
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving IYCF counselling		1,245,000	1,542,906	923,738	915,063	2,176,391	1,277,649
Number of children and pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrients		1,970,000	781,749 <sup>23</sup>	426,472	2,563,000	992,352	622,900
<b>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PESA</b>							
Number of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	5.9M	384,000	127,108 <sup>24</sup>	83,271	880,000	769,838	338,898
Number of girls, boys and women benefiting from case management for child protection and/or GBV		24,300	14,706 <sup>25</sup>	10,236			
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions		120,000	149,235	111,531			
Number of children and caregivers accessing explosive weapons-related risk education and survivor assistance interventions		1,947,300	1,242,102 <sup>26</sup>	886,165			
<b>Education</b>							
Number of children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings	6.9M	2,250,000	656,042 <sup>27</sup>	250,405	3,300,000	1,610,356	922,029
Number of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services		430,000	749,311 <sup>28</sup>	602,294	1,256,530	639,072	392,766
Number of teachers and education personnel trained		44,000	2,606 <sup>29</sup>	1,097	76,524	17,045	11,785
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	12.2M	3,600,000	4,752,572 <sup>30</sup>	2,311,684	8,000,000	7,966,319	3,280,327
Number of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes		600,000	1,504,917 <sup>31</sup>	1,347,358	5,500,000	2,943,080	40,903
Number of people have improved access to sanitation services		1,950,000	1,617,209 <sup>32</sup>	1,082,029	4,000,000	2705764	826,219

<sup>19</sup> Under-reach as the inclusion of the measles and rubella vaccine required injection, so the more effective door-to-door modality could not be used.

<sup>20</sup> Fewer COVID-19 restrictions and the worsening socioeconomic situation driving families from private clinics to free, NGO-operated health care

<sup>21</sup> Over-reach due to the need for similar training for the cholera outbreak

<sup>22</sup> Under-reach due to logistical delays for curative nutrition supplies, as well as funding constraints

<sup>23</sup> Under-achievement due to funding delays and in-country logistical issues.

<sup>24</sup> Under-reach due to funding constraints

<sup>25</sup> Under-reach due to funding constraints

<sup>26</sup> Under-reach due to funding constraints

<sup>27</sup> This is below the annual target due to rising costs of commodities and school rehabilitation.

<sup>28</sup> High levels of demand drove NFE centres to use more than one shift to reach more children.

<sup>29</sup> Funding for this activity was highly constrained

<sup>30</sup> Over-reach as projects started in 2021 were finalized during 2022

<sup>31</sup> Over-reach due to urgent need for hygiene promotion to prevent the spread of cholera

<sup>32</sup> Under-reach due to funding constraints

Social Protection & Cash Transfers							
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors		86,000	41,689 <sup>33</sup>	88,235			
Number of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers		14,000	11,350 <sup>34</sup>	881			
Adolescents & Youth							
Number of adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at the community level		300,000	360,310 <sup>35</sup>	286,015			
Number of affected adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills		200,000	241,532 <sup>36</sup>	166,335			
C4D, RCCE & AAP							
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		25,611,884	14,676,796 <sup>37</sup>	(923,141) <sup>38</sup>			
Number of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change		8,725,728	4,782,928 <sup>39</sup>				

## Annex B Funding Status

Section	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received in 2022	Carry-Over	\$	%
Health	\$44,030,777	\$13,414,744	\$3,906,065	\$26,709,968	61%
Nutrition	\$33,923,083	\$6,655,783	\$1,747,892	\$25,519,408	75%
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA	\$31,472,313	\$4,948,499	\$8,719,155	\$17,804,659	57%
Education	\$82,513,164	\$31,249,043	\$19,888,066	\$31,376,054	38%
WASH	\$87,438,477	\$36,962,865	\$13,535,781	\$36,939,832	42%
Social Protection & Cash Transfers	\$35,100,698	\$9,092,124	\$5,412,199	\$20,596,375	59%
Adolescents & Youth	\$11,729,219	\$710,631	\$2,527,862	\$8,490,725	72%
SBC, RCCE & AAP	\$1,246,154	\$1,235,714	-	\$10,440	1%
Coordination	\$6,976,186	-	-	\$6,976,186	
Being allocated		\$10,555,426			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$334,430,071</b>	<b>\$114,824,830</b>	<b>\$55,737,021</b>	<b>\$163,868,221</b>	<b>49%</b>

Next SitRep: 30 June 2023

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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<sup>33</sup> Under-reach due to funding constraints

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<sup>35</sup> Over-reach despite funding levels due to integration in Ministry of Culture spaces and with Child Protection programming.

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<sup>37</sup> Under-reach in part due to incorrect targeting, which is corrected in the subsequent HAC

<sup>38</sup> Reduction due to data cleaning

<sup>39</sup> Under-reach due to the identified need for frequent communication with the same priority-targeted community versus reaching new populations