



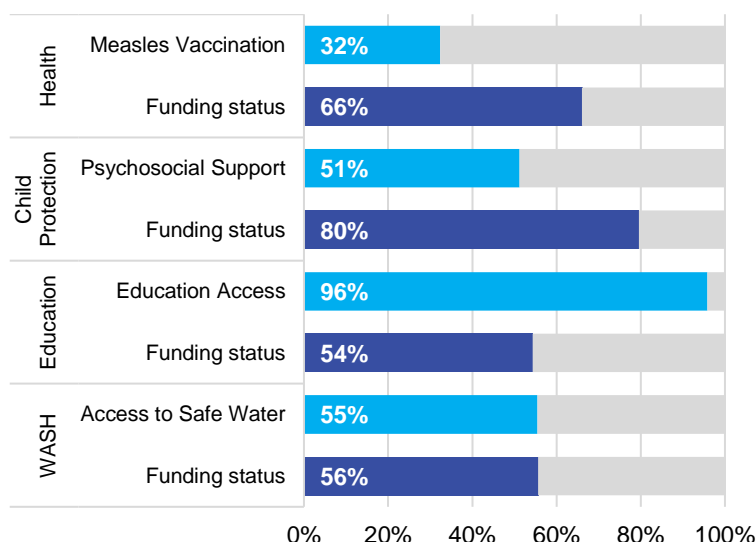
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Reporting Period: 1 July to 30 September 2021

Highlights

- In Turkey, the Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) July and September 2021 payment cycles, reached 544,781 children. The September payment also included additional and motivational top-up payments to support back-to-school expenses, benefitting 469,059 students.
- UNICEF Lebanon child protection programme reached 1,658 children with child protection case management and specialized services. A further 6,150 girls and boys have been reached with focused psychosocial activities.
- UNICEF Jordan supported the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Platform, Nahno, which has offered over 226,240 volunteering activities for 71,400 young people (70 per cent female).
- In Iraq, UNICEF supported local authorities in Dohuk to reach 41,938 refugees with access to affordable, equitable and safe water and sanitation. In Erbil, UNICEF, in partnership with the Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Waters, is securing access to safe water in adequate quantities (100 l/p/d) for the 30,082 refugees.
- In Egypt, UNICEF and MoHP conducted a training for 200 Syrian Community Healthcare Workers and Supervisors on the Monitoring and Management Information System, as a first step towards digitalization of the monitoring and reporting system related to refugee population.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status¹



¹ Measles vaccination activities are for Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. No WASH activities for Turkey and Egypt.

UNICEF Syria Crisis

Humanitarian Situation
Report
July-September 2021

unicef 
for every child

Situation in Numbers*

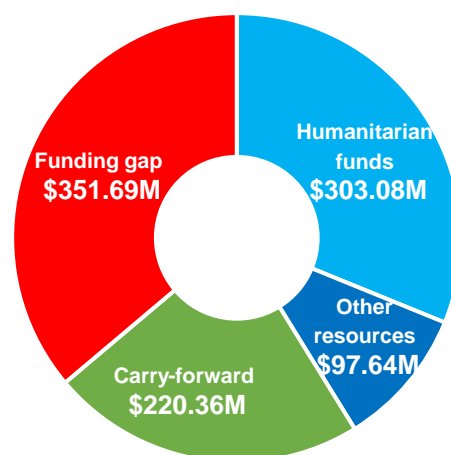
6,106,947
children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2021)

20,579,829
people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2021)

5,659,480
of registered refugees
(HNO/UNCHR)

* numbers reflect actual figures residing in countries at mid-year

UNICEF Appeal 2021 \$ 972.8 million



TURKEY

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's requirement in 2021 to sustain the response to the needs of four million refugees and migrants, and vulnerable host community families in Turkey is estimated at \$242,8 million. To date, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the governments of Germany, Japan, Norway, the United States of America, as well as NGO the "Qatar Charity" have contributed to UNICEF Turkey's humanitarian response in 2021. UNICEF has received \$161.4 million, which, together with funding carried forward from 2020, leaves a 23 per cent funding gap for 2021. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions in times of competing priorities and multiple global crises. The perpetuation of the COVID-19 virus aggravates child protection concerns and threatens children's safe return back to school and access to protection services. The need to continue essential services and protection for more than 1,8 million vulnerable children at risk of school drop-out, exploitation, and abuse as well as to enhance preparedness and possible scale-up programs in response to potentially increasing population movements towards Turkey continually require strengthened support from the international community.

Situation in Numbers*

1,869,199

children in need

12,470,496

people in need

3,721,057

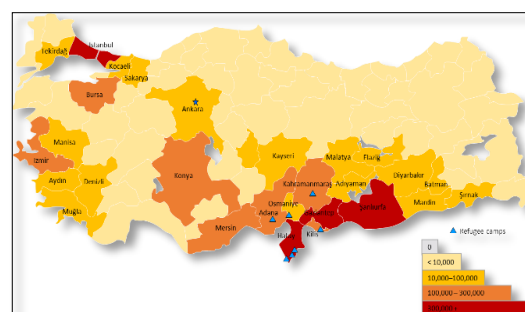
of pending and registered refugees (UNHCR)

* Source: 3RP Turkey Chapter 2021

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation for more than 3,7 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, including 1,7 million children, as well as 320,000 refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities, of whom at least 140,000 are children², remains challenging.

Turkey also remains a leading transit country for registered and unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. By the end of September 2021, nearly 10,700 people – 30 per cent of whom are from Afghanistan - successfully crossed by sea and land from Turkey into the EU. In addition, more than 102,500 people were rescued or apprehended by Turkish authorities by the end of September 2021, amongst them 43,000 Afghan nationals. Recent developments in the sub-region neighbouring Turkey, especially in Afghanistan, are posing increased risks of new population movements towards Turkey, in addition to the ongoing mixed migration flows.



Syrian Refugees by province Map June 2021

COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey continues to have profound and far-reaching socio-economic consequences, beyond its immediate health impacts, on already vulnerable groups, including refugees. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have marked effect on school enrolment, attendance, and retention - affecting the learning of 19 million children in Turkey, from pre-primary to upper secondary age, including Syrian refugee children registered in the public education system. More than 400,000 school-aged refugee children are still out of school and do not have any access to education opportunities. They are one of the most vulnerable groups in Turkey, facing multiple child protection risks, including psychosocial distress, child labour, child marriage and other forms of exploitation and abuse. The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, continued interruptions in face-to-face learning, limited interaction with peers and a reported increase in the level of domestic violence are likely to result in reversed learning gains and increased protection risks for vulnerable children, including refugee and migrant children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to ensure access to quality maternal and child health services for the most vulnerable, including supporting MOH in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. UNICEF supports the MoH to tackle vaccine hesitancy through messaging and awareness-raising aimed at promoting the importance of COVID-19 vaccination and monitoring and advocating to ensure the sustentation of routine vaccination.

² According to official statistics of the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and 3RP chapter for Turkey.

Since the beginning of 2021 a total of 55,815 under 1-year old refugee and migrant children were vaccinated with diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP-3) through the national 'Expanded Programme on Immunization' (EPI) and UNICEF continues supporting the MoH to continue with inclusion of refugee and migrant children into the EPI programme.

Child Protection

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), local authorities and NGO partners³ to improve the coverage and quality of child protection systems and services for vulnerable refugees, migrant and Turkish children and adolescents. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF partners continued to ensure that vulnerable children and their families have access to child protection services and GBV services through a blended approach of face-to-face and online modalities for continuity of essential child protection services through the continuum of care.

The response in January-September 2021 focused on the following critical areas:

Community-based Child Protection Services

UNICEF continued its implementation of the Child Protection component of Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) programme in collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and MoFSS. To date, CCTE CP teams of TRC identified and assessed 22,603 children (11,102 girls, 11,501 boys), out of which 2,733 children⁴ (1,219 girls, 1,514 boys) were referred to specialized services. Through the outreach activities implemented under this component, the teams ensured timely follow-up for at-risk program beneficiaries.

UNICEF has supported the expansion of the Family Social Support Programme ("ASDEP") in 15 provinces with a high concentration of refugee families through the recruitment of 81 staff. As of September 2021, the teams have reached 4,057 children with outreach services.

In August 2021, the "Children Are Safe" programme was initiated to support the interventions planned under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria crisis in Turkey. The programme supports the MoFSS in expanding and strengthening protection services to better identify and respond to some of the most challenging and persistent child protection risks and violations among refugee girls and boys, as well as vulnerable children from host communities. In the framework of the programme, five additional specialized child protection teams were operationalized in five provinces with high refugee populations: Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul and İzmir. The teams started to perform their tasks in their respective provinces after receiving a three-day technical orientation training delivered with UNICEF support.

During the reporting period, a total of 193,684 individuals, including 134,234 children⁵, benefitted from a range of protection services offered by a network of over 80 UNICEF-supported child and adolescent-friendly spaces and social service centres across Turkey. UNICEF and partners assessed 75,611 children (36,747 girls, 38,851 boys, 13 non-binary) for protection needs, of which 35,610 children (17,275 girls, 18,323 boys, 12 non-binary) were referred to specialized Government and NGO services. Despite continued confinement measures in place during the pandemic, partners' outreach teams continued with household visits and limited face-to-face centred-based services for high-risk children and families, also ensuring remote follow-up and referral to services for medium and low-risk cases. As part of the social service response, UNICEF provided emergency cash assistance, along with referral to longer-term specialized support to 14,015 individuals, of whom 8,454 were children.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

A total of 76,533 children (38,411 girls, 38,105 boys, 17 non-binary) and 10,653 caregivers (7,243 women, 3,408 men, 2 non-binary) benefited from MHPSS structured and sustained services⁶, including also child rights/child protection messaging, provided by UNICEF and its partners. Pre/post-impact assessment surveys conducted by UNICEF partners have shown preliminary positive results in terms of improvement in children and adolescent's resilience and overall wellbeing as a result of MHPSS structured and sustained interventions. This area will continue to be prioritized for documentation moving forward. In addition, using the same structured approach, a total of 12,467 caregivers (10,486 women, 1,981 men) received information/support on positive parenting practices and positive coping mechanisms within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

³ Turkish Red Crescent, (TRC), The Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), ACEV, TKV/GAP, Youth Sports Foundations (YSF), Association for Combatting Poverty and Unemployment in Kilis ACPU/KILIS, Support to Life (STL)

⁴ (1,219 girls, 1,514 boys)

⁵ (66,683 girls, 67,534 boys, 17 non-binary)

⁶ 26,777 children (13,754 girls; 13,022 boys; 1 non-binary) and 3,141 caregivers (2,204 women; 937 men; 1 non-binary) benefited from structured and sustained MHPSS sessions

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

A total of 2,518 government staff working in Domestic Violence Services (Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers and Women's Shelters), and Social Service Centers have increased their knowledge, skills and competencies required to support GBV survivors following the completion of GBV and remote PSS training provided by UNICEF. A total of 67 staff from NGO partners have been trained on the community based CEFM⁷ prevention modalities to expand the scope of implementation. Furthermore, a total of 50,738 individuals⁸ nationwide benefited from GBV-related risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions in community-based settings and via online platforms. During the reporting period, by assessing 6,927 GBV survivors, UNICEF provided 3,678 of them⁹ with GBV-specific services through different NGO and Government channels.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

UNICEF provided technical advice and support to 22 NGO partners to ensure full compliance with Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related aspects of UNICEF's partnership standards. This has been achieved through the PSEA Risk Assessment conducted in collaboration with implementing partners and the development of PSEA Action Plans designed to address recommendations from the assessment.

In September 2021, in partnership with its 'Support to Life' (NGO partner), UNICEF produced different PSEA information, education and communication (IEC) materials, including video clips, posters and brochures, targeting its beneficiary populations, including children. These IEC materials have been disseminated to all UNICEF's NGO and CSO partners for further distribution to beneficiaries, including through social media and other online communication channels.

Education

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other partners to expand access to all forms of education and improve the quality and inclusiveness of education services for vulnerable refugee and Turkish children. UNICEF continues to support MoNE in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. On 6 September, the new 2021/2022 school year has started with children attending face-to-face education in all schools, at all levels.

The response in the third quarter of 2021 focused on the following critical areas:

Formal Education

Since the reopening of schools in Turkey in September 2021, 771,458 Syrian children (378,218 girls; 393,240 boys) are enrolled in formal education (pre-primary to Grade 12) in Turkish Public Schools (TPSs). UNICEF continues to support MoNE in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, underpinned by an inclusive and equity-focused approach that targets the most vulnerable groups, including Syrian refugees.

Back to Learning Campaign

In line with UNICEF's global call for schools to stay open and the Ministry of National Education's decision to reopen schools for face-to-face education on 6th of September, UNICEF launched the Back to Learning Campaign (BTL) with a number of activities to further facilitate enrolment to education and advocating for the safe return to schools. Prior to the reopening of schools, an information package in Turkish, Arabic and English was developed with Education Sector Working Group partners in the South East, Istanbul and Izmir containing general advocacy and key BTL messages, school registration information, available education opportunities and incentives available to Syrian refugee children. Data collection tools (parents survey, child and adolescents survey, problem log) were also rolled-out as part of the campaign with the purpose of generating evidence on school enrolment with emphasis on the impact of COVID-19 on access to education.

A social media campaign was also launched with a series of videos composed of messages to parents and teachers on how to support children in their return to school, and testimonials portraying the voices of children, parents and teachers on returning to school. The campaign has reached more than 10 million viewers.

Early Childhood Education

UNICEF has been supporting the Early Childhood Education (ECE) Department of the Basic Education General Directorate of the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) to develop a Vulnerability Identification System that will be used to identify the most disadvantaged and underserved neighbourhoods, so the support to children (e.g., stationery, cleaning materials, and food) to access ECE and other education services are more targeted. This work also involves the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the General Directorate of Information Technologies of the MoNE. In the

⁷ Child Early and Forced Marriage

⁸ (22,983 women; 6,187 men; 11,948 girls; 9,597 boys; 23 non-binary)

⁹ (1,661 women; 268 men, 984 girls; 755 boys; 10 non-binary)

first half of the year, the ECE Department conducted two workshops to discuss and select criteria for identifying vulnerabilities. Representatives from MoNE and provincial and district level MoNE directors, school principals, teachers and social service experts participated in these workshops. Approximately 100 parameters were selected for the Vulnerability Identification System, which will be used to construct the system that will be further piloted.

Home- and Community-based Early Childhood Education

UNICEF education programmes have been adapted to best support young children (ages 0-5) to continue learning and developing during the pandemic. Since January 2021, 18,962 young children¹⁰ benefitted from UNICEF-supported home and community-based ECE programmes, implemented by the Government and NGO partners, including Municipalities in 12 provinces in South East Turkey hosting large numbers of refugees. Between July and August 2021, UNICEF and partners delivered ECE summer school benefitting 2,013 vulnerable children (51 per cent girls). Upon completion of the ECE summer school, 1,796 (52 per cent girls) vulnerable children have registered at formal pre-schools or primary schools including 1,316 (51 per cent girls) Syrian refugee children in 10 under-served provinces in South East Turkey.

Skills development programmes

Since January 2021, UNICEF collaborated with MoNE to identify and encourage children to enrol in TVET schools and enhance their job-readiness skills. The programme was expanded to 15 Provinces in the 3rd quarter of 2021, reaching the total of 7,767 children¹¹. Furthermore, 1,957 children¹² were identified as being out of school (OOS), while 607 adolescent children (67 girls; 540 boys) have been enrolled in the Vocational Education Centers (VECs) and transitioned back to formal education.

UNICEF continues its activities with NGO partner “Maya Foundation” to implement a skills development and social cohesion programme. As of September 2021, the programme has engaged 10,622 children (5,320 girls; 5,302 boys) in activities focusing on life skills, social and emotional skills, awareness-raising on social cohesion, bullying at school and cyberbullying. In addition, 351 school staff (259 female and 92 male) were provided with online training on bullying and cyberbullying detection and prevention, as well as classroom management skills to tackle social tensions. Furthermore, 2,441 parents participated in online sessions, benefiting from videos developed to enhance their engagement and raise awareness on bullying.

UNICEF and its partner Development Foundation of Turkey implemented digital skills-development activities through the 'Digital skills Initiative' that reached 3,747 adolescents and young people¹³ through the Innoba and Maker initiative. The participants had the opportunity to learn skills related to visual design, blockchain literacy, and algorithmic thinking.

UNICEF delivered additional skills-building activities in collaboration with the International Child Rights Ambassadors Association (ICHILD) and Child Rights Volunteers Association (COHAG) focusing on the skills-development initiatives related to effective communication, empathy, teamwork, and youth social Innovation & social entrepreneurship. ICHILD has reached 720 young people and COHAG reached 513 young people.

Outreach activities, support for school enrolment and alternative learning pathways

Through a range of strategic outreach activities, conducted by NGO partners ASAM and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) as well as Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS), case management support for school enrolment has been provided to 90,689 children¹⁴, while 44,385¹⁵ have been identified as being out-of-school and identified for further support within the framework of these activities. Within the Support for School Enrolment Programme (SSE) with ASAM, 24,618 children¹⁶ were enrolled in relevant, age-appropriate formal and non-formal education opportunities.

To date, 5,739 out-of-school refugee children¹⁷ have been enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), and 4,174 refugee children¹⁸ enrolled in certified Turkish Language Classes provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and TRC. In addition, 6,362 vulnerable refugee children¹⁹ benefitted from the homework support programme delivered by NGO partner ACPU, TRC and the Municipalities of Kilis.

10 (9,437 girls; 9,525 boys)

11 (3,059 girls; 4,708 boys) 14 – 17 years of age

12 (523 girls; 1,434 boys)

13 (2,207 girls, 1,540 boys)

14 (44,036 girls, 46,650 boys, and 3 non-conforming)

15 (20,877 girls, 23,606 boys, and 2 non-conforming)

16 (11,895 girls, 12,722 boys and 1 non-conforming)

17 (2,727 girls; 3,012 boys)

18 (2,297 girls; 1,877 boys)

19 (3,337 girls, 3,025 boys)

Social Protection

UNICEF works closely with MoFSS, civil society, and the private sector partners to strengthen existing social protection programmes to ensure vulnerable refugee and Turkish children have increased access to social protection services and benefit from COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.

Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE)

In July and September 2021 payment cycles, the CCTE programme reached 544,781 children²⁰, thus, increasing the cumulative number of beneficiary refugee children to 706,067²¹. The September payment cycle also included additional and motivational top-up payments, benefitting 469,059 students²², to support especially older groups of children for back-to-school expenses.

The CCTE call centre system, managed by TRC, continued providing services in Turkish, English, Arabic, Farsi, and Pashto, to answer beneficiary inquiries. The Call Centre also includes messaging on COVID-19, informing callers about Covid-19 measures, symptoms, and access to health facilities. As a part of CCTE communication and awareness raising activities, new CCTE information brochures (71,300 in Arabic, 12,750 in Farsi, 26,600 in Turkish, and 6,100 in English) and CCTE posters were distributed to Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, TRC Service Centres, and Provincial Directorates of Migration Management, across 232 locations in Turkey. The brochure and Posters include information on programme eligibility, application process, conditionality, transfer values, and payment frequency.

Child Poverty

UNICEF continued disseminating its econometric study analysing the impact of Covid-19 on household poverty and child poverty and simulating the poverty-mitigation results of alternative cash-transfer scenarios in response to socio-economics shocks induced by Covid-19. UNICEF further disseminated the report and the online interactive tool, which allows users to choose economic parameters and see the poverty-mitigating results of various cash transfer scenarios and their budgetary consequences. Building on the simulations in the report, UNICEF continues its technical assistance and policy advocacy engagements for increased cash transfer payment values, child grants, and strengthened social protection in Turkey.

Basic Needs

Since the beginning of 2021, a total of 22,924 people including 11,010 children²³ in the districts of Kirikhan, Altınöz, Antakya, Reyhanli, and Yayladagi in Hatay province benefited from UNICEF's 2020/21 winter cash-assistance programme, implemented in partnership with the district Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF), targeting vulnerable Syrian refugee and host community households.

The 2021/2022 winter cash-assistance programme is expected to start in the last quarter of 2021 targeting additional 1,100 vulnerable households.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS), the MoFSS, NGO partners and private sector to expand opportunities for meaningful engagement and life skills education for Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth, and also continues to support the engagement of adolescents and young people in the COVID-19 response. MOYS continues to mobilize 'Mahalle Support Mechanism' Volunteers to assess the situation of Turkish and Syrian young people, their parents and elderly citizens in their communities.

Youth engagement

The 'Mahalle Support Mechanism' initiative engaged 434 youth volunteers who have reached 99,271 vulnerable adolescents and their families in 25 provinces in Turkey. UNICEF is also collaborating with ICHILD to equip young people with civic engagement skills through volunteering, children's rights and human rights engagement, social innovation, and entrepreneurship. Both associations have reached 1,233 young people in last quarter.

Youth-centered communications

20 (271,152 girls; 273,629 boys)

21 (350,511 girls; 355,556 boys)

22 (233,743 girls; 235,316 boys)

23 (5,560 boys and 5,450 girls)

MOYS and Youth and Sports Foundation provided a variety of community-based adolescent and youth engagement activities reaching in total 165,899 adolescents and young people.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Turkey leads the overall response to the Syrian refugee crisis as it continues to shoulder the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee response in Turkey. The United Nations support the Government efforts within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). The leadership of the UN inter-agency response takes place via the Syria Response Group and technical coordination via the Syria Task Force.

As part of the 3RP coordination efforts in Turkey, UNICEF is leading the Education Working Group (WG), including its sub-WG in South-East Turkey and the Child Protection WG, including its South-East Turkey Sub-WG. UNICEF is also contributing to 3RP Basic Needs and Health sector WGs at national and sub-regional levels. In addition, UNICEF is an active member of the interagency PSEA Network and 3RP Working Groups on Gender and Gender-based Violence, Accountability to Affected Populations, and Contingency Planning.

UNICEF's work in Turkey, in close partnership with the Turkish government, is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action as well as the frameworks of the 3RP and the "No Lost Generation" Initiative. UNICEF focuses on six priority areas—Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Social Protection, Health, and Basic Needs—to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. UNICEF also provides targeted protection and basic needs support to vulnerable children and families on the move across Turkey.

Mitigating the secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on refugee children, maintaining coverage of essential services, and strengthening the national systems remains a top priority for UNICEF in 2021. As part of this strategy, UNICEF continues to build the capacity of national actors at the national and sub-national level, aiming to increase multi-sectoral programming with municipalities and enhancing the inclusivity and gender sensitivity of coverage and care to reach the most vulnerable children.

Media and Communications

UNICEF in Turkey produced a range of media content to highlight humanitarian needs and response in Turkey,

These included the ECHO Media Field Visit covering SSE and CCTE programmes, update of the [CCTE](#), [SSE](#) and [Non-formal education](#) opportunities landing pages, 3 Digi Stories ([Fatma](#), [Hanin-Kerem](#) and [Mohamed](#)), adaptation of the Poems for Peace [video](#), production of production of the "World Happiness Day" [video](#) with children in ASAM, production of "Halid continues to school thanks to Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme" [video](#), production of "10 Year Anniversary of the Syrian Crisis" [video](#), SSE – "A Day With A Star" [video](#), production of "After one decade of conflict, Syrian children continue to pay the heaviest price" [video](#), production of "Sena and Sera benefits from CCTE Programme" [video](#), production of SSE [video](#), production of HIS stories of [Zahraa](#), [Muhammed](#) and his daughter, the [cash support programme](#) in Kırıkhan, the refugee children taking [online music lessons](#) from ASAM.

UNICEF Turkey: <https://www.unicef.org/turkey/en>

UNICEF Syrian Refugees Humanitarian Action for Children: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrianrefugees.html>

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP): <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>

No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative: <https://www.nolostgeneration.org/>

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

TURKEY		UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response		
Sector		2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report
Health							
# of children (0-12 months) receiving routine vaccinations		100,000	55,815 ²⁴	23,143	100,000	55,815	23,143
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of children (and caregivers) provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support		70,000	87,186 ²⁵	30,104	76,165	100,194	34,896
# of children assessed for protection needs		75,000	102,271 ²⁶	37,251	86,519	132,019	46,115
# of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse		200,000	216,070 ²⁷	65,287	N/A	216,070	65,278
# of individuals (men, women, children) provided with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions		30,000	50,738 ²⁸	15,444	88,495	145,539	42,221
Education							
# of children enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education		52,000	54,669 ²⁹	6,511	74,796	55,082	6,631
# of children enrolled in formal education (grade1 to grade 12)		800,000	771,458 ³⁰	0	800,000	771,458	0
# of refugee children benefiting from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)		660,000	706,067 ³¹	10,511	662,500	708,506	12,113
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education		20,000	9,913 ³²	2,593	39,010	13,080	2,629 ³³

²⁴ Total 55,815 (girls 26,959 , boys 28,856):Disaggregation is estimated based on DGMM's data. .

²⁵ Total 87,186: (38,411 girls; 38,105 boys; 17 non-binary below 18) and (7243 women; 3,408 men; 2 non-binary above 18). Overachievement is attributable to enhanced capacity of the implementing partners and ability of the partners to reach out to more children using distance/ remote working modality.

²⁶ Total 102, 271 (49,794 girls; 52,464 boys; 13 non-binary.) Overachievement is attributable to enhanced capacity of the implementing partners and ability of the partners to reach out to more children using distance/ remote working modality.

²⁷ Total 216,070 (77,648 girls; 78,918 boys; 17 non-binary (below 18); 37,194 women; 22,282 men; 11 non-binary above 18) Overachievement is attributable to enhanced capacity of the implementing partners and ability of the partners to reach out to more children using distance/ remote working modality

²⁸ Total 50,738 (11,948 girls; 9,597 boys; 22,983 women; 6,187 men; 11 non- binary (children); 12 non-binary adult)

²⁹ Total 54,669 (Female: 26,831 - Male: 27,838) Overachievement is attributable to enhanced capacity of the implementing partners

³⁰ Total 771,458 (Female: 378,218 & Male: 393,240). This is a cumulative indicator and reported according to Turkey's Ministry of Education (MoNE) statistics as of June 2021. No change has been reported with respect to Q2 as the new statistics for new academic year will be available in Q4.

³¹ Total 706,067 (Female: 350,511 - Male: 355,556). This indicator shows cumulative numbers for CCTE beneficiaries, therefore the increase in the number of cumulative beneficiaries as compared to Q2 has been reported. The successful implementation of CCTE has created more demand and interest among refugee population so the program target is overachieved.

³² Total 9,913 (Female: 5,024 - Male: 4,889)

³³ There was a data cleaning for the data of the previous achievement, new Q2 progress 10,45'

# of teachers and education personnel trained, including on remote learning	150,000	0 ³⁴	N/A	152,405	121	0
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	12,200	12,009 ³⁵	0	12,200	12,009	0
# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	72,000	43,458 ³⁶	26,256	72,530	48,074	28,632
Basic Needs						
# of individuals reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	60,000	36,939 ³⁷	4,403	780,119	36,939	4,403
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) for Covid-19 IPC	300,000	0 ³⁸	N/A	727,850	0	N/A
Adolescent & Youth						
# of adolescents and youth benefitting from community-based social cohesion activities	64,600	129,428 ³⁹	63,543	75,106	129,428	63,543

³⁴ Teachers training are being implemented by Ministry of Education and the ministry is expected to share the data towards the end of the last quarter of 2021.

³⁵ 12,009 (Female 6,433: & Male:5,576) is the maximum number of education personnel who received incentives during the first quarter of 2021.

³⁶ Total 43,458 (Female: 22,323 & Male: 21,225)

³⁷ Total 36,939 (Female: 19,212 & Male: 17,723 and Binary 4). No cash-based interventions implemented in Q3 for winter Programme

³⁸ No distribution of supplies has been planned in the first three quarters of 2021.

³⁹ Total 129,428 (Female: 66,659 & Male: 62, 769) Overachievement on this target is largely the effect of increased dynamics of work of the Youth centers supported by UNICEF as well as implementation of activities using blended approaches of in-person gatherings and events and social cohesion activities conducted via online platforms and social media.

LEBANON

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for \$479 million to support Syrian refugees in Lebanon and vulnerable Lebanese under the framework of the Regional Refugee and Response Plan (3RP). UNICEF Lebanon has received generous new contributions from key donors and other resources in 2021 including carryover from 2020 amounting to \$290.5 million.

Despite overall generous funding, short-term and heavily earmarked funding is limiting the office's ability to implement critical initiatives to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable refugee and host populations. UNICEF requires urgent funding to ensure that no child in Lebanon is left behind.

Situation in Numbers

1,334,629
children in need (HAC 2021)

3,207,700
people in need (HAC 2021)

851,717
of registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR)

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Lebanon is facing an economic and financial crisis which ranks in the top three most severe crises globally since the mid-nineteenth century, according to the World Bank. While the economic situation and COVID-19 pandemic affects everyone, regardless of nationality; unemployment, inflation and illness are worsening the already precarious situation of Syrian and Palestinian refugees.

The delivery of basic services is breaking down, including for water, power and fuel. More than four million people, including one million refugees, are at immediate risk of losing access to safe water, as the Water Establishments that pump water have run out of fuel and are not being maintained.

Some hospitals face closures if diesel stocks are not replenished, with hospitals already beginning to close their doors in parts of the country. Basic medicines, including antibiotics and painkillers, are in short supply, while life-saving medications are completely out of stock for children and adults.

This situation has complicated efforts to re-open schools, which have been closed since October 2019 (pre-COVID). Unless children have the opportunity to go back to school this year, thousands could be without an education and may never return to learning. Currently, over 750,000 Syrian refugee and Lebanese children are out of school, with a lack of services available to reach these most vulnerable children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In the most recent quarter, UNICEF reached 120,195 caregivers (including 57,070 Syrians) and 62,606 adolescents (including 16,577 Syrians) with health messages through community outreach. This includes 2,951 children and women receiving essential healthcare at UNICEF supported facilities and 4,260 affected people (including 394 Syrians) accessing maternal newborn child and adolescent health services. UNICEF also contributed to capacity building of three implementing partners, training 512 community front line workers (more than 80 per cent female) on health, nutrition and UNICEF integrated messages during July and August.

Lebanon lacks sufficient cold chain capacity to meet upcoming storage needs for COVID-19 vaccines due to fuel shortages and power outages. UNICEF is working to procure 30 solar refrigerators to address the risks to cold chain.

During the reporting period, at the border entry points, 53,779 people, including 34,922 Syrians were screened for COVID-19 and received guidance on prevention and home isolation. Overall, 7,622 children were screened, of whom 5,400 are Syrian. This year, 139,664 individuals have been screened at the five border crossing points. To reduce the transmission of COVID-19 in densely populated areas, in the last three months UNICEF distributed fabric masks to 10,395 Syrian refugees along with an instruction leaflet on proper use, cleaning and disposal.

A total of 76,100 children under five were vaccinated in primary healthcare centres and dispensaries during July and August compared to 80,088 in May and June.⁴⁰ Through outreach, 73,627 caregivers, including 40,906 Syrians, directly received information on immunization and as part of health integrated messages in July and August. Children arriving at borders and UNHCR facilities received vaccinations, with 1,571 children vaccinated against measles, 12,029 receiving the oral polio vaccine, 1,027 receiving the inactivated polio vaccine and 5,391 vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella.

UNICEF, in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and UNRWA, finalised the Effective Vaccine Management assessment report in June 2021. Key recommendations include building capacity of Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) staff on specific guidelines and their implementation, such as the vaccine and forecasting, annual work planning and immunization supply chain performance monitoring.

⁴⁰ September results are not yet available from MOPH.

Nutrition

In partnership with the Lebanese Parliament's Committee of Women and Child, the MOPH, and other UN agencies, UNICEF finalized a community engagement, outreach plan, and social media package. Training has been provided to more than 80 organizations, 1,000 frontline workers and 80 lactation specialists for the national infant and young child feeding (IYCF) behavioural change campaign. A joint UN position paper was endorsed by all UN heads of agencies in support of promoting, protecting, and supporting optimal IYCF environment in Lebanon.

In the latest quarter, the communication campaign to enhance breastfeeding practices reached 9,434 caregivers, bringing the cumulative total for the year to 13,180. A further 10,602 pregnant and lactating women (including 6,041 Syrians) were provided one on one counselling on IYCF practices through professional lactation specialists.

From July until September, UNICEF supported the treatment of 541 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (including 455 non-Lebanese children) and 271 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (including 231 non-Lebanese children). This brings the cumulative total for the year to 1,112 children with MAM (including 941 non-Lebanese children) and 530 children with SAM (including 446 non-Lebanese children). UNICEF provided all nutrition supplies and facilitated consultations and transportation fees for the most vulnerable malnourished cases.

To address the deterioration of dietary diversity due to the increasing cost of food, UNICEF supported 5,789 children under 5 years of age, including 4,436 Syrians, with micronutrient supplements. This brings the cumulative total to for the year to 21,979 children. UNICEF also provided micronutrients, IYCF counselling cards and middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes to partners.

The national SMART survey was conducted over August and September to assess nutritional needs, with headline results expected to be announced by the end of October.

Child Protection

During the reporting period, the child protection programme reached 1,658 children (35 per cent girls) with child protection case management and specialized services, bringing the cumulative total for 2021 to 4,854. A further 6,150 girls and boys (64 per cent girls) have been reached with focused psychosocial activities, bringing the cumulative total to 20,222 for the year. This quarter 6,872 children (50 per cent girls) and 2,742 caregivers (88 per cent women) have received community-based psychosocial support, with 21,388 children (50 per cent girls) and 9,688 caregivers reached this year. In total, 17,253 women and girls accessed women and girls' safe spaces.

UNICEF and partners continue to face challenges linked to the shortage of fuel and electricity and therefore continued to use the blended (remote and face to face) approach in the implementation of Child Protection interventions and delivery of prevention and response services.

Under Social Behaviour Change Qudwa⁴¹ initiatives in this quarter, partners delivered 10 community theatre shows in Al Mina and Tripoli (North Lebanon) on child marriage, child labour and domestic violence. These interventions tackle child protection and gender-based violence related issues in an interactive way through which the audience can reflect on the proposed solutions and express their emotions toward the topics covered.

Partners are engaging with barbers and beauticians to increase the outreach to communities and to raise awareness about gender issues and violence. UNICEF partners conducted two trainings for 15 barbers and beauticians from North Lebanon and North Bekaa and produced informational and educational communication (IEC) materials to be used at the salons. These efforts will further strengthen the promotion of positive behaviours among the communities through the dissemination of these messages and usage of the produced tools by the trained beauticians and barbers.

Education

In August 2021, the outgoing Minister of Education announced that schools will gradually reopen from COVID-19 related closures for the new scholastic year 2021/2022 starting at the end of September.

This year, UNICEF has supported the enrolment of children aged 3 to 14 years into public schools, subsidizing school fees of 191,398 refugee children (47 per cent of the corresponding age group) and 272,515 Lebanese children (an 18 per cent increase from the last scholastic year).

Planning for the second round of non-formal education (NFE) started in July 2021 targeting approximately 27,300 children, including children with disabilities. This includes 11,300 in community-based early childhood education; 9,000 in basic literacy and numeracy (BLN); and 6,900 in adapted BLN. Additionally, 11,700 children are targeted to benefit from the retention support programme.

Education partners started implementing the second round of NFE from August 2021, using a blended approach; in line with Ministry of Education and Higher Education's decision to reopen schools. They are also following the sector's health and safety measures for centres reopening and UNICEF NFE guidelines for remote implementation.

⁴¹ Launched by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Qudwa is the national social behavioural change and communication plan to prevent child marriage, child labour and violence against girls, boys and women

In September, UNICEF Lebanon completed the final draft of the Inclusive Parental Engagement Curriculum and Facilitators Guide after identifying a need for a tailored approach within the context of Lebanon and the current gaps in disability specific knowledge and skills that the existing curricula do not address. As part of the roll out, an online training of trainers took place in September, with 47 participants from 15 organizations; consisting of facilitators, social workers, trainers and inclusion officers, who will implement the curriculum within their organizations.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During the third quarter of 2021, UNICEF ensured the continuity of water and wastewater services to more than 150,000 Syrian refugees, including 75,000 children, living in informal settlements all over Lebanon. At the same time, UNICEF has been actively engaged in implementing alternative and innovative solutions to optimize the use of water trucking and desludging.

The devaluation of the Lebanese pound continues to jeopardise the viability of Lebanon's Water Establishments, as they charge for water in Lebanese pounds (LBP), but must pay for inputs, such as fuel, in US dollars. To avoid the complete collapse of Water Establishments, UNICEF continues to provide direct support with supplies, consumables, and quick repairs to secure water services to more than three million refugees and host community members per month.

Adolescent Development and Participation

As of end of September 2021, UNICEF has reached 23,499 vulnerable adolescents and youth with formal and non-formal education opportunities and employment support services. This year, 7,887 youth received enrolment support for formal technical and vocational education and training (70 per cent Lebanese; 30 per cent non-Lebanese). In the latest quarter, 1,639 adolescents and youth (17 per cent Lebanese, 83 per cent non-Lebanese; 70 per cent female) received Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy, with 4,005 beneficiaries this year. This quarter, 6,412 adolescents and youth (58 per cent Lebanese, 42 per cent non-Lebanese; 56 per cent female) enrolled in non-formal technical and vocational competency-based skills trainings, with 7,600 reached this year. Of these youth, 884 received innovation skills building (Social Entrepreneurship and Digital Skills) trainings, bringing the cumulative total for the year to 2,344.

This quarter, 3,834 adolescents and youth (51 per cent Lebanese, 49 per cent non-Lebanese; 55 per cent female) benefitted from Life Skills development modules, helping to maximize physical and social well-being, empowerment and civic engagement, bringing the total to 10,944 for the year, with 1,199 young people designing and implementing 78 youth-led initiatives across the country. With 742 youth reached this quarter, a total of 1,663 trained youth (67 per cent Lebanese, 33 per cent non-Lebanese; 25 per cent female) completed on-the-job training this year. Further, 884 youths (71 per cent Lebanese, 29 per cent non-Lebanese; 34 per cent female) accessed income through cash for work opportunities, with 2,344 reached this year.

The NFE Learning Passport Pilot was concluded in September with twelve local and international civil society organisation partners participating to reach children and youth with quality remote learning opportunities. An estimated 4,362 children, youth, and caregivers (109 per cent of initial target) across six of Lebanon's seven governorates actively participated in the pilot. Almost all (98.9 per cent) those enrolled on the Learning Passport in the treatment phase achieved a completion rate of 90 per cent or more.

Social Protection and Social Policy

Between July and September 2021, the Social Policy team reached over 5,500 largely refugee girls and boys through the Integrated Child Wellbeing Programme (ICWP). These children benefitted from a regular monthly cash grant of 500,000 Lebanese pounds, as well as interactions with partners to deliver key complementary services to them and other household members, including non-formal education for all the children and child protection services as needed. This is fewer children than the previous quarter due to the lower level of enrolment in non-formal education over the summer period by education partners.

Given the deepening of the economic collapse, the worsening of vulnerabilities of households in Lebanon, and combined with important programmatic challenges, UNICEF designed and launched a new integrated social assistance programme in June 2021. The new programme – known as *Haddi*, meaning “next to me” – aims to support households raising children during with integrated social assistance, based on previous learning. Over 80,000 children are already included within the programme and receiving monthly cash grants of \$ 40 for households with one child, \$ 60 for two children and \$ 80 for households with three or more children. The programme abandons the use of ATMs due to safety concerns. Due to the devaluation of the local currency, cash is provided in US dollars to all recipient households directly over the counter of a money transfer agency. Children were identified based on their additional needs for complementary services according to their specific vulnerabilities, such as child labour, exclusion from schooling, and malnutrition. The programme includes Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian children. Given the advantages of the *Haddi* approach over the ICWP, all children under the ICWP are now being moved under *Haddi*.

Finally, UNICEF led the final stage of support to drafting of the National Social Protection Strategy, which includes an important focus on non-national populations as a vision for development of a national social protection system.

Communications for Development (C4D)

Under the Pillar for Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) UNICEF ensured continuity of community mobilisation and awareness raising activities on the COVID-19 vaccine, as well as promoting the uptake of preventative measures under the risk.

UNICEF and partners reached 26,927 priority beneficiaries from all nationalities through COVID-19 vaccination campaigns and walk-in events, providing support to register on the Government's IMPACT platform for vaccine as well as supporting access to vaccination sites.

To systematically monitor the impact of community engagement through COVID-19 interventions, five qualitative and quantitative tools were developed, and 25 staff from 11 organisations received training. In parallel, interviews were conducted with seven UNICEF RCCE partners to document best practices, lessons learned and to explore innovative, new and contextualized community engagement interventions that can be replicated in the future activities.

UNICEF partnered with Balamand University to build the capacity of front-line workers on interpersonal communication skills, social behavioural change and community engagement to support key program priorities. 16 training sessions targeted 338 frontline workers from health, WASH, child protection, and education sectors, enabling them to support the IYCF campaign, to be launched in October.

Under the integrated wellbeing package, C4D is supporting development of a behavioural map to understand the drivers affecting the drug abuse among children and youth in Chatila Palestinian camp. The primary results show positive parenting, communication with children, having equitable gender roles among families positively affect the prevention of this harmful behaviour.

Behavioural messages covering PSEA, child protection, education, disability, WASH and immunization, were developed to be shared with 50,000 caregivers receiving cash assistance from the Haddi program. Families will receive an SMS after each payment to influence their use of the unconditional cash to cover their children's needs.

The digital U-report platform was piloted and launched in 2020 to actively engage youth and adolescents on key healthy and protective behaviours and practices. The platform currently counts 1,617 U-Reporters and has engaged more than 5,955 followers on its U-Report Lebanon Facebook page, with regular polls regarding mental health, COVID-19, world environment, access to water and world youth skills days. U-report was used to disseminate information on COVID-19 through the global COVID-19 Chatbot, which was adapted to meet the national response plan by the MOPH, as well as to measure the role of young people in this pandemic through a poll.

With the ongoing crisis in Lebanon, U-Report was deployed with a focus on youth, demonstrating how U-Report can be a successful tool to dialogue with our audiences and get their insights on issues that are affecting them directly. For example, the recent poll on access to water was disseminated through all U-Report digital platforms directly to all U-reporters in our database.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

New humanitarian crises since 2020 (the socioeconomic crisis, COVID-19 and the Beirut explosion) resulted in multiple humanitarian coordination frameworks, and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020 (LCRP, extended to 2021) remains a key humanitarian architecture to continue to respond to Syrian Crisis. UNICEF leads the WASH and education sectors, and the child protection sub-sector across all the emergencies and ensures over-arching strategies to respond to the needs of all children. As the lead of the nutrition sector that was established under the Humanitarian Country Team/Emergency Operations Centre, UNICEF is putting in place strategies to strengthen Nutrition response across frameworks. UNICEF remains an active member in Health, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) sectors. Building on the already strong coordination with UNHCR, the collaboration was deepened during the year through the new global Blueprint partnership, resulting in strengthening the areas of WASH, education and child protection.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

The third quarter of 2021 was marked by the production of content and multimedia package on the importance of [registration to get the covid vaccine](#). On [World Water week](#), a campaign on the right of every child to access safe and clean water was launched. A [multimedia package](#) was also developed in August to mark the International Youth Day giving space to young people to share messages about critical issues impacting their lives. A campaign to advocate on the [importance of education](#) and schools opening was also published in September.

Annex A:

Summary of programme results

Lebanon		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report
Health & Nutrition							
# of children vaccinated against Measles Under 1 and Under 5	343,258	170,000	23,640 ⁴²	8,335			
# of under five children vaccinated against Penta 1	299,603	85,000	39,439 ⁴³	15,139			
# of under five children vaccinated against Penta 3	299,603	81,000	35,704 ⁴⁴	12,719			
# children U5 receiving micronutrient supplements	N/A	60,000	21,979 ⁴⁵	5,789			
# of PLWs of children 0-23 months who received one on one counselling and awareness on IYCF	N/A	44,500	18,701 ⁴⁶	8,360			
# of children between the age of 0 and 5 attending the PHC who are screened for malnutrition	N/A	130,000	75,920 ⁴⁷	-			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS	3,207,700 ⁴⁸	51,954	19,295 ⁴⁹	5,223	25,000	24,719	6,374
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services		5,000	4,854	1,658	10,500	6,545	-

⁴² Despite community mobilisation efforts, demand for routine immunisation has declined this year due to fears about COVID-19 transmission and the economic crisis. (U1: 22,743 U5: 23,640)

⁴³ Demand for routine immunizations decreased during the first half of 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions on movement and fear of transmission.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Due to the lockdown that was imposed during the first quarter, field workers were not commuting to the field which resulted in the under achievement of these indicators.

⁴⁶ Due to the lockdown that was imposed during the first quarter, field workers were not commuting to the field which resulted in the under achievement of these indicators.

⁴⁷ Fewer children have been screened than planned, due to the impact of COVID-19 reducing the number of people attending PHCs, as well as fewer people being able to attend PHCs due to economic factors such as the cost of transportation.

⁴⁸ This is the need for the whole protection sector.

⁴⁹ UNICEF and partners continue to face challenges in delivering interventions due to the shortage of fuel and electricity. This is being addressed through a blended (remote and face to face) approach in the implementation.

# women and girls accessing mobile and static-safe spaces		20,000	18,522	4,649	140,000	27,462 ⁵⁰	-
# of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse		35,000	10,004 ⁵¹	4,991	-	0 ⁵²	N/A

Education

# of (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education (2020/2021 scholastic year)	1,185,023	460,000	463,913	463,913	528,213	463,913	463,913
# of (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education (NFE)		39,000	19,706 ⁵³	2	80,000	40,788 ⁵⁴	-

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	2,688,071	184,774	244,078 ⁵⁵	26,908	377,842	264,513	28,621
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use		230,000	0 ⁵⁶	N/A	1,433,000	43,770 ⁵⁷	-
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to		164,438	240,022 ⁵¹	18,360	220,000	240,157	-

⁵⁰ Movement restrictions early in 2021 due to COVID-19 impacted sector partners' ability to reach beneficiaries. This has been exacerbated by the fuel and electricity shortages, as well as increasing costs, all of which have limited the operations of safe spaces.

⁵¹ The PSEA indicator was included in Activity Info in March 2021. Partners have faced challenges in the reporting on it. The indicator was included in the GBV database and some partners still have no access to it.

⁵² The PSEA indicator was included in Activity Info in March 2021. Partners have faced challenges in the reporting on it. The indicator was included in the GBV database and some partners still have no access to it.

⁵³ This target included 15,000 children assisted through the Accelerated Learning Programme to return to formal education. This programme has not been implemented in 2021 due to COVID-19 school closures.

⁵⁴ Sector results are expected to increase in the next quarter, reflecting the commencement of a new NFE cycle in that timeframe.

⁵⁵ Beneficiary numbers have exceeded targets due to increased population movement to informal settlements as a result of the economic crisis. This has meant that needs for temporary services are higher than initially anticipated.

⁵⁶ Activities for these indicators have commenced, but are not yet completed. Beneficiary numbers will be provided once the activities have been completed.

⁵⁷ There are several factors contributing to the underachievement of this result. Primarily, sector projects are multi-year and beneficiary numbers will be reported on completion of the project. Further, other projects will report beneficiaries at the end of the calendar year.

improved safe sanitation in temporary locations							
# individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity		80,173	99,624 ⁵¹	34,400	419,000	119,991 ⁵⁸	49,481
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with adequate access to improved wastewater services		100,000	0 ⁵⁹	N/A	378,000	42,000 ⁶⁰	-

Social Policy

# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance	1,800,246	10,500	7,513 ⁶¹	-			
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Adolescents & Youth

# of male and female adolescents and youth (+14) who are supported for regulated Non-Formal Education under the Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy programme and Ministry of Agriculture certified skills training		10,844	4,005 ⁶²	1,639			
# of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme		13,189	7,600 ⁶³	6,412			
# of youth supported with employment support services		934	1,663 ⁶⁴	865			
# of adolescents and youth who access employment or income generation opportunities		3,956	2,344 ⁶⁵	1,514			
# of male and female youth trained on the Life Skills programme packages		16,445	10,944	3,535			

C4D, Community Engagement and AAP

⁵⁸ This result under-reports the number of beneficiaries reached due to a data collection issue. This is expected to be resolved for the next situation report.

⁵⁹ Activities for these indicators have commenced, but are not yet completed. Beneficiary numbers will be provided once the activities have been completed.

⁶⁰ Wastewater infrastructure projects have only been completed recently. An update on the number of beneficiaries reached through these projects will be included in the next situation report.

⁶¹ Due to technical problems uploading data, the number of beneficiaries reached in the latest quarter is not available.

⁶² Due to disruptions caused by COVID-19 and the Beirut explosion, regular programme implementation for Youth has experienced delays.

⁶³ Due to disruptions caused by COVID-19 and the Beirut explosion, regular programme implementation for Youth has experienced delays.

⁶⁴ The unit cost for cash for work was revised in May 2021 and payments moved to US dollars. This allowed more beneficiaries to be reached than initially targeted.

⁶⁵ The impact of the COVID-19 related lockdowns in the first half of 2021 reduced the number of beneficiaries that could be reached with these activities. The power outages and fuel shortages in the most recent quarters further exacerbated challenges, as youths struggled to access learning programmes.

# of individuals (municipality, government staff, community stakeholders, UNICEF and partners) with strengthened community engagement capacity to implement SBCC and community-based interventions including child rights, gender, and disability		1,000	862	862			
# of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages		10,000	2,476 ⁶⁶	0			

⁶⁶ Training and capacity building activities were focused on COVID-19 response for the first half of 2021. Results against this target will be realised in the coming months through implementation of the wellbeing package and capacity building with partners providing services to people with disabilities.

JORDAN

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for \$207 million to sustain the provision of life-saving services for women and children in Jordan in 2021. As of the end of September 2021, UNICEF Jordan's available funding is \$135 million, including the carry forward of \$54 million, while the gap remained at \$72 million. In 2021, UNICEF is generously supported by the following partners: Australia, Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the EU, Germany (KfW), Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Estonia, Korea, Italy, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, the UAE, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the US (BRPM and USAID).

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

Situation in Numbers

1,589,532

children in need (HAC 2021)

2,352,733

people in need (HAC 2021)

670,364

registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR)

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2021, the Syria crisis continued into its tenth consecutive year. Jordan hosts and offers protection and assistance to more than 2.7 million refugees, including 1.3 million Syrians, of whom 670,364 (50 per cent children) are registered with UNHCR. Currently, 130,183 Syrian refugees live in camps: 80,007 refugees in Za'atari camp, 43,547 in Azraq camp and 6,629 in the Emirati Jordanian camp.⁶⁷ The majority of refugees have been welcomed into host communities, located primarily in the northern governorates and in Amman.⁶⁸

The protracted nature of the Syria crisis is increasing vulnerabilities of refugees in Jordan and has contributed to an environment of prolonged vulnerability for children and young people affected by the Syria crisis face multiple deprivations – poverty, profound stress, limited access to quality education and some 20 per cent of children in the country being multidimensionally poor.⁶⁹ These children are likely to be engaged in and be subject to violence, be affected by child labour and child marriage, and to adopt risky behaviours. The challenges children face are typically interconnected: for example, a child engaged in labour may not be able to go to school and a girl dropping out of school is more likely to marry early.

UNICEF Jordan's COVID-19 response aims to keep families safe, while minimizing the impact of secondary shocks caused by the pandemic, such as school closures, overburdened local health systems, increased protection risks and economic pressures, by providing cash assistance to the most vulnerable, supporting children's distance learning and providing learning support services, ensuring that children are vaccinated, have access to adequate WASH services and are protected through child protection services.

From March 2019, the population in Rukban at the north-eastern Syrian border has significantly decreased due to population movements into Syria, with the humanitarian situation for the remaining estimated population of less than 8,000 Syrians still precarious. In collaboration with the UN team in Syria, UNICEF Jordan continues to support the population with the daily provision of clean drinking water. Since the closure of the border due to the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the UN Clinic in Rukban remains closed.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

In Azraq and Za'atari Syrian refugee camps, UNICEF provides life-saving health and nutrition interventions to children under five and women of childbearing age women (WCBA). During the reporting period, a total of 51,510 children (50 per cent female), and 4,793 women were screened for malnutrition - 28 children (79 per cent female) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 193 children (59 per cent female) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 122 women with malnutrition were identified, all of whom were successfully treated. Additionally, 4,556 primary caregivers (43 per cent female) received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, reaching 30 per cent of the Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal (HAC) target.⁷⁰

⁶⁷ UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response Portal, as of October 2021

⁶⁸ UNHCR "Syria Regional Refugee Response Portal," Accessed October 2021.

⁶⁹ UNICEF (2019), Factsheet January 2019.

⁷⁰ Error in overestimation of target.

Across Jordan, UNICEF supports the routine immunization programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH). During the reporting period, 14,770 Syrian refugee children (48 per cent female) were vaccinated against measles and 15,605 Syrian refugee children (48 per cent female) were vaccinated against Polio, reaching 71 per cent and 75 per cent of the HAC target, respectively. Additionally, 163,088 children (48 per cent female) were provided with Vitamin A supplementation (87 per cent of the HAC target achieved).

Child Protection

During the reporting period, a total of 5,556 women, girls and boys (49 per cent female) benefited from UNICEF-supported case management services, including child protection and Gender-based Violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions, primarily related to violence, child labour, emotional stress, child marriage, being separated and unaccompanied, in conflict with the law, or out of school (69 per cent of HAC target achieved). A total of 3,014 individuals (59 per cent female), including Life Skills and Child Protection facilitators in Makani centers, UNICEF contractors and partners, and Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBVS), were supported with various trainings on: Psychological First Aid (PFA),⁷¹ behaviour modification methodologies, utilizing social and emotional learning approaches in facilitation, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child Safeguarding, child protection referrals and online safety (HAC target achieved).

UNICEF continues running interactive community-based Child Protection activities, reaching 73,414 individuals (53 per cent female; 38 per cent of HAC target achieved),⁷² with psychosocial support, child protection, recycling, painting and drawing activities, and caregivers (88 per cent female) with three parenting programmes.⁷³

Education

The 2021/2022 academic year officially started on 1 September. Schools reopened earlier on 25 August for the optional Ministry of Education's (MOE) 'Catch Up' Programme, which aimed to compensate learning losses due to COVID-19 related school closures for children in Grades 1-11, with a focus on core competencies in Arabic, English, Science and Maths. In the camps, a total of 20,500 students⁷⁴ (49 per cent female) attended the 'Catch Up' programme and a total of 473 KG2-aged children (47 per cent female) attended the School Readiness Programme.⁷⁵ In August, UNICEF supported a national cascade training for 1,251 MOE Non-Formal Education (NFE) facilitators (47 per cent female; 615 on Instructional Design and 636 on Inclusive Education). In addition, UNICEF and partners conducted an NFE outreach training for 145 community mobilizers (45 per cent female).

By the end of the 2020/2021 academic year, the MOE-UNICEF Learning Bridges programme⁷⁶ had reached 499,765 students (65 per cent female) from Grades 4 to 9 (78 per cent of HAC target achieved); the national blended learning programme provided learning support through printed activity packs, with additional resources available online. A total of 126 (56 per cent female) Learning Bridges Champions in all districts supported schools to implement Learning Bridges and shared good practices, via online notice boards.

Youth and Adolescent Development and Participation

UNICEF continued delivering a comprehensive package of transferable 21st-century skills to 44,547 (65 per cent female; two per cent with disability) children and adolescents, including life and employability skills training, social innovation and entrepreneurship training (22 per cent of HAC target achieved)⁷⁷ These young people have designed, led and implemented over 150 youth led initiatives and ventures aimed at addressing problems in their communities in the areas of climate change and the environment, education, mental health and COVID-19 awareness and vaccination campaigns.

UNICEF also continued to work on promoting the youth volunteering ecosystem, through the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Platform, Nahno, which has offered over 226,240 volunteering activities for 71,400 young people (70 per cent female), with over two million hours of volunteering. A total of 21 young people were selected as Nahno Volunteer Ambassadors (61 per cent female) and trained to play active roles in promoting volunteerism and

71 Psychological First Aid (PFA) is an approach that aims to reduce stress symptoms and assist in a healthy recovery following a traumatic event, natural disaster, public health emergency, or even a personal crisis.

72 Reason for underachievement: Makani centres reopened for in-person activities in June 2021. Due to the social distancing requirement, a lower number of children are allowed to be present at the centre. In addition, there was a delay in receiving approval from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) for some Child Protection partners to implement the community-based activities. The approval was granted in September 2021. We therefore expect an increase in the number of beneficiaries in Q4.

73 The parenting programmes, designed to sensitize parents to the needs of children 0–8 years old, are the Better Parenting Programme, Parent and Child Education Programme and ZERO-to-THREE Programme. They are implemented in both refugee camps and host communities. UNICEF revised its parenting programmes to include parents of children of all ages (0–18 years).

74 Figures represent daily average attendance during the first two weeks of the programme.

75 The programme prepares KG2 aged children impacted by COVID-19 related school closures for Grade 1.

76 A blended learning programme that is supporting children enrolled in grades 4–9 in recovering lost learning

77 Underachievement is due to limited funding secured for this component. The target will not be achieved by the end of the year.

engagement in their communities. In 2021, the technical and vocational programme has enabled 2,859 young people (66 per cent female) to enroll in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) courses and 103 young people (30 per cent female) to engage in paid internships and livelihoods opportunities (99 per cent of HAC target achieved).

WASH

UNICEF continued the provision of life-saving water services, prioritizing the most vulnerable people in camps and host communities, reaching 146,151 individuals (75 per cent female; 22 per cent with disability; 43 per cent of HAC target achieved).⁷⁸ The provision of WASH services in camps continued during the summer - UNICEF continues exploring alternative water sources to satisfy water demand as the country witnesses significant water shortages, particularly in the summer season. Between July and September, UNICEF continued supporting refugees in the camps with WASH items, distributing a total of 413,261 soap bars, 5,954 cleaning kits, 787 hygiene kits, 149 jerry cans, and 110 hand sanitizers.

With schools reopening in September, 13,102 children (73 per cent female) benefitted from a range of infrastructural WASH facilities upgrades, greywater reuse systems and hygiene and climate change awareness sessions. In total, 22,263 children (56 per cent female; 13 per cent with disability; 74 per cent of HAC target achieved) accessed appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces in 2021.

Social Protection and Social Policy

Set by the government as a COVID-19 response to mitigate the financial impact on informal workers whose means of income were disrupted, the National Aid Fund (NAF) has launched the Takaful 3 (Recovery) programme aiming to cover 100,000 new informal workers' households with monthly cash transfer amounts and later expanded to cover an additional 60,000 informal workers' households, identified based on the Takaful programme targeting methodology. With UNICEF Jordan's support, registration, verification and targeting of households have been completed – to date, over 152,240 households have received a payment from this programme, bringing the total number of households reached with cash transfers through the existing government system to 343,042 households (overachieving the HAC target).⁷⁹

The number of beneficiaries supported with Hajati⁸⁰ cash assistance is 17,731 children (51 per cent girls; 10 per cent with disability) from 5,754 vulnerable households (90 per cent Syrian; 32 per cent female-headed), reaching 58 per cent of the HAC target.⁸¹ In September, a post distribution monitoring report⁸² was launched – the report aimed to assess the cash assistance's effectiveness in supporting the intended aim of increasing the school participation of children from vulnerable families, along with potential reductions of multidimensional and economic vulnerabilities.⁸³

Makani Programme

The Makani programme continued providing an age-appropriate integrated package of services through 140 Makani centres nationwide, reaching over 117,000 beneficiaries, of whom over 93,000 are children (55 per cent female; two per cent with disability). Starting June 2021, all Makani centers in host communities and camp have been providing in-person activities across all services.

In July, the NAF and UNICEF officially launched the Takaful *Plus* initiative, which aims to offer Makani services to vulnerable Jordanians receiving NAF support⁸⁴ as an additional component to the cash assistance provided by NAF. In August, Makani centers prioritized outreach and enrolment of the NAF-supported vulnerable populations and have successfully managed enrolled 7,528 in the new cycle (September - December 2021).

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF, in coordination with partners, developed and disseminated WASH-related Educational Communication (IEC) Materials and critical messaging regarding the importance of handwashing, personal appropriate hygiene practices, the importance of applying COVID-19 prevention measures at Za'atari camp schools to protect children from COVID-19 infection.

⁷⁸ The reason for underachievement is due to lack of funding. UNICEF had expected to receive additional funding, particularly for host community activities, but that was not the case.

⁷⁹ The overachievement is due to the Government's temporary expansion of the coverage of programme to support households during COVID-19.

⁸⁰ Hajati, "My Needs" in Arabic, is an education-labelled cash transfer that covers children from vulnerable families that are either at risk of dropping out of school or currently out of school, supporting their enrolment and retention in basic education, and mitigating negative coping mechanisms directly affecting children's wellbeing, such as child labour and early marriage.

⁸¹ The underachievement is due to the limited funding for the programme. UNICEF does not expect to achieve the full target by the end of the year.

⁸² Available here: <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/media/7966/file/Hajati%20PDM%20Report%202019-20.pdf>

⁸³ The results showed that the Hajati programme positively contributes to increasing school enrolment, attendance and retention of vulnerable children in basic education, and reducing multidimensional vulnerabilities. The cash contribution – as reported by beneficiaries – is especially important for supporting children's education, basic needs, nutrition, healthcare and medication, recreational activities, and reducing child labour.

⁸⁴ The most vulnerable Jordanians are identified by the National Aid Fund NAF through a poverty-based criterion. This population group is supported with cash assistance through the different programs of NAF.

The MOH and UNICEF, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) and the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), continued to lead a collaborative effort to unify messaging through the national COVID-19 campaign,¹² which represents the most reliable source of information, countering misinformation and rumours, and promoting proper health practices and procedures.

Since the beginning of the year, the national campaign reached an estimated 11 million people per month through UNICEF partners' social media platforms (overachieving the HAC target).¹³ Overall, the campaign engaged with more than 20,616 of community volunteers, including youth, teachers, religious leaders, social media influencers to reach millions of views monthly through social media platforms. Community engagement efforts were made to increase vaccine uptake, through identification of different segments (youth, women, women community-based organizations (CBOs), frontline workers. etc), with specific objectives and targeted key messages for each.

UNICEF also implemented Risk Communication and Community Engagement activities (RCCE) that aimed to increase awareness on and uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine. To address vaccine hesitancy in the camps, two focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to better understand and analyse the reasons behind vaccine hesitancy. The main takeaways from the FGDs were recommendations from the participants to conduct awareness sessions for parents in schools, with the presence of technical staff from MOH and UNICEF, who can address questions or concerns regarding the effectiveness of the vaccines and risks related to vaccination for pregnant and lactating women.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In 2021, sectoral coordination was achieved through working groups and the Jordan Response Plan Task Forces and Resilience Plan (3RP). UNICEF Jordan played a leading role in Nutrition, Child Protection (sub-group) and WASH.

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF Jordan coordinates its support to the Government of Jordan with UN agencies and development partners. Under the umbrella of the Jordan Health Development Partners Forum, nine specialized working groups were created, including Planning and Coordination; Risk Communication; Technical Support; and Procurement etc. to support the government in scenario predictions, planning and response to the pandemic, and to better streamline the needs on the ground with support from the different partners.

Child Protection

UNICEF has a leadership role as a co-chair of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG). During the reporting period, a CPSWG meeting was held, with a focus on the thematic cross-sectoral issue namely Child Survivors of Gender-based Violence (GBV), and particularly, the need to enhance the existing synergies between actors engaged with the issue in the sector, as well as various Government agencies.

Education

UNICEF, alongside the Norwegian Refugee Council and World Vision, co-chairs the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), ensuring that 40 UN, NGOs and other stakeholder members leverage expertise and resources in line with the MOE Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and the Jordan Response Plan (JRP).

WASH

UNICEF continued to lead the Humanitarian WASH Sector in 2021, coordinating the overall humanitarian WASH response, particularly during the COVID-19 response, and integrating climate and sustainability measures into WASH-related initiatives to support build climate resilience in communities and national systems. In collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI), UNICEF continue to monitor sector partners' planned activities under the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for 2021-2023, in line with national priorities and the COVID-19 national response and started preparations for the upcoming JRP cycle. Discussions with sector partners on laying the groundwork for 2022 activities were initiated, with support from MOWI. UNICEF also continued having high-level discussions with MOWI in regard to the transition of the operation of the water and wastewater systems in all Syrian refugee camps to the Government of Jordan in the future.

Social Protection

UNICEF co-chairs the Common Cash Facility (CCF) with UNHCR. The CCF is a joint, interagency cash delivery platform with a common competitive tendering process, to ensure lower cash transfer fees through the combined scale of cash transfers of multiple agencies. During the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, the CCF focused on better coordination and alignment between different agencies, in addition to ensuring members are aware of regulatory changes in financing,

mobile wallets and fees and the impact on beneficiaries. As the current financial service providers' contracts expire at the end of 2021, UNICEF, UNHCR and International Rescue Committee have been nominated to serve on the technical evaluation committee on behalf of the CCF members. The committee drafted the terms of reference and the scope of the tendering process, taking into consideration members' financial services needs and requirements. The committee has completed the technical evaluation, and the recommended financial service providers are currently undergoing the financial evaluation.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

[Jordan is back to school but lack of transport means many are missing classes | The National](#)

[33,000 Syrian students benefit from education services in 200 schools](#)

[Syrian crisis under the spotlight, 10 years on | Jordan Times](#)

[UNICEF thanks Al Ghurair Fund for supporting refugees](#)

[UNICEF cash transfer programme helps most vulnerable children access education — study | Jordan Times](#)

[Graduation held for students of Dropout Programme in Zaatari camp | Jordan Times](#)

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1438118652176371719>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1432638542086299648>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFJordan/status/1428671150003920902>

UNICEF Jordan Twitter: [@UNICEFJordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan Facebook: [UNICEF Jordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan YouTube: [UNICEF Jordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan official website: <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/>

Annex A:

Summary of programme results

Jordan		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report
Health							
# children under 5 vaccinated against measles	22,000	20,900	14,770 ⁸⁵	4,588			
# children under 5 vaccinated against polio	22,000	20,900	15,605 ⁸⁶	4,732			
Nutrition							
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	15,000	15,000	4,556 ⁸⁷	1,690			
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	250,000	187,500	163,088 ⁸⁸	42,454			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	195,000	195,000	73,414 ⁸⁹	13,500			
# women, girls and boys accessing CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	8,000	8,000	5,556 ⁹⁰	1,875			
# individuals demonstrating enhanced knowledge on child protection	N/A	3,000	3,014 ⁹¹	889			
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	195,000	195,000	76,820 ⁹²	8,993			
Education							

⁸⁵ 48% female; Location: 82% Host 82%, 18% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.

⁸⁶ 48% female; Location: 83% Host, 29% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.

⁸⁷ 43% female; Location: 0% Host, 100% Camps; Nationality: 100% Syrian. Error in overestimation of target.

⁸⁸ 48% female; Location: 96% Host, 4% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian/ 80% Jordanian.

⁸⁹ 26% women, 3% men, 38% girls and 33% boys / Host: 61% / Zaatar: 21% / Azraq: 15% / ITS: 3% Reason for underachievement: Makani centres reopened for in-person activities in June 2021.

Due to the social distancing requirement, a lower number of children are allowed to be present at the centre. In addition, there was a delay in receiving approval from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) for some Child Protection partners to implement the community-based activities. The approval was granted in September 2021. We therefore expect an increase in the number of beneficiaries in Q4.

⁹⁰ 11% women, 38% girls & 51% boys / Host: 66% / Zaatar: 18% / Azraq: 16%

⁹¹ 59% Women and 41% Men / Host: 34% / Zaatar: 28% / Azraq: 38%

⁹² 67% female and 33% male / Host: 71% / Zaatar: 15% / Azraq: 12% / ITS: 2%. Underachievement is due to Makani centres (which are used as an entry point for this service) being closed for in-person services until June 2021. In addition, there was a delay in receiving approval from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) for some Child Protection partners to implement this activity. The approval was granted in September 2021. We therefore expect an increase in the number of beneficiaries in Q4.

# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	291,742 ⁹³	195,000 ⁹⁴	197,300 ⁹⁵ ₉₆	20,044	195,000	197,300	20,044
# children receiving individual learning materials	850,000	637,500	499,765 ⁹⁷	107,481	850,000	499,765	107,481

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	200,600	340,000	146,151 ⁹⁸	7,521			
# people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	1,395,000	800,000	149,419 ⁹⁹	0 ¹⁰⁰			
# people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	27,000	140,000	57,224 ¹⁰¹	6,429			
# children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	30,000	30,000	22,263 ¹⁰²	16,642			

Social Protection & Cash Transfer

# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding	300,000	300,000	343,042 ¹⁰³	193,370	100,000	343,042	193,370
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	50,000	10,000	5,754 ¹⁰⁴	368	50,000	0 ¹⁰⁵	N/A

Adolescents & Youth

93 Overall children in need includes 234,742 school-aged Syrian children aged 5-17 years (UNHCR 2020), 52,000 vulnerable Jordanians and 5,000 vulnerable children from other nationalities.

94 The breakdown for 2021 target includes 131,000 registered Syrian refugee children in formal education; 3,500 children in non-formal education (1,900 Syrians, 1,450 Jordanians, 150 other nationalities); 3,500 Syrian out-of-school children from LSS; 52,000 vulnerable Jordanians covered through Makani Learning Support Services (LSS) and 5,000 other nationalities covered through LSS.

95 Formal education: The figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in February 2021 for the academic year 2020/2021. Total: 143,765 (50 % female); Location: 75% Host/ 25% Camps (8% Azraq / 15% Za'atari / 2% EJC); Nationality: 100% Syrian. NFE Dropout (as of September 2021) Total: 4,899 (46% female); Location: 83% Host/ 17% Camp (6% Azraq / 11% Za'atari); Nationality: 46% Jordanian / 49% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. NFE (Dropout) cumulative total (from 2018): Total: 13,320 (56% female); Nationality: 43% Jordanian / 52% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. LSS Sector Total; 48,636 (54% female); Location; 70% Host / 25% Camps (10% Azraq / 15% Za'atari) / 5% ITS; Nationality; 44% Jordanian / 52% Syrian / 4% Other Nationality. Attendance; 95% In school / 5% out of school; children with disabilities 1%..

96 Refugee children reached are enrolled in public schools. According to MOE EMIS data, there has been a 9.2 per cent increase in public school enrolment in Jordan, in the 2020/21 academic year vs the 2019/20 academic year. This is alongside an 18 per cent decrease in private school enrolment in the 2020/21 academic year vs the 2019/20 academic year. A possible reason for this shift from private schools to public schools for the 2020/21 academic year could be due to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 i.e. loss of family income. Another reason for the rise in public school enrolment, could be the effects of KG2 universalization policy implementation, including the increased availability of KG2 spaces.

97 65% female. As of the end of Q3, 499,765 students have been provided with Learning Bridges activities materials.

98 49% female/ Location: 11% Host, 89% Camps; Nationality: 11% Jordanian, 89% Syrian, 22% with disability The reason for underachievement is due to lack of funding. UNICEF had expected to received more funding, particularly for host community activities, but that was not the case.

99 50% female/ Location: 6% ITSs, 7% HC, 87% Camps; Nationality: 7% Jordanian, 93% Syrian, 20% with disability UNICEF expects to reach this target by the end of the year – this is due to delays in receiving approval for the distribution from the Ministry of Education.

100 There has been no change since the last quarter

101 51% female/ Location: 11% HC, 15% ITSs, 74% Camps; 11% Jordanian, 89% Syrian, 20% with disability UNICEF expects to achieve this target by the end of the year – now that schools have reopened and UNICEF received approval to conduct hygiene promotion activities..

102 56% female/ Location: 100% Host; Nationality: 100% Jordanian, 13% children with disability

103 There is no UNICEF-specific result. This is UNICEF support to Government Social Protection and Cash Transfer programmes, through the National Aid Fund. 16.5% female-headed households, 49 per cent female; 3 per cent with disability . The overachievement is due to the Government's temporary expansion of the coverage of programme to support households during COVID-19.

104 5,754 vulnerable households (32 per cent female-headed); 17,731 children (51 per cent girls; 10 per cent with disability; 90 per cent Syrian; The underachievement is due to funding constraints. UNICEF does not expect to achieve the target by the end of the year.

105 UNICEF cannot report on the sector.

# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes		200,000	44,547 ¹⁰⁶	27,328			
# children/adolescents and youth involved in civic engagement initiatives		200,000	32,373 ¹⁰⁷	7,335			
# adolescents and youth engaged in certified vocational trainings		3,000	2,962 ¹⁰⁸	2,226			
# women and youth engaged in Home Based Business or social enterprises		200	1,409 ¹⁰⁹	1,142			
C4D, Community Engagement & AAP							
# people reached through messaging on access to services	7,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000 ¹¹⁰	0			
# people participating in engagement action	N/A	2,000,000	2,060,996 ¹¹¹	0			

¹⁰⁶ 65% female, 2% with disability, Location; 72%Host /28% Camps (11% Azraq/ 14% Za'atari). Nationality; 78% Jordanian, 21% Syrians, 1% other nationalities. Underachievement is due to limited funding secured for this component. The target will not be achieved by the end of the year.

¹⁰⁷ 59% female; Location; 98%Host/ 2%Camp.Nationality; 69% Jordanian, and 21% Syrians. Underachievement is due to limited funding secured for this component. The target will not be achieved by the end of the year.

¹⁰⁸ 55% female. Nationality; 25% Jordanian, 71% Syrians, 4% Palestinian.

¹⁰⁹ 60%female. Nationality; 84% Jordanians, 3% Syrians, 12% Palestinians, 1% Iraqi. Reason for overachievement: Given the context in Jordan (the high unemployment rates among youth), donor interest continues to lie in the area of social enterprises and entrepreneurship and as a result, funding was received to support this area of work which enabled implementation at a bigger scale.

¹¹⁰ Please note that the reach figures are not unique. Disaggregation is not available

¹¹¹ Please note that the reach figures are not unique. Disaggregation is not available.

IRAQ

Funding Overview and Partnerships

As of September 2021, UNICEF received \$ 2.7 million against its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the Syrian refugee response in Iraq. The available funds during the third quarter of 2021 – 1.5 million of which were carried over from 2020 – amount to nearly \$ 4.3 million against a requirement of nearly \$ 11 million. UNICEF remains with 61 per cent underfunded; the sectors presenting major funding gaps are Education (72 per cent), Health and Nutrition (68 per cent) and Child Protection (68 per cent).

During the first three quarters of 2021, UNICEF response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Iraq was mainly funded by Canada, the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), and the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM). In addition, UNICEF response has benefitted from flexible humanitarian thematic funding, including from the German National Committee for UNICEF.

Funding continues to be a challenge for refugee response; additional advocacy is needed to solicit funding for refugee response. Since the humanitarian situation in Iraq has, for a number of years, been evolving swiftly and unpredictably, the flexible and multi-year nature of thematic funding continues to be critical to allow UNICEF to support underfunded areas of programming.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to data from UNHCR, as of September 2021, 249,733 Syrian refugees are registered in Iraq, the vast majority living in the Kurdistan Region ¹¹². The situation for Syrian Refugees in Iraq is largely as previously reported.

As of 15 September, 1,027 COVID-19 cases had been confirmed amongst Syrian refugees in Iraq, including 23 fatalities¹¹³. In coordination with UNHCR and WHO, UNICEF continues advocating with the Federal Ministry of Health and the Kurdistan Regional Government for the inclusion of refugees in the country's National Deployment and Vaccination Plan for COVID-19. According to WHO, as of 22 September, over 13,675 refugees (60 per cent female) have been vaccinated with at least one dose in Iraq.¹¹⁴

UNICEF together with UNHCR, WHO and DoH Dohuk opened the first vaccination unit during July 2021. UNICEF's contribution included training for the vaccinators and registration teams, provided the cold chain equipment and supplies, and providing transportation fees for the staff.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF Iraq has succeeded to sustain the continuation of Health and Nutrition services in all refugee camps in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah without interruption throughout 2021, thereby reducing morbidity and mortality rates among vulnerable children and their mothers. In quarter 3, UNICEF continued to support the different Health services provided to refugees through the health teams of the Directorate of Health (DOH)s and succeeded to continue the services during the COVID-19 context.

Health teams provided immunization services and Vitamin A supplementation. 7,561 children (49 per cent females) were vaccinated against polio – totalling 23,124 children against the planned target of 33,669 – as part of routine immunization activities at fixed sites. Routine immunization also included Bacille-Calmet-Guerin (BCG), measles or measles-mumps-rubella and other vaccines.

Situation in Numbers

107,487

children in need (HAC 2021)

243,000

people in need (HAC 2021)

249,733

of registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR)

112 Operational Data Portal - refugee situation <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/5>

113 COVID-19 Dynamic Infographic Dashboard, Iraq 2020-2021, 17 October

2021: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiNjIjMDhiYmItZTlhMS00MDIhLTg3MjItMDNmM2FhNzE5NmM4IiwidCI6ImYyM2BjMGI3LWJkMjQ0NGIzOS04MTBILTNkYzI4MGFmYjU5MCIslmMiOjh9>

114 WHO Dashboard does not provide details nor disaggregation for this figure. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR%20Iraq%20Factsheet%20-%20September%202021.pdf>

UNICEF also supported community health workers to reach 7,546 women through tent-to-tent awareness sessions in the refugee camps. These teams were able to reach a total of 1,024 (49 per cent girls) new-borns by regularly scheduled home visits to detect danger signs and provided referral to higher levels of care, if appropriate.

In collaboration with UNICEF, Infection Prevention and Control was included in all PHC (Primary Health Care) training courses as a standalone session and, during quarter three, 120 healthcare workers (29 women) were reached with orientation on the use and disposal of PPEs.

Nutrition

The Nutrition services provided during quarter three include: vitamin A supplementation to 1,687,115 children (49 per cent girls); home visits for 1,024 new-born babies and their mothers (49 per cent females); breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling to 1,461 mothers; and growth monitoring of 2,656 children (49 per cent girls) aged 6- 59 months. Growth monitoring was conducted through fixed growth monitoring teams inside the camps' clinics. The support extended to identifying and managing 50 children presenting severe acute malnutrition and 136 more presenting moderate acute malnutrition. UNICEF also supported the Directorates of Health with required supplies to manage malnourished children with plumpy nuts supplements, micronutrients powder and therapeutic milk.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to support Directorate of Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Kurdistan to deliver child protection services for refugee children and families residing both inside and outside the refugee camps. UNICEF-supported child protection interventions are intended to enhance the protection of vulnerable children and families, with strong focus on resilience building, knowledge enhancement and strengthening of a community-based support network. Additionally, UNICEF supported delivery of adolescent girls' life education program aimed at prevention of Gender-based Violence (GBV).

UNICEF and its implementing partners reached 4,288 children (51 per cent girls) with psychosocial support to enhance resilience and psychosocial wellbeing, thereby totalling 11,667 children (51 per cent girls) since the beginning of the year, against a planned target of 12,626. Furthermore, 534 children (42 per cent girls) were reached with specialized child protection services, including case management and legal support, bringing to 1,374 children (45 per cent girls) the total number of children reached since January 2021. In addition, awareness raising sessions were conducted in targeted locations, conveying key prevention messages on child protection issues, including on child labour, child marriage and child abuse, reaching 13,311 girls, boys, women and men (52 per cent female) and a total of 35,660 girls since the start of the year.

Furthermore, 1,666 women and girls benefited from GBV prevention and risk mitigation interventions through structured learning sessions offering adolescent girls the opportunity to be empowered and enhance their knowledge and life skills; the total number of women and girls reached since the beginning of 2021 is 2,302 (1,396 girls and 907 mothers).

Education

In total, 24,397 children (49 per cent girls) accessed formal or non-formal education, including early learning. UNICEF continued providing blended learning services to 7,095 Syrian refugee children (49 per cent girls) in five refugee camps of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. 9,340 Syrian refugee students (49 per cent girls) in the five camps of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah were provided with stationery and back bags, while their schools were provided with recreation kits as well as science and math kits. Also, three kindergartens (or pre-schools) in refugee camps of Erbil were provided with UNICEF standard early child development (ECD) kits, benefiting 900 children (49 per cent girls).

UNICEF trained on the new life skills curriculum over three days 16 teachers (31 per cent females) from eight refugee camp schools of Dohuk, while four School Management Committee (SMC) members in a refugee camp school of Dohuk were trained on School-Based Management (SBM) over a period of five days. Catch-up classes were organised for 500 children (40 per cent girls) in Bardarash refugee camp of Dohuk for three months. The targeted children were out-of-school for almost two years.

WASH

UNICEF is currently supporting 72,020¹¹⁶refugees (49 per cent females) in four refugee camps in Erbil (Basirma, Darshakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa) and two in Duhok (Domiz 1 and Domiz 2) through provision of a full package for water and sanitation services. In Dohuk, UNICEF supported local authorities to reach 41,938 refugees with access to affordable, equitable and safe water and sanitation facilities through operation and maintenance of existing WASH

¹¹⁵ this include the children screened by MUAC and the malnourished cases identified.

¹¹⁶ The project is continuous with interventions to the same targeted group, thus the slight increase in numbers.

facilities, upgrading of WASH services in one public health care facility as well as hygiene promotion and awareness raising activities.

In Erbil, UNICEF, in partnership with the Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Waters, is providing operation and maintenance of water facilities as well as purification materials and chlorine, along with quality monitoring services, thereby securing access to safe water in adequate quantities (100 l/p/d) for the 30,082 refugees.

Communications for Development (C4D), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

UNICEF continued to support hygiene promotion and COVID-19 RCCE interventions in Domiz 1 and 2 refugee camps in Dohuk; local community mobilizers in these two major refugee camps were engaged to deliver community-based sessions as well as carry out tent-to-tent mobilization, community gathering and information sharing activities. Through these interventions, a total of 41,737 refugee children and their families were reached in Domiz camps. Additionally, 76 youth and adolescents (40 per cent girls) were trained on COVID-19 pandemic, personal hygiene and water conservation behaviors. Furthermore, together with child protection partners on ground, 11,306 (52 per cent female) refugees in camps and out of camps in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaimaniyah have been reached with engagement and information sharing interventions, including social behavior change as well as awareness raising on child protection issues and COVID-19 preventive measures.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education and Child Protection sectors, in collaboration with Mercy Corps (WASH) and Save the Children (Education and Child Protection)., Mercy Corps recruited a new WASH Cluster Co-Coordinator to address the gap in coordination leadership highlighted in quarter two; the new Co-Coordinator was onboarded in September 2021.

UNICEF has continued advocating for the endorsement of the refugee integration policy by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). It is expected that the integration policy would facilitate access for Syrian refugee children to enrol in any school in their neighbourhood. In August 2021, a workshop was held with participation from UNICEF, UNHCR and relevant Kurdistan authorities to discuss future options for maintaining services in camps, including encouraging government provision and financing of more services. UNICEF is also advocating with the Governorates of Erbil and Duhok for the implementation of a long-term, sustainable strategy to support more vulnerable people.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF Iraq press release:

<https://www.unicef.org/iraq/press-releases/unicef-receives-usd-200000-government-canada-support-continuous-provision-quality>

UNICEF Iraq photo essay:

<https://www.unicef.org/iraq/stories/chasing-dream-story-haya>

UNICEF Iraq video:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=319195863033704>

UNICEF Iraq Facebook post:

<https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq/posts/2180065218802356>

UNICEF Iraq Facebook post: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefiraq/photos/a.141751325967099/2186170391525172>

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Iraq		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report
Health							
# children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio in crisis affected areas through routine immunization	33,669	33,669	23,124 ¹¹⁷	7,561	33,669	23,124	7,561
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	41,427	35,785	30,178 ¹¹⁸	16,141 ¹¹⁹	35,785	30,178	16,141
# healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)	1,257	1,257	1,377 ¹²⁰	120	1,257	1,377	120
# children and women accessing correct information on primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	41,427	35,785	30,178 ¹²¹	30,836	35,785	30,836	30,836
Nutrition							
# children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	141	141	75 ¹²²	50	141	75	50
# children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	14,107	14,107	9,040 ¹²³	2,016	14,107	9,040	2,016
# U5s in camps provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, screening).	14,107	14,107	8,526 ¹²⁴	2,656	14,107	8,526	2,656
# primary caregivers of in camps children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	5,642	5,642	4,520 ¹²⁵	1,461	5,642	4,520	1,461
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA							
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	229,739	12,626	11,667 ¹²⁶	4,288	24,280	15,970	7,221
# of boys and girls who received specialized child protection services	8,065	2,470	1,374 ¹²⁷	534	4,750	3,752	1,306

¹¹⁷ UNICEF and IP response: 11,331 females; Cluster response: 11,331 females

¹¹⁸ UNICEF and IP response: 14,787 females; Cluster response: 14,787 females

¹¹⁹ This includes (Newborn care 1,024 ; Screening with MUAC 1,687 ; Vaccination of U5 4,423 ; IYCF counselling of mothers 1,461 ; and females reached by community based outreach and advocacy activities 7,546.

¹²⁰ UNICEF and IP response: 645 females; Cluster response: 645 females. (this indicator was based on staff providing services to refugee , and as you know usually there is movement and turn over of staff which require further training for those who join and this increase the total target.)

¹²¹ UNICEF and IP response: 14,787 females; Cluster response: 14,787 females

¹²² UNICEF and IP response: 37 females; Cluster response:37 females. (The 141 is an estimated projection, while those reached with SAM treatment were identified and treated from the 8,526 screened since the beginning of the year.)

¹²³ UNICEF and IP response: 4,430 females; Cluster response:4,430 females. Based on estimates, up dated figures will be included in the next Sitrep.

¹²⁴ UNICEF and IP response: 4,177 females; Cluster response: 4,177 females

¹²⁵ UNICEF and IP response: 4,520 females; Cluster response: 4,520 females

¹²⁶ UNICEF and IP response: 5,950 females; Cluster response: 7,977 females

¹²⁷ UNICEF and IP response: 613 females; Cluster response: 1,715 females

# of children and caretakers reached with awareness on prevention of violence against children	30,245	12,480	35,660 ¹²⁸	13,311	24,959	62,075	25,703
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	30,245	12,480	2,303 ¹²⁹	1,666			
Education							
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	66,970	39,000	24,397 ¹³⁰	7,095	60,300	46,027	7,858
# of children receiving individual learning materials	66,970	39,000	27,542 ¹³¹	10,240	67,740	40,495	7,766
# of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	NA	50	22 ¹³²	0			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	102,000	78,163	72,020 ¹³³	251 ¹³⁴	195,590	97,249	25,480
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	102,000	48,131	41,938 ¹³⁵	201	85,011	41,938	201
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week in two camps in Duhok governorate	102,000	48,131	41,938 ¹³⁶	201	94,831	94,577	52,840
# of camp residents with access to COVID-19 kits	102,000	71,355	59,079 ¹³⁷	15,047	71,355	59,079	15,047
# of children accessing WASH facilities in learning environments (M/F)	66,970	25,772	10,500 ¹³⁸	433	25,772	10,500	433
C4D, Community Engagement & AAP							
# of people reached with messages on access to services	245,000	82,000	85,788	0			
# of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	39,285	18,000	11,405	11,306			

128 UNICEF and IP response: 18,568 females; Cluster response: 32,810 females

129 UNICEF and IP response: 1,396 women and girls. (Limited GBV (response) activities due to capacity and financial (resources gap). UNICEF is only support GBV (response) in Sulimaniya Refugee Camps. In other areas GBV intervention is supported by other organization. UNICEF implementing partners refer cases of GBV to those organization.)

130 UNICEF and IP response: 11,955 females; Cluster response: 23,452 females

131 UNICEF and IP response: 13,496 females; Cluster response: 20,409 females

132 Nothing reported in Q3 (Reports will be updated for Q4)

133 UNICEF and IP response: 35,764 females

134 The project is continuous with interventions to the same targeted group, thus the slight increase in numbers.

135 UNICEF and IP response: 20,550 females. (UNHCR component in the response for sanitation in the camp usually takes time to be reported.)

136 UNICEF and IP response: 20,550 females

137 UNICEF and IP response: 28,949 females

138 UNICEF and IP response: 5,145 females. (UNICEF interventions are ongoing in Schools out of camps, achievements will be reflected for Q4)

EGYPT

Funding Overview and Partnerships

The fundraising environment for UNICEF's refugee response in Egypt has become more challenging in recent years. The added vulnerability of refugees due to the COVID pandemic has helped secure additional funding in the last 18 months, and UNICEF is making every effort to integrate Syrian refugees in its development programme by targeting the most vulnerable children. The funding table reflects all emergency funding received directly against the 3RP, however it does not include other funding sources which include Syrian refugees in their programming. This additional funding has been essential to support to ongoing humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Egypt.

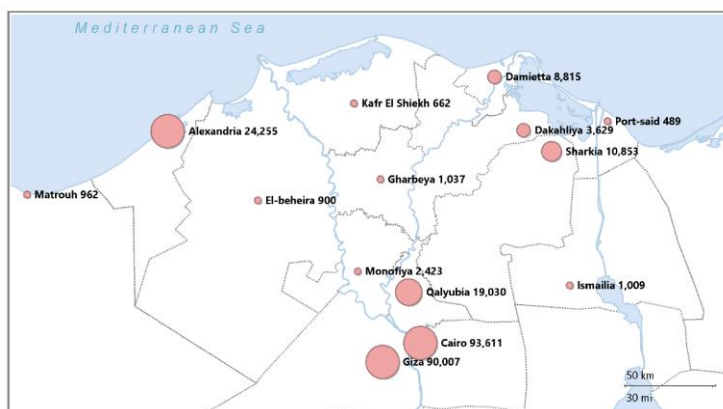
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Egypt is a destination country for refugees and asylum-seekers. As of 30 September 2021, 266,726 refugees and asylum seekers were registered in Egypt (81,955 refugees and 184,711 asylum-seekers); 134,952 are Syrians (51 per cent). Around 98,458 (38 per cent) of all refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt are children. Out of this figure, 31,200 boys (31.7 per cent) and 29,300 (29.8 per cent) girls are Syrian.¹³⁹ There has been a drop in the number of separated Syrian children and increasing numbers of Syrian cases are closing their files to obtain residency from the Egyptian authorities; it is therefore difficult to calculate exactly how many Syrians are in the country.

By 27 September 2021, the number of confirmed cases had reached 301,625, with 17,187 deaths. This date also marked the arrival of the first vaccines delivered through the COVAX Facility, and vulnerable refugees and migrant who meet the WHO eligibility criteria are guaranteed vaccines if they complete their registration details with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP).

The pandemic has placed the national health system under unprecedented stress and made many people hesitant or unable to use the services. The combined effect exacerbates existing vulnerabilities and threatens to reverse the progress Egypt has made in improving child survival over the last couple of decades.

The past quarter has witnessed increase in the number of arrivals of Syrian single men, who try to evade the military service. Information reported that Syrian citizens can obtain a Tourist Visa to Egypt for \$1,500. It is expected that the number of Syrian asylum seekers will grow in the coming few months.



Egypt is expected to face a downward trend in economic growth in the coming months¹⁴⁰, though it is too early to determine the exact magnitude. Nevertheless, it is clear that in the coming year economic performance will be weaker than expected and the speed and scale of the recovery will be based on stimulus efforts and the duration of the crisis. In a socio-economic analysis conducted by the UN Country Team in Egypt, 'Leaving No-One Behind', refugees and migrants have been identified as particularly vulnerable groups likely to suffer the deepest and most immediate impacts of the economic downturn. UNICEF

conducts ongoing monitoring of the socioeconomic consequences of COVID for refugees on a quarterly basis through phone surveys, the findings of which are share with UNHCR and other key stakeholders in the refugee response. These surveys highlight the specific vulnerabilities of refugees, the majority of whom cannot afford the associated costs of healthcare, or access to internet for online learning, and refugee children are more likely to display distress due to the repeated lockdowns. Negative coping mechanisms are therefore expected to be higher amongst this population.

¹³⁹ 3RP 2019/2020.

¹⁴⁰ "Leaving No One Behind in the Time of COVID-19: Preliminary mapping of potential socio-economic impacts of Covid-19 and guidance for policy responses in Egypt through a vulnerability lens", United Nations Country Team, April 2020.

Situation in Numbers

1,206,100
children in need (HAC 2021)

2,305,900
people in need (HAC 2021)

266,726
registered Syrian refugees
(UNHCR, Sep 2021)

Syrian refugees live in urban areas alongside local communities across the country and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. As per the 2012 presidential decree, Syrian refugees have access to public education and health public facilities at an equal level with Egyptian nationals.

While considerable progress has been made towards improving school enrolment rates¹⁴¹, some barriers related to access to education remain. Poverty is the main reason for Syrian refugee children not being enrolled or attending school. The steady increase of commodity prices makes it more difficult for parents from refugee communities to cover the direct and indirect costs of education and consequently leads to an increased number of children not being enrolled in schools, at-risk of dropping out or being engaged in child labour. Overcrowded classrooms, lack of supplies, language barriers, violence and discrimination in schools remain major constraints to education, particularly in refugee-dense areas.

The vulnerability and needs of the host community are no lesser than those of the refugees, with Egypt's economy likely to face continued challenges throughout the remainder of this year. The secondary impacts are expected to affect poor host communities and refugees considerably, given their pre-existing vulnerabilities. The first national curfew began on 19 March 2020, limited to the closure of restaurants and entertainment businesses from 7 pm until dawn. The secondary impacts therefore only began to take hold once more stringent curfew measures were in place and informal labour opportunities started to disappear.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF and its partners reached 14,090 refugee children under-five years of age received essential health care services (immunization, growth monitoring and promotion, care of a sick child) and 6,046 refugee women have benefited from antenatal care service in UNICEF-supported facilities.

UNICEF and MoHP conducted a training for 200 Syrian Community Healthcare Workers (CHWs) and Supervisors on the Monitoring and Management Information System, as a first step towards digitalization of the monitoring and reporting system related to refugee population.

Education

UNICEF distributed 2,507 tablets to refugee and migrant children (55 Syrians, 2,420 Sub-Saharan Africans and 32 other nationalities) attending public and refugee community schools to access the online learning platforms provided by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education or the UNICEF-supported Learning Passport (LP) platform to continue their education.

To support vulnerable refugee children to access equal early learning opportunities, UNICEF distributed education cash grants to 1,324 refugee children (1,066 Syrians, 223 Africans, and 35 other nationalities) aged three to six years for the 2021-2022 academic year. Out of the 1,324 refugee children who received the education cash grants, one student was identified with special needs. Furthermore, a total of 264 refugee children (182 Syrians, 69 Africans, and 13 other nationalities) received extra cash assistance based on the vulnerability assessment conducted by UNICEF's implementing partner.

Furthermore, UNICEF and its implementing partner reached 441 children (130 Syrians, 270 Africans, 28 Egyptians, 13 other nationalities) from six refugee community schools and one Egyptian community-based organization through the three-days summer festival. The summer festival provided opportunities for children from different nationalities to engage together in education and play-based learning activities utilizing the LEGO, DUPLO and six bricks provided by the LEGO Foundation to promote the acquisition of skills (including cognitive, social, emotional, creative, and physical) and foster integration.

In addition, a total of 57 children (31 Syrians, 23 Egyptians, one African, two other nationalities) have been reached through life skills education through the Learning Hub that is equipped with devices, internet connectivity as well as providing both in-person and online activities for refugee children and parents. At the same time, a total of 23 parents (11 Syrians and 12 Egyptians) have been introduced to the various activities and services that are offered and available through the Learning Hub and have been provided with special support on how to strengthen children's learning.

¹⁴¹ Reaching 89 per cent per latest UNHCR internal survey in 2018.

Child Protection

Community based child protection interventions: From July to September 2021, UNICEF continued to provide child protection services in partnership with MoHP through 54 family clubs in 7 governorates (Cairo, Giza, Qalubia, Alexandria, Behera, Monofia and Damietta) in addition to 23 family clubs in N. Sinai governorate.

From July to September 2021, 3,900 children participated in PSS, life skills and other Child Protection services, reaching a total of 12,918 since January 2021. Furthermore, 1,182 parents attended positive parenting sessions (through both online and face-to-face modalities), amounting to a total of 6,660 this year. UNICEF, in cooperation with MoHP and partner NGOs, has delivered multi-sectoral case management services to 127¹⁴² children and youth, totalling 2,646 in 2021.

Support to children in detention: UNICEF continued addressing the needs of 79 detained children in 6 police facilities in the Aswan governorate. As part of UNICEF's ongoing efforts to advocate for the release of children in detention, UNICEF Egypt corresponded with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood in terms of sharing the names, age and nationality of the migrant and refugee children held in Aswan and Red Sea, in order to call for their immediate release amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

Simplified Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) and referral pathway: During the reporting period and regarding the COM SOPs' rolling out, three training workshops were held in coordination with NCCM, IOM and UNHCR targeting all relevant governmental actors in three governorates (Aswan, Matrouh and Alexandria). The referral pathways were presented, and it was agreed to start the implementation; however, the implementation on the ground is facing some challenges.

Social Protection

UNICEF has not yet received sufficient funding to initiate its planned humanitarian cash distributions for child refugees through the social protection programme in 2021, either for regular cash grants or for winterization assistance.

While refugees share similar challenges with Egyptian urban poor households, the majority of them rely heavily on informal labour which has been hardest hit by the COVID-19 outbreak and the measures taken to curb its spread. If not provided with regular cash grants, these children and their families risk not being able to satisfy their basic needs, which may, in turn, mean that households will be forced into negative coping mechanisms such as compromising on the nutrition and health of their children by not sending to school or reducing expenditure on food and other essentials to get by; even more negative coping mechanisms lie in wait.

As of the end of March 2021, regular cash grants have been significantly reduced by all agencies in Egypt due to underfunding, and the COVID-19 response calls for a joint action to support all refugees but especially children refugees to be able to still meet their basic needs and get an education. Providing one-off cash support to Syrian vulnerable families with children would be key to sustain these populations during the crisis and providing for their basic needs, while jobs opportunities are scarce.

To better understand the situation of refugees and especially of child refugees UNICEF is undertaking a regular, real-time telephone-based survey across the nation¹⁴³ to understand the impact of COVID-19 on children and vulnerable population mainly concerning access to and utilization of services relating to education, health and nutrition and protection and how it has affected the status of people with regards to their employment, consumption/expenditure. Data collection and analysis for the first three rounds are now complete and findings have been shared with relevant stakeholders.

Some key findings from these surveys are:

1. Though every second household is aware of e-learning facilities, less than 1 in 5 of children/ adolescents are using them; a large proportion of the sample respondents (51 per cent) reported a loss of employment after the onset of COVID-19;
2. About 9 in 10 respondents reported a decrease in household income and 80 per cent on decreasing household expenditure, specifically on food, health services and medication, and children education post the onset of the pandemic.

¹⁴² Some data are from previous reporting periods that were not added, due to some challenges in data collection, in the previously shared Sitrep.

¹⁴³ In addition to the sample of about 1,500 households of Egyptian population, a sample of about 200 respondents from the refugee population are also being interviewed in each round of these surveys to collect information on all the topics mentioned above. It may however be noted that the number of refugees who participate in the surveys is small and hence results based on them are not statistically robust. The results need to be seen more as an indicative assessment of the status of refugees and asylum seekers post-lockdown. Moreover, the refugees included in the survey are sampled from a list of contacts available with the UNICEF which is not exhaustive and does not cover all refugees residing in Egypt.

3. Almost every second refugee household reported difficulties in accessing medical consultation and since the lockdown started.

About one-third mentioned that household member(s) experienced increased levels of stress. Children showed increased levels of crying, screaming, disrupted sleeping patterns in about 50 per cent of households. In about two-thirds of households, members had to reduce meal portions or the number of meals per day on account of the limited quantity of food available to them, while about 44 per cent of households started compromising on the quality of food intake.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

While providing humanitarian assistance to refugee and migrant children, UNICEF also supported the strengthening of national systems to ensure that these systems are increasingly inclusive of the refugee and migrant population. UNICEF works very closely with two key ministries that provide services to migrants and refugees, MoHP and MoETE. Migrants and refugees now do have full equitable access to COVID-19 vaccine as well as the normal health services. Meanwhile, UNICEF is continuously coordinating with the department at MoETE that is in charge of refugees, we have organized a meeting for them with ECHO mission in October, and they heard the challenges and needs. As co-chair of the Education Working Group (EWG) and the Child Protection sub-sector Working Group (CPWG) as well as a member of the Health Working Group (HWG) and Cash for Basic Needs Working Group, UNICEF contributed to identifying coordination mechanisms that would strengthen synergies among humanitarian actors and enhance effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian efforts for refugee and migrant children in Egypt. UNICEF provided technical support to the National Taskforce on Children on the Move/National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) to finalize and adopt annexes to the national SOPs addressing migrant children, refugee children, and victims of trafficking.

The work of UNICEF contributes both to outbreak control and mitigation of the collateral impacts of the pandemic, including the risks to the continuity of essential social services for children, women and vulnerable populations. The objectives of the organization's COVID-19 preparedness and response strategy are to reduce human-to-human transmission in affected countries and to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on children, youth and their care providers, especially for the most vulnerable. UNICEF's strategy is in line with the COVID-19 strategic preparedness and response plan of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) humanitarian response plan led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

In close coordination with UNICEF MENARO, UNICEF Egypt has contributed to developing a cross-border coordination initiative between Egypt and Sudan to focus on strengthening cross-border cooperation among child protection authorities in both countries, aiming to provide a continuum of care, protection, support and access to services for all children on the move across key migratory routes. On the other hand, UNICEF has been coordinating with governmental partners, including the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM&TIP), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), on the required arrangements to launch the initiative and to implement the planned activities.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In March/April 2021, UNICEF Egypt launched a social media campaign targeting migrants and refugees to register for the Learning Passport platform. The campaign started on the 25th of March and lasted for one week, where two videos and four static posts were published reaching 3.7 million and engaging more than 138,000. The website and app links in the social media posts were clicked 6,149 times (5,116 clicks on the website, and 1,033 on the app).

In the second half of June, UNICEF Egypt released in partnership with UNHCR Egypt and under PROSPECTS funds a social media campaign on social inclusion, under the hashtag #DiverseButUnited, where UNICEF Egypt's Ambassador Actress Mona Zaki has lent her voice to present #DiverseButUnited campaign's messages through an emotional public service announcement that promotes the inclusion and rights of children in Egypt. , in addition to social media posts. The campaign has reached 13 million users and engaged more than 300 thousand.



Below the list of stories and other activities done:

- A [video](#) and three photo missions ([1](#), [2](#) and [3](#)) covering the distribution of tablets at different community schools for the learning passport were also done.
- A [photo mission](#) was done for the LEGO festival for inclusion of refugee and Egyptian children.
- On UNICEF Egypt's website, the following list of stories were published on the support given to refugee children at different age groups (from under 5 to adolescents) on education:



[Refugee for the second time](#)

[In search for a peaceful life](#)

[Good news waiting](#)

[Journey of a pen](#)

[Let's learn and play](#)

[A girl with a bright smile and a new home](#)

[UNICEF and CARE launch learning platform during COVID-19](#)

[Diverse, But United](#)

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Egypt		UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Sector	Overall Needs	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report	2021 target	Total results	Change since the last report
Health ¹⁴⁴							
# children under 5 vaccinated against polio	N/A	16,000,000	16,535,878 ¹⁴⁵	0			
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities		677,286	20,136	7,444			
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services		7,500	0 ¹⁴⁶	N/A			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA ¹⁴⁷							
# children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	N/A	70,000	12,918 ¹⁴⁸	3,900			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions		5,000	0 ¹⁴⁹	0			
# women and men participating in positive parenting programs		20,000	6,660 ¹⁵⁰	1,182			
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management		15,000	2,646 ¹⁵¹	127			
# children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support		500	56 ¹⁵²	0			
Education ¹⁵³							

¹⁴⁴ 101,000 Syrian refugee women and children in need.

¹⁴⁵ MoHP was able to outreach to more children that was more than estimated. This number includes both Egyptian and migrant children.

¹⁴⁶ No activities were conducted since January 2021, this is due to the funding gap

¹⁴⁷ 60,100 Syrian refugee children in need.

¹⁴⁸ A request to review the target to 25000 was submitted to RO in May. Target was not met due to closure in a number of PHUs.

¹⁴⁹ No activities were conducted since January 2021, this is due to the funding gap

¹⁵⁰ A request to review the target to 10000 was submitted to RO in May. Target was not met due to closure in a number of PHUs.

¹⁵¹ A request to review the target to 5000 was submitted to RO in May. Target was not met due to closure in a number of PHUs.

¹⁵² A request to review the target to 300 was submitted to RO in May. Target was not met due to closure in a number of PHUs.

¹⁵³ 60,100 Syrian refugee children in need,

# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	N/A	9,000	5,431 ¹⁵⁴	4,130 ¹⁵⁵			
# children receiving individual learning materials		46,000	27,828 ¹⁵⁶	2,507 ¹⁵⁷			
# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes		183,000	586 ¹⁵⁸	156 ¹⁵⁹			
# of teachers and education personnel trained		17,500	285 ¹⁶⁰	156 ¹⁶¹			
Social Protection & Cash Transfer							
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across the sector		21,370	0 ¹⁶²	N/A			
C4D, Community engagement & AAP							
# people participating in engagement actions (for a social and behavioural change)		250,000	0 ¹⁶³	N/A			

154 A total of 9,561 refugee children (4,365 Syrians, 5,041 Africans and 155 from other nationalities) benefitted from education cash grants for the 2020/21 academic year as well as 1,324 refugee children (1,066 Syrians, 223 Africans and 35 from other nationalities) for the 2021/22 new academic year. The education cash grant distribution for the current academic year is still ongoing. UNICEF results in the table reflect the reach of Syrian refugees only.

155 Please note that the change since the last report shows a negative number as the results reported in Q2 presented the total number of children, reached with Education cash grants instead of Syrians only, which has been rectified.

156 In 2021, a total of 27,828 children (12,078 Syrians, 14,627 Africans, 1,123 other nationalities) directly or indirectly benefitted from education learning materials. Out of the 27,828 children, a total of 21,693 refugee children (10,850 Syrians, 9,821 Africans and 1,022 other nationalities) have indirectly benefitted from LEGO/DUPLO kits and in-kind donations of books to schools, whereas 6,135 refugee children (1,228 Syrians, 4,806 Africans and 101 from other nationalities) have received tablets.

157 There were some changes in figures due to data cleaning on the number of children reached through education learning materials including tablets, LEGO, DUPLO kits and in-kind donation of books for the 2020-2021 academic year, which was conducted by UNICEF's implementing partner. A total of 25,321 children were reached since its distribution instead of 25,322 as originally reported in Q2.

158 A total of 145 children (98 Syrians, 43 Egyptians, 1 Africans and 3 other nationalities) benefitted from life skills education through the Learning Hub. In addition, a total of 441 children (130 Syrians, 270 Africans, 28 Egyptians, 13 other nationalities) have been reached through the LEGO summer festival. Due to the early school closure and overall lack of funding, UNICEF was not able to roll-out large-scale skills education programmes in public schools hosting refugee children.

159 There were some changes in figures due to data cleaning on the number of children reached through life skills and development activities through the Learning Hub, which was conducted by UNICEF's implementing partner. A total of 145 children were reached through the Learning Hub since its opening instead of 430 as originally reported in Q2.

160 A total of 285 teachers (106 Syrians, 172 Sub-Saharan Africans, and 7 from other nationalities) attended trainings on teacher preparedness, play-based learning and/or integrating the Learning Passport in teaching. Due to the early school closure and overall lack of funding, UNICEF was not able to roll-out large-scale life skills education programmes for teachers in public schools hosting refugee children.

161 Please note that previously number of teachers reached only included Africans and other nationalities, whereas this indicator targets teachers in public schools hosting refugee students as well as refugee community schools. The results have been amended accordingly in the table. In Q3, no teacher trainings have taken place.

162 No activities were conducted since January 2021, this is due to the funding gap

163 No activities were conducted since January 2021, this is due to the funding gap

Funding Status

* Any allocation against unplanned or requirement amount is subtracted from the funding gap total.
 ** The above available funds also include carryovers from 2019.

UNICEF Syria Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

UNICEF Syria and Syrian Refugees Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

Next SitRep: 27 January 2022.

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