



Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report

November 2020



Situation in Numbers

4,700,000
children in need of humanitarian assistance

11,000,000
people in need

6,183,919
Internally displaced people (IDPs)

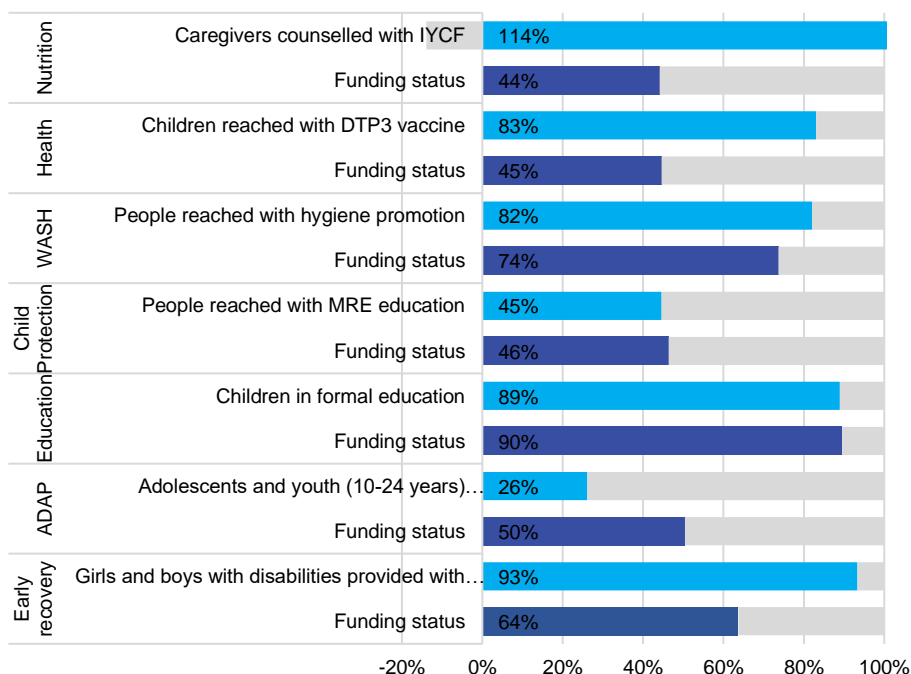
490,000
Children in need in hard-to-reach areas

(source: OCHA, HNO, March 2019)

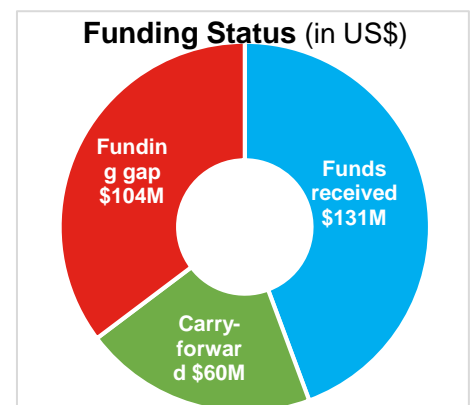
Highlights

- Reported hostilities continued in northwest Syria, including two explosions in Afrin and Al Bab which killed three and wounded 19, including five children. Intense shelling was also reported in across Ariha and Idleb districts, killing two NGO workers. In northeast Syria, tensions increased along frontlines resulting in clashes at end of the month and displacing some 130 families toward northern Ar-Raqqa.
- Death and injuries from unexploded ordinance (UXOs) remain a major concern. In November, UNICEF verified incidents of at least seven boys (aged 3-17) injured and three boys (4-16) killed.
- Major humanitarian needs persisted across all sectors, exacerbated by the socio-economic downturn and COVID-19. The pandemic especially affected those living in densely populated areas, camps and informal settlements. As cases continued to rise, November saw the first total closure of a school in Syria in the new academic year.
- Overall the Whole of Syria appeal faces a 35 per cent funding gap. Additional funding, especially flexible in nature, is urgently needed to ensure that children in Syria continue to receive the life-saving humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status¹



UNICEF Appeal 2020 US\$ 294.8 million



¹ Please refer to the narrative in the report for details. Please note that 'Funding status' refers to the whole sector, while the results are only referring to one specific activity

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2020, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 294.8 million to continue its response across Syria. UNICEF would like to express its gratitude to the Governments of Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF), United Kingdom, United States of America, and UNICEF national committees for the generous contributions provided.

Currently, UNICEF has an overall funding gap of 35 per cent; additional funds are urgently needed to support the ongoing response for over three million people, especially in child health, nutrition, child protection and social protection among others. Without more funding, an estimated two million children and women will not be reached with nutrition interventions, one million will not receive primary health care and about 300,000 will be deprived of psychosocial support and case management.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Displaced populations and host communities in NW Syria, particularly children and women, bear the brunt of the conflict, facing challenges to secure their daily basic needs. Communities in this region were affected by hostilities as parties to the conflict continue confrontations especially south of the M4 highway and around the M5 highway. On 4 November 2020, intense shelling was reported across Ariha and Idleb districts, resulting in numerous civilians being injured, and the killing of two Syrian NGO workers. On 24 November, two major explosions occurred in Afrin and Al Bab cities, reportedly wounding 19 people, including four children, and killing four people, including an infant girl.

Moreover, as winter is fast approaching, displaced populations living in last resort sites in NW Syria are at an increased risk from the harsh winter weather conditions. Syria continued to witness an increase in the COVID-19 cases across the entire country. On 10 November 2020, the Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) announced that the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in NW Syria reached 9,685, a 58 per cent increase in confirmed cases during the reporting month. It is envisaged that the poor humanitarian conditions and the coming winter will make the populations living in crowded last resort sites more vulnerable to further spread in the coming weeks and months.

There has been a rise in the number of the COVID-19 cases at schools across Syria during the reporting period. All humanitarian activities have been excluded from the full curfew while trainings, awareness sessions, workshops and all group activities have been suspended. By the end of November, the Ministry of Education (MOE) had reported 1,056 positive cases compared to 399 positive cases at the beginning of the month. Of the positive cases, 500 cases were among students and 556 cases among teaching and administrative staff. As the cases in the country continue to rise, November witnessed the first total closure of a school in Syria since the resumption of schools in September. To support MOE reinforce adherence to the health protocol at schools and to strengthen their monitoring system, UNICEF with MOE has agreed to establish a thematic group on safe schools in collaboration with WHO. UNICEF continued stepping up actions across the country for Risk Communication and Community Engagement, focusing on preventive measures and health-seeking behaviour through increased message dissemination, community mobilization, and inter-agency coordination to harmonize messages and maximize coverage.

NE Syria is also witnessing increased COVID-19 cases, and a full lockdown came into effect on 26 November covering Qamishli, Al-Hassakeh, At-Tabqah and Ar-Raqqa districts, for ten days. As of the end of November, there were 6,945 COVID-19 cases and 189 related deaths in the region.

In October, the local authority made an announcement to release all Syrian internally displaced people held in Al-Hol camp without requiring tribal sponsorship. While this move was intended to decongest the camp, most of those who expressed interest to leave, would be returning to locations in Deir-er-Zor, where services are limited, and partner presence is limited due to low access. Equitable access to basic services is critically needed, in particular to these very vulnerable children.

During this reporting period, Alouk Water Station, which is the main significant contributor to meeting the daily water demands for Al-Hassakeh city and surrounding areas, has not been operating at its maximum production capacity. The functioning submersible pumps range between 13 to 15 (out of a total of 30 submersible pumps installed in 30 boreholes), and between 3 to 4 (out of the 8 primary horizontal pumps) are functioning. From 27-30 November, the station was only operational for 2-3 hours a day, reportedly due to illegal connections on the Derbasieh power line.

Moreover, tensions along the frontlines between armed forces in NE Syria, particularly near Ein Issa Town and the M4 highway have increased in November, resulting in intensive clashes during the last few days of the reporting month. From this offensive, some 130 families were displaced towards the northern countryside of Ar-Raqqa. While the situation seemed to scale down, tension remains very high in the region with reports of reinforcements entering. Should the escalation resume, additional displacement will be expected in upcoming period. Continued challenges of water delivery

from Alouk water pumping station may potentially be exacerbated by any military actions in this location. The M4 which serves as a highway for linking the NE Syria with Aleppo is threatened by this situation thereby possibly impacting logistical, trade and humanitarian routes through northeastern Syria.

Humanitarian needs continued in the south with insecurity also resulting in increased tension in the areas. After multiple failed attempts to deliver humanitarian aid to the population in Rukban, the UN and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) were able to conduct an assessment at Al-Waha to identify the needs of the people at the transit site between Rukban Camp and Homs shelters. The assessment also aimed at reviewing the capacity of the transit center to accommodate an estimated 3,000 people.

As part of an interagency team, UNICEF in November conducted a needs assessment to four communities in two newly retaken subdistricts of Aleppo governorate and is currently developing a response plan for all its sectors as part of the Area Humanitarian Country Team, focusing on priority and immediate short term interventions based on needs identified likely to be through deployment of mobile medical teams, conducting mine risk education, distribution of family hygiene kits and initiation of non-formal education and catch up programs. While these communities are very close to the front lines, families have been reported to have started returning from February onwards, when the Government of Syria regained control. Lack of services and severe damage of infrastructure were well observed, which make humanitarian interventions a key requirement if returns are to occur at scale.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Through UNICEF support, more than 2.4 million children and pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition since the beginning of the year, with approximately 1.4 million provided with micronutrients. As a result of screening activities, 1,659 more children were admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition during November. UNICEF also continued to support the preventative nutrition interventions, reaching 253,200 caregivers during the reporting month (655,000 reached since the beginning of the year) with awareness messages on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. COVID-19 related messages were included in IYCF response plans, given that chronic malnutrition among children under the age of five continues to be the major concern. UNICEF will continue scaling up its nutrition response in line with newly adopted measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Through the continuous support of UNICEF and its implementing partners, since the beginning of the year, life-saving nutrition interventions reached over 2.2 million beneficiaries, including 1.4 million children (more than half were girls) and 820,000 pregnant and lactating mothers and caregivers in 231 communities of 39 sub-districts in NW Syria. Nutrition surveillance data for the month of November shows that maternal malnutrition stands as one of the major nutrition deprivations in NW Syria, where between 15.6 percent to 41.3 percent of mothers in high severity areas are acutely malnourished especially among internally displaced people and in hard to reach areas.

Health

During the reporting period, over 170,032 women and children benefitted from free medical consultations through fixed points in all 14 governorates. This includes 34,506 beneficiaries in NE Syria, including 3,560 in Al-Hol camp, and 1,447 in Idlib. Additionally, more than 197,674 caregivers were reached with health promotion messages, including immunization messages (2.2 million since the beginning of the year). Moreover, 265 health workers were trained in neonatal care, now totalling 1,895 since the beginning of the year. This included 40 community volunteers, who were trained on the 'new-born care at home' programme in Hama and Rural Damascus. Furthermore, 1,170 home visits were conducted by community volunteers to benefit 381 pregnant women and 180 new-born babies.

UNICEF and partners also reached 45,748 children under one-year of age with DTP3 (combined vaccine for Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus) through routine immunization. This brings the total number of beneficiaries to 479,131 since the beginning of the year. Currently there are 92 functional centres for Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI), and 132 EPI teams are providing immunization services inside NW Syria. Under the routine immunization programme, UNICEF supported services to 9,236 children under one-year of age who received BCG, 10,390 received DTP1, 9,525 received DTP3; 10,391 received IPV1; 10,029 received IPV2 and 10,206 received first dose of MMR vaccine.

UNICEF and WHO supported the Ministry of Health in conducting a campaign during the month of November across Syria, to strengthen the routine immunization in all governorates and to increase the coverage which suffered earlier in the year due to COVID-19. Preliminary results showed that 766,229 children under five-years of age were reached and screened, and 207,012 of them were vaccinated with all antigens for routine immunization in November.

WASH

During the reporting month, UNICEF reached an estimated 43,816 people through the routine maintenance operations for seven water pumping stations in Idleb. Also, UNICEF supported approximately 10,000 people in Al-Hol camp through the provision of water pipelines to Al-Hol water station.

UNICEF also continued its humanitarian response as a priority to reach more than 345,824 people in need in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Homs, and Rural Damascus governorates through emergency water trucking. To address the issue of Alouk Water Station mentioned previously, UNICEF in partnership with ICRC supported emergency water trucking to neighbourhoods in Al-Hasakeh city, delivering on average 1,200 cubic meters per day, while more sustainable solutions are explored. Additionally, UNICEF reached some 93,458 internally displaced people (IDPs) and other people in need in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, and Dara'a governorates through the provision of family hygiene kits and aqua tabs.

During the reporting period, UNICEF also completed the rehabilitation of WASH facilities at Drikeesh National Hospital in Tartous to increase the number of quarantine and isolation facilities that has been supported by UNICEF through the light rehabilitation of WASH systems to 16 centres, including Al-Hol and Dweir quarantine centre.

Moreover, UNICEF supported 12,919 children through the rehabilitation of WASH facilities inside 121 schools in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Quneitra, and Rural Damascus; 109 of those schools are early childhood schools. Moreover, UNICEF reached 14,000 school children in Nashabiyeh, Maliha, Haran Al'awameed, Duma, and Kisweh in Rural Damascus through the water trucking to 27 schools.

In NW Syria, since the beginning of the year, UNICEF supported 2.9 million people with domestic water supply, sanitation infrastructure, solid waste management, and hygiene supplies. Restoration of water supply systems benefitted 1.6 million people, which included at least 33 per cent IDPs. Additionally, 837,447 IDPs were reached with life-saving water supply and sanitation services, and 712,952 IDPs were supplied with hygiene kits. Further, inter-personal communication events have benefitted at least 660,635 people. About 1.7 million people received soap for handwashing as a result of strategic coordination with health cluster through the Corona Awareness Team. Restoration of WASH facilities in critical hospitals and public health centres served over 609,380 people in need.

UNICEF also conducted hygiene awareness sessions for 26,592 children and women across the country to illustrate the importance of handwashing practices to protect against illness, especially COVID-19. Finally, the continued provision of water disinfectants supported almost 13.5 million people across the country to access safe water in all 14 governorates, contributing to no significant disease outbreaks or water-borne diseases during the reporting period.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to provide child protection services in emergencies, including structured psychosocial support, case management and referral services, awareness on child protection risks, mine risk education (MRE) and gender-based violence for children across Syria.

To date, 77,494 children and 20,712 caregivers received structured psychosocial support (PSS) services among which 7,356 children (3,369 boys and 3,987 girls) received PSS remotely as precautionary measures to prevent COVID-19. Moreover, more than 203,583 children and caregivers benefited from awareness-raising on child protection issues in all 14 governorates; 6,734 children (3,939 boys and 2,795 girls) were reached with specialized services through case management. This includes a total of 17,702 children (9,575 boys and 8,127 girls) and 2,850 caregivers (937 men and 1,913 women) who received PSS services and more than 33,036 children and caregivers who received awareness raising messages on child protection issues during November 2020, with a focus on importance of education, dealing with peers, respecting seniors, and importance of social cohesion in 11 governorates (Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous). As part of continuous support for children requiring specialized services, 2,832 children were reached in these governorates through case management. Designated partners have completed collecting and uploading the PSS pre-test information.

Child protection needs continue to be at the highest levels in NW Syria. Despite increasing restrictions, partners provided child protection services to 54,824 affected population in IDP settings, as well as in host communities (18,174 girls, 17,931 boys, 11,308 women and 7,411 men). During the reporting period, Child Protection services reached 82 communities in 23 sub-districts of Idleb and Aleppo. Psychosocial support has continued to strengthen girls and boys coping mechanisms and resilience. During November, psychosocial support was delivered to approximately 11,131 children (5,747 girls and 5,384 boys) in NW Syria. In addition, four child-friendly spaces have been opened in Tartous city and rural areas, providing full child protection services, in addition to mobile teams, reaching most deprived villages with services, including case management. Additionally, in Homs, UNICEF child protection team conducted a training on basic PSS services and inclusion of children with disabilities for 33 trainees, who are expected to conduct PSS activities in integrated learning centres.

UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, continued to prioritize MRE interventions to promote safe behaviours, and provided life-saving messages and face-to-face MRE sessions to mitigate the risk of explosive devices to over 629,337 children (316,521 boys and 312,816 girls) and 206,644 caregivers (71,045 men and 135,599 women) in all 14 governorates since the beginning of the year (136,974 children and 6,632 caregivers reached in November). UNICEF built the capacity of 623 teachers in schools from 14 governorates, focusing on ways to avoid the risk of explosive ordinance, to disseminate this information to school students. To date, 135 children were registered to provide family tracing and reunification services and family-based care or appropriate alternative. Protection of girls and boys against harm, injury and disability has continued to be strengthened by unexploded ordinance risk education in NW Syria, where in November, risk education was received by 41,310 affected population.

Additionally, 31,902 children and caregivers were reached with gender-based violence (GBV) awareness sessions and campaigns during the year. In November, 24 NGO staff received training on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). During the reporting month, a detailed plan to do virtual PSS and parenting programme has been finalized, a designated counsellor has been recruited, and a media plan agreed. This will be launched via social media during December 2020.

UNICEF continued running and supporting two Interim Care Center units in Al-Hol camp, where 104 unaccompanied minors (69 boys and 35 girls) are waiting to be reunified or repatriated with their families and receive around-the-clock caregiving services along with a package of child protection services. All child protection activities in Areesha camp remained suspended since 18 October 2020, except for case management services, as a result of a confirmed COVID-19 case, UNICEF and protection partners continued to advocate with the camp management and health committee to reactivate the provision of services in the camp.

Education

In November, UNICEF reached 93,777 children across 11 governorates with various education services and supplies both in formal and non-formal settings, especially in newly opened locations. Key progress was made in promoting early learning, responding to COVID-19 pandemic, while concerted action was undertaken to reach children facing constant crisis in the NE and NW Syria.

During the reporting period, UNICEF's efforts to improve access in formal settings focused on expanding the number of schools that are functional through creating additional learning spaces. UNICEF rehabilitated learning spaces by establishing temporary facilities and providing school furniture, benefitting 59,872 children (29,337 girls). Areas where a large number of schools remain non-functional after access change, was the focus of school rehabilitation, especially in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Quneitra and Rural Damascus. Additionally, UNICEF supported children with learning kits (including school bags and school in a carton) which benefited 8,966 children. Early childhood education was also promoted through creation of learning spaces for 2,432 children (between 3-5 years old), and the training of 256 new kindergarten teachers. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF provided support to improve the quality of education of 19,243 teachers around the country, including 15,000 temporary teachers reached in November.

For children who are out-of-school or at risk of dropping out, UNICEF provided support through a variety of non-formal education programmes including the Supportive-Learning Programme, community-based early childhood education and remedial classes. Accordingly, UNICEF reached 20,639 children (9,861 girls) with various types of activities and supplies. Remedial education, in combination with curriculum implementation, was conducted for at least 1,624 children deemed at risk. Additionally, UNICEF worked with NGO partners to help refer a total of 3,957 children (1,992 girls) from the beginning of school year from non-formal to formal education, providing an opportunity for them to further pursue their learning.

Children in northern Syria continued to be highly vulnerable. At least 40,323 children were reached with a combination of education services. Expanding learning spaces through rehabilitation or establishment of temporary learning spaces was conducted for 10,112 children and 50 teachers benefited from the teacher resource centre.

Social Policy

UNICEF's humanitarian social protection programme in Syria aims to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable families affected by the protracted crisis, to strengthen the continuum of humanitarian and early recovery interventions and to preserve the social protection space in the country. For the month of November, the distribution of new born baby kits continued in Aleppo, reaching total of 400 children with designated baby kits in eastern and southern rural Aleppo. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has reached 255,710 children with seasonal clothing kits (summer, winter and baby kits), and an additional distribution is expected to take place in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Al-Hassakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Aleppo and Idleb by the end of December 2020. Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF reached 10,700

children (40 per cent girls) with disabilities with cash assistance services in Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Homs and Hama.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF together with its implementing partners, was able to reach over 213,760 adolescents and youth (10-24 years) across Syria through a package of services and opportunities including skills development and civic engagement opportunities (34,103 people reached in November). Among them 78,477 young people benefited from the skills development programme including life skills and citizenship education, employability and vocational training course (23,378 of them reached in November).

In NE Syria, 14,678 young people participated in civic and social activities including youth-led initiatives, sports and social art activities (161,433 young people since the beginning of the year). For instance, a group of 50 young girls and boys participated in planning and implementing an awareness-raising campaign during the month of Breast Cancer with the support of the health teams. The sessions were attended by 1,145 young girls and women from vulnerable areas in Aleppo and rural Aleppo. The sessions included messages on infant and young child feeding and the precautionary measures to be followed by women to protect themselves from COVID-19 pandemic and the importance of wearing masks and keeping safe physical distancing. Additionally, a group of 41 young people participated in planning and implementing a three-day blood donation campaign for children with thalassemia in three hospitals in Aleppo. The volunteers designed an electronic survey and donation cards to appreciate the efforts of those who participated in the campaign. The number of donors reached around 100 people.

Moreover, ADAP and education teams have supported the capacity development courses for more than 220 staff from the Ministry of Cultural and the Directorates of Culture in eight governorates. The trainings were focused on non-formal education and joint approaches to support the non-formal activities for most vulnerable adolescents and children inside cultural spaces.

For the first time, youth from Syria participated in Generation Unlimited Youth Challenge this year with joint support of UNDP and UNICEF. The event raised a huge interest across young people in Syria, which resulted in more than 200 applications and 20 teams being shortlisted to participate in a three-day bootcamp in Damascus, during the reporting month. Consequently, two teams, which were selected from Syria, provided their inputs to questions sent by the designated panel in November 2020.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF Syria Country Office highlighted its partnerships with donors, including [Educate A Child](#) and [Kuwait](#) through videos and press releases as part of the visibility requirements. UNICEF also marked World Children's Day through highlighting the stories of inspirational children leading a [community initiative](#) in Quneitra and [returning to education](#) in Aleppo and continued to highlight interventions including its [cash for basic needs](#) programme in Aleppo.

Next SitRep: January 2021

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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Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster/Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 target	Total results	Change since last report ▲▼	2020 target ⁱⁱ	Total results	Change since last report ▲▼
Nutrition							
# of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients	4,700,000	2,563,000	994,345 ¹	-37,600 ²	2,400,000	1,423,060 ³	185,616
# of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition		2,867,674	2,885,551	179,115	1,800,000	2,420,745 ⁴	389,344
# of children reached with the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)		17,447	13,390	1,611	9,600	14,443 ⁵	1,659
# of caregivers including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF)		915,063	999,004 ⁶	176,053	800,000	911,408 ⁷	253,205 ⁸
Health							
# of children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns	13,200,000				2,900,000	2,644,630 ¹	0
# of children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)					577,000	479,131	55,660
# of Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women)					2,200,000	1,598,266	187,724
# of health workers and community volunteers trained on new- born care packages					640	1,895 ²	265
# of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages					3,500,000	2,288,070	197,674
WASH ¹							
Estimated # of people with access to improved water supply	15,700,000	8,000,000	2,509,842	330,221	3,700,000	2,786,861	76,316
Estimated # of people have improved access to sanitation services		5,500,000	1,390,611	201,479	1,300,000	868,340	0
# of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services		n/a	n/a	n/a	390,000	941,850 ⁸	35,617

# of people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs including in HTR areas		2,000,000	3,660,283	410,065	1,600,000	1,329,181	157,676
# of people reached with hygiene promotion interventions		3,000,000	3,061,234	360,810	525,000	430,418	43,460
# of people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services		3,000,000	4,566,720	345,195	1,500,000	1,833,998 ⁷	2,854

Child Protection ¹

# of girls and boys engaged in structured and sustained child protection programming, including psychosocial support	5,600,000	880,000	505,388	53,548	350,000	147,918 ²	20,656
# of women and men engaged in structured and sustained parenting programmes		93,000	64,166	7,348	51,000	29,360 ³	3,173
# of girls, boys, women and men reached with explosive hazards risk education ²					2,400,000	1,069,954 ⁴	177,936
# of women, men, girls and boys reached by behaviour change communication interventions for child protection issues		1,650,000	802,676	116,809	630,000	428,708 ⁵	52,044
# of girls and boys received specialized child protection services including through case management		50,000	37,004	5,087	22,000	11,383 ⁶	2,921

Education

# of children provided with education services in formal settings	5,700,000	3,300,000	2,425,452 ¹	275,770	2,400,000	2,135,601 ⁶	81,165
# of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services		1,256,530	672,795 ²	143,710	440,000	343,832 ⁷	15,386
# of teachers and education personnel trained		76,524	48,468 ³	29,179	42,600	19,873 ⁸	1,044
# of children and youth (5-24 years) participating in life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings		300,000	75,874 ⁴	10,061	280,000	36,078 ⁹	303
# of caregivers and children reached with C4D back to learning (BTL) interventions		n/a	199,829 ⁵	52,946	225,000	78,529 ¹⁰	1,709

SOCIAL POLICY

# of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers					11,500	10,730	30
# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through NFIs					570,000	388,688	29,096
# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through vouchers or cash transfers					110,000	51,471 ¹	-3,520 ²

ADAP

# of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement					200,000	161,433 ¹	14,648
# of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving employability skills including life skills, TVET and entrepreneurship					300,000	78,477 ²	23,310

Footnotes

*The revised Whole of Syria [2020 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children](#) appeal is published with updated indicators and targets. All UNICEF results are as of 30 November.

Overall Comment 1: The sector reach is lower than UNICEF reach, as sector data are as of end October, while UNICEF data as of end November

Overall Comment 2: Since 2020 HRP has not been published, 2019 HRP Targets are used for the purpose of the Situation Report

Nutrition 1: Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health whereas there have been delays in reporting.

Nutrition 2: The negative figure is due to data review exercise of the rapid response data, which identified duplicate rows and allowed cleaning of data.

Nutrition 3: While this appears underachievement, the result against HRP 2020 target (960,000) is overachievement mainly due to scaling up of partnerships to ensure continuity of services for northwest.

Nutrition 4: Overachievement reported mainly due to scaling up of partnerships to ensure continuity of nutrition services for northwest.

Nutrition 5: The overachievement is due to the impact of COVID-19 economic consequences on the nutritional situation overall. COVID-19 led to dramatic swings in household spending, unemployment, and increase in food prices and food insecurity. Acute malnutrition is caused by illness and low food income. As food insecurity increased with COVID-19 crisis, the number of children with SAM who needed to be reached also increased. Thus, it led to overachievement.

Nutrition 6,7: The reason for overachievement is due to scaling up the partnerships for nutrition – to ensure continuity of services, reported by Gaziantep Hub.

Nutrition 8: The result doubled this month, due to data received from the major partner, MOH, reporting on results which were missing earlier (between June and September).

Health 1: The target for Polio is almost reached as the campaign is scheduled in the first quarter of the year.

Health 2: Although it looks like an overachievement, the target figure (640) which is used in this case, refers to the data from approved HRP from 2019. The target for 2020 is 2050 (not 640), thus there is no overachievement in this case.

WASH 1: WASH sector figures are as of end October 2020, while UNICEF reach is as of end November 2020

WASH 2,3,4,5,6: Sector data of the previous months was revised

WASH 7: The target for this activity has been already reached, due to the need to cover the WASH emergency needs of the newly displaced people in 2020.

WASH 8: The high achievement for this activity is due to the distributed WASH supplies in schools including the sanitizers during the national exam period

Child Protection 1: Sector results are as of end October 2020, while UNICEF reach is of end November 2020.

Child Protection 2: Mine risk education is under Mine Action Area of Responsibility, independent from Child Protection Area of Responsibility. Hence, cluster-level information is not included.

Child Protection 2,3,4,5,6: The reach for these child protection activities was negatively affected by the COVID-19 containment measures as no face-to-face sessions could take place and only virtual activities through phone or internet took place. As after June movement restrictions related to COVID-19 have been lifted, UNICEF will report on the final progress at the end of the year 2020.

Education 1: This figure includes the school meals provided by sector partner WFP, already distributed for the entire year

Education 1,2,3,4,5: The sector figures have been corrected.

Education 6,7,8,9,10: The reach for these Education indicators has been heavily affected by the COVID-19 mitigation measures, as since March all schools and education centers were closed, training activities suspended. Only distance learning activities could take place, but the reach of such activities in Syria has been very low. With the re-opening of schools in September UNICEF is planning to reach most of the targets.

Social Policy 1: After a quality review and validation conducted by the Social Policy, the data has been updated and now shows the total number of unique beneficiaries who have been reached.

Social Policy 2: Due to the data validation and update.

ADAP 1,2: The reach for ADAP activities was negatively impacted by COVID-19 mitigation measures, as all youth and adolescents' trainings, empowerment and skills development activities were halted, and only virtual engagements were possible. The activities will be scaled up in the second half of the year to ensure that targets are fully reached.

Funding Status

Section	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	32,954,663	12,446,159	2,091,601	18,416,903	56%
Health	41,877,045	13,744,371	4,918,158	23,214,516	55%
WASH	77,492,160	41,094,159	15,985,680	20,412,320	26%
Child Protection	36,133,672	10,976,789	5,767,765	19,389,118	54%
Education	64,492,956	34,859,158	22,871,500	6,762,298	10%
ADAP	6,232,248	1,385,587	1,753,651	3,093,010	50%
Early recovery	35,617,293	15,958,069	6,719,374	12,939,851	36%
Being allocated	-	252,402	-	- 252,402	-
Total	294,800,037	130,716,693	60,107,729	103,975,615	35%