



Reporting Period: 1 January – 31 January 2021

Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report

January 2021



Highlights

- Hostilities continued in 2021, resulting in the tragic death of at least 22 children in January, from incidents involving explosive weapons and unexploded ordnance in Hama and near Tal Rifaat, in northern rural Aleppo. In addition, many more children have been injured due to 29 security-related incidents in Tal Rifaat area alone, during the reporting month.
- Heavy rainfalls were reported across Idlib and northern Aleppo, causing significant damage to IDP sites, with several roads leading to camps reportedly cut off or destroyed. Winter conditions continue worsening communities' existing humanitarian needs, with flooding affecting at least 67,644 people, and destroying and damaging the tents in IDP sites.
- The ongoing power shortages affected Alouk water station in northeast Syria, leaving it non-functional and affecting more than 460,000 people, including some in camps and displacement sites. Despite UN efforts to send technical teams to rectify the issues, the station remained in recess for almost one week in January.
- In Al-Hassakeh Governorate of northeast Syria, ten teachers were arrested for offering private lessons to children at homes in the region, using the national curriculum. The decision to prevent teaching national curriculum and the arrests of education staff created further tension among the community, affecting the readiness of students for national exams.
- Tensions increased and resulted in a military confrontation between Syrian Arab Army and non-state armed groups in Dara'a. Local partners reported that almost 85% of students (12,000) and 40% of teachers were absent in 43 schools in the three affected communities of Tafas, Mzerieb, and Yadodeh during the peak of the hostilities.
- Overall the Whole of Syria appeal faces a 74% funding gap. Additional funding, especially flexible in nature, is urgently needed to ensure that children in Syria continue to receive life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Situation in Numbers

4,800,000
children in need of humanitarian assistance

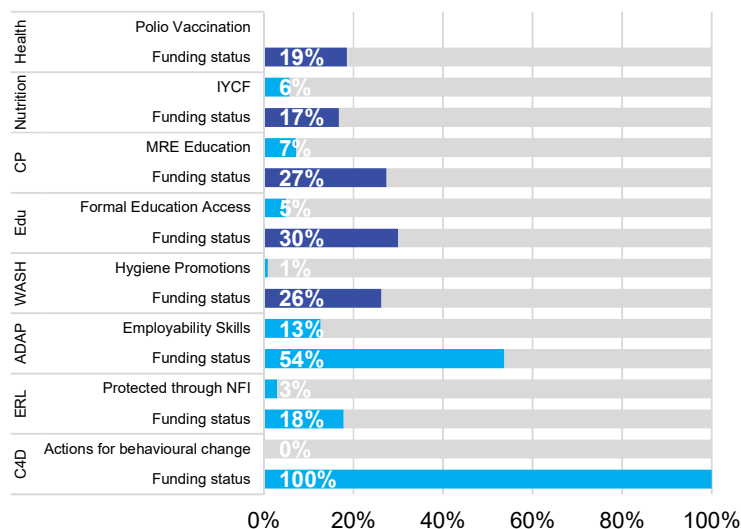
11,100,000
people in need

6,183,919
Internally displaced people (IDPs)

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

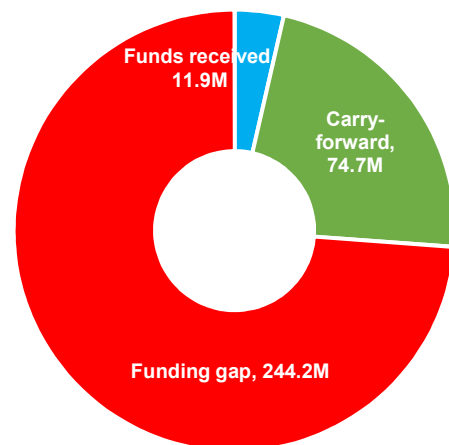
(source: OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan, 2020)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Funding Status

Total Appeal: \$ 330.8 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2021, UNICEF is appealing for \$330.8 million¹ to continue its response in the Whole of Syria. In 2020, 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 have generously contributed to UNICEF humanitarian response across Syria. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private partners for the contributions received.

As of January, UNICEF has an overall funding gap of 74%; additional funds are urgently needed to support the ongoing response for over three million people, especially in child health, nutrition, child protection, 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

As 2021 marks the tenth year of the Syrian Crisis, children remain at the centre of the tragedy. They are subject to constant hostilities, and the deadly exposure to the heavy contamination of unexploded ordnance and increasing incidents of improvised explosive devices (IED). Unexploded ordnance (UXO) and IED attack are now the primary cause of child casualties in Syria. Since the beginning of the year, at least 22 children have been reported to be killed, including those who became victims of attacks and incidents involving explosive weapons and UXO in Hama and near Tal Rifaat and Afrin in northern rural Aleppo. Many more children have been injured due to these incidents. On 24 January, UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore raised serious concerns in her [statement](#) released in the press in response to the attacks. According to the data provided by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, 29 security-related incidents were registered in the Tal Rifaat area, in northern rural Aleppo alone during the month of January.

The COVID-19 epidemiological curve and risk factors continue to increasingly worsen. As of 31 January, a total of 14,048 cases and 921 deaths have been reported, with a steep increase since August. UNICEF continues to spearhead and increasingly step up Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) in Syria, as key to break the chains of transmission and mitigate the pandemic impact.

As the first academic term of 2020-2021 ended on 14 January, the Ministry of Education (MoE) issued a statement regarding the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases among staff and students. According to the announcement, as of the last day of the academic term, there were 2,124 confirmed cases of COVID-19, an increase of 38% of reported cases since 10 December 2020; of these 861 cases were among students and 1,263 cases among teachers and school staff. Reports confirmed that 1,276 cases recovered and returned to schools, while 20 deaths were registered from Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Latakia, and Tartous. Limited WASH facilities and overcrowded classrooms in many parts of the country continue to exacerbate challenges to implement COVID-19 prevention measures within schools. In addition, one in three schools inside Syria can no longer be considered functional because they were destroyed, damaged or are being used for other purposes. Currently, there are over 2.4 million children out of school, nearly 40% of which are girls. This number likely increased in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which exacerbated the disruption to education in Syria.

In Northwest (NW) Syria, while the number of COVID cases reported per day in January decreased, local partners confirm that the number of associated deaths increased by approximately 46%, with 50% of those being from Harim and Idlib districts. As of 25 January, according to reports available, there were 20,939 total cases confirmed in NW Syria—11,489 cases in Idleb and 9,450 in northern Aleppo. Data from the same sources suggest that unfortunately, some 10.5% of all COVID-19 cases are in designated camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The challenges in NW Syria in January were also faced by the heavy rainfalls reported between 14 and 20 January across the Idleb area and northern Aleppo governorate. Winter conditions continue exacerbating communities' existing humanitarian needs, with flooding, particularly at IDP sites. The heavy rainfall across the Idleb region and northern Aleppo province reportedly caused damage to at least 196 IDP sites, with several roads leading to camps reportedly cut off or destroyed. At least 67,644 people were affected by the floods, with over 3,762 tents reportedly destroyed, and more than 7,728 tents damaged, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. Thousands of people were temporarily relocated, many in-need-of immediate and long-term assistance for housing,

¹ The amount of US\$ 330.8 million, which UNICEF appeals for in 2021, is provisional at this point. It will be updated upon completion of the HAC 2021 process.

food, and non-food items. Since December 2019, more than 2.7 million people (including over 1 million children) remain displaced in NW Syria.

In Northeast (NE) Syria, tensions began to build up in Qamishli and Al-Hassakeh cities by mid-January, culminating in violent clashes between the local Self Administration (SA) security forces and Government of Syria (GoS) troops in Qamishli city. The tension was heightened by the heavy restrictions imposed by the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) on the government-controlled neighbourhoods of Al-Hassakeh and Qamishli cities which resulted in the prevention of cars and food items, fuel and water from entering the mentioned areas. As a result, direct impacts on humanitarian programmes were experienced, including on children's access into the cities to attend schools.

In line with the directive announced by the SA in November 2020, IDPs in Al Hol camp continue to be allowed to leave without the previously required tribal sponsorship. In the first month of 2021, two sets of departures took place, through which a total of 91 household/314 individuals departed the camp to their places of origin in Menbij district of Aleppo governorate and Al-Hassakeh governorate. UNICEF and partners continue to support more than 60,000 people settled in the camp, the majority of whom are women and children.

The ongoing power shortages in the NE region affected Alouk water station, which became non-functional on 17 January. Despite attempts of the UN to send technical teams to rectify the issues, the station remained in recess until 23 January. Given the challenges of COVID-19 in NE Syria, with 8,447 cases reported as of 31 January, disruptions of the Alouk water system functionality poses a great humanitarian challenge. The station feeds multiple water sources in and around Al-Hassakeh city, and it serves more than 460,000 people (262,000 of them children), including some in camps and displacement sites. UNICEF continues to support advocacy and planning for other alternative water systems to back up Alouk water station in addition to emergency water supply.

During the reporting month, ten teachers in Al-Hassakeh governorate were arrested for offering private lessons to children in homes of the region, using the national curriculum. The decision to prevent teaching national curriculum and the arrests of education personnel created further tension among the community while affecting the readiness of students for national exams.

In the southern region, the UN remained without access to settlements of 12,000 people in Rukban area on the Syria-Jordan border since September 2019. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) negotiated and received approval in January to move Rukban IDPs from Al-Waha temporary transit site to Ad-Dweir facility for COVID-19 quarantine. Through this move, the SARC and humanitarian actors will be able to support the IDPs leaving Rukban with multi-sectoral responses, while they observe the 14-day quarantine period, before being moved to Homs collective shelters. The current capacity of Ad-Dweir centre is 700 people. The UN continues to advocate with all stakeholders on the need to have humanitarian access into the camp.

Additionally, an increase in tensions have been witnessed in southern Syria, which resulted in a military confrontation between the Syrian Arab Army (SAA) and non-state armed groups in Dara'a. Local sources reported that the military confrontation was related to the SAA demanding that all heavy weapons with the local armed groups to be handed over and to have those refusing reconciliation to be deported to other parts of the country. As a result of the tension and brief military exchange, local partners reported that almost 85% of students (12,000 students) and 40% of teachers were absent in 43 schools in the three affected communities of Tafas, Mzerieb, and Yadodeh during the peak of the hostilities. However, by 27 and 28 January, 60% of students and 70% of teachers were reported to have returned to schools. While the military escalation was quickly stopped, the potential number of people thought to be affected in the three communities is more than 63,000.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In January, 103,837 women and children benefited from free medical consultations through fixed points and mobile teams in 14 governorates; 28,869 of them were from northeast Syria, including 3,445 women who received consultations in Al-Hol camp; 873 of these consultations took place in accessible parts of Idlib governorate. Moreover, 24,421 caregivers were reached with health promotion messages including immunization messages; 12,914 of them in the areas of northeast Syria.

Throughout the reporting month, 169 healthcare facilities staff and community health workers were provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during this month to address COVID-19 related preventive measures. In NW Syria, a total of 37,688 caregivers/parents were reached by social mobilizers and received awareness-raising sessions and health promotion messages along with prevention messages on COVID-19.

The Department of Health and the Hakeem team (i.e. youth group, mostly medical students) developed a three-month plan for COVID-19 RCCE and routine immunization in 15 hard-to-reach and vulnerable towns and villages in northern rural Homs in Ar-Rastan district with low immunization coverage rates. The plan includes community mobilization and awareness-raising sessions with parents/caregivers about Immunization, and 'edutainment' with children. The Hakeem team also conducted awareness-raising sessions with parents/caregivers about COVID-19 prevention and health-seeking behaviours and 'edutainment' activities with children reaching 315 beneficiaries.

Syria has been selected as one of the 92 countries eligible for Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) of COVID-19 vaccines under the COVAX facility, and UNICEF made extensive efforts to support the planning and preparedness for Syria to ensure equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. In coordination with GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance and WHO, UNICEF continues providing technical assistance for providing 1,020,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine as the first batch for health workers and elderly people. It has been decided by the Vaccine Delivery subcommittee that a mix of strategies will be used for COVID-19 vaccination, involving: i) 242 teams in the 76 hospitals across the country; ii) 101 Primary Healthcare Centres (one team in each centre) and iii) 108 mobile centres.

The Demand Generation and Communication component of the global COVAX Facility for COVID-19 vaccines deployment is being supported through Readiness Assessment and Technical Assistance planning, including recruitment of one social and behaviour change communication consultant and a media agency for District Governance Council plan development, knowledge management, capacity building, and campaign implementation.

In NW Syria, the vaccine request application was submitted and a national deployment plan has been drafted with 336,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines to be received in NW Syria during the second quarter of 2021. Based on the Syrian immunization technical committee recommendation, the priority categories were identified as: i) health workforce (including front line social workers), 3% of the population; ii) older adults (older than 60-year old), 87.5% of the population; iii) people between the ages of 20 and 59 with core morbidity, 10% of the population.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported a total of 65,716 children under the age of five and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) were screened for acute malnutrition. Around 25,092 of them were provided with micronutrients. As a result of screening activities, 371 children were identified and treated for severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF also continued to support the preventative nutrition interventions, and as a result of this support, around 55,425 caregivers including PLWs were reached with awareness on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. This includes 26,986 beneficiaries reached in Al-Hassakeh and Ar-Raqqa Governorates including in IDPs camps.

Chronic malnutrition continues to be a major public health problem in NW Syria where December 2020 nutrition surveillance data reports an increase in chronic malnutrition among children 6-59 months, with an estimated overall chronic malnutrition prevalence of 34%. One in three children in NW Syria is losing his/her future developmental and cognitive potentials because of stunting. Nutrition surveillance data for December 2020 showed that maternal malnutrition stands as one of the major nutrition deprivations, where 12% of mothers are malnourished in NW Syria, more so in Idlib (21%) compared to 2.3% in Northern Rural Aleppo. Hard-to-reach areas hosting displaced mothers could show severe rates of maternal malnutrition, as 27% to 38% of mothers in high severity areas are acutely malnourished especially among IDPs. Nutrition life-saving interventions reached 52,000 beneficiaries in 39 sub-districts in NW Syria through UNICEF support via its 10 implementing partners on the ground delivering nutrition services through fixed health facilities and 169 rapid response teams. Additionally, through UNICEF's direct support 52,000 mothers and children were screened for acute malnutrition out of which 773 severely malnourished children were admitted to appropriate treatment. Additionally, 45,673 mothers and children of the age 36-59 months were reached with age-appropriate micronutrient supplementation and 23,941 mothers of children of the age two years or below received counselling on optimal infant and young child feeding and caring practices.

Child Protection

UNICEF continues to reach children, adolescents, and adults with Psychosocial Support Services (PSS), parenting programmes, awareness-raising on child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues, mine risk education and case management services through its joint work with the partners. Moreover, UNICEF reached 15,863 children (49% girls) and 1,994 caregivers who received structured PSS services through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams and multi-service platforms, the children showed 49% improvement as a result of the pre-assessment and post-assessment. Additionally, 16,814 children (52% girls) and 3,351 caregivers received awareness-raising messages on child protection issues such as the importance of education, dealing with peers, respecting seniors, and importance of social cohesion in 10 governorates (Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dara'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Latakia, Quneitra, Tartous and Rural Damascus). Additionally, 1,217 children (41%) received specialized services through case management.

UNICEF continued to prioritize Explosive Ordinance Risk Education interventions, through promoting safe behaviour and providing skills and knowledge to children and caregivers aiming to reduce the risk of explosive ordinance incidents. Thus, over 87,000 children (52% girls) and 2,185 caregivers received lifesaving messages and face to face risk education sessions through UNICEF partners in schools and community centres in 12 governorates (Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dara'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Tartous and Rural Damascus). Furthermore, UNICEF, through WFP partners, distributed 5,000 printed risk education materials to newly accessible areas in western Aleppo.

In NE Syria, UNICEF continues to provide 24/7 support to 92 children (35% girls) residing in two Interim Care Centres in Al-Hol camp with comprehensive services, along with a package of child protection services. Ninety-two best interest determinations assessments were developed for these children in the centres to facilitate the repatriation and reunification of these children with their families/extended families in their countries of origin as well as in Syria.

In NW Syria, in January 2021, child protection and GBV case management services were provided to 150 children and women. GBV prevention and empowerment interventions were also delivered in this period in Women and Girls Safe Spaces. Activities included social and economic empowerment of parents, caregivers, girls and boys intending to decrease their vulnerability to GBV. The interventions reached 1,201 affected population in this period, including 927 children and 274 parents/caregivers (37% girls, 92% women).

Education

UNICEF reached 126,002 children (51% girls) with formal educational support in Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Raqqa, Damascus, Dara'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

To ensure that children have a chance to continue to learn, despite living in very difficult circumstances, 71,071 children (51% girls) were supported with educational services and supplies including the provision of textbooks as well as self-learning materials, recreational materials, and stationery. UNICEF continued with its key role to address the challenges of access to quality education and increase children's chance of having an equitable life, and 49,890 children in non-formal education settings benefited from education services.

To contribute to quality learning outcomes and skills development, significant investments were made in the training of education personnel, UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Culture conducted training workshops, including; an action plan of implementation, monitoring tools and reporting mechanisms for around 30 supervisors and personnel on the implementation of Integrated Learning Centres (ILCs). The ILCs are crucial for UNICEF's response, as they provide access for out-of-school children to educational opportunities; promote a holistic and comprehensive approach of education that includes alternative education opportunities in the already challenging Syrian context, and scale-up education interventions capable of reaching larger numbers of crisis-affected children. These ILCs aim to provide comprehensive activities for out-of-school children of different ages. The services will provide the children with the required knowledge and skills to either return to school or being compatible in the labour market in future. Through ILCs, UNICEF's priority is to continue reducing the number of out-of-school children and improving learning outcomes and supporting all children to have access to education.

UNICEF has also made significant progress in the quality of the implementation, data entry, and child-level monitoring of Curriculum B by training monitoring focal points. Curriculum B is a formal programme that allows out-of-school children to combine two academic years in one to catch up with their peers. Additionally, a social media campaign is ongoing through more than ten Facebook pages from UNICEF implementing partners in NE Syria and 11 posts on the right to education and COVID-19 prevention and health-seeking behaviours. The Directorate of Education in Al-Hassakeh has received 1,500 posters and 2,500 Flyers, for distribution in Curriculum B schools and educational compounds.

UNICEF managed to reach, 118 transited children (71% girls) from non-formal to formal education through the Self-Learning Programme and 18,334 who participated in life skills and citizenship education programmes in both formal and non-formal settings.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, children with disabilities faced an increased exposure to abuse and discrimination and reduced access to services, in Syria, this has been further compounded by the years of conflict. During this period, 661 children with disabilities benefited from education service, also, UNICEF reached 158 children and youth with disabilities, participating in life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings. To reach children with disabilities who are out of school, UNICEF carried out national door-to-door community mobilization 'back to learning' campaigns and reached 326 children.

WASH

UNICEF reached 8,267 people through rehabilitation of the water systems in Fafin, Aleppo governorate; and rehabilitation of two wells in Quneitra governorate. Also, UNICEF reached 184,598 people in Idlib through the routine maintenance operations for the water stations, in addition to the provision of relevant equipment.

UNICEF continued its humanitarian emergency response, as a top priority, to reach 294,721 people in Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo and Homs governorates, as well as Al-Hol camp residents, through emergency water trucking. Some 24,040 IDPs in Al-Hol camp were reached through disinfecting WASH facilities inside the camp.

Additionally, UNICEF reached 7,323 children (47% girls), including 1,469 children with disabilities in Aleppo and Homs governorates through the provision of soaps and family hygiene kits. Moreover, some 49,000 IDPs in Al-Hol camp also received soap bars, while 12,712 people in Dara'a received Aqua tabs.

UNICEF continued to support the entire country's sodium hypochlorite needs to ensure proper chlorination of water distribution systems across Syria in all governorates, preventing any major waterborne disease outbreak.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

A total of 4,833 young people (including IDPs, returnees, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups including those with disabilities) benefited from a package of services and opportunities including skills' development and social and civic engagement. Some 3,160 young people also gained from the skills' development programme including life skills and citizenship education (LSCE), TVET and entrepreneurship courses. A total of 2,172 young people participated or led social and civic activities in their communities including youth-led initiatives, social art (theatre, music and cinema sessions) and awareness-raising activities on COVID-19.

Moreover, 60 staff from Directorates of Culture in 11 governorates were trained on the integrated learning centres concept and monitoring tools to support the access of young people to a package of services including learning, literacy and numeracy and social engagement opportunities.

Social Policy

UNICEF's humanitarian social protection programme in Syria continued its work on enhancing 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. On the cash transfer programme for children with disabilities, since the beginning of the year, UNICEF reached over 2,200 children with cash assistance and case management services in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh and Hama.

UNICEF also reached 3,087 households (7,056 children) with emergency cash transfers in response to the COVID-19 situation in governorates of Rural Damascus and Homs. In 2021, UNICEF plans to reach 86,000 families in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Al-Hassakeh, Latakia and Tartous with cash transfer assistance to help them respond to the basic needs of their children during hardships.

On the winterization programme, UNICEF reached 9,000 children in Ein Terma in Rural Damascus through the distribution of winter clothes, in addition to 2,687 Palestinian refugee children reached during the reporting month in Damascus and Rural Damascus. The distribution is still in progress to reach a total of 26,928 children in Rural Damascus.

Furthermore, more than 19,000 winter clothing kits were delivered to Al-Hol and Al-Roj camps for the winter response and more than 7,000 winter kits have been delivered to the implementing partner to be distributed in Idlib. The overall winter response plan is to target 109,029 children in Al-Hassakeh, Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor in NESyria, Aleppo, Idlib and Rural Damascus in addition to 2,687 of Palestinian children in Damascus and Rural Damascus. During January, some 9,000 children benefited from the winter kits.

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

The UNICEF-led RCCE pillar enabled its partners to respond to the COVID-19, to reach over 90,000 people with key messages and call to actions to practice and adopt COVID appropriate behaviours. Different communication channels such as mass media, social media, community engagement and 'edutainment' were utilized at a national and sub-national level. For instance, a community engagement approach enabled C4D, WASH and Education activities to contribute to increasing awareness and knowledge through self-learning centres in Al-Hassakeh city, Ar-Resshe and Al-Hol camp. Home visits and awareness-raising sessions and community leaders' meetings engaged and empowered communities to understand the advantages of the adoption of positive practices to reduce the risk of getting infection in

Al-Hassakeh and Ar-Raqqa Governorates. On 24 January, the World Education Day celebrations focused on public information about the right to education and COVID-19 RCCE through community and social cohesion initiatives in Al-Hassakeh Governorate reaching 40,500 beneficiaries.

UNICEF and WHO continued working closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) as well as other agencies and finalized the 2021 RCCE COVID-19 Response plan. The plan aims to engage 10+ Ministries and counterparts, in line with findings and recommendations from the COVID-19 response intra-action review.

UNICEF strengthened its evidence-driven approach to RCCE in response to COVID-19 and finalized the Syrian Opinion Public Survey to guide the RCCE interventions at national and sub-national levels.

Additionally, progress was made on innovations by creating two smartphone applications on COVID-19 for mothers and children, which have been developed and translated into Arabic, English, Kurdi, and Syriac for installation through Google Play.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Throughout January, UNICEF focused its communication on the deteriorating humanitarian [situation](#) of children and families and their [growing needs](#) as they face a harsh winter, especially those displaced by violence to informal [settlements](#), through [blogs](#), [photo](#) and video packages.

UNICEF also continued to highlight its regular programming and donor partnerships, including on [education](#), as well as advocacy efforts through press [statements](#).

Next SitRep: 20 March 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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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall Needs ³	UNICEF and IPs response ¹			Sector response ²		
		2021 target	Total results	Change since last report ⁴	2020 target ⁵	Total results	Change since last report
Health							
# of children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns	13.2M	3,200,000	0 ⁶	N/A			
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities		1,800,000	129,849	N/A			
# healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control		1,000	0 ⁷	N/A			
Nutrition							
# children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	4.7M	13,500	1,144	N/A	17,447	19,374	3,893
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling		1,450,000	83,576	N/A	915,063	1,594,985	(889,606) ⁸
# of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients		960,000	72,392	N/A	2,563,000	1,536,412	(146,382) ⁹
Child Protection, GBVIE & PESA							
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	5.6M	415,000	16,534	N/A	880,000	700,496	195,108
# of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions		120,500	4,038	N/A	93,000	N/A	N/A
# of children accessing explosive weapons-related risk education and survivor assistance interventions		2,380,000	171,771	N/A	4,592,604	964,177	225,968
Education							
# of children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings	5.7	1,750,000	86,959	N/A	3,300,000	3,187,582	(825,702) ₁₀
# of children in non-formal education benefited from education services		400,000	74,837	N/A	1,256,530	746,575	16,908
# of teachers and education personnel trained		44,000	4,500	N/A	76,524	53,908	1,974
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							
Estimated # of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	15.7M	4,140,000	207,865	N/A	8,000,000	3,117,633	353,488

¹ All UNICEF and IP results reflect the data as of 31 January 2021

² The data in the section reflects information on round #13 reported by Sectors (December 2020)

³ The information provided below is for the overall needs of 2020, as 2021 HNO is not published yet

⁴ No change is reflected since last report, as this is the first report – January 2021.

⁵ Whole of Syria 2021 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children appeal will be published with updated 2021 indicators and targets. Sector results for January 2021 are not available.

⁶ As there was no active campaign in January, no progress is shown at this point.

⁷ No progress shown at this point, as there were no training sessions scheduled/conducted yet

⁸ Due to data validation and cleaning to ensure reflecting the unique number of reached beneficiaries.

⁹ Due to data validation and cleaning to ensure reflecting the unique number of reached beneficiaries.

¹⁰ Due to data validation and cleaning to ensure reflecting the unique number of reached beneficiaries. The discrepancies between the sector and UNICEF results will be sorted out once UNICEF receives the full report from the Ministry of Education

Estimated # of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes		550,000	5,226	N/A	5,500,000	2,021,452	294,467
# of people have improved access to sanitation services		1,360,000	292,153	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adolescents & Youth							
# of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level		200,000	2,172	N/A			
# of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills		300,000	3,169	N/A			
Social Policy & Cash Transfer							
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors		86,000	3,087	N/A			
# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through NFIs		490,000	9,000	N/A			
C4D, Community Engagement & AAP¹¹							
# of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change		1,002,500	N/A	N/A			

Annex B Funding Status

Section	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Health	\$38,819,971	\$154,681	\$7,057,444	\$31,607,846	81%
Nutrition	\$23,920,391	\$633,094	\$3,377,200	\$19,910,097	83%
Child Protection	\$34,221,760	\$0	\$9,383,078	\$24,838,682	73%
Education/ADAP	\$74,666,581	\$835,458	\$21,553,604	\$52,277,519	70%
WASH	\$98,314,219	\$5,252,461	\$20,606,612	\$72,455,146	74%
Adolescents & Youth, ERL	\$10,912,957	\$1,117,139	\$4,744,963	\$5,050,855	46%
Early recovery & Cash Transfer	\$48,850,736	\$731,857	\$7,992,036	\$40,126,843	82%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	\$1,119,960	\$0	\$0	\$1,119,960	100%
Being allocated	\$0	\$3,168,117	\$0	(\$3,168,117)	
Total	\$330,826,575	\$11,892,807	\$74,714,937	\$244,218,831	74%

¹¹ The data is not available, while it is being reviewed at this point, and the results will be reported in the in the upcoming reporting cycles.