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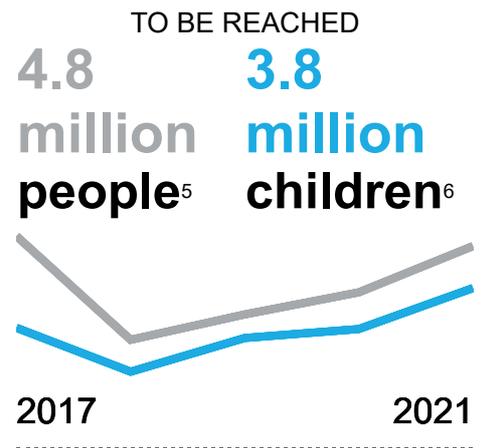
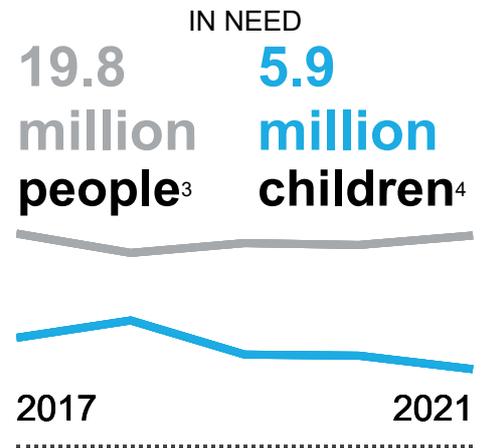
Humanitarian Action for Children

With UNICEF support, a young girl is vaccinated against polio and measles at the Bardarash Camp in Erbil, Iraq, after fleeing the conflict in northeast Syrian Arab Republic.

Syrian refugees

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with 5.6 million registered refugees, including over 2.5 million children, living in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.¹ In 2020, the situation in all affected countries was further aggravated by the the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the subsequent economic downturn. Nearly 19.8 million people, including 6 million children, need assistance.²
- UNICEF will respond to the Syrian refugee crisis by reaching refugee children living in camps, informal tented settlements and urban settings, and vulnerable children from host communities, with education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, health, nutrition and social protection services and adolescent and youth programmes.
- In 2021, UNICEF requires US\$1 billion to respond to the most immediate needs of Syrian refugees, including their education and WASH needs, which have increased substantially due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



1.7 million

people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and services



55,480

women and children accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation/prevention/response



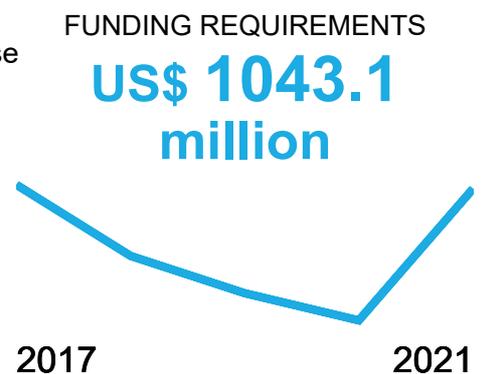
1.5 million

children accessing educational services



100,000

households reached with cash transfers where UNICEF provided technical assistance



Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Following a decade of hostilities in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis globally, with 5.6 million registered refugees, including over 2.5 million children, living in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey in camps, informal settlements and urban settings among host communities.⁷ In 2020, this situation was aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent economic downturn. Of the 19.8 million people in need, including in host communities, 3.1 million people require WASH assistance, 3.3 million children require child protection services and 4.8 million children require education support.⁸

While host governments are providing public services for refugees, vulnerability remains high and is exacerbated by the lack of livelihood opportunities, growing inequalities and economically strained institutions. In Egypt, for example, the unemployment rate among refugees is 29 per cent, compared with 8.9 per cent nationally.⁹ While Syrian refugees and host community households experience similar challenges, refugees face additional vulnerabilities and difficulty meeting their basic needs due to their legal status and the impact of residency and labour policies on their mobility. COVID-19 containment measures have compounded these challenges, further restricting mobility, generating a range of socio-economic consequences, and exacerbating protection risks for refugees and children. In just a year, Lebanon witnessed a 300 per cent increase in food prices.¹⁰

Major challenges remain in realizing the rights of refugee children. Due to the protracted situation and the COVID-19 crisis, refugees are vulnerable to several protection risks, including psychosocial distress, child labour and domestic and sexual violence. Economic hardship has led some women and girls to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child and forced marriage. The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 have also disrupted and reduced access to health care, vaccinations and learning, and increased food insecurity and child poverty, resulting in an overall decline in children's well-being.¹¹ In Turkey, learning has become even more out of reach for the most vulnerable children due to the pandemic, with access to distance learning limited by socio-economic status, lack of Turkish language skills and limited parental involvement. In Iraq, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis immunization coverage has declined from 96 per cent in July 2019 to 54 per cent in July 2020.¹² Children and youth with disabilities have been acutely impacted as access to services continues to erode.

SECTOR NEEDS



Water, sanitation and hygiene
3.2 million people need WASH services¹³



Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA
3.3 million children need protection services^{14,15}



Education
4.8 million children need education support¹⁶



Refugee and migrant population
2.5 million children need humanitarian assistance¹⁷

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Khaled is a refugee and father of seven who works as a volunteer in a local UNICEF-supported Makani centre, which serves as a safe space for children living in informal tented settlements to access education and support services.

During the COVID-19 lockdown, he and other Makani volunteers continued to support the safety and well-being of children in his community while the Makani centres remained closed. They delivered educational activities remotely and supported the distribution of soap bars, sanitizers and COVID-19 kits, as well as cash.

In June 2020, Makani centres reopened, while maintaining all COVID-19 safety and protection procedures.

UNICEF-supported Makani centres in Jordan provide a safe space for children and young people to access learning opportunities, child protection and other services that support children's well-being.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

In 2021, UNICEF will reach 3.8 million Syrian refugee children in camps, informal settlements and urban settings and vulnerable children in host communities in line with the Syrian Refugee and Resilience Response Plan and the No Lost Generation initiative.

Across all five refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF will work closely with Refugee and Resilience Response Plan partners to support national efforts to address the refugee crisis, in line with national priorities and coordination mechanisms and fully integrating the COVID-19 response.¹⁸

The response will support equitable access to essential services and build the capacities of national actors and systems, ensuring continuity with longer-term system strengthening strategies and durable solution frameworks and the integration of children and their families into national systems.

Education programmes will focus on enhancing access to and the quality of formal and regulated non-formal education. UNICEF will also support the establishment of safe environments conducive to learning. With partners, UNICEF will support national efforts promoting learning continuity, guide school reopenings, and ensure inclusive access to education through the provision of cash assistance and supplies.

In WASH, UNICEF will facilitate access to life-saving services, build resilience and strengthen durable solutions. Interventions, particularly in camps, will integrate COVID-19 infection prevention control and risk communication and community engagement activities.

Child protection programmes will focus on strengthening government prevention and response mechanisms, while supporting case management services and large-scale psychosocial and parenting activities in vulnerable communities. UNICEF will also strengthen the capacities of front-line government social service workers and community groups to promote child rights.

In health and nutrition, UNICEF will improve access to comprehensive primary health care, including vaccination, antenatal and postnatal care and nutrition, including through infant and young child feeding counselling and case management of illnesses. UNICEF will also strengthen community outreach, engagement and referrals to primary health care centres.

To address rising poverty levels, UNICEF will support the development and roll-out of national social protection programmes and direct cash grants to improve the well-being of the most vulnerable.

Through its adolescent and youth programmes, UNICEF will work to increase the quality of and access to technical and vocational training and skills-building programmes to improve employability, especially for young women. UNICEF will also increase opportunities for meaningful participation and empowerment, promote volunteerism and COVID-19 prevention and awareness.

Across programmes, UNICEF will foster gender equity and inclusion, to provide girls and children with disabilities with targeted support and create enabling environments. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence will be mainstreamed by raising awareness and increasing the accessibility of secure and safe reporting channels. UNICEF will also improve its accountability to affected populations by strengthening established feedback mechanisms.

Progress against the 2020 programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports:

<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrian-refugees/situation-reports>

This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.

2021 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **141** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment¹⁹
- **317,759** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders²⁰
- **187,500** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation every six months²¹



Health

- **136,900** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles²²
- **16,054,569** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio²³
- **713,071** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities²⁴
- **238,519** Syrian children under 1 year receiving routine vaccination (diphtheria tetanus pertussis 3/pentavalent 3)²⁵



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **902,448** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene²⁶
- **1,702,500** people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services²⁷



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA²⁸

- **346,000** children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support²⁹
- **55,480** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions³⁰
- **395,000** people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse³¹



Education³²

- **1,528,500** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning³³
- **722,500** children receiving individual learning materials³⁴
- **384,736** children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes³⁵



Social protection and cash transfers

- **41,370** households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors³⁶
- **100,000** households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding³⁷



C4D, community engagement and AAP

- **4,000,000** people reached with messages on access to services³⁸
- **2,250,000** people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change³⁹

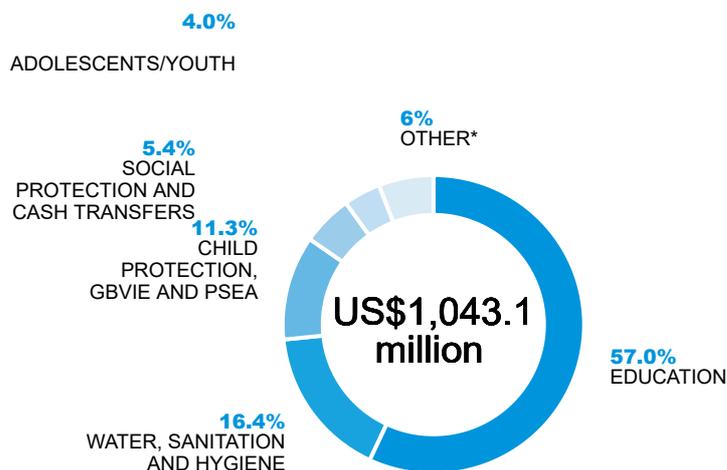
Programme targets are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2021

UNICEF is requesting US\$1 billion for 2021 and US\$1 billion for 2022 to meet the needs of Syrian refugees and other vulnerable children in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.⁴⁰ The funding requirements have increased due to the inclusion of the COVID-19 response in 2021 and 2022. For many countries, the pandemic has exacerbated existing socio-economic challenges; those populations with pre-existing vulnerabilities will be the most affected. Significant underfunding in 2020 left the WASH and education sectors vulnerable, which is why additional funding is required in 2021 to keep the response going. UNICEF will prioritize continuing access to education, health care and essential and safe WASH services.

UNICEF acknowledges the generous support of donors in 2020, which was essential to protecting refugee and host community children in the region from the multifaceted impacts of the pandemic. Continued and flexible funding support will be instrumental to implementing the 2021 regional strategy and addressing the pressing humanitarian needs of vulnerable children and women.

This Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Syrian refugees and other affected populations complements the separate appeals for Iraq, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.



Sectors	2021 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	35,351,801
Water, sanitation and hygiene	171,569,661
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	117,713,508
Education	594,070,500
Social protection and cash transfers	56,814,651
C4D, community engagement and AAP	14,185,987
Adolescents/youth	41,554,544
Basic needs	11,811,000
Total	1,043,071,652

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Health and nutrition (3.4%), C4D, community engagement and AAP (1.4%), Basic needs (1.1%).

Sectors	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	2021 total requirement (US\$) ⁴¹
Health and nutrition	1,270,000	3,190,000	12,320,000	17,571,801	1,000,000	35,351,801
Water, sanitation and hygiene	-	2,088,964	46,170,000	123,310,697	-	171,569,661
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA ⁴²	10,250,000	2,584,907	23,540,000	35,143,601	46,195,000	117,713,508
Education ⁴³	9,664,500	3,107,400	87,500,000	304,958,600	188,840,000	594,070,500
Social protection and cash transfers	-	-	36,200,000	20,614,651	-	56,814,651
C4D, community engagement and AAP	-	-	1,300,000	12,885,987	-	14,185,987
Adolescents/youth	1,000,000	-	-	40,554,544	-	41,554,544
Basic needs	6,411,000	-	-	-	5,400,000	11,811,000
Total	28,595,500	10,971,271	207,030,000	555,039,881	241,435,000	1,043,071,652

Sectors	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	2022 - 2023 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	1,396,389	2,586,000	9,856,000	17,571,801	1,000,000	32,410,190
Water, sanitation and hygiene	-	1,939,028	36,936,000	123,310,697	-	162,185,725
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	11,275,000	2,249,593	18,832,000	35,143,601	46,195,000	113,695,194
Education	10,630,950	3,122,220	70,000,000	304,958,600	188,070,000	576,781,770
Social protection and cash transfers	-	-	28,960,000	20,614,651	-	49,574,651
C4D, community engagement and AAP	-	-	1,040,000	12,885,987	-	13,925,987
Adolescents/youth	1,100,000	-	-	40,554,544	-	41,654,544
Basic needs	7,052,100	-	-	-	3,000,000	10,052,100
Total	31,454,439	9,896,841	165,624,000	555,039,881	238,265,000	1,000,280,161

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ENDNOTES

1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data as of 23 September 2020.
2. Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021; UNHCR data; and government statistics.
3. This includes 11,700,000 people in Turkey; 3,207,700 in Lebanon; 2,346,184 in Jordan; 2,305,900 in Egypt; and 243,000 in Iraq. These figures include refugees and host community members. The Turkish host community is estimated to be around 8 million people. Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021.
4. This includes 1,700,000 children in Turkey; 1,585,820 in Jordan; 1,349,968 in Lebanon; 1,206,100 in Egypt; and 107,487 in Iraq. These figures include refugees and host community members with the exception of Turkey, which only includes refugee children. This explains the decrease in the overall number of children in need compared with 2020.
5. This includes 1,346,600 people in Turkey; 1,395,000 in Jordan; 1,063,349 in Lebanon; 928,500 in Egypt; and 116,284 in Iraq. The total includes 2,783,857 women and girls and 209,821 people with disabilities. The targets include people from host communities. The Turkish host community is estimated to be around 8 million people with no disaggregation between children and adults. Vulnerable Turkish populations are to be reached with technical assistance programmes at the level of municipalities / districts, mainly in the southeast, with the highest prevalence of Syrian refugees, as well as through different activities in all sectors of the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021 to promote and strengthen social cohesion. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
6. This includes 1,196,600 children in Turkey; 1,303,020 in Jordan; 788,152 in Lebanon; 436,000 in Egypt; and 72,669 in Iraq. The total includes 2,075,601 girls and 313,456 children with disabilities.
7. UNHCR data as of 23 September 2020.
8. Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021; UNHCR data; and government statistics.
9. Egypt Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2018.
10. Lebanon Central Administration of Statistics, July 2020.
11. UNICEF Middle East and North Africa COVID-19 situation reports from 2020.
12. Iraq Health Management Information System, 2020.
13. This is a UNICEF estimate based on Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021.
14. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear in the appeal: GBViE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); C4D (communication for development); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).
15. UNICEF estimate based on Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021.
16. Ibid.
17. UNHCR data as of 23 September 2020.
18. UNICEF leads cluster coordination for the WASH, nutrition and education clusters and the child protection area of responsibility.
19. This is the target for Iraq. The target is low because the global acute malnutrition rates are extremely low in these countries among Syrian refugees. As SAM prevalence is well below 1 per cent, the reported numbers are extremely low, averaging 1 to 2 children every quarter. The number is higher in Iraq in camp settings.
20. This includes 303,652 children to be reached in Turkey and 14,107 to be reached in Iraq.
21. This intervention will target children in Jordan.
22. This includes 116,000 children to be reached in Lebanon and 20,900 children to be reached in Jordan. In Turkey, measles cases are low to non-existent among refugees in camps; in Egypt, refugees are targeted with the rest of the population in nationwide campaigns; and in Iraq, the Government conducts nationwide campaigns. In Jordan, UNICEF covers the procurement of vaccines corresponding to Syrian refugees and the rest is covered by the Ministry of Health.
23. This includes 16 million children to be reached in Egypt, 33,669 to be reached in Iraq (children in camps) and 29,000 to be reached in Jordan. Egypt's programme targets all children under 5 years who are benefiting from polio vaccination through National Immunization Days. The number of Syrian refugee children to be reached with the polio vaccine during the immunization campaign is approximately 13,000. The 16 million figure does not count towards the overall reach figures for this reason.
24. This includes 677,286 children and women to be reached in Egypt and 35,785 to be reached in Iraq.
25. This includes 138,519 children to be reached in Lebanon and 100,000 to be reached in Turkey.
26. This includes 623,685 children to be reached in Lebanon, 200,600 to be reached in Jordan and 78,163 to be reached in Iraq. The WASH sector in need figure encompasses all WASH needs. This indicator is only for people in need of a sufficient quantity of safe water. Different countries have presented WASH sector needs differently.
27. This includes 1,395,000 people to be reached in Jordan, 300,000 to be reached in Turkey and 7,500 to be reached in Egypt.
28. UNICEF and other partners in the inter-agency appeal will cover all of the child protection needs.
29. This includes 195,000 children and caregivers to be reached in Jordan, 70,000 to be reached in Turkey, 70,000 to be reached in Egypt and 11,000 to be reached in Lebanon.
30. This includes 30,000 people to be reached in Turkey, 12,480 to be reached in Iraq, 8,000 to be reached in Jordan and 5,000 to be reached in Egypt.
31. This includes 200,000 people to be reached in Turkey and 195,000 to be reached in Jordan.
32. Cluster partners will cover the remaining needs.
33. This includes 786,000 children to be reached in Turkey, 499,500 to be reached in Lebanon, 195,000 to be reached in Jordan, 39,000 to be reached in Iraq and 9,000 to be reached in Egypt.
34. This includes 637,500 children to be reached in Jordan, 46,000 to be reached in Egypt and 39,000 to be reached in Iraq.
35. This includes 183,000 children/adolescents to be reached in Egypt, 100,000 to be reached in Jordan, 64,600 to be reached in Turkey and 37,136 to be reached in Lebanon.
36. This includes 21,370 households to be reached in Egypt, 10,000 to be reached in Jordan and 10,000 to be reached in Turkey.
37. This intervention will target children in Jordan.
38. Ibid.
39. This includes 2 million people to be reached in Jordan and 250,000 people to be reached in Egypt.
40. Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency needs and planning documents.
41. Ibid.
42. This includes US\$16 million for gender-based violence in emergencies specialized programming. However, this figure is provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning process. This figure breaks down as follows: US\$2,500,000 for Turkey; US\$10,543,080 for Lebanon (30 per cent of child protection request); US\$2,354,000 for Jordan (10 per cent of child protection request); US\$700,000 for Egypt; and US\$298,220 for Iraq.
43. The large education budget is due to the increased costs associated with the deteriorating economies of refugee-hosting countries (which has led to higher prices), as well as additional and resource-intensive interventions to support schools and students in the context of COVID-19 (such as education cash transfers, school sanitization, etc.).