



Humanitarian Action for Children

unicef 

Syrian refugees

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 Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.¹ Among the 18.8 million people in need (including in host communities), 6.3 million people require water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance and 7 million children require education support.² Despite host government efforts to provide public services for refugees, vulnerability remains high and is exacerbated by lack of livelihood opportunities, growing inequalities and economically strained institutions. In some locations, pressure has been steadily mounting on refugee populations,³ affecting the already fragile social cohesion. Refugee women and children – including unaccompanied and separated children and women and children with disabilities – are most at risk. In schools, overcrowded classrooms, lack of supplies, violence and discrimination are seriously undermining children's access to education. Years of conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic and prolonged displacement have negatively impacted the psychosocial well-being and learning abilities of refugee children, many of whom have dropped out of school.⁴ While Syrian refugees and host community households do experience similar challenges, refugees are also vulnerable to additional challenges – particularly in regard to meeting their basic needs – due to their legal status and the impact of residency and labour policies on their mobility and access to essential services and livelihood opportunities. In this context, risks of exploitation and abuse are high, and households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour to generate income. Moreover, women and girls remain at risk of gender-based violence, including child marriage, which is rooted in harmful social and gender norms and exacerbated by years of displacement and fragmented social safety nets. The registered Syrian refugee population is expected to remain significant throughout 2020. The deteriorating security situation in the northern Syrian Arab Republic could further destabilize the region, hinder voluntary and safe returns⁵ and trigger new large-scale refugee influxes. UNICEF estimates that nearly 160,000 people, including 70,000 children, have been displaced since hostilities in the northeast Syrian Arab Republic escalated following the launch of military operations.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is aligned with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan,⁶ and aims to address the needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities by delivering a more effective, inclusive and gender-sensitive humanitarian response.⁷ To address the protracted nature of the refugee crisis, UNICEF will continue to reinforce the linkages between humanitarian response and longer-term development goals.⁸ The programmatic focus on key cross-cutting issues will be strengthened, including the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse,⁹ including gender-based violence, and improving accountability to affected populations. To enhance access to and quality of education, UNICEF will expand its support to national education systems, focusing on out-of-school children and children with disabilities. Other priorities within the education programme will include the provision of early childhood care/education, conditional cash transfers to support access to schooling, capacity building of local educational institutions and teacher certification and trainings.¹⁰ The WASH programme will provide Syrian refugees in camps, informal settlements and urban and rural areas with safe WASH services and emphasize the transition to more

sustainable and cost-effective WASH solutions.¹¹ In addition to routine vaccination and mass vaccination campaigns to address outbreaks of diseases such as polio and measles, the UNICEF health and nutrition programme will promote equitable access to preventive and curative interventions. This will include the identification and treatment of acutely malnourished children, the promotion of infant and young child feeding and support for newborn care services and growth monitoring. UNICEF will reinforce the capacities of primary health care units and provide parents and caregivers with awareness-raising sessions on early childhood development. UNICEF will continue to work closely with local authorities to strengthen national child protection systems and policies. Children and caregivers will gain equitable access to community-based mental health and psychosocial support services and child protection assistance. Key interventions will include the provision of cash grants to unaccompanied and separated children; identification, referral and service provision for children with protection needs; support for safe spaces for women and girls (including survivors of gender-based violence); and efforts to prevent child marriage and child

Total people in need

18.82 million¹⁴

Total children (<18) in need

7.35 million¹⁵

Total people to be reached

3.69 million¹⁶

Total children to be reached

2.77 million¹⁷

2020 programme targets

Turkey

- 846,500 children accessing formal and non-formal education
- 150,000 children assessed for protection needs, including 70,000 children accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- 40,000 people reached through community-based gender-based violence prevention and mitigation activities
- 100,000 children aged 0 to 12 months receiving routine vaccinations

Lebanon

- 513,000 children accessing formal and non-formal education
- 18,400 women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces
- 438,911 people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- 303,652 children under 5 years receiving micronutrient supplements

Jordan

- 145,715 children accessing formal and non-formal education
- 18,300 children vaccinated against polio
- 181,000 people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- 130,000 children/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support

Iraq

- 34,475 children accessing formal and non-formal education
- 13,676 children vaccinated against polio
- 72,064 people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- 7,280 children accessing mental health and psychosocial support

Egypt

- 58,000 children accessing formal and non-formal education
- 288,000 children accessing improved WASH facilities in learning environments/schools
- 670,000 women and children under 5 years provided with primary health consultations
- 90,000 children, adolescents, youth and caretakers accessing mental health and psychosocial support

labour. UNICEF will continue to address the needs of adolescents and youth¹² by increasing access to and quality of technical and vocational training and innovative skills-building programmes, to enhance adolescents' meaningful engagement, empowerment and employability.

Results from 2020

As of 30 June 2020, UNICEF had US\$538 million available against the US\$864 million appeal (62 per cent funded).¹³ UNICEF supported governments and partners to deliver essential services to the most vulnerable children in refugee camps and host communities, focusing on integrated programming, technical assistance and capacity building of national institutions and systems; as well as cost-efficient and sustainable approaches to service delivery through community-based interventions. In Jordan, UNICEF strengthened a child vulnerability approach supporting children regardless of status, ability or nationality, which continued to play a key role in enhancing inclusiveness and social cohesion. In Egypt, UNICEF supported high beneficiary reach despite the funding shortfall through integrated programming and the use of a community-based child protection approach and other highly cost-effective working models, such as working through primary health care units to deliver child protection services. In Iraq, UNICEF worked with government partners to sustain WASH services in eight Syrian refugee camps in Dahuk and Erbil, focusing on durable water and sanitation systems. In Lebanon, linkages between cash-based social protection and adolescent programming were strengthened to support an integrated and inclusive education response addressing multiple deprivations affecting children's well-being and their learning outcomes. UNICEF also contributed to social cohesion through a WASH intervention in Tripoli, Lebanon, by rebuilding trust between divided neighbourhoods in the city. In Turkey, UNICEF expanded its programme to prevent child labour by strengthening the capacities of public and private sector actors to better identify and address cases of child labour, while providing targeted services to at-risk children and adolescents and their families. Overall, donor funding helped UNICEF reach over 136,000 children with formal education and some 10,000 children with non-formal education opportunities. Over 115,000 children accessed structured child protection services, including community-based psychosocial support, and more than 17,000 children, youth and adolescents enhanced their life skills through training in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt. More than 71,000 people gained improved access to safe water and over 204,000 people benefited from temporary water provision in camps and informal settlements. In addition, over 358,000 people gained improved access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services. About 16,000 children were vaccinated against polio and almost 8,000 caregivers/mothers enhanced their awareness of infant and young child feeding practices.

| | UNICEF 2020 targets | UNICEF 2019 results |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|
| NUTRITION | | |
| Children U5 screened for malnutrition | | |
| Jordan | 18,300 | 18,140 ⁱ |
| Children U5 screened for malnutrition supplements | | |
| Lebanon | 50,000 | 2,421 |
| Caregivers/mothers reached with infant and young child feeding counselling | | |
| Jordan | 27,400 | 6,595 ⁱⁱ |
| Targeted lactating mothers with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate breast feeding in camps. | | |
| Iraq | 7,500 | 1,668 ⁱⁱⁱ |
| HEALTH | | |
| Children under 5 immunized against polio in camps (routine) | | |
| Jordan | 18,300 | 7,870 ^{iv} |
| Iraq | 16,676 | 9,311 ^v |
| Primary health care consultations for refugee women | | |
| Egypt | 11,000 | 6,843 ^{vi} |
| Children under 5 access primary health care and age related to routine immunization and growth monitoring and promotion services | | |
| Egypt | 84,000 | 60,343 ^{vii} |
| Children 0 to 12 months received routine vaccination of DTP3 | | |
| Turkey | 100,000 | _ ^{viii} |
| Children under 1 in camps immunized against measles (routine) | | |
| Iraq | 3,600 | 1,975 |
| Jordan | 18,300 | 7619 ^{ix} |
| Children under 5 vaccinated against Penta1 | | |
| Lebanon | 85,000 | 27,450 |
| Children under 5 vaccinated against Penta3 | | |
| Lebanon | 81,000 | 23,742 |
| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | | |
| Individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water in camps | | |
| Iraq | 72,064 | 71,955 ^x |
| Target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision | | |
| Jordan | 15,000 | 33,435 ^{xi} |
| Affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use | | |
| Lebanon | 184,774 | 204,921 ^{xii} |
| People accessing an adequate quantity of safe water through improved water systems | | |
| Jordan | 181,000 | 159,255 ^{xiii} |
| Affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use | | |
| Lebanon | 438,911 | _ ^{xiv} |
| affected men, women, girls, boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations | | |
| Lebanon | 164,438 | 205,693 ^{xv} |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | |
| Children participating in structured, sustained, resilience or psychosocial support programmes | | |
| Iraq | 7,280 | 2,710 ^{xvi} |

| | | |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| Children participating in child protection/psychosocial support programmes | | |
| Jordan | 95,000 | 76,160 ^{xvii} |
| Children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained psychosocial support, life skills and Child Protection programmes | | |
| Egypt | 70,000 | 17,815 ^{xviii} |
| Women and men participating in positive parenting programmes | | |
| Egypt | 20,000 | _xix |
| Children participating in structured, sustained psychosocial support programmes | | |
| Turkey | 70,000 | 34,584 ^{xx} |
| Girls and boys receiving specialized/focused psychosocial support | | |
| Lebanon | 11,000 | 2,075 ^{xxi} |
| EDUCATION | | |
| Children enrolled in formal general education | | |
| Jordan | 137,000 | 136,437 ^{xxii} |
| Iraq | 2,000 | 175 ^{xxiii} |
| Children enrolled in non-formal education | | |
| Iraq | 5,500 | - |
| Jordan | 7,000 | 6,441 ^{xxiv} |
| Turkey | 15,000 | 4,346 ^{xxv} |
| Children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary-grade 12) | | |
| Turkey | 233,000 | - |
| Children receiving conditional cash-Transfer | | |
| Turkey | 550,000 | 623,326 ^{xxvi} |
| Children aged 5 to 17 years supported with cash transfers | | |
| Egypt | 11,000 | 97 ^{xxvii} |
| Children 5 to 17 years girls and boys receiving life-skills education | | |
| Egypt | 175,000 | _xxviii |
| Children 3-17 years enrolled in education (formal and non-formal) and received school supplies | | |
| Egypt | 58,000 | 1604 ^{xxix} |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | |
| People receiving monthly cash assistance | | |
| Jordan | 20,000 | 29,959 ^{xxx} |
| Affected girls and boys that benefited from humanitarian winter kits | | |
| Lebanon | 7,000 | 5,965 |
| Vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance | | |
| Lebanon | 20,000 | _xxxi |
| Refugee House Holds received winterization support outside camps | | |
| Egypt | 700 | _xxxii |
| YOUTH/ADOLESCENTS | | |
| Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes | | |
| Turkey | 25,000 | 5,355 ^{xxxiii} |
| Youth trained on life skills | | |
| Lebanon | 19,471 | 6,700 ^{xxxiv} |
| Children, youth and adolescents benefiting from life-skills education in non-formal settings | | |
| Jordan | 70,000 | 34,744 ^{xxxv} |
| Egypt | 8,000 | - |
| BASIC NEEDS | | |
| People benefitting from cash-based interventions, including winter support | | |
| Turkey | 60,000 | 13,388 ^{xxxvi} |

* Results are as of 30 June 2020 unless otherwise noted.

ⁱ Results are as of 30 June 2020 unless otherwise noted.

^j Berm: UNICEF results: 40,312 including repeated beneficiaries; Unique Beneficiaries: 18,140 (Female 50%); Location; Host 0%, Camp 95%, Berm 5%.

ⁱⁱ UNICEF results: 6,595; Location; Host 0%, Camp 69%, Berm 31%. Due to rationalization of interventions, as agreed with implementing partners, the relevant activity has been downscaled and therefore the number of beneficiaries reduced. Additionally, the number of beneficiaries in the Berm was reduced in 2019 due to returns to Syria.

ⁱⁱⁱ Program targets were amended / revised in Feb 2020 to address the Syrian refugee influx occurred in Q1.

^{iv} UNICEF results: 7,870 (Female 48%); Location; Host 71%, Camp 22%, Berm 8%.

^v Program targets were amended / revised in Feb 2020 to address the Syrian refugee influx occurred in Q1.

^{vi} These indicators capture the number of Syrian and other nationalities who access primary health care services in the UNICEF-supported Primary Health Units. This is based on the reports of the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) at the Ministry of Health on the refugee and resilience component (3RP 2020). # of primary health care consultations for Syrian refugee women = 2,734 refugee women.

^{vii} These indicators (on Egypt) capture the number of Syrian and other nationalities who access primary health care services in the UNICEF-supported Primary Health Units. This is based on the reports of the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) at the Ministry of Health on the refugee and resilience component (3RP 2020). # of primary health care consultations for Syrian refugee women = 2,734 refugee women # of primary health consultations for Syrian children = 34,710 Syrian children

^{viii} UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoH and WHO on the immunization plan for 2020, due to COVID-19 pandemic results on immunization were not available.

^{ix} 7,619 (Female 47%); Location; Host 71%, Camp 27%, Berm 2%.

^x This is less than last Q1 (73,786 individuals) for the figure is not cumulative as the programme targets the same beneficiaries every month. During the reporting period, several technical challenges occurred with water systems in several refugee camps and resulted reduction in number of beneficiaries.

^{xi} UNICEF result: 33,435 (48.3% female); Geographic Location; Za'atari 47.1% / Amman 25.5% / Irbid 10.7% / Ma'an 8.4% / KAP 7.2% / Salt 1.1%; 54.3% Syrians. COVID-19 response: 15,278 people reached through UNICEF COVID-19 response in host communities. UNICEF has exceeded the target in camps and host communities due to increased water demand during the pandemic response.

^{xii} Overachievement is due to handover from other Agencies on interventions in Informal Settlements. Same beneficiaries are reached each month through temporary services.

^{xiii} UNICEF Result: Total: 159,255 (female 49.2%); Location; Host 20.1% / Camp 70.5% (Azraq 22.6%, Za'atari 47.8%) / Berm 9.4%.

^{xiv} No figures are reported yet – The safe water project is still ongoing and not yet completed. Once completed, the figures will be reported accordingly.

^{xv} No figures are reported yet – The safe water project is still ongoing and not yet completed. Once completed, the figures will be reported accordingly.

^{xvi} Under achievement driven by lack of funding for refugees along to COVID-19 effects related to government functionality and movement restrictions.

^{xvii} UNICEF Result 76,160; 54% girls and 46% boys / Host: 66% / Za'atari: 15% / Azraq: 14% / ITS: 5%.

^{xxviii} These indicators capture reach to Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities. Due to COVID -19 crisis the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) at the Ministry of Health (MoHP) did not share the final figures reached from January 2020 till the end of June 2020 for the in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes. Due to COVID-19 and the national measures the Child Protection section was compelled to suspend all face-to-face field activities (structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes and positive parenting programmes) after March 18, 2020.

^{xxix} These indicators (both in Egypt) capture reach to Syrians, Egyptians and other nationalities. Due to COVID -19 crisis the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department (MCH) at the Ministry of Health (MoHP) did not share the final figures reached from January 2020 till the end of June 2020 for the in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes. Due to COVID-19 and the national measures the Child Protection section was compelled to suspend all face-to-face field activities (structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes and positive parenting programmes) after March 18, 2020.

^{xxx} 17,709 girls, 16, 873 boys , 2 non-binaries.

^{xxxi} Delays in implementation have been observed, in relation to focused PSS activities, due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Programme Documents were signed in February 2020, with outreach activities being implemented in the first few months to ensure identification of the most vulnerable children. During COVID-19 implementation modalities have changed for most Child Protection and Gender-based violence activities, with number of participants in the sessions being less than pre-COVID-19. Starting July, and with the lifting of movement restrictions, more partners are resuming face-to-face psychosocial support activities.

^{xxxii} This figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in December 2019 for the academic year 2019/2020. Total: 136,437 (51% female); Location: Host 75%/ Camp 25% (8% Azraq / 15% Za'atari / 2% EJC); Nationality: 100% Syrian. UNICEF target is higher than the sector's target because UNICEF anticipates a higher rate of enrolment of Syrians in formal education.

^{xxxiii} The figure has been adjusted as the error was occurred in Q1 report due to miscalculation by Activity Information.

^{xxxiv} NFE UNICEF current enrolment: Drop-Out (as of February 2020; last reporting date before NFE centre closures) Total: 5,346 (39% female); Location; Host 80%/ Camp 20% (10% Azraq/ 10% Za'atari); Nationality: 48% Jordanian/ 47% Syrian / 5% Other Nationality; children with disabilities (4.2%) Catch-Up current enrolment (as of Sept 2019 – it does not change monthly) Total: 1,095 (42% female); Location: Host 83%/ Camp 17% (10% Azraq/ 7% Za'atari); Nationality: 29% Jordanian/ 66% Syrian / 5% Other Nationality; children with disabilities (6.7%). NFE (Catch-Up and Drop-Out) cumulative total: Total: 15,551 (42% female); Location: Host 83%/ Camp 17% (9% Azraq/ 8% Za'atari); Nationality: 35% Jordanian / 60% Syrian / 5% Other Nationality

^{xxxv} 2,161 girls and 2,185 boys. Due to COVID-19 outbreak accredited NFE activities have been reduced significantly.

^{xxxvi} 309,754 girls and 313,572 boys. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the target for 2020 accordingly.

^{xxxvii} Since November 2019, UNICEF started the distribution of education grants for the 2019/20 academic year; however, 258 children (97 Syrians, 150 Sub-Sahara Africans and 11 children from other nationalities) have received the education grants in 2020. In total, 10,026 refugee children (4,845 Syrians, 4,985 Sub-Sahara Africans and 196 from other nationalities) benefitted from education grants for the 2019/20 academic year. UNICEF result in the table reflects the reach to Syrian refugees only.

^{xxxviii} Low results to date have been as a direct result of underfunding.

^{xxxix} UNICEF started the education kit distribution for the 2019/20 academic year in November 2019; however, 813 children (160 Syrians, 525 Africans and 128 children from other nationalities) have received their education kits in 2020. In total, 56,557 children (30,315 Syrians, 24,543 Sub-Sahara Africans and 1,699 children from other nationalities) benefitted from education kits for the 2019/20 academic year. UNICEF result in the table reflects the reach to Syrian refugees only. Low results to date have been as a direct result of underfunding.

^{xxx} UNICEF result: 29,959; 50% girls; 9% children with disabilities; Nationality: Syrian 90%, Jordanian 4%, other 6%. The over-achievement is due to the increased social protection response in light of COVID-19. The breakdown of children supported by type of Hajati benefit is: 10,177 regular Hajati, 15,096 temporary increase in Hajati coverage for COVID-19, 3,697 Hajati supporting ITSs and Dom communities.

^{xxxi} For all zero results, no activities were conducted since January 2020, this is due to the funding gap.

^{xxxii} For all zero results, no activities were conducted since January 2020, this is due to the funding gap.

^{xxxiii} UNICEF result: 34,744 (58% female) Location; Host 86%, Camp 11%, ITS 3%, Nationality: Syrian 49% Jordanian 51%.

^{xxxiv} Male: 64%. Female: 36%. Remote life skills were only resumed in June for most of partners, only few were able to continue during confinement and this explains the low number.

^{xxxv} UNICEF result: 34,744 (58% female) Location; Host 86%, Camp 11%, ITS 3%, Nationality: Syrian 49% Jordanian 51%.

^{xxxvi} Results are representing the winter cash assistance programme completed in the Q2 of 2020. The new cycle of the programme is expected to start in Q4 of 2020 contributing to the next year.

Funding requirements

In line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2020–2021, UNICEF is requesting US\$874.5 million for 2020¹⁸ and US\$852.5 million¹⁹ for 2021 to meet the humanitarian and resilience needs of Syrian refugees and other vulnerable children in the region. In addition to country-level requirements, a regional funding requirement of US\$4 million per year is included to cover technical and quality assurance support to the responses in the five refugee-hosting countries. In line with its Grand Bargain commitments, UNICEF is advocating for flexible and long-term funding, which is crucial to implementing a consistent approach and prioritizing allocations to the most vulnerable children. This Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Syrian refugees and other affected populations complements the separate appeals for the [Syrian Arab Republic](#) and [Iraq](#).

| Appeal Sector | Original 2020 HAC Requirement (US\$) | Revised 2020 HAC Requirement (US\$) | Funds Available (US\$) | Funding Gap | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | | | US\$ | % |
| Nutrition and Health | 22,564,000 | 22,564,000 | 24,330,715 | 0 | 0 |
| WASH | 133,587,199 | 133,587,199 | 80,249,720 | 53,337,479 | 40 |
| Child protection | 93,592,095 | 95,332,095 | 58,990,274 | 36,341,821 | 38 |
| Education | 503,220,800 | 511,858,810 | 289,149,795 | 222,709,016 | 44 |
| Basic needs/non food items | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,613,675 | 386,325 | 13 |
| Social Protection | 41,016,517 | 41,016,517 | 20,189,880 | 20,826,637 | 51 |
| Youth/Adolescents | 56,631,754 | 56,631,754 | 31,882,562 | 24,749,192 | 44 |
| Palestinian Proramme | 6,502,340 | 6,502,340 | 5,075,892 | 1,426,448 | 22 |
| Coordination/Operational costs | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 0 | 4,000,000 | 100 |
| Total | 864,114,705 | 874,492,715 | 512,482,512 | 362,010,203 | 39 |

| 2020 | Turkey | Lebanon | Jordan | Iraq | Egypt | Regional coordination | Total (US\$) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Nutrition and health | 1,000,000 | 12,727,000 | 5,562,000 | 2,400,000 | 875,000 | | 22,564,000 |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | 105,262,999 | 26,684,000 | 1,640,200 | | | 133,587,199 |
| Child protection | 38,740,000 | 24,651,470 | 19,778,000 | 1,912,625 | 10,250,000 | | 95,332,095 |
| Education | 184,638,010 | 260,325,000 | 55,495,000 | 3,058,000 | 8,342,800 | | 511,858,810 |
| Basic needs/non-food items | 3,000,000 | | | | | | 3,000,000 |
| Social protection | | 17,597,517 | 15,419,000 | | 8,000,000 | | 41,016,517 |
| Youth/adolescents | 2,000,000 | 34,619,754 | 18,862,000 | | 1,150,000 | | 56,631,754 |
| Palestinian programme | | 6,502,340 | | | | | 6,502,340 |
| Regional technical support and coordination | | | | | | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Total | 229,378,010 | 461,686,080 | 141,800,000 | 9,010,825 | 28,617,800 | 4,000,000 | 874,492,715 |

| 2021 | Turkey | Lebanon | Jordan | Iraq | Egypt | Regional coordination | Total (US\$) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Nutrition and health | 1,000,000 | 12,727,000 | 5,032,000 | 2,168,300 | 680,000 | | 21,607,300 |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene | | 105,262,999 | 20,274,000 | 1,490,200 | | | 127,027,199 |
| Child protection | 38,790,000 | 24,651,471 | 17,648,000 | 1,873,693 | 12,850,000 | | 95,813,164 |
| Education | 185,291,875 | 260,325,000 | 50,365,000 | 2,446,400 | 9,640,840 | | 508,069,115 |
| Basic needs/non-food items | 3,000,000 | | | | | | 3,000,000 |
| Social protection | | 20,522,897 | 15,419,000 | | 8,000,000 | | 43,941,897 |
| Youth/adolescents | 2,000,000 | 27,567,527 | 20,862,000 | | 1,445,000 | | 51,874,527 |
| Palestinian programme | | 6,502,340 | | | | | 6,502,340 |
| Regional technical support and coordination | | | | | | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Total | 230,081,875 | 457,559,234 | 129,600,000 | 7,978,593 | 32,615,840 | 4,000,000 | 861,835,542 |

¹ Out of the 5.6 million registered refugees, 45.4 per cent are women/girls. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data portal accessed 30 September 2019. Throughout this appeal, the order of countries reflects the number of hosted Syrian refugees, in descending order.

² Calculated by UNICEF based on the humanitarian needs overview and humanitarian response plan documents for Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

³ Notably in Lebanon, where during the second quarter of 2019, different government measures have led to increased pressure on refugees and a shrinking protection space. Examples include cases of alleged forced return, stricter enforcement of existing laws, including against Syrians entering Lebanon illegally, Syrians working without permits and the dismantlement of unauthorized solid structures of refugee shelters (increasing vulnerabilities during winter due to harsh weather conditions). UNICEF is looking at the implications on children and possible mitigation measures, providing assistance in response to dismantlement and intensifying high-level advocacy efforts.

⁴ In 2018, an estimated 800,000 Syrian children lacked access to any form of education in the five Syrian refugee-hosting countries. No Lost Generation Initiative, 'Investing in the Future: Protection and learning for all Syrian children and youth', March 2019.

⁵ In addition to other obstacles such as those related to housing, land and property.

⁶ The 2020–2021 inter-agency Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan has been reviewed and finalized in June 2020. It aims to identify and address refugees' protection needs by mainstreaming age, gender and diversity approaches across all sectors to address these risks and realize durable solutions. This includes leveraging national social protection systems to address the vulnerabilities of refugees and host communities and integrating community-based protection for people-centred interventions and community empowerment initiatives.

⁷ To reach the most vulnerable women and children, such as child workers and children with disabilities. Socio-economic vulnerabilities are worse for female-headed households, and even greater for families that include a person with a disability, as they face increased risk of violence, discrimination, abuse and neglect and bear a greater brunt of poverty and challenges accessing basic services. Activities will also benefit vulnerable/affected host community members.

⁸ Through supporting community-based services, developing the capacities of local actors, influencing more child-inclusive policies and sector coordination.

⁹ UNICEF will continue to engage and provide leadership to inter-agency/humanitarian community efforts on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

¹⁰ Including support for the integration of Syrian refugee teachers into education systems.

¹¹ This entails reducing health and environmental risks and improving water quality by increasing the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated. This will also be done through operation, maintenance/rehabilitation and expansion of connections to public water networks, such as for schools and hospitals.

¹² UNICEF will continue to strengthen the linkages between education, child protection and adolescent and youth programming under the No Lost Generation Initiative (i.e., children and youth accessing certified quality education, while benefiting from a protective environment; and adolescents and youth contributing to resilience and social cohesion in their communities and having expanded livelihood opportunities in line with national legislation). In addition, Generation Unlimited, the United Nations partnership and commitment for youth, will be streamlined into the refugee response with programmes supporting the education and skills training/employment of youth and youth-led initiatives that provide opportunities for meaningful engagement and social cohesion.

¹³ Available funds include US\$538.7 million raised against the 2020 appeal and US\$110.5 million carried forward from the previous year.

¹⁴ As the 2020–2021 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan has been reviewed and finalized in June 2020, therefore, Turkey country office has revised its financial requirements based on the reviewed Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, and Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon remain with no changes in their plans, although the changes in Turkey plan have no effect on the main figures, therefore, the figures remained 11,695,014 people in Turkey; 3,208,800 in Lebanon; 939,209 in Jordan; 228,753 in Iraq; and 2,744,455 in Egypt. These figures include refugees and host community members.

¹⁵ This includes 3,975,498 children in Turkey; 1,350,371 in Lebanon; 474,422 in Jordan; 101,486 in Iraq; and 1,446,830 in Egypt. These figures include refugees and host community members.

¹⁶ In 2020, UNICEF plans to reach 1,166,500 people in Turkey; 1,076,849 in Lebanon; 331,546 in Jordan; 80,489 in Iraq; and 1,034,000 in Egypt. Out of the total people to be reached, 2,111,626 are women and girls and 168,378 are people with disabilities. Overall targets include host community members: by supporting the broadening of quality services to Syrians and host communities alike, UNICEF aims to mitigate the risk of social tensions between communities. However, only a low percentage of the host community is generally considered in the UNICEF people to be reached figures. This largely explains the discrepancies between the people/children in need and people to be reached figures. Notably, the Turkish host community is estimated to be around 8 million people, according to the 2019 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan.

¹⁷ In 2020, UNICEF plans to reach 1,096,500 children in Turkey; 801,652 in Lebanon; 237,906 in Jordan; 35,415 in Iraq; and 601,000 children in Egypt. Out of the total people to be reached, 1,374,599 are girls and 142,383 are children with disabilities.

¹⁸ The revision is due to the update in the financial requirements for Turkey, in line with the revision of the 3RP in June 2020.

¹⁹ This figure is provisional and subject to change.

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